

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 19
S I K K I M

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

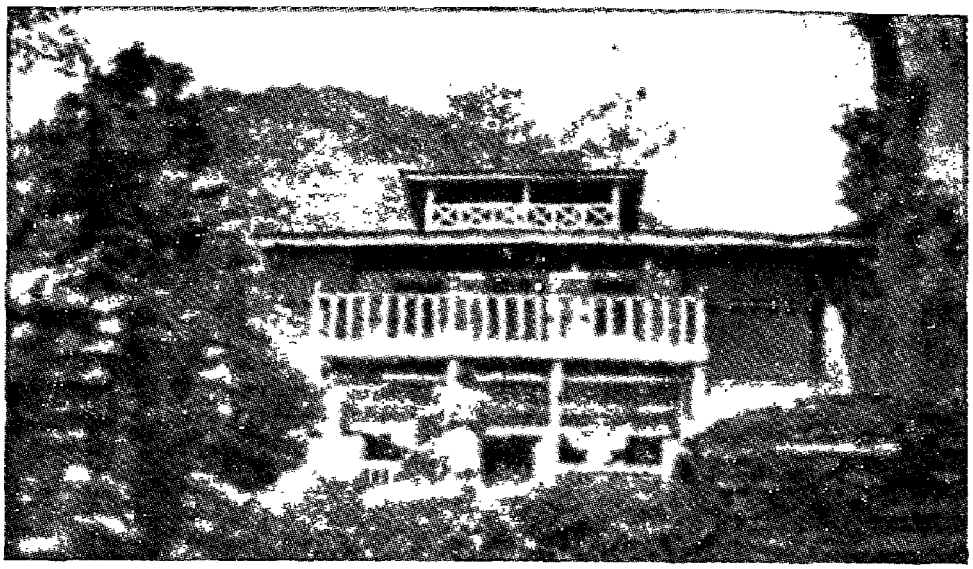
PARTS XIII – A & B

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

North, East, South & West Districts

J. K. THAPA
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Sikkim



Motif on the Cover-page : Sikkim may be called as the land of Monasteries. One of the important features of Sikkim is that excepting the temples, churches, mosques, etc. there are about 67 monasteries – some of them have old historical importance. In addition, there are 132 Manilhakhang (place of worship for ladies and some of them are run by ladies) and 22 Lhakhang & Tsamkhang (hermitage or place of meditation) in the state.

The above Monastery is called Gor Gompa, a small Gompa on a solitary spot commanding a picturesque view and situated at Gor above Hee Gyathang in Dzongri area (13,000 ft.) of North Sikkim.

CONTENTS

		Page
Foreword		
Preface		
Important Statistics		ix—xii
1. Analytical Note		
(i)	Census concepts	1
(ii)	Brief History of the State and the District Census Handbook	5
(iii)	Scope of Village Directory, Town Directory Statements and Primary Census Abstract	7
(iv)	Physical Aspects	9
(v)	Major Characteristics of the State	10
(vi)	Places of religious, historical or archaeological importance with an introduction of tourist interest	23
(vii)	Major Events and Activities during the decade	27
(viii)	Analysis of data	30
Table 1	Population, Number of revenue blocks and towns 1981	30
Table 2	Decadal change in distribution of population	31
Table 3	Distribution of revenue blocks by population	32
Table 4	Distribution of revenue blocks by density	33
Table 5	Proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total population in the revenue blocks	34
Table 6	Proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in the revenue blocks	36
Table 7	Proportion of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe population in towns	38
Table 8	Literacy rates by population ranges of revenue blocks	39
Table 9	Literacy rates for towns	40
Table 10	Literates, Workers Non-workers, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Population in the State	41
Table 11	Distribution of revenue blocks according to availability of different amenities	43
Table 12	Proportion of rural population served by different amenities	45
Table 13	Distribution of revenue blocks not having certain amenities arranged by the distance range from the places where these are available	46
Table 14	Distribution of revenue blocks according to distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities	48
Table 15	Distribution of revenue blocks according to population range and amenities available	50
Table 16	Main staple food in the majority of revenue blocks in each district	52
Table 17	Distribution of revenue blocks according to land use	52
Table 18	Growth, density and sex ratio of urban population in the districts in relation to the state	53
Table 19	Per Capita receipt and expenditure in towns	55
Table 20	Population and number of schools in towns	56
Table 21	No of beds in medical institutions in towns	57
Table 22	Most important commodity manufactured, exported and imported in towns	58
Annexure 1 :	List of Panchayat Ghars, Regional and VLW Centres, Block Mondals, Milk Producers and other Co-operative Societies, Fair Price Shops, Veterinary Hospitals and FCI Godowns.	59—81

PART A—VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

2. Section I—Village Directory

Note explaining the codes used in the Village Directory 84—86

Alphabetical list of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special areas of North District 87—88

Map No. 1 : Location of Revenue Blocks and Town of North District

Map No. 2 : Distribution of Population and Amenities of North district

(i) Village Directory of North District 90—95

Alphabetical list of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special Areas of East District 96—99

Map No. 3 : Location of Revenue Blocks and Towns of East District

Map No. 4 : Distribution of Population and Amenities of East District

(ii) Village Directory of East District 100—113

Alphabetical list of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special Areas of South District 114—117

Map No. 5 : Location of Revenue Blocks and Towns of South District

Map No. 6 : Distribution of Population and Amenities of South District

(iii) Village Directory of South District 118—131

Alphabetical list of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special Areas of West District 132 - 135

Map No. 7 : Location of Revenue Blocks and Towns of West District

Map No. 8 : Distribution of Population and Amenities of West District

(iv) Village Directory of West District 136—147

Appendix I Village Directory : Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities 148—149

Appendix II Village Directory : Land Utilisation data in respect of Non-municipal Towns (Census Towns) 150

Appendix III Village Directory : Revenue Blocks/Forest Blocks having no amenities except drinking water 151

Appendix IV Village Directory : Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Seheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges 152—165

3. Section II—Town Directory

Note explaining the codes used in Town Directory 167—170

Statement I Status and Growth History 171—172

Statement II Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1979 173—174

Statement III Municipal Finance, 1978-79 175—176

Statement IV Civic and other Amenities, 1979 177—178

Statement V Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1979 179—180

Statement VI Trade, Commerce, Industrial and Banking, 1979 181—182

PART B—PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

4. State Primary Census Abstract 184—187

5. Urban/Revenue Block Primary Census Abstract

(i) Urban/Revenue Block Primary Census Abstract of North District 188—193

(ii) Urban/Revenue Block Primary Census Abstract of East District 194—209

(iii) Urban/Revenue Block Primary Census Abstract of South District 210—225

(iv) Urban/Revenue Block Primary Census Abstract of West District 226—239

Appendix to Urban/Revenne Block PCA : Total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population - Urban Blockwise. 240 - 243

6. Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

(i) Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes 244—245

(ii) Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes 246—247

Foreword

The district census handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State Government, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District Administration. The district census handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas and wardwise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The district census handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory. Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some states it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features alongwith the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referrent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and land-use pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the re-

quirments of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the village in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of housholds they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population has also been made witn this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and class-II towns (Statement-IVA) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in statement V are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of town into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statement also serves this purpose.

The format of the Primary Census Abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 census.

In order to avoid deley in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part-B, the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tahsil/Town level. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The district and tahsil/police station/C. D. block, etc., level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Shri J. K. Thapa Director of Census Operations, Sikkim on behelf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

New Delhi
the 26th April, 1982

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

Preface

The district census handbook (DCH) is a state government publication based on elaborate form of census data as well as non-census data. This was published for the first time in 1951 as part of census publication programme. But there was no such publication for this state up to 1961. Till 1961 all the census figures used to be published alongwith those of West Bengal and consequently, there was no census report as such on Sikkim. In 1971, district census handbook for Sikkim was published separately in one volume which contained data on Primary Census Abstract (PCA) and village directory at the panchayat block and district level and town directory for the seven towns of the state.

The present DCH of 1981, contains data in fairly comprehensive and uniform manner with the exception that lowest unit is taken as revenue block instead of panchayat block as recorded in 1971. This DCH as also all the publications of 1981 census, are being brought out after Sikkim became the twenty second state of India in April, 1975. It is proposed to publish both parts, i.e, Part A- village and town directory and Part B- village and town-wise PCA, relating to Sikkim in a single volume for all the four districts of the state. The introductory note is given on census concepts, brief history, physical aspects, major characteristics in relation to the economic resources, social and cultural events during the decade, etc. for the state as a whole. An explanatory note is given at the beginning of the town directory as well as village directory introducing the statements included therein. The concepts and definitions of the various subjects covered in the directory and the abbreviations adopted have been explained in these notes. To facilitate location of any particular village an alphabetical list of villages with their corresponding code numbers in each district is given. Besides, lists of Panchayat Ghars, Regional and V.L.W centres F.C. godowns, Block Mondals, Fair Price Shops, Milk Producers and other Co-operative Societies, Veterinary Hospitals, etc. in respect of each district have also been given in an appendix. Demographic and administrative maps of each district are also given in this volume.

We shall feel amply rewarded if this book comes up to the expectation of our readers as single best source of objective information of an enduring value for all the four districts of Sikkim.

The task of collection of the data was initially started by the census enumeration staff but it had to be completed later on by the staff of this Directorate. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direc-

tion of Shri J. K. Thapa, Director of Census Operations, Sikkim in 1980 in close collaboration with the Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Sikkim. The Director under whose able guidance the entire operations were carried out, deserves all credit for the success of the operation. During the entire period of 1981 census and subsequent compilation of data for this book, we had the honour of having constantly enlightened guidance from Shri J. K. Thapa, Director of Census Operations, Sikkim, which has enabled us to bring out this book in time. He had to leave the organisation for taking up other important assignments before the District Census Handbook could be made ready for the Press. We received all help and asistance from all the State Govt. Departments in the collection of non-census data for this publication.

A team of dedicated workers of the tabulation section under the super-vision of Shri T. P. Mukherjee, Investigator prepared all the inset tables required for this volume. Shri Mukherjee deserves our appreciation for the assistance rendered by him in the drafting of introductory note and analysis of data.

We are thankful to Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (S. S.) for his guidance in the preparation and finalisation of this volume.

We shall be failing in our duty if we do not place on record our deep sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Registrar General, India for his valuable guidance and help extended to us in the timely finalisation of this volume. But for his inspiration and personal interest it would not have been possible to complete this massive work in time.

Last but not the least, we are thankful to Shri Sukumar Bose of Impression Press, Gangtok, and his staff for excellent printing of this volume.

Gangtok
22.2.1984

R. P. TOMAR
Dy. Director of Census Operations, Sikkim

Assistance :
Proof reading and Printing Supervision
Sri A. K. Singh, Asstt. Director
Sri T. P. Mukerjee, Investigator
Preparation of Maps
Sri D. N. Sharma, Draftsman

Important statistics of the State

			State	DISTRICTS North	East	South	West
Population	Total	Persons	316,385	26,455	138,762	75,976	75,192
		Males	172,440	14,784	77,232	40,980	39,444
		Females	143,945	11,671	61,530	34,996	35,748
	Rural	Persons	265,301	25,675	95,520	70,611	73,495
		Males	142,341	14,272	51,845	37,787	38,437
		Females	122,960	11,403	43,675	32,824	35,058
	Urban	Persons	51,084	780	43,242	5,365	1,697
		Males	30,099	512	25,387	3,193	1,007
		Females	20,985	268	17,855	2,172	690
Decennial Population Growth Rate 1971-81			50.77	103.28	62.07	42.85	29.59
Area *(Sq. Kms.)*			7096	4226	954	750	11.66
Density of Population *(Per Sq. Km.)*			45	6	145	101	64
Sex Ratio *(Number of Females per 1000 males)*			835	789	797	854	906
Literacy Rate		Persons	34.05	29.74	41.39	32.49	23.62
		Males	43.95	39.97	50.64	43.09	33.20
		Females	22.20	16.78	29.77	20.06	13.04
Percentage of Urban Population to total Population			16.15	2.95	31.16	7.06	2.26

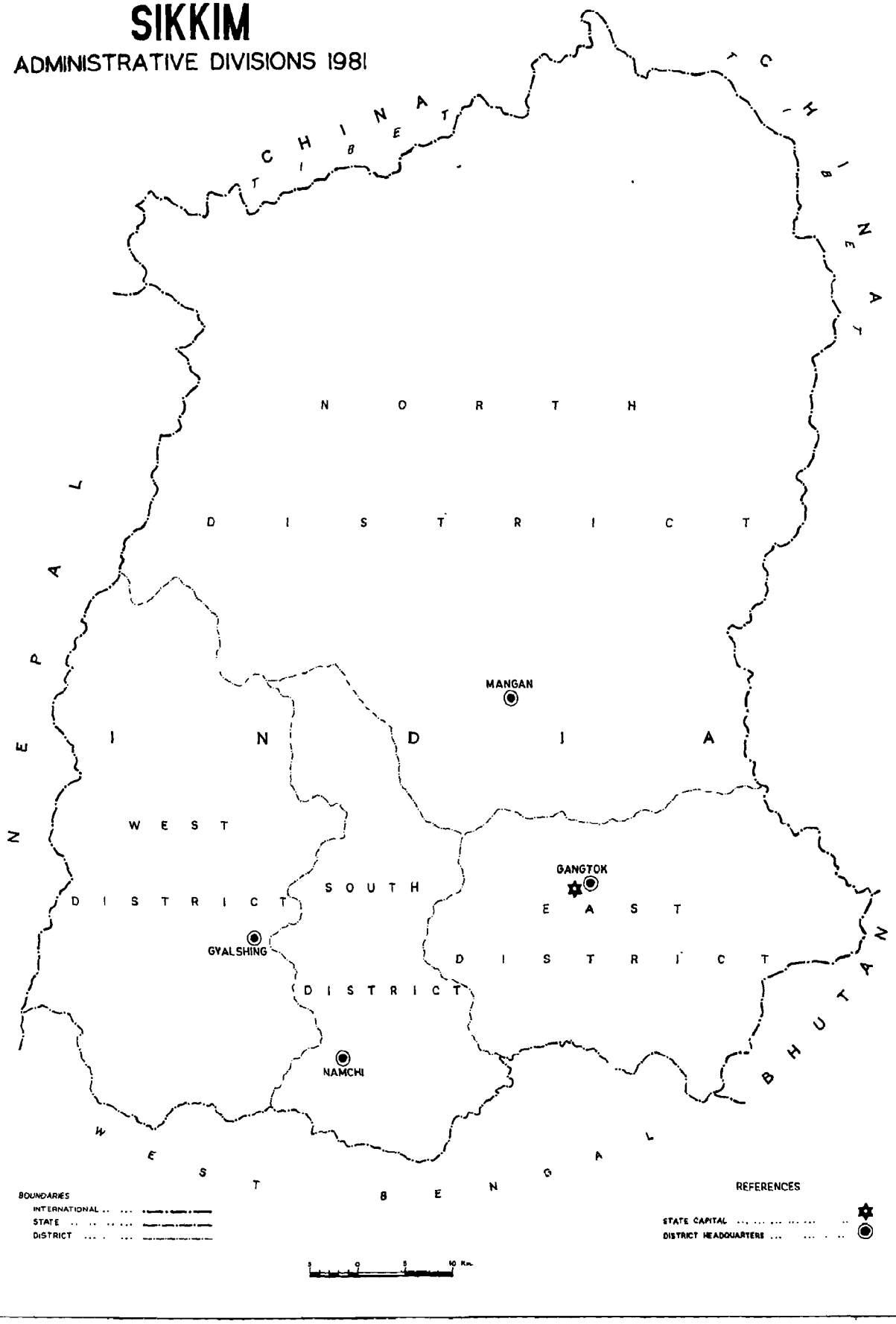
		State	DISTRICTS North	East	South	West
Cultivators	Persons	88,610	5,095	25,669	26,207	31,639
	Males	48,907	3,041	14,507	15,159	16,200
	Females	39,703	2,054	11,162	11,048	15,439
Agricultural Labourers	Persons	4,887	1,573	1,507	594	1,213
	Males	3,361	1,171	1,055	410	725
	Females	1.526	402	452	184	488
Household Industry	Persons	1,586	156	912	295	223
	Males	1,216	116	664	266	170
	Females	370	40	248	29	53
Other Workers	Persons	52,353	5,436	32.121	9,214	5.582
	Males	44.024	4,383	27.144	7,708	4.789
	Females	8,329	1,053	4,977	1,506	793
Total Main Workers	Persons	147,436	12,260	60,209	36,310	38,657
	Males	97.508	8,711	43,370	23,543	21,884
	Females	49,928	3 549	16,839	12,767	16,773
Scheduled Castes	Persons	18,281	800	9,740	4,207	3,534
	Males	9,558	440	5,118	2,168	1,832
	Females	8,723	360	4,622	2,039	1,702
Scheduled Tribes	Persons	73,623	14,702	30,540	13,310	15.071
	Males	38,211	7,551	16,036	6,824	7,800
	Females	35,412	7,151	14,504	6,486	7,271
Literates	Persons	107,738	7,867	57,430	24,681	17,760
	Males	75,779	5,909	39,113	17,660	13.097
	Females	31,959	1.958	18,317	7,021	4,663

		DISTRICTS				
		State	North	East	South	West
Percentage to total population						
i) Main Workers	Persons	46.60	46.34	43.39	47.79	51.41
	Males	56.55	58.92	56.16	57.45	55.48
	Females	34.68	30.41	27.37	36.48	46.92
ii) Marginal Workers	Persons	1.70	6.91	0.91	2.54	0.48
	Males	0.67	3.23	0.44	0.58	0.25
	Females	2.93	11.56	1.49	4.83	0.72
iii) Non-Workers	Persons	51.70	46.75	55.70	49.67	48.11
	Males	42.78	37.84	43.40	41.97	44.27
	Females	62.39	58.03	71.14	58.69	52.36
Break-up of Main Workers						
(Percentage among Main Workers)						
i) Cultivators	Persons	60.10	41.56	42.63	72.18	81.85
	Males	50.16	34.91	33.45	64.39	74.03
	Females	79 52	57,87	66.29	86.54	92.05
ii) Agricultural Labourers	Persons	3 31	12.83	2.50	1.64	3.14
	Males	3.44	13.44	2.43	1.74	3.31
	Females	3.06	11.33	2.68	1.44	2.91
iii) Household Industry	Persons	1.08	1.27	1.51	0.81	0.58
	Males	1.25	1.33	1.53	1.13	0.78
	Females	0.74	1.13	1.47	0.23	0.32
iv) Other Workers	Persons	35 51	44.34	53.35	25.38	14.44
	Males	45.15	50.32	62.59	32.74	21.88
	Females	16.68	29.67	29.56	11.80	4.73

		State	DISTRICT North	East	South	West
Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total population	Persons	5.78	3.02	7.02	5.54	4.70
	Males	5.54	2.98	6.63	5.29	4.64
	Females	6 06	3.08	7.51	5.83	4.76
Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to total population	Persons	23.27	55.57	22.01	17.52	20.04
	Males	22.16	51.08	20.76	16.65	19.77
	Females	24.60	61.27	23.57	18.53	20.34
Number of Occupied Residential Houses		58,746	5,506	26 316	13,620	13,304
Number of Revenue Blocks including Forest Blocks and Special Areas	Total	447	54	128	145	120
	Inhabited	440	51	126	144	119
	Uninhabited	7	3	2	1	1
Number of Towns		8	1	3	2	2

SIKKIM

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981



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I Analytical Note

At the 1981 Census the concepts used for the terms like rural and urban areas and other terms namely census house, household, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, literate, main worker, marginal worker, non-worker etc. are given below :

i) **Rural and Urban areas**

As in the previous censuses the 1981 Census data are presented in this volume by rural and urban areas. The basic unit for rural areas has been changed from 1971 to 1981 in Sikkim. At the present census revenue block has been taken as basic unit for rural areas and apart from this some unsurveyed areas like forest, tea-estates, monastery etc. have also been covered under rural areas and shown as seperate units. The revenue block may comprise several habitations but an entire revenue block has been the lowest unit for presentation of rural data.

In the 1971 Census the basic unit for rural area was Panchayat block.

Urban areas are specifically defined for census purposes. In the 1981 Census the same criteria as adopted in 1961 and 1971 Censuses with only some minor variation are adopted. Urban areas in the 1981 Census are taken as given below :

a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment board or notified town area ;

b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :

i) A minimum population of 5,000 ;

ii) At least 75% of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity ;

iii) A population of at least 400 per sq. km. (or one thousand per square mile).

Strictly speaking, the urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly, from that of earlier census of 1971 and 1961 in that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and, therefore, contributed to the 75% criterion in 1971 and 1961 Censuses, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities are treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion. But so far as Sikkim is concerned all the 7 towns which were considered as Urban areas during 1971 Census, (One town on the basis of having a municipality i.e. Gangtok and the other six on the basis of having a Notified Bazar Committee) have been again considered as Urban areas for 1981 Census in order to maintain a similarity and comparability of data. Out of these 7 towns of 1971, a twin town 'Nayabazar and Jorethang' in 1971 has been bifurcated into two separate towns viz, 'Nayabazar' falling under the West District and 'Jorethang' under the South District jurisdictions, bringing the total number of towns to 8 in 1981 Census.

ii) **Urban Agglomeration and Standard Urban Area**

Apart from town/city the 1971 concept of urban agglomeration and standard urban areas was also adopted for 1981 Census. But in Sikkim there is no area as such and hence their definitions are not given here.

iii) **Census House**

'A Census House' is a building or part of a building *having a separate main entrance* from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., *used or recognised as a separate unit.* It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

iv) **Household**

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hostels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households. For census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as 'Household'.

v) **Houseless and Institutional Population**

The houseless population in the state was enumerated on the night of 28th Feb., 1981 for which special arrangements were made by the census directorate in collaboration with the State Government. Houseless and institutional population has not been separately shown in the Primary Census Abstract, Houseless persons are those who have no fixed place of residence and no regular house to live in and include such persons as beggars, sadhus, nomads, vagrants, vagabonds, etc. and also the population living in boats plying in rivers. Institutional population includes the inmates of such institutions as hostels, boarding houses, hotels, sanatoria, jails, asylum, hospitals, ashram, etc. where groups of unrelated persons stay together.

vi) **Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes**

From 1951 Census onwards the Census questionnaire contains items of enquiry to ascertain whether the respondent belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and if yes, the name of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to which he/she belongs is recorded for discharging the constitutional obligation towards this community. For this purpose the statutory lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are notified in pursuance of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. For the purpose of enumeration at the 1981 Census, the enumerators have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to Sikkim based on relevant sets and orders and the extract of the same is given below :

SIKKIM

(The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978, C. O. 110)

Scheduled Castes

1. Damai (Nepali)
2. Kami (Nepali), Lohar (Nepali)
3. Majhi (Nepali)
4. Sarki (Nepali)

(The Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1978)

Scheduled Tribes

1. Bhutia (including Chumbipa, Dopthapa, Dukpa, Kagatey, Sherpa, Tibetan, Tromopa, Yolmo).
2. Lepcha

vii) **Literate**

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read out cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

viii) **Main worker, Marginal worker and Non-worker**

Workers : At 1981 census, workers have been defined in two categories which are main workers and marginal workers. Before defining

these workers it will be worthwhile to define the work. Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or menial in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

Main workers : Persons engaged in the economically productive activity for the major period (183 days or more) in one year preceding the date of enumeration have been taken as main workers. The main activity of the worker is classified into 4 broad industrial categories viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. These terms are defined below :

Cultivator : For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation also includes supervision or direction of cultivation

A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra ragi etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca etc ; and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton etc and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

Agricultural Labourer : A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

For certain reasons, the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she is not considered as a cultivator or agricultural labourer.

A person can be classified as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer only on the basis of the crops grown. The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation. Therefore, a person who grows these crops or who works on land on which these crops are grown can be classified either as a cultivator or an agricultural labourer as the case may be.

i) Cereal and millet crops : Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, etc.
ii) Pulses : Arhar, moong, masur, urd, etc.
iii) Fibre crops : Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops.
iv) Oil seeds : Sesamum, groundnut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor, etc.
v) Cash crops : Sugarcane.

The growing of the following crops will not be considered as cultivation :

i) Plantation crops : Tea, Coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom etc.
ii) Edible nuts (other than ground-nut) : Walnut, almond, cashewnut, etc.
iii) Fruits, Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges, etc.
iv) Coconut.
v) Ganja, cinchona, opium and medicinal plants.
vi) Betal-nuts (areca).

vii) Flowers.
viii) Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom).
ix) Vegetables.
x) Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

Household Industry : Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The large proportion of workers in a household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

There may be an industry which is being run by a large joint family of more than 10 pesons and where power is used or more than 20 persons where power is not used. In such cases, though only family members are involved, this will not be treated as 'HHI'. Thus, the meaning of the term 'run on the scale of a registered factory' refers to such cases even if these are not registered as such.

The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion will apply in urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a Household Industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live in the case of urban areas.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader or Doctor or Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Dhobi, Astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions. trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

As mentioned earlier, a Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling of goods. However, a household can be engaged in certain other activities collectively but these may not qualify for being considered as Household Industry.

Certain activities even though conducted by members of the same household will not constitute a Household Industry. These are indicated below :

i) Plantation work.

ii) Livestock maintenance and production such as cattle, goats, sheep breeding, poultry farms, bee-keeping, rearing of silk worm and production of cocoons and raw silk, production of milk, eggs, honey, wax, bones etc.

iii) Hunting, trapping, and selling of the catch.

iv) Forestry and logging : Log, fuel, charcoal production, gathering and selling of fodder and other forest produce etc.

v) Fishing including rearing of fish, collection of pearls, shells, sea products etc.

vi) Mining and quarrying.

Marginal Workers : Persons who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part of the year are treated as marginal workers.

Non-Workers : Persons who has not worked at all during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration have been categorised as non-worker. This includes the following categories :

1. Household duties
2. Students
3. Dependent
4. Retired persons and Rentiers
5. Beggars, etc.
6. Inmates of institutions
7. Other non-workers

II Brief History of the State and the District Census Handbook

Early History of Sikkim

No authentic records of early history of Sikkim are available, though efforts have been made from time to time to piece together some coherent account of its history from Limbu chronicles and Lepcha folklores and legends, Tibetan texts and traditions. Lepchas who claim to be the aboriginal inhabitants in Sikkim possessed no written script in those days. Therefore, no written Lepcha accounts of ancient Sikkim are to be found.

Limbu acocunts available have been extensively dealt with by 'Imam Singh Chemjong" in his book.

Most of the Tibetan accounts available are dated from the establishment of Namgyal dynasty and are steeped in allegories and prophecies.

In all probabilities Tibet and Tibetans had no contact with Sikkim till early seventeenth century as is evident from the difficulties faced by the three lamas in entering Sikkim who 'identified' and consecrated the first Chogyal (Religious Ruler-Dharam Raja) about 1640.

Vijay Pur Sikkim

There is evidence indicating that during some times before the Limbu rule and advent of Tibetans, the kingdom was under the sway of an Indian king Chandrapalla. His dynasty apparently had taken no intetest in this wild and unproductive state. The kingdom was then called Vijay Pur Sikkim.

After establishment of the Namgyal dynasty Phuntog Namgyal was the first consecrated ruler, a descendant of Khye-Bum-Sa who had formed blood brotherhood with Lepcha chief Thekang Thek, a centralized authority was set up in Sikkim for the first time. The Limbu Chiefs who were then ruling most of the country accepted Namgyal's suzerainty. Kingdom was then extended far beyond its present frontiers. In the North it extended up to Thang La, near Phari in Tibet, in East up to Tagong La near Paro in Bhutan, in South Kishangunj in Purnia district in the Bihar and in west to Timar Chorten on Tamar river in Nepal.

Lost Territories

In 18th Century the country lost considerable territories to Bhutan and then to Nepal. In 1814 on the outbreak of the Nepal war with East India Company, the Maharaja of Sikkim Tsugphud Namgyal formed his first alliance with British government. At the termination of the hostilities considerable portion of territory lost to Nepal was restituted to Sikkim by the British. In 1833-34 Sikkim ceded Darjeeling to British India at the request of British government of India, to convert into a Sanitorium, through personal influence of Lt. Gen. Leyod on 1st February, 1835— a strip of end 24 miles long and about 6 miles wide stretching from North of Pankabarie including villages of Darjeeling and Kurseong, as a favour asked for by the British government in India for having settled a boundary dispute between Sikkim and Nepal in 1828.

British Annexation

In 1850 the British annexed the whole district of Darjeeling covering an area of 640 sq. miles as a punishment for 'ill treatment' meted out to Dr. Hooker, an explorer and Dr. Cambell who accompanied him. The 'Sikkimpati' Raja of Sikkim was given an allowance of Rs. 3,000/- per annum which was subsequently raised to Rs. 6,000/-. Revenue derived from those areas at that time was Rs. 20/- only.

Under British Superintendency

Sikkim finally was placed under British Superintendency in 1888 and it became a protectorate under the Anglo Chinese convention of 1893. A political officer was stationed at Gangtok, the capital to 'advise' and assist the Maharaja in the governance of his country and to preside over the State council. This arrangement lasted till 5th April, 1918 when Sir Tashi Namgyal was invested with full powers of administration of his kingdom.

The Secretariate

The ruler became the source of all authority-judicial, administrative and legislative. In his governance of the state he was assisted by a secretariate on the lines of that of British government in India. There were three secretaries who looked after the various departments, besides the state Chief Engineer who also acted as the secretary for Public Works Department.

But the long oppressed peasantry and the masses were getting impatient to overthrow their tyrannical masters the Kazis, who were the virtual rulers

In early forties, the Sonam Tshering (now the speaker of Sikkim Assembly) pioneered politics in the Kingdom by championing the cause of the "riots", and was instrumental in introducing the "virus" which both the ruling clique and Britishers had been trying to avoid.

Sikkim was a princely State In April, 1975 it has become 22nd State of Indian Union.

The compilation of District Census Handbooks was initiated for the first time at the 1951 Census. Census statistics were also compiled for individual villages and towns as they constituted the basic units of human habitation. Besides, some other useful information had also been included in it to make it a self contained book of reference for the district. The compilation of District Census Handbooks was however, not altogether a new idea, since census data for smaller units were published in earlier censuses also in one form or the other. In 1891, distirict-wise list of villages was published giving the population of each village. At the 1911 census data of villages were published in the form of village Directory. Such village directories were again compiled in the shape of District Census statistics at the 1921 Census. In the ultimate form, the District Census Handbooks emerged as regular decennial publication since 1951 Census. The general appreciation and utility of this handbook encouraged the Census organisation to increase the scope of the publication from mere compilation of census statistics of the district and its component villages and towns in 1951 Census to a sort of district gazetteer depicting variegated phenomena of human life in the present census.

The 1961 Census brought significant changes in the compilation of District Census Handbooks with a view to presenting more comprehensive picture of the district by including additional information on non-census items such as physical features, climate, fauna and flora, history of the district, towns and places of interest and its administrative machinery. The economic aspects such as agriculture, land-use pattern, irrigation and main crops, livestocks, industries, trade and commerce and communications; "social and cultural life ; developmental activities; " and demographic pattern were also included within the scope of the District Census Handbooks in addition to numerous departmental statistics as collected from the various Government departments; Census Tables and Directory of Villages and Towns.

Historically the Census in Sikkim was done as early as 1891 by the then political officer in Sikkim.

Thereafter, Census in Sikkim was conducted under the guidance of West Bengal Census authorities since 1901.

There was no District Census Handbook published as such for Sikkim. Sikkim's Census population figures were shown for two units (Gangtok & Namchi) in 1951 and for three units (Mangan, Gangtok and Namchi) in 1961 in the Census publications of West Bengal. Upto 1961 there was no separate district as such in Sikkim. Neither there was any census figure for smaller territorial units nor any separate census report on Sikkim. Government of Sikkim, for the first time made an effort in 1971 to bring out a separate census report containing Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory. Sometime in 1963, through a notification, Government of Sikkim divided the whole of the state into four districts for administrative purposes and accordingly Namchi was reconstituted into Gyalshing district and Namchi district and similarly Gangtok was split up as Gangtok district and Mangan district. Accordingly the separate census publication of Sikkim was named as District Census Handbook 1971 Census which contained the Primary Census Abstract and Village Directory data on the level of District, Town and Block Panchayat areas. Thus, 1971 Census results were published at Panchayat level after making an effort to compile both Census and non-census data in a uniform manner with an enlarged scope according to all-India Census Pattern. In 1981 the District Census Handbook is presenting the data at revenue block level.

III Scope of Village Directory, Town Directory Statements and PCA

With the rapid development and socio-economic changes in the society, necessity of data for administrative unit at the lowest level was felt considerably by the government and other organisations as well as the agencies using statistics. With a view to removing this short-coming selected Census statistics as well as some non-census statistics upto village level are incorporated in the present District Census Handbook of 1981 Census.

It is being brought out in two independent parts, both are included in this volume as follows :

i) Part A : Village and Town Directory

The village Directory gives for each village, area and population, particulars of amenities available in the matter of educational and medical institutions, power supply, drinking water supply, post and telegraph facilities, weekly markets, communication facilities, particulars of land use. places of religious, historical and archaeological interest and information on such aspects as the number of copies of news papers coming in the village and motor cycles/scooters, cars/jeeps and tractors available in the village.

The Town Directory gives data on important characteristics along with other information for each town in a district in the form of six statements. These statements contain townwise statistics and information on a variety of subjects like status and growth history; physical aspects and location of towns; municipal finance, civic and other amenities medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities in towns and trade, commerce, industry and banking.

ii) Part B : Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract

This part contains the Primary census data for each district, village and town. Primary Census Abstract (PCA) is the basic table prepared on full count basis. It gives information on area, number of

occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, literates, main workers cross classified into 4 broad categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in respect of each district and revenue block/town/ward. This table corresponds to PCA of 1971 census. In 1971 Census, the workers were classified into 9 categories whereas in 1981 these have been classified into 4 broad industrial categories. The industrial categories of workers as adopted in 1971 and 1981 censuses are given below.

Classification of workers

Category	1971 Census	Description	1981 Census*
I	Cultivators	Cultivators	[I]
II	Agricultural Labourers	Agricultural Labourers	[II]
III	In livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & Plantation, orchards and allied activities	Household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs	[V(a) of 1971]
IV	In mining & quarrying	Other workers	[III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX of 1971]
V(a)	In manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs at household industry		
V(b)	In manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs other than household industry		
VI	In construction		
VII	In trade and commerce		
VIII	In transport, storage and communications		
IX	In other services		

Special Primary Census Abstract on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also included in this part. An appendix is presented in the case of the Urban Primary Census Abstract which will contain basic population data block-wise in each urban area. This is meant for the use of administrative and election authorities in urban areas.

* Industrial categories of 1971 Census are shown in brackets.

IV Physical Aspects

Sikkim is a very small hilly state in the eastern Himalayas surrounded by vast streches of Tibetan plateau in the North, the Chumbi valley of Tibet and the Kingdom of Bhutan in the East, Darjeeling district of West Bengal in the South and the Kingdom of Nepal in the West. It lies between 27° to 28° North latitude and 88° to 89° East longitude.

It became the twenty-second state of India only in 1975 with an area of 7096 sq. kms. according to the figures supplied by the Surveyor General of India. But the area figures shown in the District Census Handbook of 1971 Census is 7299 sq. kms. The reasons for the variation in figures as compared to those adopted for 1971 Census, as indicated by the survey of India are mainly :

i) Computational errors in working out area figures of some district for 1971 Census, located now ;

ii) Fresh photographic surveys from aerial figures;

iii) Latest large-scale maps of metric system.

The state being a part of inner ranges of mountains of Himalayas, has no open valleys and no plains but varied elevations ranging from 300 to 5,500 mts. above mean sea level, consisting of lower hills, mid hills, higher hills, alpine zones and snow-bound land.

The high serrated, snow cappped spurs and peaks crowned by Kanchenjunga form an attractive feature in the scenary of Sikkim. Those peaks are the Kumbha Karna (7711 mts.), Narsing (5825 mts.), Pendem (6706 mts.) on the left of Kanchenjunga. Then on the right are the Simvo (2828 mts.), Nepal (7163 mts.), Tent Peak (7315 mts.), the Pyramid (7132 mts.), Fluted Peak (6888 mts.) and the Siniolchu (4858 mts.).

The northern portion of the state which is deeply cut into steep escarpments is not populated except in the Lachen and the Lachung valleys. The direction of the main drainage is southern.

The Physical configuration of Sikkim is also partly due to geological structure. The Northern, Eastern and Western portions of the country are constituted of hard massive gneissose (अनुस्तर) rocks capable of resisting denudation to a considerable extent. The Central and Southern portion, on the other hand, is chiefly formed of comparatively soft, thin, slaty and half-schistose rocks which are denuded with facility, and it is this area which is the least elevated and the least populated in Sikkim.

The trend of the mountain system, viewed as a whole and from a distance, is in a general East-West direction. The chief ridges in Sikkim, however, run in a more or less North-South direction e.g., the *Singalela* and the *Chola ridges*. Another North-South ridge runs through the central portion of Sikkim seperating the Rangeet from the Tista valley. The best known peaks here are Tendong (2644 mts) and Moinam (3242 mts).

The Rangeet and the Tista rivers which form the main channels of drainage, run nearly North-South.

As stated before it has been divided upto 4 districts for administrative purposes viz., North, East, South and West district with their headquarters at Mangan, Gangtok, Namchi, and Gyalshing respectively. No changes have taken place in the jurisdictions of the districts during the decade 1971-81.

Rainfall and Climate

The region is subjected to heavy rainfall. There is high degree of variation in climate and vegetation which ranges from sub-tropical to alpine, owing to its physical features. The ranges are Tropical, (below 610 mts.), Sub-tropical (610 to 1524 mts.), Temperate (1524 to 2743 mts.), Sub-alpine (2743 to 3962 mts.) and Alpine (3962 to 5182 mts.).

The mean annual rainfall varies from 2,000 mm to 5,000 mm with intensity of raining from drizzling

shower to torrential rains. The greater part of rainfall is received between May to September.

The temperature varies with altitude and slope aspect. The trend of decrease in temperature with increase in altitude holds good everywhere. The maximum temperature usually records during July-August which varies between 22°c to 23°c and minimum during December-January between 3°c to 5°c as per Meteorological information of Gangtok.

V Major Characteristics of the State

The land and the people

Originally there were three main stocks in Sikkim (Ref : Gazetter of Sikkim) ; aboriginal inhabitants of Sikkim were the 'Rong' or as we know them from their Nepalese title, 'the Lepchas'.

The next in importance, if not in antiquity, came the Khampa or Khamba, the immigrants from the Tibetan province of Khams ; commonly called Bhutias; while the Sikkim Limbus rank next to them; these belong to what Mr. Risely styles the Lhasa Gotra, as they are believed to have migrated to Sikkim from Shigatsi, Penam, Norpu, Khyongtse, Samdubling and Gyangtse, places in the Tibetan province of Tsang, South of the Tsanpo.

Its present population comprises of Nepali, Bhutia, Lepcha and Plainsmen (those who have come from the other states).

It is already stated that the terrain is hilly with very little flat area. In fact there is not even one square-mile of flat land neither a mile of straight road. The state is almost rectangular, 114 km. long and 64 km. wide. As we go from South to North the altitude becomes higher and higher. The elevation varies from 300 metres to 5500 metres. But the habitable area is normally upto 2100 metres which constitutes about 20% of the total area of the State. About one-third of the total area is under forest and half perpetually snow bound. The snow bound areas are in the North district, some Western portion of the West district and some eastern portion of the East district. As such the habitation in these areas is very thin. According to variation of physical features of the State the density of population varies from region to region.

At present majority of the people are from Nepalese stock. The Bhutias and Lepchas may be considered to be next in importance. Of the Nepalese stock, Kami, Damai and Sarki have been notified as Scheduled Castes and of the Sikkim stock Bhutias, Lepchas and Sherpas have been notified as Scheduled Tribes. Plainsmen are immigrants from different states in India and found in small proportion.

Languages

Three main languages of the state are Nepali, Bhutia and Lepcha. In addition to those there are speakers of many more languages/mother-tongues such as Hindi, English, Punjabi, Bengali, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Manipuri (Meithei), Manipuri (Bishnupurya), Sherpa, Limboo, Rai, Subba, Tamang, Yolmo, Dukpa, Manger etc. according to 1981 Census returns.

Nepali is spoken by the majority of the population. English is the medium of instructions in schools. Hindi is becoming popular for communication in public life between different communities.

Religion

The state religion of Sikkim was Buddhism during princely regime but there was full freedom of worship throughout the State. The Buddhists, the Hindus, the Christians, the Bonpos, and the small community

of Muslims practised their own faiths side by side. At first the Lepchas, the original inhabitants of the land were known to be Bonpo Shamanists. In the eighth century Guru Padma Sambhava taught Buddhism in Sikkim, and with the coming of the ancestors of the present Royal Family to Sikkim from Tibet several centuries later Mahayana Buddhism of the Tibetan form took root in Sikkim. Thus many of the Lepchas eventually became Buddhist. The Bhutias, the other major Buddhist community, found their way to Sikkim with the rulers and the religion Although there are Buddhist among the Nepali Sikkimese the majority of them are Hindus. The small group of Muslims are all carrying a business or trade and are mostly centred at Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim.

Administrative divisions

As already stated the state is divided into four districts, viz., North District, East District, South District, and West District. There is no tehsil or taluk below the district level. Each district has a number of police stations with their out-posts. Information regarding police stations and its headquarters in Sikkim is given below in the following statement :

STATEMENT—1

Statement showing the Police Stations

Name of district with police-station headquarters	Name of Police-stations under the district	Name of out posts/police posts under the police station
1	2	3
North District-Gangtok Police Headquarters	1. Mangan P. S.	i) Sankalang O. P. ii) Rangrang O. P. iii) Dikchu O. P. iv) Kabi O. P.
	2. Chungthang P. S. *cum* check post	i) Toong O. P. ii) Zeema O. P.
	3. Lachung P. S. *cum* check post	Nil
	4. Donkhong P. S. *cum* check post	i) Cholâmu P. P. ii) Muguthang P. P.
East District-Gangtok Police Headquarters	1. Sadar P. S.	i) Deorali O. P. ii) Ranipool O. P.
	2. Singtam P. S.	i) Sang O. P. ii) Makha O. P.
	3. Rangpo P. S.	Nil
	4. Pakyong P. S.	i) Bhusuk O. P.
	5. Rhenock P. S.	i) Rorathang O. P. ii) Reshi O. P. iii) Rongli O. P
	6. Sherathang P. S. *cum* check post	i) 15th mile P. P. ii) Tamzay P. P.
	7. Kupup P. S. *cum* check post	i) Lungthung P. P. ii) Lungtam

1	2	3
West District-Gyalshing Police Headquarters	1. Gyalshing P. S.	i) Gyalshing O. P. ii) Legship O. P. iii) Rishi O. P. iv) Yoksum O. P.
	2. Nayabazar P. S.	i) Sombaria ii) Soreng O. P.
	3. Kaluk P. S.	i) Dentam O. P.
	4. Uttarey P. S. *cum* check post	Nil
South District-Gyalshing Police Headquarters	1. Namchi P. S.	i) Namthang O. P.
	2. Jorethang P. S.	i) Melli O. P. ii) Majitar O. P.
	3. Ravangla P. S.	i) Yongang O. P. ii) Temi O. P.

Rest Houses/Dak-bungalows -

Some Rest Houses in each district of Sikkim are managed by the Public Works Department, Government of Sikkim. The details of these are given below :

STATEMENT—2

Name of district	Situation of the rest house	No. of units available
1	2	3
North District	1. Mangan	2 suits
	2. Singhik	2 suits
	3. Chungthang	2 suits
	4. Lachen	2 suits
	5. Thangu	2 suits
East District	1. Rangpo	4 suits
	2. Sang	2 suits
	3. Rongli	2 suits
	4. Aritar	2 suits
South District	1. Namchi	4 suits
	2. Temi	2 suits
West District	1. Gyalshing	2 suits
	2. Pemayangtse	2 suits
	3. Rinchenpang	2 suits
	4. Chakung	2 suits

The Forest Department also manages some Rest Houses. Some of them are situated in some interior places of Sikkim. The Forest Rest Houses are now open to the visitors to the places viz., Yumthang, Lachung, Rhenock, Melli, Nayabazar, Sombaria, Hilley, Dentam, Yoksam, Bakhim, Tashiding, Tumin, Phadamchen and Soreng. The fees chargeable are as follows and payable in advance at the time of obtaining the pass from the Conservator of Forest.

	Suit I	Suit II
i) For Govt. Officers on duty per suit per night	Rs. 8.00	Rs. 5.00
ii) For Govt. Officers not on duty per suit per night	Rs. 15.00	Rs. 8.00
iii) For other visitors per suit per night	Rs. 20.00	Rs. 10.00

Economic Resources

i) **Forestry** : Before giving an account on the characteristics of the state in relation to its economic resources under forestry, a brief account of the vegetation of the state may be described as follows :

The entire Himalayan region is endowed with rich natural flora and fauna and Sikkim, being a state within the eastern Himalayan belt, is a natural paradise for nature lovers, conservationists, botanists, zoologists and environmentalists. In describing the aspects of vegetation the state may be divided into three zones roughly. These are (i) Tropical zone (Stretching from the lowest level to below 1700 metres), (ii) Temperate zone (thence to below 4300 metres) and (iii) Alpine zone (above 4300 metres to the perpetual snow line of 5000 metres). Roughly upto 2000 metres, owing to increase of population, almost every suitable part has been cleared for cultivation, and trees remain only in the rockey ravines and the steepest slopes where no crop can be grown.

In the tropical zone Sal forests are in abundance. Different species of oaks, dipping forest of cherry, laurels, chestnuts, and a prodigious variety of ferns are found in the upper tropical zone.

A subtropical vegetation e. g., rattans, treeferns, plantains, screwpines, and other tropical plants are available in the valley region.

The temperate zone coincides generally with the oak forest region, where the undergrowth becomes perceptibly less rank and dense. Sub Alpine zone is practically the region of the rhododendrons and pine forests.

In the temperate zone epiphytical orchids, rhododendrons and mass of shrubby vegetation are also found ; bamboo and tall grasses form the underwood in this zone. Rhododendrons are in their glory in April and May. Sikkim has the largest varieties of orchids in the world as many as 600.

Alpine flora of Western Himalaya and Siberian flora are found in the Alpine zone. The limit of trees is in 13,000 to 14,000 ft., but in exposed situation it is much lower.

Sikkim plants amount to about 3000 species of which 150 are ferns. The orchid family is also extensively represented in Sikkim. The natural order *scitamineoe* is largely represented by both wild and cultivated species. It includes gingers, turmerics, plantains, cardamoms, *Hedychium Costus, Alpinia,* etc. Among the numerous notable herbaceous plants are several species of *Meconopsis,* frittillaries, deadly aconites, gentians, violets, geraniums, potentillas, saxifrages, balsams, many species of *pedicularis, crawfurdia, Didymocarpus, Chirita, Smialacina, jatamansi,* and rhubarbs (*Rheumnobile*), etc.

There are hundreds of varieties of flowers in Sikkim other than orchids. Among them are Primulas, Macanopsis (Blue Poppy) Iris, to mention only a few which adorn the mountain slopes during summer months.

The State is richly endowed with forest wealth and out of total area, 270,000 hectares are covered with forest which constitute about 37 per cent of the total area of the state. This includes private forest, Gorucharan forest and Khasmahal forest areas, constituting about 25% of the total forest area. That is to say about 75% of the total forest area is under reserved forests. It has some of the oldest trees in India.

The forests do not appear to contribute much to the revenue of the state. This is mainly due to the fact that total expenditure for conservation and development of forest is much more than the total revenue received out of forest resources. As in many other parts of country, in Sikkim also, the ecological balance has been disturbed through indiscriminate felling and poaching of wild life. The strategy in the sixth five year plan as far as forestry is concerned would therefore, naturally be confined primarily to conservation and development of forests to be followed by scientific exploitation of forest wealth. To achieve this the plan objectives have been drafted as (a) Maintenances of the ecological balance by protection and environmental conservation on the flora and fauna (b) Enhanced forestry production programme (c) Scientific exploitation to meet the rural and urban needs which will include development of communication facilities.

The Kanchenjunga National Park, the highest in the world, embraces an area of 850 sq. kms. It is the home of some of the world's rarest and magnificent species of wild life. Musk deer, Blue Sheeps, Red Panda, the Shaepi goat, Black bear, Snow leopard and others. There are a vast variety of flamboyant pheasants and birds in the area of the park. It has the largest and richest variety of woods.

A general list of the fauna of the state is given below :

Reptiles: Of the Lizard family wall-lizard, gho -samp, common bloodsucker, *Japalura variegata* (like chamelon) a beautiful glass-snake having eye-lids are common. Among the venomous species of snake common Cobra, giant Cobra, Pit-viper and very few Sikkim variety of the Krait are found. Of the non -venomous snake Pythons, rat-snakes and tree snakes are common.

Birds : Vultures, Eagles, Kites, Owls (Hooting & Horned), Kingfishers, Hornbills, Woodpeckers, Cuckoos, Crows, Doves, Pigeons, Cranes, Bulbuls, Mayna, Shrikes, Robins, Sparrows, Mountain thrush, Sunbirds, etc.

Mammals : Monkeys, wild cats, mungooses, bears, leopard, jackels, Cat-Bears, Marmots, Hill-squirrel, rats and mice, etc.

Minerals and Mining

The State of Sikkim is endowed with rich geological resources. These have not been properly assessed or tapped. Moderate to fair amount of success has been achieved, during the investigations carried out by diffrent agencies, in certain sectors namely, base metals, graphite, dolomite, coal etc. In addition to these, there are building stones and materials for porcelain and glass industry and other lesser known but potential geological resources like tangsten, talc, magnesite, the numerous thermal springs and mineral water, phosphate rich rocks, etc. Further, testing and exploration of numerous old copper working can be done.

A detailed list of these are given below :

i) **Base Metals :** Base metals constitute the main natural resource of the state. Already quite a lot of exploration of base metals has been carried out in the state. As a matter of fact, the deposits at Rangpo are being commercially mixed by the Sikkim Mining Corporation. Another deposit located at Dikchu in the East District is currently being developed by the Mineral Exploitation Corporation and this is expected to be ready for commercial exploitation by 1982-83 Apart from Rangpo and Dikchu, there are two other noteworthy base metals Sulphide occurances viz., (1) Jagdumb near-Chakung (West Sikkim) and (2) Pache Khani - Rorathang (East Sikkim).

Besides these more important occurances, there are a large number of lesser known sulphide occurances at Siribong, Kanikhola, Sisnai khola (Near Chakung, West Sikkim) Manpur Khola, Dong basti, Retepani, Pussi, Chidam (South Sikkim).

ii) **Graphite :** One of the important industrial mineral Graphite occurs in the Western parts of the State at Chitrey. It is formed as a result of high temperature intrusion of igneous rocks into organic carbon bearing sedimentary rocks. An important geological setting presenting this picture is seen in West Sikkim in Calc. granulites which have been metamorphosed to varying degree by intrusive granites. Calc. granulites extend right across from West Sikkim passing through North (Singhik-Tong area) to East Sikkim beyond Rongli. A systematic study of the already known occurance of Chitrey graphite is to be programmed. An extending survey to areas of North and East Sikkim for possible localisation of graphite deposits will also be followed by Geological Survey of India.

iii) **Dolomite :** Fairly large occurance of dolomite is known in the Rangit river valley at Rishi (West Sikkim) and minor occurance of banded dolomite are known near Bhanjan (South Sikkim). Likelihood of the presence of dolomite occurance in un-metamorphosed Calc. granulites of North Sikkim cannot be ruled out. Possibility of inter-bedded lime-stone with

dolomites or seperate bands/zones of limestone rock within dolomites is always there. Formation of dolomite itself is, many a times by alteration of limestone and sometimes is by deposition from sea-water. In the first eventuality, presence of unaltered limestone within the dolomite is likely.

iv) **Coal** : Gondwana group of rocks which contain practically all the major coal deposits of the country, are exposed in the Rangeet river valley (South Sikkim) in the form of a 'Tectonic Window'. The Rangeet river has eroded through the older dalling group of rocks which are overlying the younger Gondwana rocks as a result of 'Thrusting' and has exposed the Gondwana sediments. These are made up essentially of sandstones and inter-bedded coal seams. Namchi is situated on Gondwana rocks and occurance of coal is seen in the Rangeet river and Namchi area.

v) **Thermal springs and Mineral water** : A number of thermal springs are known to occur all over the state. These thermal waters may have therapeutic value. Even if it may not have chemical suitability for drinking purpose and therapeutic properties, the water being thermal alone make them suitable for bathing and other purposes.

The gazetteer of Sikkim (Edited in the Bengal Government Secretariate, 1894) mentions about the following hot springs in Sikkim :

i) *Phut Sachu* : "On the East side of the Rangeet, 3 kms. north-east of Rinchingpong monastery, situated amongst dark coloured massive siliceous limestones. Hot fetidwater bubbles up at several spots".

ii) *Ralong Sachu* : "On the West bank of Rangeet river about 3 kms. north-west of Ralong monastery. Elevation about 3100 ft. (1000 metres). Situated amongst finely laminated phyllites with abundance of vein quartz, at a height of about 100 feet (30 mts.) above the bed of the river".

iii) *Yeumtan* : "On the East bank of the Lachung river, half a mile below Yeumtang".

iv) *Momay* : "Hot springs burst from the ground near some granite rocks on its floor, about 16,000 feet (5000 metres) above the sea, and only a mile below the glacier (of Kinchinjhow) and the water collect in pools".

vi) **Building stones and material for porcelain and Glass Industry** : The State abounds in number and variety of geological materials which can be profitably and most effectively utilized for building/ construction purposes within and outside the State. These include (i) granites of the Darjeeling and Kanchenjunga groups exposed in abundance around Chungthang in the North. Rongli in the East and Geyzing -Dentam area in the West (ii) basic igneous sills seen at several localities (iii) Quartzites of the Buxa and Chungthang groups exposed mostly in the North (iv) Calc. granites and dolomites—where these are banded they present a good ornamental material. Apart from being used as ordinary building stone, some selected varieties, duly polished hold much promise for indigeneous and export markets. North Sikkim, has good abundance of rocks which can be suitably and profitably used for porcelain and possibly glass industries. The rocks and areas worth investigating are the numerous and expensive pegmatite veins intrusive in the Kanchenjunga group of crystallines exposed between, Chungthang and Lachen, Chungthang-Lachung and beyond in the North. Some pegmatites are so well zoned that quartz and felspar zones are well developed and clearly seperated.

Other Geological Resources

These areas include :

a) *Tungsten* : known in the Skarn zones of West Sikkim.

b) *Talc* : In the metamorphosed rocks of the Rothak Khola, West Sikkim.

c) *Magnesite*: In the meta-sedimentaries and meta-basis of the Rangieet river valleys, West Sikkim

d) *Rock Phosphate*: Quartz veins, basic sills and the meta-sedimentaries of South Sikkim (Namchi - Bhanjan - Damthang-Tarku) are known to contain sometimes high percentage of apatite (Phospite mineral). Effort is necessary to locate essentially Phosphate rich zones.

e) *Rare metals* : The skarn zones (Calcareous rocks intruded by igneous rocks) and the numerous pegmatites of the State can be systematically tested for their rare-metal potential.

Sikkim Mining Corporation

Ever since the Corporation was formed, only 0.15 million tonnes of ore had been mined upto the year 1978-79 out of the reserves of 0.66 million tonnes. The Corporation faces the inadequate supply of power.

Electricity and Power

All the District Headquarters are electrified. A number of transmission and distribution of electricity schemes have been taken up and most of them have been completed so that all the four districts of the State are now fully interconnected by suitable grid circuits for distribution of power from any available source in any part of the State.

In the rural areas 53 villages have been electrified upto 1979-80. It has been proposed that by 1984-85 about 144 villages will be electrified. The available source of power supply in Sikkim is given below :

i) Ronglichu Hydel Scheme
ii) Rimbi Micro Hydel Scheme
iii) Rothak Micro Hydel Scheme
iv) Manul Micro Hydel Scheme
v) Diesel Power House at Gangtok
vi) Lower Lagyap Project.

The generation of electricity in most of the above hydel projects does not match with their installed capacity. There is increasing demand of power from various user departments and consuming public. As a result, in the absence of any further new hydel generation scheme in hand steps have been taken during the last plan to augment the capacity of existing schemes through extensive renovation and by installation of new machines. Rimbi Micro Hydel scheme has been augmented in 1980 with the addition of two units of 200 kw each, thereby making the total installed capacity at Rimbi 600 KW The Rothak Micro Hydel Scheme having an installed capacity of 200 KW had been in operation for the last 10 years following a number of damages in the civil structures which required complete renovation. Accordingly, it has been completed in 1981. The Ronglichu Hydro Electric Scheme also requires major renovation which has been implemented and expected to be completed shortly. The Lower Lagyap was commissioned on trial basis and is likely to be fully commissioned by 1982-83 when its installed capacity will be increased. There is acute shortage of power during winter months specially and to supplement generation in quickest possible time 4 diesel generating units (installed capacity of 1.6 MW each) are being installed in the State.

Land and Land-use Pattern

In comparison to the total geographical area, the land available for cultivation in the State is considerably low. Only 10.83% of the total area are under operational holdings.

The land-use pattern of the whole state is given below :

STATEMENT—3

Land not available for cultivation	In '000 Hectares	% to total area
1	2	3
i) Barren and unculturable	209.01	28.64
ii) Land put to non-agricultural uses	69.96	9.58

Contd.

1	2	3
iii) Permanent pastures and grazing land including culturable waste	102.49	14.04
iv) Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	4.17	0.57
v) Forest Land	265.21	36.34
	650 84	89.17
Land under operational holdings		
vi) Net area sown	64.93	
vii) Area under current fallow	0.50	
viii) Total uncultivated land	7.0	10.83
ix) Land not available for cultivation within the operational holdings	6.61	
	729.90	100.00

Source : Agricultural Census, 1976-77.

Tenancy and land reforms

The basis of land rights is quoted below from the state report on agricultural census 1976-77, Sikkim.

The land revenue and tenancy acts in the state of Sikkim was not introduced during the superintendency of the Govt. of India and regime of the Maharajas of Sikkim till 15th May 1975. It thus appeared that the land in the state broadly speaking belongs to the Government. The rights of the land owners are fixed and secured and are governed by State Notification and custom. The land owner deriving his title from the Government regards his land fully as private, heritable and saleable and otherwise transferable property. The complexity of the land revenue system of the state and the nature of leases issued earlier to the various *elakhadars* in the working of that system and further notification made after abolishment of land lordism vide State Notification No. 402-250 G dated 23.5.1954 can be appreciated only when it is fully realised that theoratical owner viz., the government may be presumed to have demised the land to the individual properties in different holdings, subject to the land laws of the state.

Under the authority of the government the lease holdings of land viz., Kazi, Thekadar, Managers, Managements of Monasteries settled the raiyots (tenant) in their *elakhas* on (*Hardam*) sale execution, transfer etc., but after their settlement the former were not authorised to reject any of the raiyot. Besides the fully settled raiyots there exists in the state, the tenancy tenure known locally as *Parkhureys (Kutias and adhiadars)* but for the purpose of assessment there was no dealing of the government with them. In the course of cadestral survey settlement operation a law defining the status and right of raiyots and tenants was established vide government of Sikkim Notification No. 1208/L.F. of 1950 as under :

a) **Bustiwallas** : Means a person with primary interest in specified land. This tenure carries with it the right to possess and use, sell, mortgage and inherit the land.

b) **Primary holder** : Means lessees, in their home farm areas, and bustiwallas in their holdings.

c) **Secondary holders** : Means *kutiadar* and *adhiadar* that is persons deserving an interest either from the lessee, his home farm area, or a *bustiwalla* in his holdings.

1) *Kutiadar* : means a person who engaged to cultivate on condition of rendering a stipulated amount of crop or cash to the primary holder.

2) *Adhiadar* : means a person who engaged to cultivate on condition of rendering half produce to the primary holder.

In the aforesaid law although the status of *Kutiadars* and *adhiadars* were put in the category of secondary holders but their title to the land possessed by them was limited only for an agriculture year and thereafter left at the will of primary holder. Generally, the State Government was not maintaining any record of tenancy tenure.

After merger of the State with Indian Union on 16th May, 1975, in view of the problems of the tillers of the soil in Sikkim, who cultivate lands of other persons under the various systems and precarious terms and conditions, it appeared to the government that immediate intervention and making of some immediate provision is required for against termination of their cultivation and for the continuity of cultivation by the existing cultivator and for limiting their liability and other matters connected therewith pending enactment of a comprehensive legislation relating to agrarian and land reforms. Accordingly the Sikkim Cultivators Protection (Temporary Provision) Act, 1975 and rules of 1975 were the first measures taken to give the cultivating tenants (*adhiadars* and *kutiadars*) a fair deal. The Act, besides protecting the cultivators against termination also fixed the maximum amount of rent or share payable as half of the principle produce of the land or the price thereof, as the case may be. The Sikkim Regulation of Transfer and Use of Land Act Rules, 1975 were enacted prohibiting transfer of land by land holders, holding more than ten acres of land except with the permission of the collector. This was followed by Sikkim Agricultural Land Ceiling and Reforms Act and Rules in 1978. The objective of this legislation was to provide for the imposition of ceiling on agricultural lands held by land owners of Sikkim with a view to preventing the concentration of agricultural lands in the hands of a few persons and to bring about thereby an equitable distribution of agricultural land to subserve the common good.

A fresh cadestral survey & settlement operations for maintaining up-to-date records before implementing land reforms laws was felt necessary and taken in progress since 1976. In the present survey and settlement operations, the records of right of tenancy tenure are also being maintained to take further steps by the State Government for their settlement.

Agriculture

i) **Land holdings and tenancy :** Only about 12 per cent of the total area of the state is under cultivation. Partly this is on account of the fact that most of the area is covered under forest and pastures. Several parts of the state are also barren and uncultivable.

According to the Agriculture Census of the state, the total land area under operational holding is 79,060 hectares which comprises of 31,061 holdings. Thus land available for cultivation purposes is considerably low. Nevertheless, this land area includes fallow lands, culturable waste and lands not available for cultivation such as farm buildings and house of the holders provided such buildings are within cultivated area. The details of such land-use table in respect of this state as emerged from the Agricultural Census of 1976-77 is given below :

STATEMENT—4

Estimated area under different land-use of the total area under operational holding

Land use	Area in Hectares	Percentage	Remarks
1. Net area sown	64,926.80	82.12	
2. Area under current fallows	500.90	0.63	
Total	65,427.70	82.75	Net cultivated area
3. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land	4,924.63	6.23	
4. Fallow land other than current fallow	944.33	1.19	
5. Cultivable waste	1,153.46	1.46	
Total of 3, 4 & 5	7,022.42	8.88	Total uncultivated land
6. Land not available for cultivation	6,612.01	8.37	
7. Total	79,062.13	100.00	

Of the total operational holdings and its area the distribution in each district is given below :

STATEMENT—5

Sl. No.	District	No. of holdings	%	Area operated	%	Average size of holdings
1.	East	10,845	34.92	18,402.01	23.28	1.70
2.	West	7,812	25.15	20,741.68	26.23	2.66
3.	North	2,133	6.87	16,451.78	20.81	7.71
4.	South	10,271	33.07	23,466.66	29.68	2.28
	Total	31,061	100.00	79,062.13	100.00	2.55

About three-fourth of the total holdings have below 3 hectares of land under their operation holdings. It covers only 35.55% of the total land under operational holdings in the State. Of the remaining, most of them have land between 3 to 20 hectares covering 61.44% of the total lands. Number of operational holdings above 20 hectares of land are negligible in proportion. Average size of holdings in the North district is highest for most of the holdings are under cardamom plantation.

The details of tenural status of these holdings are given below :

STATEMENT—6

Sl. No.	Particulars of holdings according to tenural status	Number	Area in hectares
1.	Wholly owned self operated	22,465	62,955.77
2.	Partly owned and partly leased in holdings	4,167	10,210.54
3.	Wholly leased in holdings	4,202	5,416.82
4.	Holdings having some land operated otherwise	227	479.00
	Total	31,071	79,062.13

ii) **Agricultural crops :** Sikkim is a hilly region and is in a heavy rainfall zone. The climate and the season is suitable for growing a large number of crops which include not only cereals but also commercial crops like cardamom, potato, ginger and other horticultural crops. Rice, Maize and Wheat are the principal cereal food of the state. In terms of area maize occupies the largest component followed by paddy, cardamom and wheat as will be evident from the following statement :

STATEMENT—7

Sl. No.	Crops	Area in hectates	Percentage
1.	Maize	30,200	31.5
2.	Paddy	14,800	15.4
3.	Cardamom	14,000	14.6
4.	Orange	2,620	2.7
5.	Apple	500	0.5
6.	Potato	1,900	2.0
7.	Wheat & Barely	10,200	16.6
8.	Buck wheat	2,760	2.9
9.	Millets	5,000	5.2
10.	Pea, beans, pulses	6,700	7.2
11.	Ginger	640	0.7
12.	Oilseeds	3,000	3.2
13.	Other	3.512	3.7
	Total	95,832	100.00

Source : Draft proposals for Sixth Five Year plans 1980-85, Government of Sikkim.

Certain high yielding variety of seeds like Pusa-33 for paddy, Vijay for maize, Sonalika for wheat, Varuna for mustard, PR 202 in millet, Kurfi & Jyoti for potato and other like IET-144 for paddy have been identified in the regional research centres which have been most enthusiastically received by the farmers.

The altitude and correspondingly the temperature play an important role and therefore, the crop season is confined to only summer months in higher elevations and is extended to kharif. Rabi and zaid crops are sown in low hills. The tentative cropping pattern from the report of Agricultural Census 1976-77 is given below :

STATEMENT—8

Altitude	Zaid/summer crops	Kharif crops	Rabi crops
Below 1,000 metres	Maize, vegetable, paddy, etc.	Paddy, maize, millet, pulses, etc.	Wheat, barley oilseed, vegetables, etc.
Below 1,000 to 1,500 metres	—	Maize paddy, pulses, vegetables.	-do-
Between 1,500 to 2,000 metres	—	Maize, vegetables.	Wheat, barley vegetables.
Above 2,000 metres	—	Mono crops of vegetables	Potato, wheat, barley etc.

iii) **Soil Types** : The characteristics of soil of the state are variable from one place to another due to variation in topography. Briefly the characteristics are as under :

1. *Texture* : Loamy sand to silty clay loam.
2. *Depth* : From few inches and in some places practically nil to several feet deep depending upon the weathering processes it underwent.
3. *Soil Reaction* : All acidic ; about 50 per cent having PH 5.0 or below ; about 45 per cent having PH 5.0 to 6.0 and rest PH 6.0 or above.
4. *Organic matter Content* : High, mostly between 2 to 5 per cent but low upto 1 and high upto 10 per cent are also available.
5. *Available Nitrogen* : About 60 per cent low, 30 per cent medium and 10 per cent high.
6. *Available Phosphorous* : About 30 per cent low, 35 per cent medium and 20 per cent high.
7. *Available Potash* : About 20 per cent low, 35 per cent medium and 45 per cent high.
8. *Lime Requirement* : Mostly between 2-0 tonnes per acre but varies from 0 to 16 tonnes per acre.

iv) **Irrigation** : The state is within high rainfall zone. The source of Irrigation in this state is spring channel. There are no canals, wells, tanks, tube-wells, etc. The availability of spring water increases with the onset of monsoon and decreases with the lapse of monsoon. In fact the entire terrain is suitable for the purpose of drawing water, to the cultivated fields during the rainy season. The irrigated area is mostly made of areas located in the small and semi-medium holdings. Irrigation in paddy is usually supplemented by rain and run off water. Usually well defined irrigation channel exists only in paddy fields and all paddy fields are irrigated. Irrigation in vegetables and other crops are done casually and are not specific. Cardamom is normally grown under shade which are always moist and the water from khola or kholsa is allowed to flow from the top of the field to spread mostly by itself. No well defined channel for carrying water exists in the cardamom field. It can be considered a semi-irrigated crop.

The irrigation in crops other than paddy, vegetables and cardamom is limited mainly due to the danger of soil erosion. The crops like maize, wheat, barley, millets etc. are grown in soil which are unterraced, partly terraced or unlevelled terrace and irrigation cannot be done without the risk of soil erosion. The danger of soil erosion is limited in paddy due to well terraced bunded fields in cardamom due to ample vegetation including trees to arrest soil-erosion and in vegetables due to small area under the crop and also irrigation is done mostly by pipes/sprinkler/ manual manoeuring.

Animal Husbandry :

Animal Husbandry forms an integral part of the economy of Sikkim. A large percentage of the rural population is engaged in it in one form or the other. Livestock and Poultry population of the state and the district stands as follows :

STATEMENT—9

Livestock & Poultry Population, 1977

	Sikkim	North	East	South	West
1. Cattle	157,784	14,245	51,667	50,041	41,831
2. Buffaloes	5,483	231	861	861	3,709
3. Sheep & Goats	105,090	12,841	33,309	34,495	24,445
4. Yaks	3,995	2,340	1,337	—	278
5. Poultry	220,927	23,187	82,692	63 939	51,109
6. Pigs	18,596	1,520	6,175	5,925	4,925

Source: Sikkim at a Glance, (Aug.-1978) published from Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Sikkim.

Although the current cattle population stands at 1.58 lakhs, the productivity in terms of milk production is low only 5 litres per milch cattle. The state cattle population comprise 40.05% of females and 22.61% of young stock and 27.34% of males according to agricultural census survey reports (1976-77). Among males, working cattle population is 100% and among females, cows represent 18.64% out of total female cattle population of 40.05%. Hence milching cows represent 46.55% of total female population.

The survey also reports (i) of the total poultry, chickens are 57.52%; (ii) of the total buffalo population more than three-fourth is represented by female and young stock; (iii) goat population in the Category of 1 year and above account for 64.69% of the total goat population in this state; iv) sheep population of 1 year and above represent three-fourths of the total sheep population in the state; (v) six months and above of pigs population account for nearly two thirds of the total animal population of pigs in the state.

Animal Husbandry is sure an alternative earning for additional income of the rural masses. A logical and necessary extension of cattle development is dairy development.

The state has established 10 artificial insemination centres and 40 model dairy units. The State Animal Husbandry Department has been engaged in bringing together milk producers and consumers by organising a systematic milk collection and distribution grid.

To date 64 milk routes have been established and 45 milk societies have been registered. 20 more are in the process of obtaining registration. Milk Production is currently estimated at 16,000 metric tons (Ref : Draft proposal of Six Five Year Plans—Government of Sikkim).

Besides cattle, poultry and piggery developments also hold great promise for commercial exploitation.

Fishery

Sikkim has got 500 kms. of fresh water rivers and streams and a few lakes. There is no remarkable private fish rearing units in villages. Neither there is any production of fish to meet the market demands. In the fiscal-year 1979-80 harvest of fish produce from all domestic sources touched a figure of 16.4 metric tons. The fishes available in the markets are mainly imported from West Bengal. The state government has a fishing department which has not yet become viable for production and distribution of fishes. There are certain species which have been found to adopt in waters of Sikkim. If concerted effort is made by the government for major production and establishment of marketing infrastructure, the waters of Sikkim may produce commercial fishes for domestic consumption as also export to neighbouring states.

Commercial species such as trout, salmon and carp have been found to adopt well in the waters of this state. Trout, being a delicacy, presents great possibilities for commercial exploitation in major urban areas. A hatching unit at Manepond already exists and it is planned to establish a rearing unit at Lachen for stocking Lachen Chou (rivulet). Rainbow trout is an aggressive sport fish and the waters in the

lower altitudes have been found to be suitable for its rearing. Some rivers are being stocked with trout raised on government owned farms. Carps and catfish are meant for stocking village ponds and for meeting the needs of deficit states. Now-a days ponds are being brought within the ambit of the Fishery Development Programme. To date 97 villages ponds have been covered. In order to meet domestic demand for fingerlings three more fish farms (carp) will be constructed in addition to the one at Soreng.

In the past the waters of Sikkim were quite abundant with a wide variety of fishes the most exotic are being Mahasur. Unfortunately due to indiscriminate use of explosives, water poisoning and intensive fishing the natural stock has drastically dwindled to near extinction. Rejuvenation of this species is necessary.

Industry

There are some inherent problems and handicaps for the growth of industries in Sikkim. These are hilly terrain and unavailability of plainlands, lack of local entrepreneurship, etc. Previously, the state was mostly engaged in cottage industries of carpet weaving and wood carving activities. Among the larger units there were only four establishments, namely, Sikkim Distilleries, Government Fruit Preservation Factory, Sikkim Mining Corporation and Sikkim Jewels. Among the recently set up industries in Sikkim permanently registered units are sikkim flour mills, printing presses, units for manufacture of coffee and lozenges, candles, leather bags, finished leather, leather suit-cases, radio transistors, coke biquettles, ice-cream, wooden packing boxes, and sheet metal works. Industrial units which are likely to come in future are washing soap, detergent (powder and liquid), wooden handles for happers, spades, etc., nutritional biscuits, sawing and seasoning of wood, matches, auto-garages, tyre-retreading, power-loom, domestic electricity cables, wooden handicrafts, improved rice-husking, semi-automatic bakery, hollow blocks for construction of house. In fact some of them have already commenced activity. These industries, it is presumed, will have no marketing problem at competitive rates as the major output can be sold. A big disadvantage is that there is no industrial zone or area demarcated where industries can be set up. Recently two areas have been acquired at Rhotak and Jorethang respectively where the state directorate of industry proposed to set up mini industrial estates consisting of 6 to 10 sheds to begin with.

In the cottage industry sector government is trying to revive traditional arts of carpet weaving, local handicrafts, etc. For this purpose a Government Cottage Industries Institute has been functioning since 1957 for training artisans in these areas. During the past few years or so the need to ensure that the ex-trainees go into production either by starting household industries or by joining the institution in the production section has been particularly looked into and the result has been encouraging. There is ample possibility of growing forest-based industries in Sikkim. An attempt was made earlier to start a large paper factory to produce tissue paper and carbon-paper with the help of the Hindusthan Paper Corporation. Although the feasibility survey indicated that the project would be worthwhile, this has not yet been cleared by the Government of India. Among the small scale industries the following industries may have prospects if started in Sikkim :

1. Manufacture of foot-wear (including repair) made of leather, vulcanized or moulded rubber or plastic.
2. Manufacture of drugs and medicines from Herbaceous plants.
3. Manufacture of spun-pipes.
4. Manufacture of bidi/chewing tobacco.
5. Production of country-liquor.
6. Manufacture of ready-made garments/hosiery goods of synthetic textile.
7. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures made of cheap woods.

In order to attract and encourage industries, various incentives like transport subsidy, central investment subsidy, subsidy on interest, power, concession in sales-tax and income-tax, marketing assistance and

pre-operative expenses were announced by the state directorate of industries and various other central institutions.

Transport

The communication system in Sikkim is entirely dependent upon the availability of road transport. There is no air or rail link. A helicopter service had been started between Bagdogra, the air base in West Bengal and Gangtok (having a military helipad at Tadong) for a few months in 1982 but the service was discontinued for want of passengers.

Transportation of goods and passenger in the state is dependent mainly on the Sikkim Nationalised Transport, a state government institution with a fleet of 130 trucks, tankers and 70 passenger buses But it cannot meet up the entire demand of transportation. As a result a number of private vehicles also ply transporting goods as well as passengers.

The importance of road development in this state, where no other means of communication is available, needs no emphasis. Road building activities will provide besides access to inaccessible area, rural employment opportunities paving the path for socio-economic growth.

The state had at the end of 1979-80, 872 kms. of roads in various categories, of which 547 kms., was surfaced and 325 kms. was unsurfaced. In addition work was started to ultimately cover 243 kms. of road under expansion, primarily to serve interior villages under the minimum needs programme.

The roads in SiKkim mostly and admirably constructed by Border Road Project Organisation (*Swastik and GREF*), but quite a considerable mileage also by SPWD and CPWD. These roads, cut through mountainous terrain, and are difficult for construction.

The system of transportation of passengers and goods both within and outside the state has certain pecularities due to the hilly roads peculiar geographical conditions, prone to landslides and breaches, low seating capacity of buses, road damages due to heavy rainfall, restricted loading capacity of trucks due to the weak bridges, etc.

The following table gives an idea about the trends of both passenger and goods traffic by Sikkim Nationalised Transport Corporation :

STATEMENT—10

Particulars	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Bus kms. (in lakh)	6.50	7.00 (8%)	8.35 (19%)	10.23 (20%)	12.96 (26%)
2. No. of passengers transported (in lakh)	1.59	2.16 (28%)	2.26 (5%)	2.57 (13%)	3.60 (40%)
3. Goods kms. (in lakh)	11.65	11.96 (25%)	15.00 (25%)	20.46 (35%)	19.67 (-3%)
4. Tonnage transported (in lakh m. tonnes)	0.80	0.64 (-20%)	0.84 (32%)	0.90 (6%)	1.06 (18%)

N. B. : Percentage figures in brackets show changes over previous year.

Source : Draft Sixth Five year Plan—Government of Sikkim.

VI Places of religious, historical or archaeological importance with an introduction of tourist interest

The Sikkim is famous for its natural beauty, second to none in the world. The sweeping panoramic view of the picturesque mountains and emerald lakes is indeed almost mystic. It is also mystic from the fluttering prayer flags, the stupas/ruins of palaces and the 67 odd monasteries. Inside these monasteries are the fascinating Buddhist murals, images of hundreds of deities from the Tibetan Buddhists Pantheon. The gentle chant of the Lamas reciting the mantras beside a butter-lamp complete the setting.

The Sikkimese word for a monastery is *Gumpa* which means a 'solitary place' and monasteries are usually found in solitary spots commanding a very picturesque view. For the monks like to isolate themselves from the world in order to escape mundane temptation.

Everywhere in Sikkim we find an evidence of distinct culture still continuing at present. The prayer flags, the stupas and the mantras carved on rocks and the simple but hard working life style of the Sikkimese villagers, their joys and sorrows depicted in their folk songs and dances, etc. are some of the distinct cultures of Sikkim.

While trekking in Sikkim one will have many experiences as he is in that part of the world which is opening up to him for the first time.

To give a description of some places of interest in Sikkim we may first mention about Gangtok, a beautiful tiny town, the capital of Sikkim. A cursory look at the town gives the impression that it was built a few decades ago. There are no monuments preserved to throw light on past culture or heritage.

A little below the main market of the town is the Institute of Tibetology, an organisation dedicated to the cause of furthering Tibetan studies. Inside its lavish interiors, (decorated with murals, ornate wood carvings, altars holding images of Buddha, Bodhisattvas and Tantric deities) are contained a vast library of Tibetan books and rare manuscripts. There are also over 200 icons, prized objects of art, rare Thankas-comprising a collection which has won international acclaim.

Just below the Institute of Tibetology is the Orchid sanctuary where a vast range of orchids are found. Sikkim has over 600 varieties of orchids and most of these can be seen in the sanctuary.

The Government Cottage Industries Institute turns out cottage crafts of authentic Sikkimese designs The handwoven carpets, the Lepcha weave bags, an exquisite selection of dolls are among its famous produce. The Institute also manufactures the intricately hand carved and painted Sikkimese tables called *Choktses*, hand painted masks and other bamboo crafts.

Temple : There are few temples of Hindu Gods and Godesses in Sikkim. One *Thakurbari* at Gangtak, and *Jagatdhatri* Temple at Tadong, 3 kms. from Gangtok, one at Rangpo, one at Singtam and few others situated at different places of Sikkim.

Church : There are four churches at Gangtok belonging to different groups viz., Roman Catholic, Protestant, Elshadai, etc. and many others in different districts of Sikkim.

Mosque : One Mosque is situated at Gangtok.

Gurudwara : It is situated in Chungthang in the North district.

Monastery : There are about sixty seven monasteries in Sikkim. Of them, a few important are Rumtek, Tsuk-la-Khang, Enchey and Chutten Monastery in the East district, Tholung and Phodong Monastery in the North district, Ralong Monastery in the South district, Dumbdi, Tashiding, Sangu Choeling and Pemayangtse Monasteries in the West district. The form of Buddhism, known as Mahayana, which prevails in Sikkim belongs to the Red Sect. There are three main sub-sects of the Red Sect and in Sikkim only the Nyingmapa and the Karma-Kahgyudpa are found. Lhatsun Chenpo, regarded as the pillar of Buddhism in Sikkim and one of the three high Lamas who met at Yoksam and consecrated Chogyal Phuntsong Namgyal as the first Chogyal of Sikkim in 1641, is of the Nyingmapa. The Pemayangtse Monastery, the premier Monastery in Sikkim, belongs to the Nyingmapa. The Lamas of Pemayangtse have the sole customery right of performing the religious ceremonies on all royal and official occasions They take part annually in the now famous Warrior and Khagyud Dances at the Tsuk-La-Khang Royal in Gangtok. Tashiding and Phensang are two other important Nyingmapa Monasteries in the state. The

Karma-Kahgyudpa was introduced in Sikkim towards the beginning of the eighteenth century and the first monastery of this sub-sect was built at Ralang in 1730 by Chogyal Gyurmed Namgyal, the fourth consecrated Chogyal of Sikkim. Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, was himself an Incarnate Karma-Khagyudpa Lama. The other important Khagyudpa monasteries in Sikkim are at Rumtek and Phodong. Some of the important monasteries of Sikkim are described below :

Rumtek Monastery : A 23 kms. drive from Gangtok through scenic mountain side country leads to Rumtek. This monastery has been built with a style adhering strictly to the traditional architecture. Here lived the 16th reincarnate His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa, Head of the Karmagupa sect of Tibetan Buddhism. Rumtek monastery has been patterned in the lives of the Lama series of Tibet.

Pemayangtse Monastery : 115 kms. from Gangtok Pemayangtse monastery situated at a height of 6,840 ft. is the second oldest monastery in Sikkim. It is situated in the West district. This ancient monastery belongs to the Nyingmapa sect and is the head of all other monasteries of this sect in Sikkim.

Dogma demands that admission to this monastery should be pure Bhutia stock, unmarried and free of physical blemish. They usually belong to Sikkim's prominent families. A special mention may be made about Sangthok-Palri, a heavenly structure installed on the top floor of the monastery. It is said that this came into the vision of saint Lhatsun Chenpo who has then put it in writing. It is most minutely and beautifully carved by Rev. Donzin Rimpoche, elder brother of the head Lama of Pemayangtse monastery, single handed.

The annual chaam or Lama dance used to be held in the 12th month of the Tibetan calendar in this monastery.

The view of the mountain range from Pemayangtse is perhaps one of the finest. For tourist who wish to visit this holy and ancient monastery, a 50 bedded tourist lodge with basic amenities has been opened. Pemayangtse is an ideal base for those who would like to explore the unspoiled charm of neighbouring tourist spots and for trekkers who would like to visit Yuksam and Dzongri.

Tashiding Monastery : This beautiful monastery is connected by a jeepable road from Legship. It is an important place of pilgrimage and according to ancient belief pilgrims are cleared of all their sins if they are to only contemplate the great sacred chorten of Tashiding (Thongna Rongdot). There is a forest bunglow near the monastery.

Tsuk-La-Khang Monastery : This is situated in front of the palace at Gangtok The royal chapel is a repository of monastic arts, rich mural paintings and lavishly decorated altars, holding the images of the Buddha, Bodhisattvas and tantric deities. Beautiful wood carving in the chapel demonstrate the markedly impressive craftsmanship of the artists.

Enchey Monastery : Adjoining the Gangtok Tourist Lodge, 3 kms. from Gangtok town is the Enchey Monastery situated on spur. The two hundred year old monastery has in its premises images of Gods and Godesses, religious objects, etc. Annual religious dances are performed there every December.

Phodong Monastery : 38 kms. from Gangtok on the North Sikkim Highway is situated the Phodong Monastery, one of the five principal monasteries in Sikkim.

Sanga Choeling Monastery : It was founded by Lhatson Namgkha Jigme in the year 1697 A.D. It is situated at about an hour's trek from Pelling in the West district. Climbing up towards the monastery we come across the ruin of Pemalingpa Monastery, Shukte (Stone throne) where Lhatsun

Chenpo is believed to have sat and meditated. A 'Shapji' prints of horse hoofs, ascribed to the horse belonging to Guru Rimpoche can be seen on the stone. Like other monasteries it is located at a very commanding site.

There are two old palace ruins, one is in the Tumlong revenue block in the North district and another is at Gyalshing revenue block in the West district.

Rabdentse Palace ruin : In the West district, at the distance of one hour's trek from the Pemayangtse Luxury Tourist Lodge, one can reach to the ruins of Rabdentse Palace. This was the palace and the seat of the first Government of Sikkim. Here one can visualise the remains of once a flourishing colony around the palace. It was constructed after the conservation of Chogyal Phontsok Namgyal in the year 1641 A. D. On walking through the chestnut trees with the mosses dripping down, we come across a stone throne with three standing stones known as Namphogang where the judge used to give his final judgement in those days. We then reach a Chorten 'Taphap Chorten, from where the horse and taking off the hats had to be observed by the visitors going to the palace. After crossing the fourth and the final courtyard wall we can see the palace ruin in the centre. It is situated in a most commanding palace from where we can clearly see the entire South-Western region of Sikkim. Adjacent to the palace is 'Dab Lhagang' where the royal family used to offer incense to the deities. Here we can find a white marble slab as big as 7 ft. by 5 ft. on which was carved the 'Risum Gompa' the three defensorers 'Fidei' (धर्मरक्षक). It is believed that this slab was brought from the river and installed by a single person. This was the palace till 1814 A. D. after which it was transferred to Tumlong in North Sikkim.

Yoksam : Two hours drive from the Pemayangtse tourist Lodge in the West district and at 40 kms. is situated Yoksam. It is here in 1641 A. D. where the first Chogyal Phuntsok Namgyal of Sikkim was consecrated by the three learned Lamas viz., Lhatsun Namkha Jigme Kunxang Namgyal, Nadak Sampah Chenpo and Kathok Ringzin Chenpo. Yoksam literally means 'three Lamas' in Lepcha as these three Lamas met there. We can still find the huge stone thrones where they sat and performed the consecration ceremony. Norbugang Chorten, where Lhatsun Chenpo has buried all his belongings being offered by the people, commands the whole area. There is also a lake known as Kuthok Lake. Although small in size, it also has the serenity and calmness which Tso-shuk-tso (lake) at Khechoepalri has. The ruin of Karthok Monastery can still be seen beside the two pine trees at the bank of this lake.

Khechoepalri Lake : The sacred Lake, Tso-shuk-tso or Khecheopalri lake ; situated at a distance of 33 kms. and about 2 hours drive from the tourist lodge is this most serene and sacred lake. If one looks down from the copy of the ridge the entire ridge complex around the lake looks exactly like the shape of goddess Tara Jetsun Dolma with her right leg stretched and left leg bent and this sacred lake is in her lap. Despite the fact that this lake is surrounded by the forest, one cannot see a single leaf falls into it ; the birds immediately come and pick it up. It is believed that one gets whatever he or she wishes at this lake. Visitors are requested not to smoke or do any thing which might disturb that serenity and the sanctity of this sacred lake.

Other Places of Interest

Orchidarium : A drive of some 14 kms. from Gangtok leads one to this garden of exotic orchids and rich tropical plants maintained by the Department of Forestry. A very enjoyable spot for picnic and recreation.

Deer Park : Amidst the peaceful surroundings of flower gardens and ruminating deer, the image of the Buddha, a replica of the original in preaching posture at Sarnath, has been enshrined. From the

spot, commanding views of the vast countryside with gently sprawling hills and lively dales and hamlets can be enjoyed. The park is situated just beside the New Secretariate Building in Gangtok.

VII Major Events and Activities during the decade

Among the major events in Sikkim mention may be made of the followings :

i) **Triparite Agreement : May, 1973 :** The Triparite agreement signed on May 8, 1973 between Government of India, the Chogyal and the political parties became the forerunner to the establishment of a fully responsible government for which the people had been agitating.

The 32 member assembly elected under the agreement passed the Sikkim Act, 1974 and Sikkim became an associate State.

ii) **Merger of Sikkim with the Indian Union :** On 10th April, 1975, the Sikkim Assembly passed a Resolution that, "The institution of chogyal is hereby abolished and Sikkim shall henceforth be a constituent unit of India and enjoying democratic and fully responsible government". It was further resolved to hold a referendum to submit the resolution to the people by way of a 'special poll' for their approval three days later.

On 26th April, 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd State of Indian Union. The formal merger took place on 16th May and Kazi Lhendup Dorjee was resworn as Chief Minister under the Indian Constitution by Governor Mr. B.B.Lal at Raj Bhavan.

iii) **Functioning of Gangtok Municipality :** Gangtok is the capital town of the State. To make provisions for the establishment of a Municipal Corporation in Gangtok town and matters connected therewith the Gangtok Municipal Corporation act, 1975 was notified and published in the extraordinary gazettee No. 45 dated October 20, 1975 by the Legislative Department, Government of Sikkim.

iv) **Visit of Dalai Lama :** During 16th to 25th October, 1981, His Holiness Dalai Lama visited Sikkim when he arrived here, the people of the whole State cordially welcomed him and enthusiastically crowded in both sides of the road to have his *darshan* and blessings. His Holiness Dalai Lama preached series of surmons on Budhist Text-Gyalsey-Lag-Len-Sodunma, *Chenrozi/Kawang* and gave one lecture on Budhism in general on request from Budhist Sikkimese Association. The lecture was given in English and was attended by Honourable Ministers/ Governor and other high ranking officers besides public in general.

v) **Passing away of His Holiness Gyalwa Karmapa :** The news spread in Sikkim with a profound sense of grief to the minds of all people in Sikkim. His Holiness passed away at Chicago, U.S.A. , at 8.00 A.M. on the 6th November, 1981. His Holiness, whose full name was Karmapa Rangjun Rigpo Dorjee, was the sixteenth in the line of incarnations of saint Karmapa. Born in 1924 at Dergey, Eastern Tibet. His Holiness was identified as incarnation at the age of 5 and consecrated to the religious throne at the age of 7 at Tsurphu Monastery where he had his education. His Holiness came to Sikkim through Bhutan in early 1959 and resided at the old Rumtek Monastery till the construction of the new monastery, Dharma Chakra Vihara, was taken up and completed in 1965-66. Apart from monasteries in Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan and Nepal, His Holiness has 100 religious centres in various parts of the world.

vi) **Death of His Highness Chogyal of Sikkim :** Chogyal, Nawang Palden Thendup Namgyal passed away on 30th January, 1982 in New York.

vii) **Construction of New Secretariate Building :** A new Secretariate Building was constr-

ucted in front of the palace at Gangtok and it was opened by then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai.

viii) **Major cultural events in Sikkim** : A number of fairs and festivals are held in Sikkim usually in each year. Excepting the all India festivals like Dussehra, Dewali, etc., the description of some of the fairs and festivals which are of particular importance for Sikkimese is given below :

Fairs and Festivals

i) **Ngempa Guzom** : It is the festival to mark the victory over evil. It is also called the day of judgement in the world of the deads, where Yama imparts his judgement to decide the fate of a deadman on the basis of his Karma or deeds committed during his life time. The festival falls on the 7th day of the 11th month of the Northern Buddhist Calendar.

ii) **Tibetan New Year's day** : The Tibetan New Year's Day or 'Lossar' is observed from the 1st to 15th day of the Northern Buddhist Calendar. The festival marks the preaching of Dharma by Lord Buddha to the *asuras* or devils during 1st to 15th day of the first month of the Northern Buddhist Calendar. In fact the Northern Buddhist era began from the time of Lord Buddha's preaching of Dharma to *asuras*.

iii) **Saga Dawa** : Saga Dawa falls every year on the 15th day of the fourth month of the Northern Buddhist Calendar. This religious festival is the most sacred for on the same day and the same month in the Lord Buddha's time the Lord was born, attained Enlightenment and attained Mahapurinirvan or left for his heavenly abode. The occasion is also regarded as Triple Blessed Occasion.

iv) **Drukpa Tseshi** : This festival is observed in commemoration of Lord Buddha's first sermon given at Sarnath on the 4th day of the 6th month of the Northern Buddhist Calendar.

v) **Pang Lhabsol** : Pang Lhabsol is a pure Sikkimese festival On the occasion the Sikkimese Bhutias and Lepchas worship their guardian deity Mt. Khangchhen-Mzod-Gna (Khangchenjunga) for bestowing peace and prosperity for the Sikkimese people. The festival falls on the 15th day of the 7th month of the N.B. Calendar.

vi) **Lhabal Thuchen** : Lhabal Thuchen is the festival marking the descend of the Lord Buddha from the 33rd heaven after his meeting with his mother and preaching her *Dharma*. To facilitate his descend Lord Bishwa Karma had constructed a ladder out of rain-bow. The festival falls on the 22nd day of the 9th month of the N.B. Calendar.

vii) **Lossong** : Lossong is also known as Sonam Lossan. This festival is celebrated to take leave from the hard works in the agriculture field. On this day offerings of newly harvested paddy and fruits are offered to God so that better crops may be obtained in the year to come. It also marks the end of a year and ushering in a year of peace and prosperity. There will be feasts and exchange of invitations.

This festival starts from the first day of the 11th month of N.B. Calendar and continues even after the 15th day. On the first day every child must be given new clothes and delicious meals. They should not be punished or scolded. Early on the 1st day, children and elders alike wake up and offer incense and fruits etc. to God and shout 'Sang Solo'.

N. B. Few other important information about the State :

List of Panchayat ghars, Regional and VLW centres, block mondals, fair price shops, milk producers and other co-operative societies, veterinary hospitals, FCI godowns, etc in respect of each district of the State have been given in an appendix immediately after this Analytical Note.

The Analytical Note of the District Census Handbook has been complied from the following bibliography.

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7. Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85, Draft Proposals from Government of Sikkim, Department of Planning and Development, Government of Sikkim, Gangtok.

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12. Border News and Views, Sikkkim's monthly Magazine Vol. 1, No.8 ; Vol. 3, No. 1.

13. Information Collected from various State Government Agencies.

14. Census Results of 1981-Sikkim.

15. Report on the Elections to Sikkim Legislative Assembly, 1979, published from the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Sikkim, Gangtok.

VIII Analysis of data

Table—1 gives districtwise population by sex and by total, rural and urban break up as also number of revenue blocks and towns, according to 1981 Census. It also gives total number of revenue blocks, inhabited revenue blocks and number of towns ; forest blocks, tea estates and monasteries are also included in the total number of revenue blocks.

From the following table 1 it can be seen that East district is having the highest population with 138,762 persons confined to 128 revenue blocks (2 uninhabited) and 3 towns. It is followed by South district which has a population of 75,976 residing in 145 revenue blocks (1 uninhabited) and 2 towns and West district which has recorded a population of 75,192 persons residing in 120 revenue blocks (1 uninhabited) and 2 towns. North district is the least populated which accounts for 26,455 persons residing in 54 revenue blocks (3 uninhabited) and 1 town.

Table—1 : Population, Number of revenue blocks and towns 1981

Sl. No.	Name of State/ District	Population									No. of Revenue Blocks		No. of Towns
		Total			Rural			Urban					
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Inhabited	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Sikkim	**3,16,385**	**1,72,440**	**1,43,945**	**2,65,301**	**1,42,341**	**1,22,960**	**51,084**	**30,099**	**20,985**	**447**	**440**	**8**
1.	North	26,455	14,784	11,671	25,675	14,272	11,403	780	512	268	54	51	1
2.	East	1,38,762	77,232	61,530	95,520	51,845	43,675	43,242	25,387	17,855	128	126	3
3.	South	75,976	40,980	34,996	70,611	37,787	32,824	5,365	3,193	2,172	145	144	2
4.	West	75,192	39,444	35,748	73,495	38,437	35,058	1,697	1,007	690	120	119	2

Table—2 gives districtwise decadal variation during the decade 1971-81.

Table—2 : Decadal change in distribution of population

Name of State/ District	Population						Percentage decadal (1971-81) variation		
	1971			1981					
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim	**2,09,843**	**1,90,175**	**19,668**	**3,16,385**	**2,65,301**	**51,084**	**+50.77**	**+39.50**	**+159.73**
North	13,014	12,683	331	26,455	25,675	780	+103.28	+102.44	+135.65
East	85,621	68,602	17,019	1,38,762	95,520	43,242	+62.07	+39.24	+154.08
South	53,185	51,963	1,222	75,976	70,611	5,365	+42.85	+35.89	+339.03
West	58,023	56,927	1,096	75,192	73,495	1,697	+29.59	+29.10	+54.84

In can be observed from table-2 that North district has registered an increase of 103.28% during the decde 1971-81 for total, 102.44 for rural and 135.65% for urban. As a matter of fact absolute increase in population is highest in East district in whole of state which is of the order of 53,141 persons but in percentage terms the percentage increase in population of East district is 62.07 which is lower than the North district. Precentage increase in urban population in East district is 154.08% which is second highest in the state and the same may be attributed to the out of proportion increase in the population of Gangtok Municipal Corporation, capital town of the State. The decadal increase in South district is observed as 42.85% in total, 35.89% in rural and 339 03% in urban areas. Increase in urban population in South district is the highest in the state. The West district has registered a decadal variation of the order of 29.59% for total population, 29.10% for rural population and 54.84% for urban population.

The distribution of revenue blocks by population ranges and number of revenue blocks in each range with their percentages for Sikkim and its four districts is presented in Table—3.

Table—3 : Distribution of revenue blocks by population ranges

Range of Population	Sikkim		North		East		South		West	
	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 200	58	13.18	12	23.53	16	12.70	19	13.20	11	9.24
200 — 499	177	40.23	23	45.10	40	31.74	66	45.83	48	40.34
500 —1,999	197	44.77	16	31.37	62	49.21	59	40.97	60	50.42
2,000 —4,999	8	1.82	-	-	8	6.35	-	-	-	-
5,000 —9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,000+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	440	100.00	51	100.00	126	100.00	144	100.00	119	100.00

Table No. 3 reveals that largest number of villages (197) in the State falls in the population range of 500-1,999 followed by 200-499 range which accounts for 177 revenue blocks in the State. Large sized villages in the population range of 2,000-4,999 are only 8 and all of them are situated in East district of the State. Number of small sized villages of less than 200 population is significant in North district of the State where 12 villages out of a total of 51 fall under this range.

Table—4 depicts the number of villages by density range in Sikkim and its districts.

Table—4 : Distribution of Revenue blocks by density

Range of density (Per Sq. Km.)	Sikkim		North		East		South		West	
	Total No. of Revenue blocks in each density range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each density range	Total No. of Revenue blocks in each density range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each density range	Total No. of Revenue blocks in each density range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each density range	Total No. of Revenue blocks in each density range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each density range	Total No. of Revenue blocks in each density range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each density range
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10 or less	1	0.23	1	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 — 20	4	0.91	4	7.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 — 50	17	3.86	5	9.80	5	3.97	2	1.39	5	4.20
51 — 100	59	13.41	19	37.26	9	7.14	18	12.50	13	10.93
101 — 200	178	40.45	13	25.49	43	34.13	69	47.92	53	44.54
201 — 300	85	19.32	-	-	30	23.81	27	18.75	28	23.53
301 — 500	45	10.23	2	3.92	16	12.70	16	11.11	11	9.24
501+	12	2.73	-	-	8	6.35	3	2.08	1	0.84
Not known	39	8.86	7	13.73	15	11.90	9	6.25	8	6.72
Total	440	100.00	51	100.00	126	100.00	144	100.00	119	100.00

It can be seen from the table that highest number of revenue blocks fall under the density range of 101-200 in the state and the same pattern is followed in all the districts except North where proportion of revenue blocks is highest in the density range of 51-100. 19.32% of the total revenue blocks in the state are observed in the density range of 201 to 300. Highest number of revenue blocks in this density range (30) are reported in East district closely followed by West district (28) and South district (27). Not even a single revenue block is recorded in North district in the density range of 201-300. Number of revenue blocks in the density range of 10 and 11 to 20 are insignificant in the state. There are only 5 revenue blocks in these two ranges and all the five are situated in North district. There are 12 revenue blocks in the state, 8 in East district, 3 in South district and only 1 in West district which fall under the density range of 501 and above. A close examination of the table reveals that highest proportion (37.26%) of revenue blocks in North district falls in the density range of 51-100 whereas the proportion of revenue blocks in this range in the state is 13.41% only. Table 5 gives the proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total population in the revenue blocks.

Table—5 Proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total population in the revenue blocks

Percentage Range of Scheduled Caste population to total population	Sikkim		North		East		South		West	
	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NIL	110	25.00	19	37.26	24	19.04	37	25.70	30	25.21
5 or less	185	42.04	26	50.98	48	38.10	59	40.97	52	43.70
6—10	94	21.36	5	9.80	34	26.99	30	20.83	25	21.01
11—15	31	7.05	—	—	12	9.52	10	6.95	9	7.56
16—20	8	1.82	1	1.96	2	1.59	3	2.08	2	1.68
21—30	8	1.82	—	—	2	1.59	5	3.47	1	0.84
31 and above	4	0.91	—	—	4	3.17	—	—	—	—
Total	440	100.00	51	100.00	126	100.00	144	100.00	119	100.00

A close examination of the Table-5 reveals that less than 5% Scheduled Castes are residing in 26 revenue blocks with 19 revenue blocks having no Scheduled Caste in North district. There are only 5 revenue blocks where the Scheduled Caste population is observed between 6 to 10 per cent of the total population and 16 to 20 per cent range of Scheduled Caste population is witnessed in one village only. In East district 48 revenue blocks or 38.10% of total revenue blocks have less than 5% of the total Scheduled Caste population with 24 revenue blocks having no Scheduled Caste population. The next range 6-10 per cent of Scheduled Castes covers 34 revenue blocks or 26.99% of total revenue blocks. It is followed by the range of 11-15 per cent which is observed in 12 revenue blocks *i.e.* (9.52%). There are two villages each containing Scheduled Caste population in the range group of 16-20 per cent and 21-30 per cent. In the remaining 4 revenue blocks of East district, Scheduled Caste population is more than 31 per cent In South district 37 revenue blocks have no Scheduled Caste population, 59 revenue blocks (40.97%) have less than 5% Scheduled Caste population, 30 revenue blocks *i.e.* (20.83%) have the Scheduled Caste in the range of 6-10, 10 revenue blocks, *i.e.* (6.95%) cover the third range of 11.15% of Scheduled Caste population. There are only 3 revenue blocks where the Scheduled Caste population is observed in the range of 16-20 per cent and 5 revenue blocks have recorded the Scheduled Caste population between 21-30 per cent in South district. A similar pattern of distribution of Scheduled Caste population is observed in West district where 52 revenue blocks *i.e.* 43.70% of the total blocks have recorded less than 5% Scheduled Caste populaion, 25 revenue blocks have recorded the Scheduled Caste population in the range of 6-10 per cent and 30 revenue blocks *i.e.* 25.21% have no Scheduled caste population.

Table – 6 gives the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in the revenue blocks.

Table—6 : Proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population in the revenue blocks

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribe population to total population	Sikkim		North		East		South		West	
	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Percentage of Revenue blocks in each range
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
N I L	36	8.19	—	—	9	7.14	18	12.50	9	7.56
5 or less	73	16.58	2	3.92	19	15.08	29	20.14	23	19.33
6-15	90	20.46	1	1.96	26	20.64	38	26.39	25	21.00
16-25	59	13.41	2	3.92	20	15.87	21	14.59	16	13.45
26-35	55	12.50	3	5.88	21	16.67	14	9.72	17	14.29
36-50	43	9.77	8	15.69	12	9.52	12	8.33	11	9.24
51 and above	84	19.09	35	68.63	19	15.08	12	8.33	18	15.13
Total	440	100.00	51	100.00	126	100.00	144	100.00	119	100.00

It can be observed form Table 6 that there are only 2 revenue blocks *i.e.*, 3.92% of the total revenue blocks where Scheduled Tribe population is iess than 5% in North district. In the range of 6-15% of Scheduled Tribe population there is only 1 revenue block (*i.e.*, 1.96% of total revenue blocks) in this district. 16-25% Scheduled Tribe population is observed in 2 revenue blocks. The 4th range of 26-35% of Scheduled Tribe population covers 3 revenue blocks or 5.88% of total revenue blocks. The next range of 36-50 per cent of Scheduled tribe population covers 8 revenue blocks or 15.69% of total revenue blocks. Highest concentration of Scheduled Tribe population is recorded in 35 revenue blocks which accounts for 68.63% e total revenue blocks where Scheduled Tribe population is observed 51 per cent and above. In 9 revenue blocks of East district there is no Scheduled Tribe population. In 26 revenue blocks of East district Scheduled Tribe population is observed in the range of 6-15 per cent. The range 16-25 per cent of Scbeduled Tribe population is observed in 20 revenue blocks. 21 revenue blocks have reported 26-35 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population and 12 revenue blocks accounts for 36-50 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population in East district. Maximum concentration of Scheduled Tribe population in East district is observed in 19 revenue blocks where Scheduled Tribe population is recorded 51 per cent and above. In South district 29 revenue blocks (*i.e.*, 20.14) have recorded a Scheduled Tribe population of less than 5% with 18 revenue blocks having no Scheduled Tribe population and 38 revenue blocks (*i. e.* 26·39) have shown Scheduled Tribe population in the per centage range of 6-15 per cent. 21 revenue blocks (14.59% cover the third range of 16-25 per cent, 14 blocks (9.72%) cover the 4th range of 26-35 per cent and the remaining 2 ranges *i.e.*, 36-50 and 51 and above of Scheduled Tribe population are observed in 12 revenue blocks (8.33%) each. In West district 23 revenue blocks *i.e.* (19.33%) have less than 5% Scheduled Tribes population and 9 revenue blocks have no S.T. population. In the range of 6-15 per cent Scheduled Tribe population, there are 25 revenue blocks, *i e.* (21.00%) of total revenue blocks and 16 revenue blocks (*i. e.* 13.45) have 16-25 per cent Scheduled Tribe population. 17 revenue blocks (*i.e.* 14.29) have recorded 26-35 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population and 11 villages have shown 36-50 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population. The highest concentration of Scheduled Tribe population, *i e.* 51 per cent and above is recorded in 18 revenue blocks, *i.e.* 15.13% of the total number of revenue blocks of West district.

Table No. 7 gives the proportion of Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes population in the town of the State.

Table—7 : Proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population in towns

District	Name of town	Total population	Total scheduled caste population	Total scheduled tribe population	Percentage of scheduled caste population to total population	Percentage of scheduled tribe population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North	Mangan	780	53	243	6.79	31.15
	All towns	**780**	**53**	**243**	**6.79**	**31.15**
East	Gangtok M.C.	36,747	2,382	9,731	6.48	26.48
	Rangpo	2,452	312	133	12.72	5.42
	Singtam	4,043	481	287	11.90	7.10
	All towns	**43,242**	**3,175**	**10,151**	**7.34**	**23.47**
South	Jorethang	3,921	460	213	11.73	5.43
	Namchi	1,444	84	168	5.82	11.63
	All towns	**5,365**	**544**	**381**	**10.14**	**7.10**
West	Gyalshing	745	33	161	4.43	21.61
	Nayabazar	952	111	66	11.66	6.93
	All towns	**1,697**	**144**	**227**	**8.49**	**13.38**
	All towns	**51,084**	**3,916**	**11,002**	**7.67**	**21.54**

There are 8 towns in the State. A close examination of Table No. 7 reveals that Rangpo town in East district has recorded, the highest proportion (12.72%) of Scheduled Caste population followed by 11.90% in Singtam town whereas the lowest proportion (4.43%) of Scheduled Caste population isobserved in Gyalshing town of West district in the State. Another town of West district *i.e.* Nayabazar has also witnessed a signficant proportion of 11.66% of Scheduled Caste population. As regards Scheduled Tribe population is concerned Mangan town with 31.15% of tribal population tops the list among the towns of the State which is followed by Gangtok the capital town of the State showing a proportion of 26.48% of Scheduled Tribes. Next in order comes Gyalshing town, headquarters of West district which has recorded a proportion of 21.61% of Scheduled Tribe population. The lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribe population (5.42%) is observed in Rangpo followed by 7.10% in Singtam town of East district.

Table—8 gives the literacy rates by population range of revenue blocks.

Table—8 Literacy rates by population ranges of revenue blocks

Range of Population	Sikkim		North		East		South		West	
	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Literacy rate	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Literacy rate	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Literacy rate	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Literacy rate	No. of Revenue blocks in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 200	58	24.47	12	24.72	16	33.81	19	26.49	11	11.16
200 — 499	177	26.27	23	28.99	40	30.55	66	29.91	48	16.42
500 — 1,999	197	30.87	16	29.33	62	35.78	59	31.87	60	25.34
2,000 — 4,999	8	35.69	—	—	8	35.69	—	—	—	—
5,000 — 9,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,000 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	400	30.05	51	28.99	126	34.98	144	31.05	119	23.04

Table 8 reveals that literacy rate is directly proportional to the size of the revenue block *i.e.* higher the size of revenue block higher is the literacy rate. This pattern is visible in all the district of the state.

Table—9 shows the literacy rates for each towns of State in 1981.

Table—9 : Literacy rates for towns

District/State	Name of town	Literacy rate
1	2	3
North	Mangan	54.23
	All Towns	**54.23**
East	Gangtok M. C.	56.88
	Rangpo	42.94
	Singtam	51.05
	All Towns	**55.54**
South	Jorethang	49.66
	Namchi	56.09
	All Towns	**51.39**
West	Gyalshing	54.50
	Nayabazar	44.12
	All Towns	**48.67**
Sikkim	**All Towns**	**54.86**

It can be seen that Mangan the only town in North district has recorded 54.23% literacy rate. In East district, Gangtok, the capital town as expected is having the highest literacy *i.e.* 56.88% followed by Singtam showing a literacy rate of 51.05% and Rangpo 42.94%. In South district Namchi town has registered a literacy rate of 56.09% and Jorethang 49.66%. Gyalshing town in West district has shown a literacy rate of 54.50% followed by Nayabazar 44.12%.

The differential in the literacy rate of towns in this State is not large. Highest literacy rate in the State is 56.88% observed in Gangtok town and lowest 42.94% in Rangpo town.

Table 10 shows districtwise total population by sex and by total, rural & urban break up alongwith the percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population, literates, main workers, marginal workers, total workers and non-workers to total population.

Table—10 : Literate, Workers, Non-Workers, Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribe Population in the State

Name of District	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			SC Population to total population	ST Population to total population	Percentage of literates to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North	Total	26,455	14,784	11,671	3.02	55.57	29.74	39.97	16.78
	Rural	25,675	14,272	11,403	2.91	56.32	28.99	39.27	16.13
	Urban	780	512	268	6.79	31.15	54.23	59.38	44.40
East	Total	138,762	77,232	61,530	7.02	22.01	41.39	50.64	29.77
	Rural	95,520	51,845	43,675	6.87	21.35	34.98	45.20	22.85
	Urban	43,242	25,387	17,855	7.34	23.47	55.54	61.76	46.70
South	Total	75,976	40,980	34,996	5.54	17.52	32.49	43.09	20.06
	Rural	70,611	37,787	32,824	5.19	18.31	31 05	41.63	18.87
	Urban	5,365	3,193	2,172	10.14	7.10	51.39	60.41	38.12
West	Total	75,192	39,444	35,748	4.70	20.04	23.62	33.20	13.04
	Rural	73,495	38,437	35,058	4.61	20.20	23.04	32.57	12.60
	Urban	1,697	1,007	690	8.49	13.38	48.67	57.50	35.80
Sikkim	**Total**	**3,16,385**	**1,72,440**	**1,43,945**	**5.78**	**23.27**	**34.05**	**43.95**	**22.20**
	Rural	**2,65,301**	**1,42,341**	**1,22,960**	**5.41**	**23.60**	**30.05**	**40.25**	**18.24**
	Urban	**51,084**	**30,099**	**20,985**	**7.67**	**21.54**	**54.86**	**61.44**	**45.42**

		Main workers to total population			Marginal workers to total population			Total Workers to total population			Non-workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
North	Total	46.34	58.92	30.41	6.91	3.23	11.56	53.25	62.16	41.97	46.75	37.84	58.03
	Rural	46.32	58.86	30.63	7.11	3.34	11.82	53.43	62.20	42.45	46.57	37.80	57.55
	Urban	47.05	60.74	20.90	0.26	0.20	0.37	47.31	60.94	21.27	52.69	39.06	78.73
East	Total	43.39	56.16	27.37	0.91	0.44	1.49	44.30	56.60	28.86	55.70	43.40	71.14
	Rural	44.25	54.57	32.01	1.12	0.43	1.94	45.37	54.99	33.95	54.63	45.01	66.05
	Urban	41.48	59.40	16.01	0.45	0.50	0.39	41.93	59.89	16.39	58.07	40.11	83.61
South	Total	47.79	57.45	36.48	2.54	0.58	4.83	50.33	58.03	41.31	49.67	41.97	58.69
	Rural	48.29	57.06	38.19	2.71	0.60	5.14	51.00	57.66	43.33	49.00	42.34	56.67
	Urban	41.30	62.11	10.73	0.25	0.34	0.09	41.55	62.45	10.82	58.45	37.55	89.18
West	Total	51.41	55.48	46.92	0.48	0.25	0.72	51.89	55.73	47.64	48.11	44.27	52.36
	Rural	51.77	55.47	47.72	0.46	0.23	0.72	52.23	55.70	48.44	47.77	44.30	51.56
	Urban	35.83	56.01	6.38	1.06	1.19	0.87	36.89	57.20	7.25	63.11	42.80	92.75
Sikkim	**Total**	**46.60**	**56.55**	**34.68**	**1.70**	0.67	2.93	48.30	**57.22**	37.61	51.70	42.78	62.39
	Rural	**47.61**	**55.90**	**38.01**	**1.94**	0.71	3.36	49.55	56.61	41.37	50.45	43.39	58.63
	Urban	**41.36**	**59.59**	**15.21**	**0.45**	0.50	0.37	41.81	60.09	15.58	58.19	39.91	84.42

It may be seen from table 10 that scheduled castes and scheduled tribes constitute 5.78% and 23.27% respectively to the total population of the State. While examining the rural-urban differential, it is observed that the proportion of scheduled castes is higher by 2.26 percentage points in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the trend is reversed in the case of scheduled tribes. The proportion of scheduled tribes in urban areas is lower by more than two percentage points as compared to rural areas. Highest proportion of scheduled tribe is recorded in North district (55.57%) and the lowest proportion is observed in South district (17.52%). Highest proportion of scheduled castes is observed in East district (7.02%) followed by South district (5.54%) and the lowest in North district, 3.02%

One of the important characteristics on which information is obtained in the census is literacy. For the purpose of the census, a person is recognised as literate if he/she can read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but can not write is not defined as literate. Children below five years of age were treated as illiterate.

Literacy rate would be more meaningful if one were to exclude the population in the age group 0-4 from total population. However, at this stage, this information is not available since it would only be generated through further tabulations. Therefore, in table No. 10 the entire population has been taken into account including the population in the age group 0-4 while calculating the percentage literacy rates. A close examination of cols. 8 to 10 of table No. 10 reveals some interesting facts. Rural-urban differential in literacy rates is quite high in all the four districts of the State ranging from 20.56 percentage points in East district to 25.63 percentage points in West district. Differential in male female literacy rates, though gone down significantly as compared to 1971 census, is still quite high in rural areas. It can be observed that differential in male female literacy rates in rural areas of all the districts of the State is approximately of the order of 21 percentage points whereas this differential in urban areas is highest in West district. The table clearly indicates that East district is distinctly ahead in literacy followed by South and North districts. West district is lagging behind. In fact it is nearly half of the percentage literacy rate observed for East district. It can also be seen that the East district has made significant improvement in rural literacy as compared to other districts of the State. The female literacy in rural area is far behind the males in all the districts of the State.

It is noticed from table No. 10 that the percentage of main workers to the total population is 46.6 in Sikkim. For males the percentage of main workers to the total population is 56.5% whereas for females it is only 34.7%. The percentage of marginal workers in the State is 1.7%. There are only 0.7% marginal workers among the males and 2.9% among the females. The remaining 51.7% of the total population in the State have been treated as non-workers in accordance with the concept of workers and non workers adopted in 1981 census. Highest participation rate 51.41% is observed in West district followed by South district 47.79% and North district 46.34%. Lowest participation rate of 43.39% is recorded in East district. Rural-urban differential in participation rate is highest in West district where main workers in rural areas are 51.77% and in urban areas 35.83% showing a gap of 15.94 percentage points. Rural-urban differential in participation rate is lowest in North district where percentage of main workers is higher by 0.73 percentage points in urban areas than in rural areas.

The differential in male and female work participation rates is quite high in the State but as compared to other States of the country this differential is very low. Male female differential in participation rates varies from 8.56 percentage points in West district to 28.79 percentage points in East district and 28.51 percentage points in North district. Male female differential in participation rates is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas of all the districts of the State. Role of marginal workers in the economy of the State is insignificant. Highest proportion of

marginal workers (6.91%) is recorded in North district and the lowest 0.48% in West district.

Proportion of non-workers is highest in East district (55.70%) followed by South district (49.67%) and the lowest proportion (46.75%) is recorded in North district.

Table No. 11 gives the distribution of revenue blocks according to availability of different amenities.

Table—11 : Distribution of revenue blocks according to availability of different amenities

Sl. No.	Name of State/ District	No. of inhabited revenue blocks	No. (with precentage) of revenue blocks having one or more of the following amenities							
			Education	Medical	Drinking Water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communica-tions	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sikkim	**440**	**341(77.50)**	**182(41.36)**	**440(100.00)**	**99(22.50)**	**17(3.96)**	**157(35.68)**	**221(50.23)**	**86(19.54)**
1.	North	51	41(80.39)	39(76.47)	51(100.00)	14(27.45)	1(1.96)	31(60.78)	29(56.86)	14(27.45)
2.	East	126	98(77.78)	63(50.00)	126(100.00)	31(24.60)	4(3.17)	41(32.54)	61(48.41)	39(30.95)
3.	South	144	103(71.53)	59(40.97)	144(100.00)	27(18.75)	6(4.17)	26(18.06)	57(39.58)	13 (9.03)
4.	West	119	99(83.19)	21(17.65)	199(100.00)	27(22.69)	6(5.04)	59(49.58)	74(62.18)	80(16.86)

Table No. 11 gives an account how the villages are served as far as availability of different amenities is concerned. It can be seen from col. 4 of the table that 77.5 % of the villages are provided with the basic requirement of schools in Sikkim. West district is better served in this respect where 99 revenue blocks out of 119 have got the facility of primary education at their door steps, next in order comes North district where this facility is available in 41 out of 51 revenue blocks. The number of revenue blocks having the facility of education is lowest in South district where only 103 revenue blocks out of 144 are provided with the schools.

Medical and public health services :

The medical and public health services have made significant contribution to the development of Sikkim. Medical services won the goodwill of the people from the begining. 41.36 % of the revenue blocks have got the medical facilities in their villages itself. North district is much ahead of others in this respect, where 76.47 % of the

villages have got the medical facilities, next in order comes East district where medical facilities are available in 50 per cent revenue blocks. West district is lagging behind in respect of availability of medical facilities as compared to other districts of the state. It can be seen from col. 5 of Table No. 11 that only 21 out of a total of 119 revenue blocks in West district have got the medical facilities.

Potable drinking water is available in the entire state without any exception as is evident from col 6 of Table No. 11.

A look at col. 7 of the table reveals that the state is not well served as far as post and telegraph facilities are corcerned. Only 22.50 per cent of the total number of inhabited revenue blocks are served with post & telegraph facilities in the state. Almost the same pattern is observed in the various districts of state with minor variation except in South district where this facility is available to only 18.75 per cent of the revenue blocks.

There are only 17 revenue blocks in rhe entire state where the weekly market/hat takes place. Out of these 17 revenue blocks, 6 each fall in South and West districts, 4 in East district and only one in North district. Keeping in view the vast size and difficult hilly terrain 17 weekly hats are unable to meet the requirements of the people.

Communicatians facilities are available in only 35.68 per cent of the revenue blocks in the state. The communications system has of course made a significant improvement in the state during the decade 1971—81 particularly after 1975.

More than 50 per cent of the revenue blocks are connected by pucca road and this is a significant achievement of Sikkim keeping in view the cost of construction of pucca roads in the difficult hilly terrain of the state. Among the districts of the state, West district with 62.18 per cent of revenue blocks connected with pucca roads tops the list as far as approach by pucca road is concerned, next in order comes North district with 56.86 per cent of revenue blocks connected by pucca road.

Out of the 440 inhabited revenue blocks in the state only 86 *i.e.* 19.54% are served with power supply. East district is comparatively well served by power supply where 30.95 per cent of the revenue blocks have got power supply ; it is closely followed by North district (27.45%) and West district (16.86%).

Table—12 gives the proportion of rural population served by different amenities.

Table—12 : Proportion of rural population served by different amenities

Sl. No.	Name of State/ District	Total population of inhabited revenue blocks in the district	Proportion of rural population served by the amenity of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communications	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sikkim	**2,65,301**	**88.17**	**54.41**	**100.00**	**35.81**	**7.70**	**46.61**	**61.33**	**27.62**
1.	North	25,675	91.82	90.89	100.00	52.87	6.93	68.85	66.61	38.11
2.	East	95,520	91.34	70.48	100.00	42.49	7.64	48.87	61.98	37.43
3.	South	70,611	80.48	49.85	100.00	25.38	6.62	24.01	48.24	12.76
4.	West	73,495	90.17	25.17	100.00	31.18	9.09	57.60	71.19	25.47

When we compare the data presented in Table No. 11 and 12 it can be concluded that the proportion of rural population served by social amenities is higher than the proportion of villages served by these amenities, in other words the amenities are available in large sized villages.

Table—13 gives the distribution of revenue blocks not having certain amenities arranged by distance range from the place where these are available.

Table—13 : Distribution of revenue blocks not having certain amenities arranged by the distance range from the places where these are available

Revenue blocks not having the amenity of	No. of revenue Blocks where the amenity is not available and available at the distance of																			
	Sikkim				North				East				South				West			
	-5 kms.	5-10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (cols. 2-4)	-5 kms.	5-10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (cols. 6-8)	-5 kms.	5-10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (cols. 10-12)	-5 kms.	5-10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (cols. 14-16)	-5 kms.	5-10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (cols. 18-20)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Education	87	10	2	99	7	1	2	10	26	2	—	28	35	6	—	41	19	1	—	20
2. Medical	127	77	60	258	6	1	5	12	37	13	13	63	29	34	22	85	49	29	20	98
3. Drinking water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Post & Telegraph	198	101	42	341	14	9	14	37	70	21	4	95	66	39	12	117	48	32	12	92
5. Market/ Hat	116	132	175	423	4	3	43	50	41	35	46	122	23	55	60	138	48	39	26	113
6. Communications	77	79	127	283	4	3	13	20	34	20	31	85	24	37	57	118	15	19	26	60

A look at Table No. 13 reveals that a great deal of attention is to be paid to provide the basic social amenities to the rural areas of the state. There are 99 revenue blocks in the state where the amenity of providing education to the children is not available. Out of these 99, there are 2 villages where this amenity is available at a distance of more than 10 kms. The children of 87 revenue blocks have to travel 5 kms. one way to get primary education whereas there are 10 villages where this facility is available at a distance of 5—10 kms.

As far as medical facilities are concerned, it can be seen that 258 revenue blocks are not provided with this facility in the state There are 60 revenue blocks where the people have to travel more than 10 kms. to receive medical aid. The availability of post and telegraph facilities are still worse in the state where out of 440 revenue blocks, 341 have not got this facility. People from 42 revenue blocks have to travel more than 10 kms. even to purchase a post card and an envelope, There are 101 revenue blocks in the state where post & telegraph facilities are available at a distance of 5 to 10 kms from their villages. 198 revenue blocks have got this facility within a distance of 5 kms. from their villages.

As already analysed under Table No. 11, there are only 17 weekly market/hats which are insufficient to cater needs of the rural population in the state. Out of 440 revenue blocks, 423 do not have any market/ hat facilities in the villages. The position is worse for the population residing in 175 revenue blocks where the people have to travel more than 10 kms. to purchase the items of household consumption.

Communications system has of course, made significant progress in the state where out of 440 revenue blocks, 157 are connected by bus routes. 77 revenue blocks have got this facility within a distance of 5 kms. from their villages and 79 villages have got this facility at a distance of 5-10 kms. Still a lot has to be done for the people residing in 127 revenue blocks of the state where they have to travel more than 10 kms. to get a bus.

Table—14 : Distribution of revenue blocks according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities

Distance range from the nearest town (in Kms.)	No of inhabited revenue blocks in each range	No. (with percentage) of Revenue blocks having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Tele-graph	Market/ hat	Communica-tions	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sikkim									
0 — 5	**46**	**27(58.70)**	**19(41.30)**	**46(100.00)**	**6(13.04)**	**1(2.17)**	**18(39.13)**	**30(65.62)**	**14(30.43)**
6 — 15	**99**	**79(79.80)**	**37(37.37)**	**99(100.00)**	**22(22.22)**	**2(2.02)**	**39(39.39)**	**52(52.53)**	**25(25.25)**
16 — 50	**280**	**220(78.57)**	**117(41.79)**	**280(100.00)**	**64(22.86)**	**13(4.64)**	**95(33.93)**	**131(46.79)**	**47(16.79)**
51 +	**15**	**15(100 00)**	**9(60.00)**	**15(100.00)**	**7(46.67)**	**1(6.67)**	**5(33.33)**	**8(53.33)**	**-**
Unspecified	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**440**	**341(77.50)**	**182(41.36)**	**440(100.00)**	**99(22.50)**	**17(3.86)**	**157(35.68)**	**221(50.23)**	**86(19.54)**
North									
0 — 5	4	2(50.00)	3(75.00)	4(100.00)	1(25.00)	-	4(100.00)	3(75.00)	1(25.00)
6 — 15	6	4(66.67)	5(83.33)	6(100.00)	2(33.33)	-	5(83.33)	4(66.67)	2(33.33)
16 — 50	39	33(84.62)	29(74.36)	39(100.00)	9(23.08)	1(2.56)	20(51.28)	20(51.28)	11(28.21)
51 +	2	2(100.00)	2(100 00)	2(100.00)	2(100.00)	-	2(100.00)	2(100 00)	-
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	51	41(80.39)	39(76.47)	51(100.00)	14(27.45)	1(1.96)	31(60.78)	29(56.86)	14(27.45)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
East									
0— 5	16	10(62.50)	7(43.75)	16(100.00)	3(18.75)	—	8(50.00)	11(68.75)	7(43.75)
6—15	31	27(87.10)	17(54.84)	31(100.00)	7(22.58)	1(3.23)	11(35.48)	18(58.06)	16(51.61)
16—50	66	48(72.73)	32(48.48)	66(100.00)	16(24.24)	2(3.03)	19(28.79)	26(39.39)	16(24.24)
51+	13	13(100.00)	7(53.85)	13(100.00)	5(38.46)	1(7.69)	3(23.08)	6(46.15)	—
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	126	98(77.78)	63(50.00)	126(100.00)	31(24.60)	4(3.17)	41(32.54)	16(48.41)	39(30.95)
South									
0— 5	19	11(57.89)	8(42.11)	19(100.00)	1(5.26)	—	2(10.53)	10(52.63)	3(15.79)
6—15	39	28(71.79)	13(33.33)	39(100.00)	7(17.95)	1(2.56)	9(23.08)	15(38.46)	3(7.69)
16—50	86	64(74.42)	38(44.19)	86(100.00)	19(22.09)	5(5.81)	15(17.44)	32(37.21)	7(8.14)
51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uuspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	144	103(71.53)	59(40.97)	144(100.00)	27(18.75)	6(4.17)	26(18.06)	57(39.58)	13(9.03)
West									
0– 5	7	4(57.14)	1(14.29)	7(100.00)	1(14.29)	1(14.29)	4(57.14)	6(85.71)	3(42.86)
6–15	23	20(86.96)	2(8.70)	23(100.00)	6(26.09)	—	14(60.87)	15(65.22)	4(17.39)
16–50	89	75(84.27)	18(20.22)	89(100.00)	20(22.47)	5(5.62)	41(46.07)	53(59.55)	13(14.61)
51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	119	99(83.19)	21(17.65)	119(100.00)	27(22.69)	6(5.04)	59(49.58)	74(62.18)	20(16.86)

Table No. 14 gives the distribution of revenue blocks according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities in Sikkim and its four districts.

It can be seen from this table that no pattern is emerged as far as availability of education, medical, drinking water, post & telegraph facilities are concerned. However, in the case of communications, approach by pucca road and power supply, it is evident that these amenities are inversely proportional to the distance range from nearest town with exception in a few cases.

Table No. 15 shows distribution of revenue blocks according to population range and amenities available. It is significant to note from Table No. 15 that higher the size of the revenue blocks, higher is the proportion of amenities available in that population range, *i. e,* the amenities available in revenue blocks are directly proportional to their population range.

Table—15 : Distribution of revenue blocks according to population range and amenities available

State/ District	Population range	No. of inhabited revenue blocks in each range	No. with percent of revenue blocks having the amenities of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communications	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sikkim	- 499	234	155(66.67)	68 (29.05)	234(100.00)	24 (10.26)	4(1.71)	68(29.06)	95(40.60)	27(11.54)
	500-1,999	198	177(89.39)	106 (53.53)	198(100.00)	69 (34.85)	11(5.56)	82(41.41)	118(59.60)	55(27.78)
	2,000-4,999	8	8(100.00)	8 (100.00)	8(100.00)	6 (75.00)	2(25.00)	7(87.50)	8(100.00)	4(50.00)
	5,000+	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total		440	341(77.50)	182(41.36)	440(100.00)	99 (22.50)	17(3.86)	157(35.68)	221(50.23)	86(19.54)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North	-499	35	26(74.29)	23(65.71)	35(100.00)	2(5.71)	-	21(60.00)	18(51.43)	51 (14.29)
	500-1999	16	15(93.75)	16(100.00)	16(100.00)	12(75.00)	1(6.25)	10(62.50)	11(68.75)	9 (56.25)
	2000-4999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5000 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		51	41 (80.39)	39 (76.47)	51 (100.00)	14 (27.45)	1 (1.95)	31 (60.78)	29 (56.86)	14 (27.45)
East	-499	56	33 (58.93)	14 (25.00)	56(100.00)	5(8.93)	-	12(21.43)	22(39.29)	14(25.00)
	5000-1999	62	57 (91.94)	41 (66.13)	62(100.00)	20(32.26)	2(3.23)	22(35.48)	31(50.00)	21(33.87)
	2000-4999	8	8 (100.00)	8 (100.00)	8(100.00)	6(75.00)	2(25.00)	7(87.50)	8(100.00)	4(50.00)
	5000 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		126	98 (77.78)	63 (50.00)	126 (100.00)	31 (24.60)	4 (3.17)	41 (32.54)	61 (48.41)	39 (30.95)
South	-499	84	52 (61.90)	24 (28.57)	84 (100.00)	11 (13.10)	2 (2.38)	11 (13.10)	26 (30.95)	6 (7.14)
	500-1999		51 (85.00)	35 (58.33)	60 (100.00)	16 (26.67)	4 (6.67)	15 (25.00)	31 (51.67)	7 (11.67)
	2000-4999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5000 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		144	103 (71.53)	59 (40.97)	144(100.00)	27 (18.75)	6 (4.17)	25 (18.06)	57 (39.58)	13 (9.83)
West	-499	59	45 (76.27)	7 (11.86)	59 (100.00)	6 (10.17)	2 (3.39)	24 (40.68)	29 (49.15)	2 (3.39)
	500-1999	60	54 (90.00)	14 (23.33)	60 (100.00)	21 (35.00)	4 (6.67)	35 (58.33)	45 (75.00)	18 (30.00)
	2000-4000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5000 +	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		119	99 (83.19)	21 (17.65)	119(100.00)	27 (22.69)	6 (5.04)	59 (49.58)	74 (62.18)	20 (16.81)

Table—16 gives the main staple food in the majority of revenue blocks in each district.

Table—16 : Main staple food in the majority of revenue blocks in each district

Sl. No.	Name of State/District	Main staple food
1	2	3
	Sikkim	**Rice, Maize, Wheat**
1.	North	Rice, Maize, Wheat
2.	East	Rice, Maize, Wheat
3.	South	Rice, Maize, Wheat
4.	West	Rice, Maize, Wheat

Table 17 : Distribution of revenue blocks according to land use

Sl. No.	Name of State/ District	No. of inhabited revenue blocks	Total area in hectres*	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sikk m	**440**	**1,65,457.00**	**71.85**	**10.12**
1.	North	51	39,118.57	50.11	7.41
2.	East	126	43,165.41	77.96	17.95
8.	South	144	40,191.26	77.23	6 46
4.	West	119	42,981.76	80.46	7.32

* Total area does not include area under forest.

Table : 18 Growth, density and sex ratio of urban population in the district in relation to the state

Name of State/District	Census Year	Total population	Urban population	% of urban population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density of population (per sq. km.)	Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIKKIM	**1951**	**1,37,725**	**2,744**	**1.99**	—	—	**686**
	1961	**1,26,189**	**6,848**	**4.22**	+ **149.56**	—	**752**
	1971	**2,09,843**	**19,668**	**9.37**	+ **187.21**	—	**681**
	1981	**3,16,385**	**51,084**	**16.15**	+ **159.73**	—	**697**
North	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1971	13,014	331	2.54	—	—	498
	1981	26,455	780	2.95	+ 135.65	—	523
East	1951	—	2,744	—	—	—	—
	1961	56,704	6,848	12.08	+ 149.56	—	752
	1971	85,621	17,019	19.88	+ 148.53	—	685
	1981	1,38,762	43,242	31.16	+ 154.08	—	703
South	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1971	53,185	1,222	2.30	--	—	702
	1981	75,976	5,365	7.06	+ 339.03	—	680
West	1951	--	--	--	--	--	—
	1961	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1971	58,023	1,096	1.89	--	--	658
	1981	75,192	1,697	2.26	+ 54.84	--	685

Area figures of the towns are not available as such density of population per sq. km. is not worked out.

Table No. 18 gives the growth, density and sex ratio of urban population in various districts in relation to the state. East district is the only district having some urban population since 1951. All the other districts have reported urban population only since 1971. A close look at Table No. 18 reveals that North (2.54%), South (2.30%) and West (1.89%) districts had a negligible proportion of urban population in the year 1971. Highest increase in urban population during the last decade is reported in South district (339.03%) followed by East district (154.08%). Highest increase in South district may be attributed to the development of Jorethang town and increase in the area of Namchi town. Number of persons living in urban areas of East district which was about 20 per 100 population in 1971 has jumped to 31 in the year 1981. Lowest growth rate in urban population is witnessed in West district (54.84%). The growth rate of urban population during the decade 1971-81 in the state is recorded as 159.73%.

The area figures of the towns of the state are not available, as such the density of population of urban areas could not be presented in this table.

Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 males. Sex ratio in the urban areas of each district is given under col. 8 of Table No. 18 since 1951. Col. No. 14 of this table gives the sex ratio in urban areas of the state. The sex ratio in urban areas of the state was 686 in 1951 which increased to 752 in 1961. In 1971, sex ratio came down to 681 which can be said a significant decrease. In 1981, it has increased slightly by 16 females per 1000 males as compared to 1971 census. One aspect of sex ratio in urban areas of the districts of the state is that it has gone up considerably in all the districts with the exception of South district where it has gone down by 22 females as compared to 1971 census.

Table—19 gives the per capita receipt and expenditure in Gangtok Municipal Corporation.

Table—19 : Per Capita receipt and expenditure in towns

Class Name & Civic status of the town	Rs. per capita								
	Receipt			Expenditure					
	Total	Receipt through Taxes	Receipt from all other sources	Total Expenditures	General administration	Expenditure on public health and conveniences	Public works	Expenditure on public institutions	Other aspects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North District									
*vi Mangan (NAC)		No Receipt			No	Expenditure			
East District									
iii Gangtok (M. C.)	131.46	0.02	131.44	135.90	20.06	12.76	103.08	–	–
*iv Rangpo (NAC)		No Receipt			No	Expenditure			
*iv Singtam (NAC)		No Receipt			No	Expenditure			
South District									
*vi Jorethang (NAC)		No Receipt			No	Expenditure			
*vi Namchi (NAC)		No Receipt			No	Expenditure			
West District									
*vi Gyalshing (NAC)		No Receipt			No	Expenditnre			
*vi Nayabazar (NAC)		No Receipt			No	Expenditure			

* These towns are notified as town by a Bazar Committee but no governing body is there for the towns approved by the Local Self Govt. Deptt. in the State.

Table—20 : Population and number of schools in towns

Name of District	Class, name and civic status of the town	Population and No. of schools in towns				
		Population	Higher Secondary/ Inter/ PUC/ Junior College	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary/Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North	VI Mangan (NAC)	780	–	–	–	–
East	III Gangtok (M. C.)	36,747	5	3	10	10
	VI Rangpo (NAC)	2,452	–	–	–	1
	VI Singtam (NAC)	4,043	–	1	1	1
South	VI Jorethang (NAC)	3,921	–	–	1	1
	VI Namchi (NAC)	1,444	1	1	1	1
West	VI Gyalshing (NAC)	745	–	–	1	1
	VI Nayabazar (NAC)	52	–	–	–	1
	Total	51,084	6	5	14	16

Table - 20 gives an account how the population of towns is served by educational amenity. As a matter of fact highest number of educational institutions is available in Gangtok, the capital town of the state. But when we compare the number of institutions per 1000 population, it is evident that other towns of the state are better served by educational facilities, specially at lower level.

Table No.—21 gives the number of beds per 1000 population in medical institutions of the towns in the state.

Table—21 : No of beds in medical institutions in towns

State/ District	Class, name and civic status of the towns	No. of beds in medical institutions per 1000 Population
1	2	3
Sikkim		**13**
North		77
	VI Mangan (NAC)	77
East		8
	III Gangtok (M.C.)	8
	VI Rangpo (NAC)	24
	VI Singtam (NAC)	—
South		22
	VI Jorethang (NAC)	15
	VI Namchi (NAC)	42
West		71
	VI Gyalshing (NAC)	81
	VI Nayabazar (NAC)	63

Table No. 21 reveals that the urban population in the state is well served by medical facilities. There are 13 beds per 1000 urban population in the state. However, there is large variation in the number of beds per 1000 urban population in various districts/towns of the state. Highest number of beds 77 per 1000 urban population is reported in North district whereas the lowest number of beds per 1000 urban population is reported in East district. However, it is interesting to note that the population of Mangan, the only town of the North district is 780, whereas Gangtok is the biggest town of the state having a population of 36, 747. And therefore, the availability of medical amenity seems to be easily available in North district as compared to East.

Table—22 gives an account of most important commodities manufactured, exported and imported in various towns of the state.

Table—22 : Most important commodity manufactured, exported and imported in towns

Name of District	Class, name and civic status of the town	Most important commodities		
		Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1	2	3	4	5
North	VI Mangan (NAC)	Blankets	Cardamom	Rice
East	III Gangtok (M. C-)	Carpets	Cardamom	Rice
	VI Rangpo (NAC)	Wines	Wines	Rice, Flour
	VI Singtam (NAC)	Fruit products	Fruit products	Flour
South	VI Jorethang (NAC)	Noodles	Ginger	Flour
	VI Namchi (NAC)	—	Orange	Rice
West	VI Gyalshing (NAC)	—	Cardamom	Rice
	VI Nayabazar (NAC)	—	Cardamom	Rice

ANNEXURE—I

List of Panchayat Ghars in Sikkim

Sl. No.	District	Name of Panchayat Unit	Name of Revenue Block with location of Panchayat Ghar.
1	2	3	4
1.	North	Lum-Gor-Sangtok, Ship-Ger, Syagyong.	Sangtok Gor
2.	"	Gnon-Samdong	Hee-Gyathang
3.	"	Lingdom-Lingtham	Lingtham
4.	"	Tingbong-Tolung, Sakyong-Pentong.	Tinbong
5.	"	Lachung	Lachung
6.	"	Phadong-Tumlang, Labi-Men-Rongong, Phamtam (Phensong), Paney-Chaweng.	Phensong
7.	"	Namok-Timgchim, Sheyam-Tanek.	Namok
8.	"	Singhik-Ringhim,Kazor-Pakshep.	Singhik
9.	"	Tsunthang (Chunthang)	Chunthang
10.	"	Lachen	Lachen
11.	East	Lingzey, Saramse, Assam.	Saramse
12.	"	West Pendam, Central Pendam, East Pendam.	Duga
13.	"	Chujachen. Rolep, Lamaten, Latuk, Chochenpehri.	Chujachen
14.	"	Martam, Nazitam, Trikutam, Rapdang, Chisopani, Sakyong, Tsalumthang.	Sang

1	2	3	4
15.	East	Machong, Riwa, Biring, Linkey, Thekabung, Parkha.	Machong
16.	"	Lingtam. Phadamchen, Premlakha, Singanebas, Sudandars.	Lingtam
17.	"	Nampong, Lingdok, Rokdong, Navey, Shotak.	Lingdok
18.	"	Namchey Bung, Kartok, Dikling, Tsalumthang, Pachey Khani, Losing.	Pakyong
19.	"	Rhenok, Aritar, Tarpin, Mulukey, Sudunglakha.	Rhenok (Tarpin)
20.	"	Tumen, Raley-Khese, Samdong, Kambel, Tintek.	Tumen (Samdong)
21.	"	Ranka, Parbing, Songtong, Liyung, Lingdong, Berbing.	Dhajaydara
22.	South	Rabong-Sangmo.	Rabong
23.	"	Panchgharey, Sumbuk-Kartikey-Sunteley, Rongpallum-Singtam-Bul.	Sumbuk
24.	"	Tarku-Tanek, Deu, Temi-Aifaltar.	Temi
25.	"	Lingmo, Pepthang-Kolthang, Manzing-Tokdey, Neh-Brum.	Lingmo
26.	"	Tokal-Namphing, Tokdey-Barnyak-Thangsing, Brurl-Tsalumthang.	Barnyek
27.	"	Lingzo-Dalep, Barfung-Zarung-Bring-Deythang, Lingding-Ralong, Namring, Palaute.	Ralong
28.		Wak-Omchu-Chumlok, Tinkutam-Sanghanath.	Tinkitam

1	2	3	4
29.	South	Karek-Kabrey, Nagi-Paleytham, Nalam-Kolbung-Maneydara, Kanamtak, Manring, Donak-Turung.	Namthang
30	,,	Rangang, Yangang,Gegyong-Satam, Namphok, Sripatam.	Yangang
31.	,,	Remeng, Nijarmeng, Perbing, Chuba-Phong.	Parbing
32.	,,	Lingi-Sokpay, Upper & Lower Paiyong, Kau.	Lower Paiyong
33.	West	Soreng, Chumbong, Singling	Soreng
34.	,,	Radu-Khandu, Hee-Patal-Pecherk.	Hee
35.	,,	Singrangpung-Nambu, Darap-Sindreng. Singyang-Naku, Chumbong.	Darap
36.	,,	Deythang-Parrengaon,Takothang-Chuchen, Tinzerbung, Suldung, Kamling, Mabung, Seheng.	Takothang
37.	,,	Lungzik, Tikjya, Lingchom, Sardong, Yangthang.	Lingchom
38.	,,	Okhrey, Ribdi. Bhareng, Upper Fambong.	Okhrey
39.	,,	Gerethang, Labing, Dubdi, Yuksum.	Gerethang
40.	,,	Barnyak, Barthang, Tadong, Rinchenpong, Barphok, Chinthang, Meyong Samgadorji.	Kaluk
41.	,,	Samsing, Geling, Mendo-Gao, Chakung, Zoom.	Chakung

1	2	3	4
42.	West	Dhalam, Lower-Fambong, Longchok, Salangdang, Siktam, Tikpur.	Daramden
43.	,,	Malbasey, Timburbong-Tharpu.	Malbasey
44.	,,	Thingle I & II, Tsozo, Khachodpalri, Meli-Meliching, Singlitam-Tingbrum.	Thingle
45.	,,	Burikhop, Karthok, Rumbuk-Burikhop.	Dedok

List of Regional and V. L. W. Centres : Sikkim

District	Location of centre	Name of revenue block
1	2	3
North	**Regional Centre**	
	1. Mangan	Zimchung
	2. Lachung	Lachung
	Regional Sub-Centre	
	1. Gnon-Samdong	Gnon-Samdong
	2. Chaten	Lachen
	V L.W. Centre	
	1. Kabi	Kabi
	2. Phensong	Paney-Phensong
	3. Phodong	Phodong
	4. Namok	Namok
	5. Mangan	Mangan
	6. Naga	Naga-Namgor
	7. Tsunthang (Chungthang)	Tsunthang (Chungthang)
	8. Lachen	Lachen
	9. Lachung	Lachung
	10. Dikchu (under construction)	Gnon-Samdong
	11. Gyathang	Hee-Gyathang
	12. Lingthem	Lingthem
	13. Tingbong	Tingbong
East	**Regional Centre**	
	1. Pakyong	Kartok
	2. Majhitar	Central Pendam
	3. Nazitam	Nazitam
	Sub- Regional Centre	
	1. Marchak	Samlik- Marchak
	2. Chujachen	Chujachen
	3. Zaluk Potato Farm	Gnathang
	4, Tadong Farm	Tadong
	5. Ralap Progeny Orchard	Dung- Dung
	6. Namley Garden	Namli

Contd.

1	2	3
East Contd	**V. L. W. Centre**	
	1. Penlong	Penlong
	2. Sichey Burtuk	Sichey Burtuk
	3. Lingdok	Nampong- Lingdok
	4. Tadong	Tadong
	5. Ranipool	Chinzey
	6. 32 Mile	Martam
	7. Sherwani	Sherwani
	8. Majhitar	Central Pendam
	9. Duga	Central Pendam
	10. Central Pendam	Central Pendam
	11. Sumdong	Sumdong, Kambal
	12. Simik Lingzey	Lingzey
	13. Upper Khamdong	Khamdong
	14. Lower Khamdong	Khamdong
	15. Song	Tirkutam
	16. Martam	Martam A & B
	17. Rumtek	Rawate Rumtek
	18. Ranka	Ranka
	19. Pakyong	Pakyong Bazar
	20. Thekabung	Thekabung
	21. Machong	Machong
	22. Barapathing	Chochenpehri
	23. Rorathang	Pacheykhani (Dikling)
	24. Rhenock	Rhenock
	25. Aritar	Aritar A+B+C+D
	26. Rongli	Chujachen
	27. Lingtam	Lingtam
	28. Phadamchen	Phadamchen
South	1. Namchi Regional Centre	1. Namchi, 2. Wok, 3. Kitam, 4. Nandugaon, 5. Sumbuk, 6. Maniram, 7. Damthang, 8. Ralong, 9. Kewzing, 10. Rabong, 11. Rong (under process)
	2. Barnyak Regional Centre	1. Barnyak. 2. Tarku, 3. Yangang 4. Lingi, 5. Lingmo
	3. Namthang Regional Sub-Centre	1. Namthang, 2. Turung (under process), 3. Rateypani, 4. Sadam, 5. Mellidara, 6. Tarku, 7. Paiyong.

1	2	3
West	1. Gyalshing Regional Centre	1. Pepaley, 2. Rishi, 3. Takathang, 4. Tashiding, 5. Gyalshing, 6. Pelling, 7. Darep, 8. Thingle, 9. Yoksum, 10. Garethang, 11. Sakyong, 12. Utterey, 13. Dentam, 14. Hee, 15. Barnyok, 16. Kaluk, 17. Legship.
	2. Hilley Regional Centre **Sub Regional Centre** (1) Daramdin (2) Soreng	1. Sribadam, 2. Soreng, 3. Timberbung, 4. Chakung, 5. Chumbung, 6. Budang, 7. Tharpu, 8. Sombaria, 9. Okharey.

List of Block Mondals

Name of District	Name of Mondal	Name of revenue block	Remark
1	2	3	4
North	1. Gonpo Lachenpa I Dhonden Lachenpa II	Lachen	
	2. Nakching Lachungpa I Ato Lachungpa II	Lachung	
	3. Tasa Tengey Lepcha	Tsunthang (Chungthang)	
	4. Yangchung Lepcha	Tung	
	5. Late Lansey Lepcha	Naga- Namgor	New Mondal to be appointed.
	6. Yangchung Lepcha	Meyong	
	7. Dubjor Lepcha	Singchit	
	8. Wonchok Lepcha	Sentam	
	9. Gyati Lepcha	Kazor	
	10. A. Dorjee Lepcha	Pakshep	
	11. A. Dorjee Lepcha	Singhik	
	12. Atop Lepcha	Ringhim	
	13. Dhabzang Lepcha	Zimchung	
	14. Dhabzang Lepcha	Nampatam	
	15. Late Atop Lepcha	Sakyong- Pentong	New Mondal to be appointed,
	16. Late Langchen Pipon	Lingzah- Tolung	-do-
	17. Rabjor Lepcha	Tingbong	
	18. Chidup Lepcha	Lingdem	
	19. Lhendup Tsering Lepcha	Salim- Pakel	
	20. Phichi Lepcha	Lingthem	
	21. Yakbu Lepcha	Ship-Ger	
	22. Langpak Lepcha	Lingdong	
	23. Tanden Kali Lepcha	Barfok	
	24. Mikmar Lepcha	Hee- Gyathang	
	25. Kada Lepcha	Gnon- Samdong	
	26. Karsang Lepcha	Gor	
	27. Late Passang Tsering Lepcha	Sangtok	New Mondal to be appointed.
	28. Pem Sonam Lepcha	Lum (Lingkyong)	
	29. Dukda Bhutia	Tingchim	
	30. Sonam Tsering Bhutia	Upper Mangshila	

1	2	3	4
North Contd.	31. Sonam Tsering Bhutia	Lower Mangshila	
	32. Lngli Bhutia	Namok	
	33. Late Kinthup Lepcha	Sheyam	
	34. Late Kinthup Lepcha	Tangyek	New Mondol to be appointed.
	35. Nodup Bhutia	Ramthang	
	36. Topgey Bhutia	Rongong	
	37. Topgey Bhutia	Phodong	
	38. Sonam Topgey Bhutia	Tumlang	
	39. Adu Lepcha	Chawang	
	40. Naksook Lepcha	Phamtam	
	41, Phigu Tsering Lepcha	Men- Rongong	
	42. Taza Lepcha	Paney- Phensong	
	43. Pem Chewang	Gensal Phensang	
	44. Karzang Lepcha	Labi	
	45. Kalzang Gyatso Bhutia	Kabi	
	46. Kalzang Gyatso Bhutia	Tingda.	
East	1. Kul Bahadur Chettri	Ranka Parbing, Sangtong, Sicheygaon	
	2. Late Gyatso Lepcha	Barbing	
	3. Pintso Tshering Bhutia	Liyung	
	4. Kinga Rinchen Bhutia	Lingdum	
	5. Dawa Phuti Lepchani	Burtuk, Penlong	
	6. Ongda Bhutia	Tadong, Samdur	
	7. Chumpet Lepcha	Syari	
	8. Ongchuk Lepcha	Nandok	
	9. Jamphey Tasewang	Naitam	
	10. Tsering Gyatso	Namok, Pam	
	11. Arjun Bahadur Chettri	Bhusuk	
	12. Tenzing Lepcha	Ray (Brock)	
	13. Ganden Bhutia	Shyagyong-Rumtek	
	14. Dadi Lepcha	Tephyak Mendu	
	15. Ganga Prasad Kharel	Rawate-Rumtek, Chinze	
	16. Kancha Bhutia	Martam I	
	17. Dal Bahadur Pradhan	Martam II	
	18. Rabden Tsering Bhutia	Tirkutam, Nazitam	
	19. Sonam Tsering Bhutia	Tsalumthang, Phengyong	
	20. Ratan Bahadur Pradhan	Chisopani, Rapdang	

1	2	3	4
East Contd.	21. Sahabir Subba	Sakyong, Sherwani, Namgeyth-ang, Beng.	
	22. Dalbahadur Lamichaney	Thangsing-Budang.	
	23. Dubo Bhutia	Dungdung, Singbel	
	24. Jit Bahadur Lama	Khamdong, Byang.	
	25. Harilal Dhakal	Aritar	
	26. Pemchoda Bhutia	Lingzey (Simick)	
	27. Kharananda Guragai	Patuk	
	28. Lakpa Tsering Lepcha	Thasa	
	29. Sonam Bhutia	Chadey (Sumick)	
	30. Dharmanda Nepal	Tumin II	
	31. Sonam Pintso Bhutia	Tumin I	
	32. Krishna Lal Nepal	Raley-Khese	
	33.. Sonam Tashi Bhutia	Sumdong	
	34. Lachung Tsering Lepcha	Kambel	
	35. Pratap Singh Rai	Tintek	
	36. Pema Tsering Lepcha	Rakdong	
	37. Azong Lepcha	Nampong, Lingdok	
	38. Tsering Tsuden Bhutia	Gnathang	
	39. Erung Lama	Gangtok Private Estate, Chandmari	
	40. Late Gyatso Bhutia	Rongyek	
	41. Netuk Tsering Lama	Tathangchen	
	42. Ningey Bhutia	Navey	
	43. Sonam Bhutia	Shotak	
	44. Chizung Bhutia	Samlik-Marchak	
	45. Passang Tsering	Namin	
	46. Achung Lepcha	Tumlabung	
	47. Chandra Bahadur Chettri	Namli	
	48. Pema Lepcha	Chuba	
	49. Phu Tsering Lepcha	Marchak	
	50. Kabiram Rai	Assam, Chota Singtam, Lingzey	
	51. Late Narad Regmi	Pachey, Yangtam	
	52. Sonam Bhutia	Change-Senti (Tsaney)	
	53. Aitaraj Subba	Aho	
	54. Suk Tsering Lepcha	Namcheybung	
	55. Tikaram Bhandari	Dikling, Pacheykhani, East Pendam	

1	2	3	4
East contd.	56. Jitman Tamang	Pacheykhani (Dikling)	
	57. Pahalman Gurung	Kartok	
	58. Hari Prasad Sharma	Tsalumthang, Losing	
	59. Kharananda Dahal	Amba, Taza	
	60. Bidhyapati Sharma	Tarethang	
	61. Pahalman Rai	Biring	
	62. Chulek Dorji Bhutia	Linkey	
	63. Punya Prasad Sharma	Thekabung	
	64. Lako Tsering Bhutia	Parkha	
	66. Jogdhoj Rai	Riwa	
	66. Wongchuk Bhutia	Machong	
	67. Bir Bahadur Rai	Latuk	
	68. Topden Lama	Chochenpehri	
	69. Tonyet Lama	Lamaten	
	70. Chandra Lal Sharma	Chujachen, Rolep	
	71. Tenzing Wongdi Bhutia	Lingtam	
	72. Gyaltsen Sherpa	Phadamchen	
	73. Prem Bahadur Tamang	Premlahka	
	74. Man Bahadur Magar	Subanedara, Singaneybas	
	75. Sukhaman Rai	North-Rhegoh	
	76. Dhojman Gurung	South-Rhegoh	
	77. Bhim Bahadur Pradhan	Changeylakha, Dholepchen	
	78. Sriman Dass Rai	Sudunglakha	
	79. Karana Bahadur Rai	Dholepchen	
	80. Jas Bahadur Subba	Mulukey	
	81. Naku Bhutia	Aritar	
	82. Pahalman Gurung	Dholepchen	
	83. Dawa Rinzing Bhutia	Aritar (Thongsong)	
	84. Hakumchand Pradhan	Aritar	
	85. Prabhakhar Poudyal	Aritar (Kyongsa)	
	86. Teknath Sharma	Aritar (Khamdong)	
	87. Harka Bahadur Pradhan	Rhenak (Reshi)	
	88. Chyagu Tsering Bhutia	Aritar	
	89. K. B. Adhikari	Rhenak, Tarpin	
	90. Gourishankar Khatiwara	Kamarey Bhasmey	

contd.

1	2	3	4
East contd.	91. Taraman Rai	Pachak	
	92. Bal Bhadra Khatiware	Central Pendam, Sajong	
	93. Chandralal Khanal	Central Pendam	
	94. Churamani Dhakal	Central Pendam	
	95. Prabhakhar Pokharel	West Pendam	
	96. Padam Prashad Dhamala	West Pendam, Lingchey	
	97. Sarmaraj Pradhan	West Pendam	
	98. Bom Bahadur Chettri	Mangthang	
	99. Ankhey Lama	Sumen	
South	1. Dawgey Lepcha	Sokpay	
	2. Ongchuk Lepcha	Lingi	
	3. Pem Lhendup Lepcha	Upper Paiyong, Kau	
	4. Sharman Rai	Paiyong	
	5. Dawgay Bhutia	Lingmo	
	6. Samdup Lepcha	Pepthang	
	7. Ghanashyam Sharma	Kolthang	
	8. Mandhoj Gurung	Mangzing	
	9. Manohar Das Chettri	Neh-Brum	
	10. Dhan Bahadur Basnet	Rangang	
	11. Persuram Rai	Yangang	
	12. Dugey Tsering Lepcha	Gagyong	
	13. Padmey Gurung	Satam	
	14. Bhagiman Limbu	Sripatam	
	15. Joharmal Rai	Namphok	
	16. Sonam Topden Bhutia	Rabong	
	17. Gnedup Bhutia	Sangmo	
	18. Namgyal Sherpa	Namphrik	(Expired. Next to be appointed.
	19. Samchung Tsering Bhutia	Ben	—do—
	20. Karsang Sherpa	Deu	
	21. Kharka Bahadur Chewan	Tarku	
	22. Cholley Bhutia	Temi, Aifaltar	
	23. Abhidal Chettri	Pabong (Gangchung), Doring-Tokdey	
	24. Bishnu Prasad Sharma	Tokal, Burul, Rashyap	
	25. Rabilall Dungyal	Namphing	

1	2	3	4
South contd.	26. Kunzang Tenzing Bhutia	Thangsing, Barnyak	
	27. Naku Lama	Tsalumthang	
	28. Dawa Tsering Sherpa	Parbing	
	29. Pirthi Lal Gurung	Chuba, Phong, Nagi	
	30. Abhichandra Kharel	Karek (Kaijaley), Kabrey, Turung, Donok, Mamring, Maneydara.	
	31. Pemarinzing Lepcha	Kanamtek, Nalam, Kolbong, Paleytam	
	32. Jagat Bahadur Nerola	Pamphok, Kateng-Bokrong	
	33. Kharka Bahadur Rai	Tangji, Bikmat, Rabikhola	
	34. Dawa Tsering Lepcha	Rateypani, Passi	
	35. Kul Bahadur Gurung	Rameng, Nijarmeng.	
	36. Palden Tsering Lepcha	Rabitar, Sadam, Suntaley, Sukrabarey.	
	37. Lal Bahadur Tamang	Paiyong	
	38. Ari Bahadur Rai	Melli Dara & Melli	
	39. Krishna Bahadur Rai	Kerabari	
	40. Nanda Bahadur Rai	Ramabong, Panchgharey & Turuk	
	41. Sonam Lepcha	Kamarey & Longchok	
	42. Prabuda Namda Rai	Sumbuk, Kartickey, Suntaley, Rong, Palum, Bul, Singtam.	
	43. Lok Bahadur Limbu	Kitam, Bom, Manpur, Sorok, Shyampani	
	44. Bal Bahadur Rai	Salghari, Dorop & Dhargaon	
	45. Humaney Rai	Chisopani & Tinik	
	46. Nanda Lall Sharma	Sangbung & Assangthang	
	47. Dhan Bahadur Tamang	Poklok & Denchung	
	48. Hasta Man Rai	Kopchey, Mikkhola, Singhithang	
	49. Pradeep Yonzon	Bomtar	
	50. Late Lolley Bhutia	Saleumbong, Gumpa-Ghurpisey	(Expired. Next to be appointed)
	51. Abir Man Tamang	Phalidare, Maniram	
	52. Kharka Bahadur Tamang	Kamrang, Tinzer, Pajer	
	53. Nirmal Mangar	Mamley, Tingrithang	
	54. Tilak Chand Gurung	Pabong	
	55. Chandra Man Rai	Jaubari, Damthang, Chemchey	
	56. Nayan Tshering Lepcha	Wak, Omchu, Chumlok	
	57. Pem Kunzang Bhutia	Tingkitam	
	58. Passang Bhutia	Rayong	

1	2	3	4
South Contd	59. Lakpa Sherpa	Tingmo, Bakkhim	
	60. Late Namgey Bhutia	Lamting, Dalep, Kewzing	(Expired. Next to be appointed)
	61. Rabjang Lepcha	Mangbrue, Hingdam, Likship	
	62. Kul Prasad Chettri	Lingzo	
	63. Pendosang Bhutia	Barfung	
	64. Bal Bahadur Rai	Zarung	
	65. Amber Sing Gurung	Deythang	
	66. Tangey Bhutia	Ralong	
	67. Rinzing Lama	Lingding	
	68. Biraspati Sharma	Namlung	
	69. Durga Narayan Pradhan	Poley	
	70. Sonam Pintso Thakarpa	Brong	
	71. Arab Lama	Sada, Phamthang	
	72. Sonam Topden Bhutia	Sanghanath	
West	1. Migma Bhutia	Siktam, Tikpur, Okhrey, Ribdi, Bhareng.	
	2. Man Bahadur Rai	Upper Fambong	
	3. Raharsing Subba	Lower Burikhop (Rumbuk)	
	4. Man Bahadur Pradhan	(Dhalam) Daramden, Lower Fambong	
	5. Nar Bahadur Subba	Salyangdang, Longchok	
	6. Ram Singh Subba	Burikhop, Karthok	
	7. Bhakta Bahadur Chettri	Malbasey	
	8. P. K. Khewa	Timburbong, Tharpu	
	9. Kulusingh Subba	Soreng	
	10. Rajbir Pakrim	Singling	
	11. Kesher Bahadur Gurung	Samsing, Geling, Chakung, Mendo-Gao	
	12. Sher Bahadur Gurung	Deythang, Aroobotey, Suntaley, Khanisherbung Segeng	
	13. Nim Tsering Lepcha	Chumbong, Zoom	
	14. Amber Bahadur Rai	Mabong	
	15. Ka-har Singh Sateysurwal (Kami)	Kamling, Suldung, Tinzerbung	
	16. Ratna Bahadur Dong	Chuchen	
	17. Nakoo Bhutia	Takothang	
	18. Paoen Bhutia	Parrengao	
	19. Ash Bahadur Subba	Chota Samdong (Samdong)	
	20. Krishna Bahadur Subba	Sribadam	

1	2	3	4
West Contd.	21. Gell Bahadur Subba	Bara Samdong (Samdong) Rishi	
	22. Dichen Bhutia	Bum	
	23. Shibey Rai	Jeel, Hathidunga	
	24. Krishnabir Tamang	Miyong, Sanga Dorji	
	25. Bhim Bahadur Chettri	Barphok, Chinthang, Tadong, Mengyong	
	26. Tulshi Bahadur Gurung	Rinchenpong	
	27. Dhan Bahadur Limbo	Hee Patal	
	28. Kul Bahadur Chettri	Martam	
	29. Baharshingh Subba	Pecherek	
	30. Man Singh Limbo	Hee	
	31. Narayan Basnet	Radu-Khandu	
	32. Gangs Singh Gurung	Mangmo	
	33. Nardhoj Subba	Sangkhu, Begha	
	34. Narayan Pradhan	Dentam	
	35. Indra Prasad Limbo	Sopakha, Maneybung	
	36. Gurjaman Gurung	Karmatar	
	37. Choden Lepcha	Srinagim Gayten	
	38. Pintso Dorjee Lepcha	Liching	
	39. Ransur Chettri	Bangten	
	40. Budhiraj Subba	Sapong	
	41. Aitaraj Subba	Yangthang	
	42. Dawa Tsering Lepcha	Barnyak	
	43. Hari Chandra Chettri	Barthang	
	44. Kharka Bahadur Chettri	Arithang	
	45. Norden Bhutia	Yangten	
	46. Indra Bahadur Basnet	Unglok	
	47. Tharsingh Subba	Bhaluthang	
	48. Arab Lama	Dupidara, Narkhola, Mangnam	
	49. Jit Bahadur Gurung	Labdang, Kongri	
	50. Sher Bahadur Basnet	Laso	
	51. Bal Bahadur Chettri	Chongrang	
	52. Nim Dorjee Lepcha	Ganggep	
	53. Golman Subba	Sardong	
	54. Indra Bahadur Subba	Lingchom 1st	
	55. Pem Tshering Bhutia	Lingchom 2nd	
	56. Parsha Man Subba	Tikjya	
	57. Birhang Subba	Tingbrum	
	58. Pintso Lepcha	Singlitam	

1	2	3	4
West	59. Ujyal Man Subba	Meliaching	
	60. Sonam Tshering Bhutia	Meli	
	61. Kamalay Subba	Thingle II	
	62. Sahamanay Subba	Thingle I	
	63. Gyatso Bhutia	Khachodpalri	
	64. Dorjee Lepcha	Tsozo	
	65. Sonam Wangyal Bhutia	Yuksam	
	66. Kumsalall Subba	Labing, Dubdi	
	67. Iman Singh Subba	Gerethang	
	68. Yapo Tsering Bhutia	Singrangpung	
	69. Birman Subba	Nambu, Topung	
	70. Damber Singh Subba	Darap	
	71. Ando Lepcha	Sindrang	
	72. Petop Bhutia	Singyang	
	73. Donchen Bhutia	Naku	
	74. Topgey Bhutia	Chongrang	
	75. Bal Krishna Sharma	Umchung	
	76. Tenzing Dorjee Bhutia	Gyalshing	
	77. Kikim Bhutini	Kyonsda	
	78. Man Singh Sharma	Lungzik	
	79. Nawang Dorjee Lama	Tashiding	

List of Milk Producers Co-operative Societies Limited in Sikkim

District	Name and places of society	Name of revenue block
1	2	3
East	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Penlong Fatak	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Bhusuk Merong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Tumen	
	M.P.C S. Ltd. Khamdong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Duga	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Ranka	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rakdong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Sumdong Kuchuthang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Songkhola	Samdong
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Dikling	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rumtek	Pakyong
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Thekabong	Pakyong
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rhenock	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Central Pendam	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Pachey	Pakyong
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rorathang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Pademchen	Pakyong
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Aho Yangtam	Ranipool
	M.P.C.S, Ltd. Pangthang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rishithang	Ranka
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. West Pendam	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. 5th Mile G.N. Road	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. 7th Mile G.N. Road	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rongli	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Song Pation	
South	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Barnyak	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Temi	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Tarku	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Namthang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Turung	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Peeku	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Chisopani	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Bikmat	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Chhalamthang	

1	2	3
South (Contd.)	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Namphing	
	M.P.C S. Ltd. Gom	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Damthang	
West	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Thambong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Soreng	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Tharpu	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Pacharak	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Samdong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Radu-Khandu	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Karthok	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Hee Patal	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Sankhu	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Kaluk	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Daramdin	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Tenchu	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Barnyak	
	M.P.C S. Ltd. Pelling	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Dentam	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Dodak	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Salangthang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Timburbung	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Tadong	

List of Consumers' Co-operative Societies

District	Name and place of society
1	2
North	N I L
East	Nanka Ex-Soldiers Consumars Co-op. Society Ltd. Lingyey Ex-Soldiers Consumers Co-op-Society Ltd. Sikkim Mining Co-operarive Employees Co-op. Society Ltd. Rangpo. Sikkim Wholesale Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd., Gangtok. Development Area Upbhakha Sahakari Samiti Ltd.,Gangtok. Hamro Sahakari Dokan Ltd., Sichey Busty, Gangtok.
South	Brong Ex-Soldiers Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd.
West	Rumbuk Samsing Consumers Co-operative Society Ltd. Soreng Ex-Soldiers Consumesr Co-op. Society Ltd. Khandu Ex-Soldiers Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd. Kanchenjunga Consumers Co-operative Society, Pelling.

List of other Co-operative Societies in Sikkim

District	Name and place of other society
1	2
North	N I L
East	Singtam Labour & Construction, Co-op Society Ltd. Sikkim Labour & Construction Co-op. Society Ltd., Gangtok Shongrila Transport, Co-op. Society. Ltd., Gangtok Sikkim Transport, Co-op. Society Ltd., Gangtok Denzong Agriculture Marketing Co-op. Society Ltd., Gangtok Sikkim Drivers Coop. Motor Garage, Gangtok Sikkim Govt. Employees Co-op. Canteen Ltd., Gangtok
South	Ex-Servicemans' Transport Co-op. Society Ltd., Namchi
West	Denzong Padma Cheling Service Co-op. Society Ltd.

List of Multipurpose Co-operative Societies Limited in Sikkim

District	Name and places of society	Remarks
1	2	3
North	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Mangan	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Paney-Phensong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Chungthang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Namok	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Passingthang	
East	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Gangtok	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Penlong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Ranipool	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Pakyong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rhenok	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rongli	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Singtam	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Rangpo	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Sang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Makha	
South	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Namchi	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Melli	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Jorethang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Ravang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Yangang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Kewzing	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Bermoik	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Tarku	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Namthang	
West	M.P.C.S. Ltd, Gyalshing	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Tashiding	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Darap	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Sorang	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Sambary	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Kaluk	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Reshi	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Chakyong	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Hee	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Dentam	
	M.P.C.S. Ltd. Gerethang	

List of Fair Price Shops in Sikkim

District	Name & Place of Fair Price Shop	Remarks
1	2	3
North	Fair Price Shop Lachen	
	Fair Price Shop Lachung	
	Fair Price Shop Tsungthang	
	Fair Price Shop Dikchu	
	Fair Price Shop Sankalang	
	Fair Price Shop Phedong	
	Fair Price Shop Kabi	
East	Fair Price Shop Tumen	
South	Fair Price Shop Rateypani	
West	Fair Price Shop Yuksum	
	Fair Price Shop Okharey	
	Fair Price Shop Takuthang	

17

List of Veterinary Hospitals

District	Name & Location of Veterinary Hospitals		Remarks
North	1. Veterinary Hospital	Mangan	
	2. Veterinary Hospital (Tsunthang)	Chungthang	
East	1. Veterinary Hospital	Deorali : Gangtok	
	2. Veterinary Hospital	Rhenak	
South	1. Veterinary Hospital	Namchi	
West	1. Veterinary Hospital	Gyalshing	
	2. Veterinary Hospital	Soreng	

List of FCI Godowns

District	Location of Godowns	Capacity	Remarks
East	Gangtok	700 MT.	
South	Jorethang	450 MT.	

PART—A : VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

Section—I Village Directory

Note explaining the codes used in the Village Directory

Cols. 1 & 2 Lecation Code No. and Name of Village

The Village Directory particulars in the District Census Handbook are presented Revenue Blockwise. Since the Revenue blocks in this directory are given in ascending order of location codes, the names of the Revenue blocks in respect of each district have been shown separately in alphabetical order for convenience of reference. In addition to the Revenue blocks, the Forest blocks and special areas, e.g. Monasteries and Tea Estates which are not listed in the village list by the Revenue Authorities are also included in the village directory. In case of un-inhabited villages, the location code and name are given in the PCA (rural) and Village Directory but the columns relating to information of these villages are left blank with a note against the names of the village that these are un-inhabited.

Col. 3 Area of the village

The area of the Revenue blocks in hectares as indicated by the state Survey Settlement Department is furnished in this column. The area figures of Forest blocks, Monasteries etc. are not available and these are indicated as 'N. A.' Although cadestral survey of these Revenue Blocks has been done, the results have not yet been finalised. The figures provided in this column are estimated area figures but the estimates are fairly reliable. After adding the total area figures of the Revenue Blocks of a district the total area does not tally with the rural area of the district as snow bound areas and areas under forest, etc. are not included in total area of the revenue blocks. Conversely, snow bound areas and area under forest is included in the total area of the district.

Col. 4 : Total population and number of household

The number of households is written in brackets against the total population. The figures are according to 1981 Census.

Col. 5. : Educational

Any of the following types of institution, if exists within the village, is shown as per codes given below :

(i)	Primary or elementary school	P
(ii)	Middle school	M
(iii)	Secondary school	H
(iv)	Higher Secondary school covering 10+2 classes school or college	PUC
(v)	College (graduate level & above)	C
(vi)	Industrial school	I
(vii)	Training school	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/Centre	AC
(ix)	Other educational institutions including schools run by Monastery/Lamas	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e. g., P (3), M (2), etc.

If no facility is available within the village a dash (—) is shown in this column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges, viz. –5 Km, 5–10 Kms and 10+Kms of the nearest place where the most modest educational facility, viz. primary school is available, is given.

Col. 6 : Medical

It is indicated as per codes given below, whether within the village exists any of the following medical institution :

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Maternity and child welfare centre	MCW
(iii)	Maternity home	MH
(iv)	Child welfare centre	CWC
(v)	Health centre	NC
(vi)	Primary health centre	PHC
(vii)	Primary health sub-centre	PHS
(viii)	Dispensary	D
(ix)	Family Planning Centre	FPC
(x)	T. B. Clinic	TB
(xi)	Nursing home	NH
(xii)	Registered private practitioner	RP
(xiii)	Subsidised medical practitioner	SMP
(xiv)	Community health worker	CHW
(xv)	Others	O

More than the institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g., H (2), D (3), etc. All registered medical practitioners whether Aurvedic, Unani, Homeopathy or Allopathic are covered under the Code 'RP'. If No facility is available within the village, a dash (—), is shown in the column. But next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges, viz. —5 kms, 5-10 kms, and 10+kms of the nearest place where the most modest medical amenity like dispensary/community health worker is available, is given.

Col. 7 ; **Drinking Water**

The types of the potable drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows ;

(i)	Tap water	T
(ii)	Well water	W
(iii)	Tank water	TK
(iv)	Tubewell water	TW
(v)	Hand pump	HP
(vi)	River water	R
(vii)	Fountain	F
(viii)	Canal	C
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Spring	S
(xi)	Nallah	N
(xii)	Others	O
(xiii)	Information not available	NA

If no facility is available within the village, a dash (—) is given in the column. But next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges, viz. — 5 kms, 5-10 kms and 10 kms, of the nearest place where the facility is available, is given.

Col. 8 : **Post and Telegraph**

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities.

i)	Post Office	PO
ii)	Telegraph Office	TO
iii)	Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
iv)	Telephone connection	Phone

In case of no facility within the village, a dash (—) is shown, but next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges, viz. - 5 kms, 5-10 kms and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available, is given.

Col. 9 : **Day or days of the market/hat**

The actual day or days of the week in which the market/hat is held. in the village, is recorded.

If no facility is available within the village. a dash (—) is shown in this column. But next to it, in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., -5 kms, 5-1 kms, and 10+kms of the nearest place where the facility is available, is given.

Col. 10 : **Communication**

If the village is served by any mode of public transport like bus it is indicated by BS.

Col. 11 : **Approach to village**

The approach to village refers to the state of road etc, leading to the village. The approach to village is indicated by the following codes.

i)	Pucca road	PR
ii)	Kachha road	KR
iii)	Foot path	FP

Col. 12 : **Nearest Town and distance**

The distance is given in Kms in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village, ascertained from local enquiry e. g., Gangtok (8).

Col. 13 : **Power Supply**

There is entry according to the followfng codes if power is available, whatever may be the form of its use.

i)	Electricity for domestic purpose	ED
ii)	Electricity for agriculture	EAG
iii)	Electricity for other purpose like Industrial, Commercial, etc.	ED
iv)	Electricity for all purpose	EA

Col. 14 : **Staple food**

Staple food, only in terms of grain, of the majority populations of the village during the major portion of the year is recorded in this column, e. g., rice, maize, etc. When it is difficult to clearly

determine a particular grain as staple food, the combination of grain mainly used as staple food, e. g., rice & maize, wheat & maize, etc. is indicated.

Col. 15-19 : **Land use**

In Sikkim the land use statistics at the village level are not maintained by the state authority according to the format given in the village directory which was recommended by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. However, with the suggestions of the local officials of the State Survey Settlement Department the land use data as maintained by them have been estimated according to the format and are given in the Village Directory. The Columns in respect of Forest blocks, Monasteries, etc. have been shown as N. A. as the area figures of these are not available.

Col. 20 : **Remarks including place of religious, historical or archaeological interest.**

This column is filled up on the basis of local enquiry.

Alphabetical List of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special Areas

State : Sikkim

District : North

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No. (1981 Census)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Barfok	21	
2.	Chawang	38	
3.	Gnon-Samdong	26	
4.	Gor	30	
5.	Hee-Gyathang	25	
6.	Kabi	43	
7.	Kazor	11	
8.	Labi	41	
9.	Lachen	1	
10.	Lachung	2	
11.	Lingdem	15	
12.	Lingdong	17	
13.	Lingthem	16	
14.	Lingzah-Tolung	13	
15.	Lower-Mangshila	27	
16.	Lum	32	
17.	Men-Rongong	40	
18.	Meyong	7	
19.	Naga-Namgor	6	
20.	Namok	28	
21.	Nampatam	22	
22.	Pakshep	10	
23.	Paney-Phensong	42	
24.	Phamtam	39	
25.	Phodong	36	
26.	Ramthang	34	
27.	Ringhim	19	
28.	Rongong	35	
29.	Sakyong-Pentong	14	
30.	Salim-Pakel	45	
31.	Sangtok	31	
32.	Sertam	9	
33.	Sheyam	29	

N B : Forest blocks and special areas have been arrranged in alphabatical order after revenue blocks.

1.	2	3
34.	Ship-Ger	4
35.	Singchit	8
36.	Singhik	18
37.	Tangyek	33
38.	Tingbong	12
39.	Tingchim	23
40.	Tingda	44
41.	Tsunthang (Chungthang)	3
42.	Tumlang	37
43.	Tung	5
44.	Upper-Mangshila	24
45.	Zimchung	20
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas	
46.	Chungthang Forest Block	49
47.	Donkung Forest Block	54
48.	Kabi Forest Block	52
49.	Lachen Forest Block	47
50.	Lachung Forest Block	48
51.	Mangan Forest Block	51
52.	Mucuthang Forest Block	53
53.	Naga Forest Block	50
54.	Upper-Dzongu Forest Block	46

North District

State ; Sikkim
Tahsil : Mangan

Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block (RB)	Total area of the Revenue Block (in Hectares)	Total population and number of House holds	Amenities available (if not available within the Revenue Blocks, a dash(–) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. –5Kms, 5–10 Kms and 10+Kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market /Hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Lachen	N.A.	919(234)	AC, P(2)	PHS	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
2.	Lachung	2814.22	1508(328)	AC, P(2),I	CWC, PHS	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
3.	Tsunthang (Chungthang)	2677.04	1779(480)	AC(2),P(4), M,I	CWC(4),PHS	T	PO	Sunday	BS
4.	Ship-Ger	1635.90	379(69)	AC, P	CWC(2)	T	-(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
5.	Tung	325.39	175(43)	—(—5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	N	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
6.	Naga-Namgor	503.76	395(91)	AC, P, Tr.	CWC(2)	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
7.	Meyong	250.51	56(13)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	N	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
8.	Singchit	904.44	1018(221)	AC(3), P(2)	CWC(2)	S	PO	–(510–Kms)	BS
9.	Sentam	431.24	466(87)	AC, P(2)	CWC	S	-(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
10.	Pakshep	99.59	152(31)	P	CWC	N	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
11.	Kazor	261.31	259(45)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5ms)	BS
12.	Tingbong	1830.27	1309(259)	AC(3),P,M	CWC,PHS	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
13.	Lingzah-Tolung	1701.59	278(63)	AC(2),P	CWC	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
14.	Sakyong-Pentong	1458.82	165(44)	AC(2),P(2)	PHS	N	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
15.	Lingdem	1385.57	429(94)	AC(3),P(2)	–(10+Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
16.	Lingthem	961.88	1018(202)	AC(4),P,M(2)	CWC(2),PHS	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
17.	Lingdong	472.81	661(115)	AC, P(2)	CWC	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS

Amenities and Land Use

District : North

Approach to Revenue Block	Nearest town & distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (Including gaucher & groves)	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Mangan(58)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	—	—	—	—	—	Lachen Tarun hot Spring water
PR	Mangan(51)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	663.36	—	2150.86	Lachung, Yumthang hot Spring water
PR	Mangan(30)	EA	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.89	533.52	107.31	2034.32	Chungthang Gurudwara
KR	Mangan(26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	488.45	12.09	1135.36	—
PR	Mangan(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	129.89	—	195.50	—
PR	Mangan(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.95	315.07	6.89	179.85	—
PR	Mangan(13)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.69	140.43	26.38	81.01	—
PR	Mangan(9)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	29.82	691.50	3.27	179.85	—
PR	Mangan(6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	38.86	310.25	0.50	81.63	—
PR	Mangan(4)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.47	90.95	1.95	5.22	—
PR	Mangan(2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.95	104.06	4.06	146.24	—
KR	Mangan(26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	45.60	824.25	32.45	927.97	—
KR	Mangan(35)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.55	252.97	—	1441.07	Tulung Gumpha (Lhatsen Champo)
KR	Mangan(40)	—	Rice, Miaze, Wheat	NA	2.72	338.66	3.67	1113.77	—
KR	Mangan(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.68	575.14	19.16	759.59	—
FP	Mangan(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	71.74	546.39	55.81	287.94	—
PR	Mangan(12)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.46	234.97	—	206.38	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Mangan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Singhik	384.57	1434(318)	AC,P(2),M, PUC,Tr.	CWC	S	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS
19.	Ringhim	240.53	215(39)	AC,P	CWC	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
20.	Zimchung	297.14	1280(278)	-(-5Kms)	CWC	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
21.	Barfok	836.10	509(94)	AC,P	CWC	T	-(5-Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
22.	Nampatam	458.53	198(38)	AC(3),P(2)	CWC	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)
23.	Tingchim	595.55	478(82)	AC,P	CWC	T	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
24.	Upper Mangshila	311.19	469(78)	AC,P	CWC	N	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
25.	Hee-Gyathang	1922.93	1187(223)	AC(3),P(2), M,H	CWC(5), PHS	T	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
26.	Gnon-Samdong	692.17	518(91)	AC(2),P(2)	CWC(3)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)
27.	Lower Mangshila	296.14	464(86)	P,Tr.	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
28.	Namok	330.91	514(96)	AC,P	CWC, PHS	T	PO	-(10+Kms)	BS
29.	Sheyam	392.85	407(71)	AC,P,M	CWC(2)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
30.	Gor	920.30	683(124)	AC,P,M	CWC(3)	T	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
31.	Sangtok	858.23	408(71)	AC,P	CWC	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
32.	Lum	1172.37	224(50)	AC(2),P	CWC	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
33.	Tangyek	452.35	374(78)	AC(2),P	-(10+Kms)	N	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
34.	Ramthang	577.18	396(69)		CWC	N	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
35.	Rongong	372.79	410(87)	AC,P,M,H	CWC	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
36.	Phodong	392.35	432(89)	AC,P	CWC,PHS	S	PO	-(10+Kms)	BS
37.	Tumlang	4159.77	331(69)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
38.	Chawang	504.10	404(92)	AC,P	CWC	T	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
39.	Phamtam	194.87	174(32)	AC,P	CWC(2)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
40.	Men-Rongong	646.06	282(61)	AC,P(2)	CWC	N	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Mangan(0)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	21.60	212.33	84.90	65.74	—
KR	Mangan(6)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	15.83	187.38	—	37.32	—
KR	Mangan(2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	25.11	167.15	26.13	78.75	—
FP	Mangan(26)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	13.70	277.55	166.32	378.53	—
FP	Mangan(24)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.54	197.35	45.19	201.45	—
PR	Mangan(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	34.52	234.47	—	326.56	—
PR	Mangan(26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	47.51	202.32	5.19	56.17	—
PR	Mangan(18)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	48.42	1236.73	—	637.78	—
PR	Mangan(20)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	17.48	243.21	177.19	254.29	—
PR	Mangan(24)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	32.66	174.57	5.43	83.48	—
PR	Mangan(27)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	37.54	207.21	19.00	67.16	—
KR	Mangan(28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	36.43	281.20	47.20	28.02	—
FP	Mangan(40)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	59.79	378.37	107.92	374.22	—
FP	Mangan(43)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	17.34	471.56	43.16	326.17	—
FP	Mangan(45)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	13.37	350.62	7.93	800.45	—
PR	Mangan(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	21.33	185.53	15.32	230.17	—
PR	Mangan(33)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	61.66	285.83	57.88	171.81	—
PR	Mangan(35)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	23.84	199.02	35.54	114.39	—
PR	Gangtok(40)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	25.50	137.81	25.84	203.20	Phodong Gumpa
PR	Gangtok(34)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	343.72	2089.76	214.13	1512.16	Old Palace, Tumlang ruins
PR	Gangtok(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	44.95	269.59	84.79	104.77	—
PR	Gangtok(25)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.41	127.44	0.29	52.73	—
PR	Gangtok(21)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	23.52	276.75	56.16	189.63	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Mangan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.	Labi	559.98	441(105)	AC,P(2)	–(–5Kms)	N	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(–5Kms)
42.	Paney-Phensong	391.42	603(122)	AC,P,M,H	CWC,PHS	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
43.	Kabi	905.40	797(175)	AC(3),P,M	PHS	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
44.	Tingda	396.60	447(78)	AC,P	CWC	N	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
45.	Salim-Pakel	2241 75	300(57)	AC(3),P(3)	CWC(2)	N	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+ Kms)
Forest Blocks & Special Areas									
46.	Upper Dzongu Forest Block	N.A.	11(8)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10 Kms)	N	–(10+Kms)	–(10+ Kms)	–(10+Kms)
47.	Lachen Forest Block	—	—	U N I N H A B I T E D				—	—
48.	Lachung Forest Block	—	—	U N I N H A B I T E D				—	—
49.	Chungthang Forest Block	—	—	U N I N H A B I T E D				—	—
50.	Naga Forest Block	N.A.	45(32)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	N	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(–5Kms)
51.	Mangan Forest Block	N.A.	47(24)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	N	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
52.	Kabi Forest Block	N.A.	37(11)	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	N	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
53.	Muguthang Forest Block	N.A.	103(15)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	N	–(10+Kms)	–(10+ Kms)	–(10+ Kms)
54	Donkung Forest Block	N.A.	87(15)	(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	N	–(10+Kms)	–(10+ Kms)	–(10+Kms)
	Tahsil Total	39118.57	2567E(5377)	AC(61),P(59), M(11),H(3) PUC(1), I (2), Tr.(3)	CWC(54), PHS(12)				

Note : a) Serial No. 46 — 54 are Forest Blocks.

b) Forest areas in the State are not surveyed. Therefore the areas under forest in each Revenue Block is shown as N. A. The total areas of the Revenue Block shown under Column 3 does not include the forest area.

c) Lachen Forest Block — N. A.

d) Lachung Forest Block — N. A.

e) Chungthang Forest Block N. A.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
FP	Gangtok(28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	25.29	265.99	15.78	252.92	Green Lake
PR	Gangtok(24)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	63.68	221.07	1.14	105.53	—
PR	Gangtok(20)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	66.89	518.80	90.29	229.42	Lungchok Gumpa
PR	Gangtok(17)	—	Rice, Miaze, Wheat	NA	28.23	281.00	—	87.74	—
FP	Mangan(40)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	622.85	—	1618.00	—
FP	Mangan(42)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FP	Mangan(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Mangan(8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Gangtok(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NB	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Gangtok(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Gangtok(42)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
					1453.24	16543.32	1606.26	19515.75	

Alphabetical List of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special Areas

State ; Sikkim

District ; East

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No. (1981 Census)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Aho	66	
2.	Amba	90	
3.	Aritar	105	
4.	Aritar (Dung Dung)	42	
5.	Assam	48	
6.	Barbing	23	
7.	Beng	60	
8.	Bhusuk	19	
9.	Biring	92	
10.	Budang-Thangsing	55	
11.	Burtuk	9	
12.	Byang	57	
13.	Central Pendam	114	
14.	Chadey	28	
15.	Chandmari	17	
16.	Change Senti (Tsaney)	67	
17.	Changeylakha	103	
18.	Chinze	38	
19.	Chisopani	80	
20.	Chochenpehri	72	
21.	Chuba	51	
22.	Chujachen	95	
23.	Dholepchen	104	
24.	Dikling	86	
25.	Dung-Dung	41	
26.	East Pendam	112	
27.	Gangtok Private Estate	22	
28.	Gnathang	70	
29.	Kamarey-Bhasmey	113	
30.	Kambal	1	
31.	Kartok	77	
32.	Khamdong	56	
33.	Lamaten	71	

N B : Forest blocks special areas have been arranged in alphabatical order after revenue blocks.

1	2	3	4
34.	Latuk	68	
35.	Lingdok	5	
36.	Lingdum	24	
37.	Lingtam	97	
38.	Lingzey (Assam)	47	
39.	Lingzey (Simick)	39	
40.	Lingzey (Sumen)	83	
41.	Linkey	93	
42.	Liyung	10	
43.	Losing	111	
44.	Machong	94	
45.	Mangthang	63	
46.	Martam	52	
47.	Mulukey	107	
48.	Namchey Bung	64	
49.	Namgeythang	59	
50.	Naitam	35	
51.	Namin	45	
52.	Namli	50	
53.	Namok	34	
54.	Nampong	4	
55.	Nandok	36	
56.	North Rhegoh	101	
57.	Navey	6	
58.	Nazitam	53	
59.	Pachak	85	
60.	Pachey	76	
61.	Pachey Khani (Dikling)	88	
62.	Pachey Khani (Losing)	110	
63.	Parbing	11	
64.	Parkha	74	
65.	Pam	20	
66.	Patuk	27	
67.	Penlong	8	
68.	Phadamchen	98	
69.	Phengyong	61	
70.	Premlakha	99	
71.	Rakdong	3	
72.	Raley-Khese	13	
73.	Ranka	15	
74.	Rawate Rumtek	31	

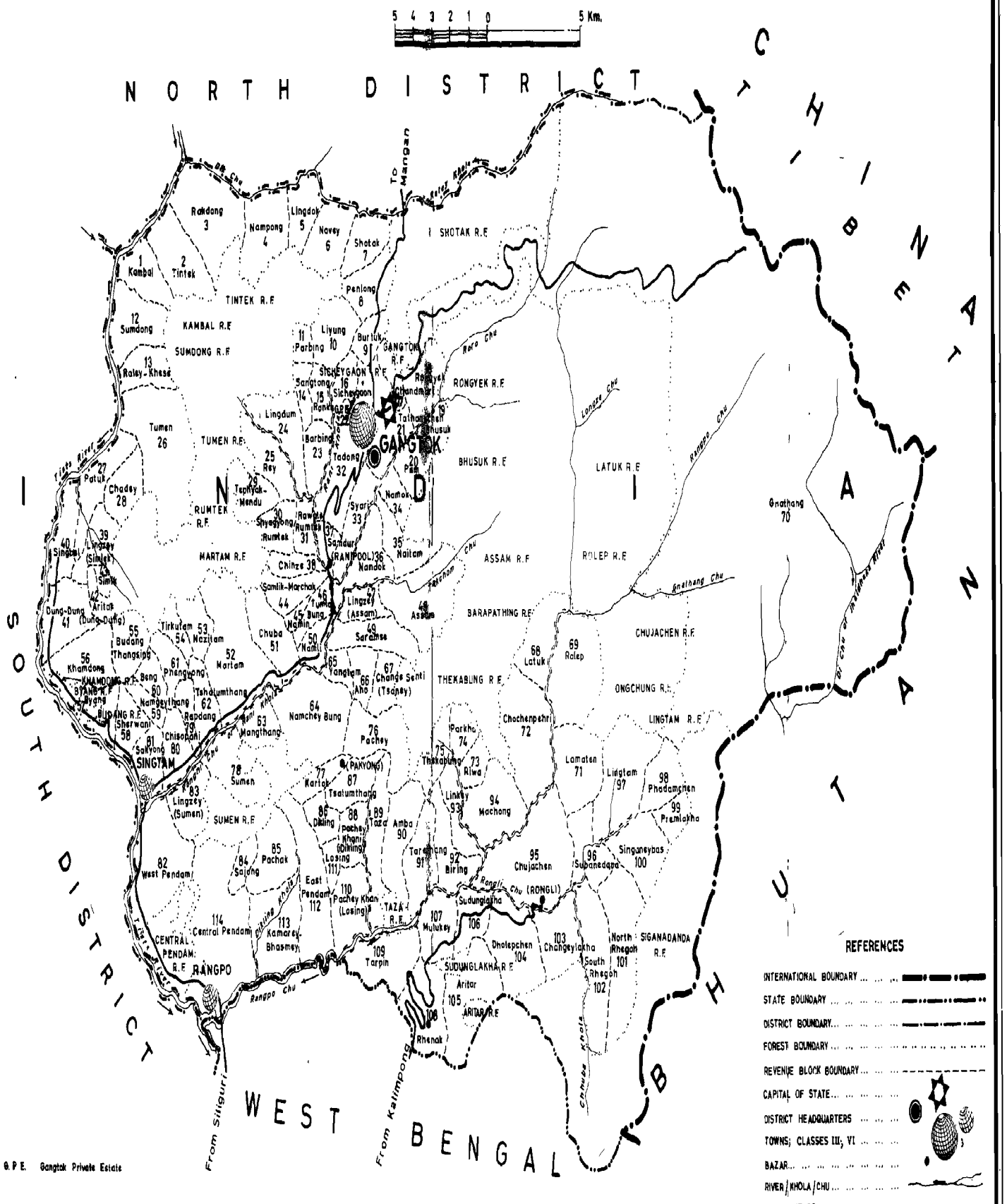
1	2	3	4
75.	Rapdang	79	
76.	Rey	25	
77.	Rhenak	108	
78.	Riwa	73	
79.	Rolep	69	
80.	Rongyek	18	
81.	Sajong	84	
82.	Samdur	37	
83.	Samlik-Marchak	44	
84.	Sangtong	14	
85.	Sakyong	81	
86.	Saramse	49	
87.	Sherwani	58	
88.	Shotak	7	
89.	Shyagyong Rumtek	30	
90.	Sicheygaon	16	
91.	Simik	43	
92.	Singaneybas	100	
93.	Singbel	40	
94.	South Rhegoh	102	
95.	Subanedara	96	
96.	Sudunglakha	106	
97.	Sumdong	12	
98.	Sumen	78	
99.	Syari	33	
100.	Tadong	32	
101.	Tarethang	91	
102.	Tarpin	109	
103.	Tathangchen	21	
104.	Taza	89	
105.	Tephyak-Mendu	29	
106.	Thekabung	75	
107.	Tintek	2	
108.	Tirkutam	54	
109.	Tsalumthang	87	
110.	Tshalumthang	62	
111.	Tumen	26	
112.	Tumla Bung	46	
113.	West Pendam	82	
114.	Yangtam	65	

1	2	3	4
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas		
115.	Assam Lingzey Forest Block	124	
116.	Gangtok Forest Block	122	
117.	Kyongnosla Forest Block	121	
118.	Pakyong Forest Block	126	
119.	Pangthang Forest Block	120	
120.	Phadamchen Forest Block	125	
121.	Rangpo Forest Block	115	
122.	Ranipool Forest Block	123	
123.	Rhenak Forest Block	127	
124.	Rongli Forest Block	128	
125.	Rumtek Forest Block	118	
126.	Singtam Forest Block	117	
127.	Sang Forest Block	116	
128.	Tumen Forest Block	119	

SIKKIM

EAST DISTRICT

5 4 3 2 1 0 5 Km.



REFERENCES

- INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- FOREST BOUNDARY
- REVENUE BLOCK BOUNDARY
- CAPITAL OF STATE
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- TOWNS; CLASSES III, VI
- BAZAR
- RIVER / KHOLA / CHU
- IMPORTANT ROAD

East District

State : Sikkim
Tahsil : Gangtok

Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block (RB)	Total area of the Revenue Block (in Hectares)	Total population and number of House holds	Amenities available (if not available within the Revenue Blocks, a dash(–) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. –5Kms, 5–10 Kms and 10+Kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market /Hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kambal	354.69	695(114)	P	—(10+Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
2.	Tintek	525.64	817(136)	P(2)	—(10+Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
3.	Rakdong	928.29	1118(218)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
4.	Nampong	513.92	255(48)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
5.	Lingdok	310.55	1360(269)	P,M	CWC	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
6.	Navey	425.34	343(50)	P	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
7.	Shotak	541.99	509(109)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	S	–(5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
8.	Penlong	182.41	565(127)	P,M	–(5–10Kms)	S	PO	—(5–10Kms)	BS
9.	Burtuk	113.06	856(175)	P	CWC	S	PO	–(–5Kms)	BS
10.	Liyong	416.42	874(152)	P(2)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
11.	Parbing	155.65	402(62)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
12.	Sumdong	483.84	1408(296)	P(2),M,H	CWC,PHC	T	PO	–(10+ Kms)	BS
13.	Raley-Khese	377.28	846(154)	P(2)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
14.	Sangtong	148.60	161(22)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
15.	Ranaka	136.75	304(54)	P,M	CWC	S	PO	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
16.	Sicheygaon	270.16	1097(227)	P	CWC(2)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
17.	Chandmari	NA	502(80)	P,H	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
18.	Rongyek	326.19	1283(260)	P(2)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS

Amenities and Land Use

District : East

Approach to Revenue Block	Nearest town & distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (Including gaucher & groves)	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Gangtok(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	104.68	209.30	4.86	35.85	—
KR	Gangtok(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	78.70	281.18	—	165.75	—
KR	Gangtok(12)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	74.06	603.06	7.56	243.61	—
KR	Gangtok(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	92.49	343.67	—	77.76	—
PR	Gangtok(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	44.37	198.21	27.48	40.49	—
PR	Gangtok(14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	53.94	330.24	—	41.16	—
PR	Gangtok(9)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	37.39	418.92	1.43	84.25	—
PR	Gangtok(8)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.31	139.40	0.03	33 67	—
PR	Gangtok(5)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.03	76.99	23.11	3.93	—
PR	Gangtok(10)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	83.17	260.82	30 53	41.90	—
KR	Gangtok(12)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	28.75	88.40	20.36	18.14	—
KR	Gangtok(22)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	150.79	272.04	2.48	58.53	—
KR	Gangtok(23)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	92.65	206.59	0.98	77.06	—
KR	Gangtok(10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	50.97	71.99	17.33	8.31	—
KR	Gangtok(15)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	68.75	40.65	2.99	24.36	—
KR	Gangtok(4)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	57.13	173.18	5.34	34.51	—
PR	Gangtok(2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	—	—	—	—
PR	Gangtok(2)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.30	213.17	34.95	66.77	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gangtok

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Bhusuk	81.37	654(173)	P	-(10+ Kms)	T	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
20.	Pam	NA	92(26)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+ Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
21.	Tathangchen	191.03	276(50)	P,M	-(-5 Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
22.	Gangtok Private Estate	NA	12(2)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
23.	Barbing	199.63	366(72)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
24.	Lingdum	522.33	828(147)	P(2)	CWC	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)
25.	Rey	276.89	263(53)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
26.	Tumen	1070.78	1779(291)	P,M	CWC	T	PO	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
27.	Patuk	420.40	1024(170)	P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
28.	Chadey	372.88	478(86)	P	(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-5-10Kms)
29.	Tephyak-Mendu	380.53	289(58)	P	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)
30.	Shyagyong Rumtek	274.92	1068(174)	P,M	CWC, PHS	T	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
31.	Rawate Rumtek	185.82	579(97)	P	CWC	S	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
32.	Tadong	202.88	1755(399)	P,M	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
33.	Syari	286.05	2188(450)	P(2),0	CWC, NH	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
34.	Namok	46.90	430(77)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
35.	Naitam	433.51	873(156)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	PO	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
36.	Nandok	419.83	1667(366)	P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
37.	Samdur	146.08	1975(385)	P	D	S	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS
38.	Chinze	133.11	236(37)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
39.	Lingzey (Simick)	373.71	524(75)	P	CWC,PHS	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms
40.	Singbel	335.02	666(134)	P (2)	CWC,PHS	S	PO	Wednesday	BS

District : East

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Gangtok(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.38	63.61	3.40	12.98	—
PR	Gangtok(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	—	—	—	—
PR	Gangtok(3)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.05	104.92	9.70	65.36	—
PR	Gangtok(1)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	—	—	—	—
KR	Gangtok(16)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	59.50	124.86	—	15.27	—
KR	Gangtok(18)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	164.94	257.41	26.33	73.65	—
KR	Gangtok(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	48.62	157.43	—	70.84	—
KR	Singtam(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	253.51	686.08	20.77	110.42	—
KR	Singtam(15)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	90.35	254.26	3.98	71.81	—
KR	Singtam(17)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	50.36	298.27	—	24.25	—
KR	Gangtok(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	37.35	174.31	—	168.87	—
PR	Gangtok(20)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	102.21	130.78	24.43	17.50	—
PR	Gangtok(15)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	81.02	81.95	—	22.85	—
PR	Gangtok(4)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	76.49	97.85	0.37	28.17	—
PR	Gangtok(9)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	39.71	175.81	2.85	67.68	Tibetology
KR	Gangtok(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.69	17.81	9.45	7.95	—
PR	Gangtok(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	25.34	290.16	—	118.01	Monastery
PR	Gangtok(48)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	46.99	209.17	78.71	84.96	—
PR	Gangtok(12)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	29.69	71.44	26.69	18.26	—
PR	Gangtok(14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.10	71.73	—	30.28	—
KR	Singtam(20)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.59	163.19	—	198.93	—
PR	Singtam(12)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	46.86	198.33	8.37	81.46	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gangtok

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.	Dung-Dung	651.14	994(164)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
42.	Aritar (Dungdung)	133.63	326(53)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
43.	Simik	164.51	169(23)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
44.	Samlik-Marchak	380.11	1077(209)	P(2),M,H	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
45.	Namin	96.96	166(32)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
46.	Tumla Bung	67.62	159(29)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
47.	Lingzey (Assam)	234.99	1113(204)	P(2),M,H	CWC,PHS	T	PO	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
48.	Assam	673.60	1098(214)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
49.	Saramse	262.50	1086(252)	P	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
50.	Namli	173.92	749(175)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
51.	Chuba	385.27	705(157)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
52.	Martam	1013.47	2468(466)	P(4)	CWC,PHS	S	PO(2)	–(10+ Kms)	BS
53.	Nazitam	231.60	405(64)	P	CWC	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
54.	Tirkutam	134.47	377(62)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
55.	Budang Thangsing	281.73	354(57)	P(2),M,H	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
56.	Khamdong	278.39	434(83)	P	CWC	T	PO	–(5–10Kms)	BS
57.	Byang	168.01	298(45)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
58.	Sherwani	166.40	627(111)	P(2)	CWC		–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
9.	Namgeythang	184.64	283(43)	P(2)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
60.	Beng	204.79	257(45)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
61.	Phengyong	274.04	794(137)	P,M,H	PHC	S	PO	–(10+ Kms)	–(10+Kms)
62.	Tshalumthang	191.13	755(155)	P	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS

District : East

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Singtam(15)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	81.00	375.78	38.37	155.99	—
KR	Singtam(14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	33.32	94.06	—	6.25	—
KR	Singtam(19)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	27.36	132.93	—	4.22	—
PR	Gangtok(13)	—	Rice. Maize, Wheat	NA	123.64	201.31	—	55.16	Rumtek Monastery
KR	Gangtok(19)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.72	64.68	4.77	12.79	—
PR	Gangtok(14)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.79	45.22	5.74	1.87	—
KR	Gangtok(16)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	86.61	15.71	3.99	28.68	Apica Garden
PR	Gangtok(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	63.95	564.38	18.94	26.33	—
PR	Gangtok(15)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	44.26	182.16	36.08	—	—
PR	Gangtok(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	28.81	73.59	27.26	44.26	—
PR	Gangtok(15)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	22.59	187.30	—	175.33	—
PR	Singtam(10)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	182.32	528.41	21.93	280.81	—
PR	Singtam(12)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	67.62	113.63	18.76	31.59	—
PR	Singtam(13)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	44.38	71.23	0.76	18.10	—
PR	Singtam (14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	15.25	155.33	—	111.15	—
PR	Singtam(20)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	22.26	195.14	33.80	27.19	—
PR	Singtam(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	25.39	104.46	12.87	25.29	—
PR	Singtam(3)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	23.73	1 9.87	4.74	28.06	—
KR	Singtam(8)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	46.24	105.37	20.37	12.66	—
KR	Singtam(25)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	23.74	130.91	24.25	25.89	—
PR	Singtam(25)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	76.97	157.43	20.74	18. 0	—
PR	Singtam(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	39.22	111 72	21.04	19.15	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gangtok

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
63.	Mangthang	207.04	247(47)	P	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
64.	Namchey Bung	873.31	2144(358)	P (4),H	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
65.	Yangtam	66.52	238(50)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
66.	Aho	203.13	588(109)	P	CWC,PHS	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
67.	Change Senti (Tsaney)	407.82	720(127)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)
68.	Latuk	521.95	229(42)	P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
69.	Rolep	724.99	392(68)	P	-(10+Kms)	S	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
70.	Gnathang	474.67	2995(757)	P(4)	PHS	T	PO(4)	-(10+Kms)	BS
71.	Lamaten	633.92	534(98)	P(2)	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
72.	Chochenpehri	858.06	752(129)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
73.	Riwa	102.48	239(37)	P	CWC	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
74.	Parkha	297.53	782(149)	P	CWC	S	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
75.	Thekabung	299.58	426(66)	P(2)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
76.	Pachey	481.99	1067(182)	P	CWC	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
77.	Kartok	278.97	1370(233)	P(2)	CWC,PHC	S	PO	Wednesday	BS
78.	Sumen	480.43	656(112)	P(2)	CWC	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)
79.	Rapdang	193.99	267(41)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
80.	Chisopani	214.56	491(108)	P(2)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
81.	Sakyong	220.39	444(74)	P	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
82.	West Pendam	1150.83	3451(681)	P(8)	CWC(2),H	S	PO(2)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
83.	Lingzey (Sumen)	341.08	504(94)	P	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
84.	Sajong	254.66	464(82)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)

District : East

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Singtam(6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.63	106.14	71.25	25.02	—
PR	Gangtok(26)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	145.35	564.65	65.86	97.45	—
PR	Gangtok(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	27.68	26.51	—	12.33	—
PR	Gangtok(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	65.88	117.89	—	19.36	—
KR	Gangtok(25)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	49.80	325.06	—	32.96	Monastery
KR	Gangtok(58)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.93	404.39	3.77	110.86	Sacred Cave
KR	Gangtok(70)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.14	525.58	39.80	153.47	—
PR	Gangtok(75)	—	Rice, Maize, Millet	NA	—	6.33	—	468.34	—
KR	Kalimpong(65) (W.Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	16.72	506.83	—	110.37	—
KR	Gangtok(35)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	75.87	532.77	—	249.42	—
KR	Gangtok(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	27.97	64.13	10.38	—	—
KR	Gangtok(29)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	62.08	179.09	27.74	28.62	—
KR	Gangtok(27)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	27.21	207.07	25.87	39.43	—
KR	Gangtok(34)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	27.60	378.73	—	75.66	—
PR	Gangtok(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	56.59	192.67	—	29.71	Monastery
KR	Singtam(8)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.82	293.87	30.10	141.64	Monastery
PR	Singtam(5)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	57.22	83.07	31.17	22.53	—
PR	Singtam(6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	13.35	91.05	36.33	73.83	—
PR	Singtam(5)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	25.36	119.59	4. 14	71.30	—
PR	Singtam(0)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	130.68	684.31	—	335.84	—
KR	Singtam(8)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	106.17	199.04	—	35.87	—
KR	Rangpo(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.49	189.66	—	57.51	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gangtok

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
85.	Pachak	445.86	507(84)	P	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
86	Dikling	201.51	479(94)	P,M,H	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
87.	Tsalumthang	131.24	326(60)	P	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
88.	Pachey Khani (Dikling)	162.82	350(62)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	S	PO	–(5–10Kms)	BS
89.	Taza	714.52	1086(192)	P	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
90.	Amba	710.49	1222(208)	P(3),M	CWC(2)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
91.	Tarethang	223.19	531(93)	P(2)	CWC,PHS	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
92.	Biring	342.21	650(109)	P	CWC	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
93.	Linkey	274.98	613(117)	P(2),M,H	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
94.	Machong	631.84	911(161)	P(2),M	CWC,PHS	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
95.	Chujachen	836.70	2594(515)	P(3),PUC	CWC, PHC	T	PO	Sunday	BS
96.	Subanedara	548.44	529(103)	P(2)	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
97.	Lingtam	619.87	751(133)	P(2)	CWC	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
98.	Phadamchen	436.86	793(174)	P(2),M	CWC	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
99.	Premlakha	329.50	118(23)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
100.	Singaneybas	531.88	237(38)	P	–(10+Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
101.	North Rhegoh	1513.16	710(126)	P	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
102.	South Rhegoh	750.17	419(76)	P(2)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
103.	Changeylakha	194.98	328(69)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
104.	Dholepchen	598.95	1500(280)	P(2)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Rangpo(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.85	222.25	—	208.76	—
PR	Gangtok(30)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	66.34	118.26	—	16.91	—
PR	Gangtok(31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	54.23	56.08	2.90	18.03	—
PR	Gangtok(40)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	63.32	58.27	15.20	26.03	—
KR	Rangpo(15)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	148.88	379.21	—	186.43	—
KR	Rangpo(18)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	177.43	275.19	100.03	157.84	—
KR	Rangpo(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	51.49	115.07	39.95	16.68	—
KR	Rangpo(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	65.24	188.55	—	88.42	—
KR	Rangpo(21)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	73.77	155.16	2.40	43.65	—
KR	Rangpo(23)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	102.56	349.77	—	179.51	Monastery
PR	Kalimpong (53) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	74.26	511.84	—	250.60	—
PR	Kalimpong (42) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.16	323.74	—	215.54	—
PR	Kalimpong (63) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.76	399.17	—	219.94	—
PR	Kalimpong (68) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	269.20	—	167.66	—
FP	Kalimpong (73) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	159.22	131.61	38.67	—
FP	Kalimpong (65) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	222.67	291.21	18.00	—
FP	Kalimpong (58) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.56	863.04	—	646.56	—
FP	Kalimpong (56) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.70	552.86	1.11	186.50	—
PR	Kalimpong (54) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	12.94	161.86	1.02	19.16	—
PR	Kalimpong (50) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	136.11	362.25	19.19	81.40	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil ; Gangtok

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
105.	Aritar	697.07	1990(357)	P(3),M	CWC	S	PO	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
106.	Sudunglakha	258.09	477(87)	P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
107.	Mulukey	244.52	423(74)	P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
108.	Rhenak	466.62	2664(532)	P(3),M,H	CWC(2),PHS	T	PTO	Friday	BS
109.	Tarpin	435.31	920(171)	P(3)	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
110.	Pacheykhani (Losing)	336.33	888(170)	P(2)	-(5-10Kms)	T	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
111.	Losing	124.01	236(38)	P(2)	CWC	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
112.	East Pendam	568.01	883(145)	P(4)	CWC(2)	S	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
113.	Kamarey-Bhasmey	686.11	1071(168)	P(4)	CWC(2)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
114.	Central Pendam	944.90	4241(818)	P(2),M, H(2),I	CWC(3),PHS	T	PO	-(10+Kms)	BS
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas								
115.	Rangpo Forest Block	NA	272(62)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
116.	Song Forest Block	NA	7(3)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
117.	Singtam Forest Block	NA	16(4)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
118.	Rumtek Forest Block	NA	8(3)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)
119.	Tumin Forest Block	NA	11(2)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	N	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
120.	Pangthang Forest Block	NA	455(113)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	N	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
121.	Kyongnosla Forest Block	NA	8(8)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	N	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)

District : East

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Kalimpong(50) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	235.36	404.74	—	56.97	—
PR	Rangpo(24)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	37.70	173.17	17.03	30.19	—
PR	Kalimpong(48) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	42.40	124.49	17.46	60.17	—
PR	Kalimpong(48) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	81.22	246.46	—	138.94	Flower Nursery
PR	Kalimpong(47) (W. Bengal)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	29.66	256.42	38.95	110.28	—
PR	Rangpo(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	20.31	155.68	31.39	128.95	—
PR	Rangpo (20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	10.12	92.31	12.24	9.34	—
PR	Rangpo(20)	—,	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	33.49	331.17	87.97	115.38	—
KR	Rangpo(10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	66.92	318.41	52.53	248.25	—
PR	Rangpo (3)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	93.38	669.60	—	181.92	—
FP	Rangpo (3)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Singtam(21)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Singtam(1)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Singtam(32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Singtam(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NH	NA	NA	—
FP	Gangtok (5)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Gangtok(28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gangtok

1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10
122.	Gangtok Forest Block	NA	1071(258)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
123.	Ranipool Forest Block	—	U N I N H A B I T E D					
124.	Assam Lingzey Forest Block	NA	58(12)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	N	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)
125.	Phadamchen Forest Block	—	U N I N H A B I T E D					
126.	Pakyong Forest Block	NA	31(7)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	N	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
127.	Rhenak Forest Block	NA	13(8)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	N	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
128.	Rongli Forest Block	NA	12(6)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	N	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
	Tahsil : Total :	43165.41	95520(18218)	P(159) M(20) H(12) PUC(1) I (1) O(1)	CWC(68) PHC(4) PHS(11) D(1) NH(1)			

Note : a) Serial No. 115 to 128 are Forest Blocks.

b) Forest areas in the State are not surveyed. Therefore the areas under forest in each Revenue Block is shown as NA. The total area of the Revenue Block shown under column 3 does not include the Forest area.

c) Ranipool Forest Block = N.A.

d) Phadamchen Forest Block = N.A.

District : East

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
FP	Gangtok(4)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—
FP	Gangtok(16)	—	Rice, Mazie, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
				—	—	—	—	—	—
FP	Gangtok(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Rangpo(20	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Rangpo(35)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
					6040.10	25692.34	1917.49	9515.48	

Alphabetical List of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special Areas

State : Sikkim District : South

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No. (1981 Census)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Aifaltar	48	
2.	Assangthang	91	
3.	Barfung	23	
4.	Bakkhim	33	
5.	Barnyak	64	
6.	Ben	29	
7.	Bikmat	106	
8.	Bomtar	87	
9.	Brong	8	
10.	Bul	85	
11.	Burul	65	
12.	Chemchey	50	
13.	Chisopani	95	
14.	Chuba	76	
15.	Chumlok	53	
16.	Dalep	35	
17.	Damthang	49	
18.	Denchung	71	
19.	Deu	44	
20.	Deythang	21	
21.	Dhargaon	98	
22.	Donok	111	
23.	Doring	59	
24.	Dorop	97	
25.	Gagyong	26	
26.	Gom	121	
27.	Gangchung	135	
28.	Gumpa-Ghurpisey	73	
29.	Hingdam	38	
30.	Jaubari	55	
31.	Kabrey	79	
32.	Kamarey	125	
33.	Kamrang	72	
34.	Kanamtek	108	

N. B. : Forest blocks and special areas have been arranged in alphabatical order only after revenue blocks.

1	2	3	4
35.	Karek	78	
36.	Kartickey	123	
37.	Kateng Bokrong	113	
38.	Kau	7	
39.	Kerabari	133	
40.	Kewzing	34	
41.	Kitam	122	
42.	Kolthang	12	
43.	Kopchey	88	
44.	Lamting	39	
45.	Likship	37	
46.	Lingding	16	
47.	Lingi	4	
48.	Lingmo	10	
49.	Lingzo	36	
50.	Longchok	116	
51.	Lower Paiyong	5	
52.	Mamley	69	
53.	Mamring	110	
54.	Maneydara	80	
55.	Maniram	84	
56.	Mangbrue	32	
57.	Mangzing	14	
58.	Manpur	119	
59.	Melli	134	
60.	Mellidara	129	
61.	Mikkhola	100	
62.	Nagi	81	
63.	Nalam-Kolbong	107	
64.	Namlung	15	
65.	Namphing	62	
66.	Namphok	28	
67.	Namphrik	30	
68.	Neh-Brum	18	
69.	Nijarmeng	66	
70.	Omchu	52	
71.	Pabong (Gangchung)	56	
72.	Pabong (Mamley)	54	
73.	Paiyong (Kerabari)	132	
74.	Pajer	70	
75.	Paleytam	82	

1	2	3	4
76.	Palum	101	
77.	Pamphok	112	
78.	Panch Gharey	131	
79.	Parbing	75	
80.	Passi	114	
81.	Pepthang	11	
82.	Phalidara	74	
83.	Phamthang	3	
84.	Phong	77	
85.	Poklok (Polok)	92	
86.	Poley	9	
87.	Rabikhola	104	
88.	Rabitar	103	
89.	Rabong	24	
90.	Ralong	17	
91.	Ramabong	130	
92.	Rameng	67	
93.	Rangang	20	
94.	Rashyap	60	
95.	Rateypani	105	
96.	Rayong	41	
97.	Rong	118	
98.	Sada	1	
99.	Sadam	115	
100.	Saleumbong	86	
101.	Salghari	96	
102.	Sangbung	93	
103.	Sanghanath	42	
104.	Sangmo	31	
105.	Satam	27	
106.	Shyampani	99	
107.	Singhithang	89	
108.	Singtam	102	
109.	Sokpay	2	
110.	Sorok	120	
111.	Sumbuk	124	
112.	Suntaley (Sadam)	128	
113.	Suntaley (Sumbuk)	117	
114.	Sukrabarey	127	
115.	Sripatam	19	
116.	Tanak	46	

1	2	3	4
117.	Tangji	83	
118.	Tarku	45	
119.	Temi	47	
120.	Thangsing	57	
121.	Tinik	94	
122.	Tingkitam	43	
123.	Tingmo	40	
124.	Tingrithang	68	
125.	Tinzer	90	
126.	Tokdey (Lingmo)	13	
127.	Tokdey (Resep)	58	
128.	Tokal	61	
129.	Tsalumthang	63	
130.	Turuk	126	
131.	Turung	109	
132.	Upper-Paiyong	6	
133.	Wak	51	
134.	Yangang	25	
135.	Zarung	22	
	Forest Block and Special Areas		
136.	Lingmo Forest Block	140	
137.	Majhitar Forest Block	145	
138.	Mamring Forest Block	143	
139.	Melli Forest Block	144	
140.	Namchi Forest Block	141	
141.	Rabong Tea Estate	137	
142.	Rabongla Forest Block	139	
143.	Ralong Monastry	138	
144.	Temi Forest Block	142	
145.	Temi Tea Estate	136	

South District

State : Sikkim
Tahsil : Namchi

Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block (RB)	Total area of the Revenue Block (in Hectares)	Total population and number of Households	Amenities available (if not available within the Revenue Block, a dash(–) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. –5Kms, 5–10 Kms and 10+Kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sada	247.39	137(19)	P	CWC	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
2.	Sokpay	561.57	302(49)	P	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
3.	Phamthang	453.97	309(40)	P	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
4.	Lingi	572.53	945(174)	P,M	PHS	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
5.	Lower Paiyong	237.31	478(81)	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
6.	Upper Paiyong	274.34	344(55)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
7.	Kau	246.67	237(41)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
8.	Brong	752.23	547(86)	P,M	CWC	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
9.	Poley	370.80	539(80)	P	PHS	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
10.	Lingmo	342.78	184(27)	P,M	CWC,PHS	T	PO	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
11.	Pepthang	160.29	283(59)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
12.	Kolthang	208.12	697(125)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
13.	Tokdey (Lingmo)	229.98	556(109)	P	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
14.	Mangzing	418.23	663(121)	P	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
15.	Namlung	657.94	774(134)	P	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
16.	Lingding	392.13	335(59)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
17.	Ralong	387.84	496(97)	P	–(10+Kms)	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)

Amenities and Land Use

District : South

Approach to Revenue Block	Nearest town & distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (Including gaucher & groves)	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Namchi(46)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	178.20	0.88	68.31	—
FP	Singtam(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.78	490.26	17.57	52.96	—
KR	Namchi (44)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.93	285.58	—	160.46	—
KR	Singtam(24)	—	Rice. Maize, Wheat	NA	59.90	419.09	22.80	70.74	—
KR	Singtam(24)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	45.51	86.78	19.74	85.28	—
KR	Singtam(24)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	10.04	196.09	12.22	55.99	—
KR	Singtam(24)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	16.76	154.95	74.96	—	—
KR	Namchi (38)	—	Rice, Maize. Millet	NA	5.83	538.98	50.38	157.04	—
KR	Namchi (41)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	15.92	291.67	14.36	48.85	—
KR	Singtam(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	40.79	195.12	8.65	98.22	—
KR	Singtam(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	43.57	80.45	—	136.27	—
KR	Singtam(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	75.92	112.33	1.92	17.95	—
KR	Singtam(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	43.32	127.41	1.72	57.53	—
KR	Singtam(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	29.04	243.09	8.10	138.00	—
FP	Namchi (42)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	40.58	501.29	17.64	98.43	—
FP	Namchi (46)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.32	197.78	14.57	168.46	—
KR	Namchi (40)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	10.21	294.92	3.25	79.46	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Namchi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Neh-Brum	535.40	835(149)	P	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
19.	Sripatam	380.12	759(134)	P	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
20.	Rangang	377.20	553(88)	P	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
21.	Deythang	284.80	410(69)	P	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
22.	Zarung	354.30	507(93)	P(2)	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
23.	Barlung	405.48	638(124)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
24.	Rabong	363.08	1200(218)	P,M,H	CWC, PHC	S	PO	Wednesday	BS
25.	Yangang	367.04	758(109)	P,M,H	CWC,PHS	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
26.	Gagyong	266.05	884(163)	P	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
27.	Satam	470.59	655(110)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
28.	Namphok	542.74	724(134)	P(3)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
29.	Ben	838.67	1369(241)	P,M	–(10+Kms)	T	PO	–(5–10Kms)	BS
30.	Namphrik	333.07	322(56)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
31.	Sangmo	675.00	899(156)	P(3)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
32.	Mangbrue	56.12	119(22)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
33.	Bakkhim	265.63	811(153)	P	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
34.	Kewzing	258.75	258(40)	P(2),M	CWC,PHS	S	PO	Thursday	BS
35.	Dalep	203.09	367(62)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
36.	Lingzo	248.65	437(75)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
37.	Likship	283.61	573(104)	P	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	Sunday	BS
38.	Hingdam	178.16	218(39)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
39.	Lamthing	252.93	175(34)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
40.	Tingmo	588.62	722(141)	P	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Singtam(15)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	72.03	304.93	116.17	42.27	—
KR	Singtam(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	91.36	224.45	—	64.31	—
KR	Singtam(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.12	312.69	31.39	26.00	—
FP	Namchi(34)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.45	245.39	18.76	16.20	—
FP	Namchi(37)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.66	249.34	28.60	61.70	—
PR	Namchi(32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.02	340.53	—	33.93	—
PR	Namchi(26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	339.10	—	23.98	—
PR	Namchi(42)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.50	347.65	—	18.89	—
KR	Singtam(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	56.92	189.01	—	20.12	—
KR	Singtam(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	16.30	375.33	—	78.96	—
KR	Singtam(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	8.74	423.41	—	110.59	—
PR	Singtam(21)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	27.94	629.28	18.49	162.96	—
PR	Singtam(24)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	130.05	134.84	2.12	66.06	—
PR	Singtam(28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	411.65	—	263.35	—
FP	Namchi(45)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	52.94	—	3.18	—
PR	Namchi(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.14	229.89	—	33.60	—
PR	Namchi(34)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	47.45	189.86	—	21.44	—
FP	Namchi(36)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.51	178.63	—	12.95	—
PR	Gyalshing(28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	28.88	195.59	—	24.18	—
PR	Gyalshing(19)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.52	230.43	—	46.66	—
FP	Gyalshing(23)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	8.22	140.01	—	29.93	—
FP	Gyalshing(32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.04	174.84	—	74.05	—
FP	Gyalshing(29)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	15.97	369.01	—	203.64	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Namchi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41.	Rayong	501.39	1204(91)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
42.	Sanghanath	681.53	523(110)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
43.	Tingkitam	525.41	562(109)	P	PHS	S	PO	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
44.	Deu	478.63	592(96)	P(2),M	–(10+Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
45.	Tarku	370.65	1056(184)	P(2)	CWC	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
46.	Tanak	179.09	428(71)	P	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
47.	Temi	112.75	441(82)	P,M,H	PHC	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
48.	Aifaltar	120.46	139(26)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
49.	Damthang	280.25	422(70)	P,M	–(10+Kms)	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
50.	Chemchey	159.32	227(37)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
51.	Wak	351.91	474(94)	P	CWC,PHS	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
52.	Omchu	655.39	313(63)	P	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
53.	Chumlok	172.16	291(59)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
54.	Pabong (Mamley)	408.20	391(67)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
55.	Jaubari	380.51	394(62)	P	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
56.	Pabong (Gangchung)	163.04	241(42)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
57.	Thangsing	166.34	232(47)	P	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
58.	Tokdey (Resep)	146.38	255(45)	P	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
59.	Doring	149.02	280(54)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
60.	Rashyap	27.14	281(50)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
61.	Tokal	241.68	748(132)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
62.	Namphing	192.60	924(142)	P(2)	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
63.	Tsalumthang	163.52	451(81)	P	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)

District : South

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Namchi(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.71	381.15	—	113.53	—
FP	Gyalshing(27)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.79	455.82	—	232.92	Sacred cave Hot Spring
FP	Namchi (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.24	443.94	—	78.23	--
PR	Namchi (14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	399.54	33.15	45.94	—
PR	Singtam(18)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	61.78	223.19	32.30	53.38	—
PR	Singtam(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	58.38	80.27	27.27	13.17	—
PR	Namchi (18)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	25.85	58.90	—	28.00	—
PR	Namchi (16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.21	35.09	39.64	44.52	—
PR	Namchi (14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	215.91	—	64.34	—
FP	Namchi (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	118.42	—	40.90	—
KR	Namchi (10)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.50	246.43	—	104.98	-
FP	Namchi (12)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.03	259.76	—	386.60	-
FP	Namchi (8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.06	152.93	—	17.17	—
FP	Namchi (6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	253.23	—	154.97	-
PR	Namchi (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	276.01	—	104.50	—
PR	Singtam(11)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.01	115.43	—	44.60	—
FP	Singtam(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.82	136.99	—	25.53	—
PR	Singtam (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.74	124.27	—	19.37	—
FP	Singtam (13)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	23.29	89.74	12.97	23.02	—
PR	Singtam(8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.15	21.99	—	—	—
PR	Singtam(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	28.48	168.38	—	44.82	—
PR	Singtam(2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	43.71	121.02	12.72	15.15	—
FP	Singtam(5)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.54	107.57	9.24	15.17	—

State Sikkim

Tahsil : Namchi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
64.	Barnyak	251.25	500(95)	P,M	PHS	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
65.	Burul	381.56	171(34)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
66.	Nijarmeng	108.64	254(60)	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	T	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
67.	Rameng	458.74	391(71)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
68.	Tingrithang	253.28	326(54)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
69.	Mamley	431.93	580(107)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
70.	Paier	129.12	101(19)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
71.	Denchung	394.44	701(126)	P	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
72.	Kamrang	483.68	836(154)	P	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
73.	Gumpa-Ghurpisey	176.04	507(93)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
74.	Phalidara	327.28	484(75)	P	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
75.	Parbing	548.21	1089(189)	P	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
76.	Chuba	384.11	428(69)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
77.	Phong	344.73	350(55)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
78.	Karek	329.23	430(76)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
79.	Kabrey	229.19	391(62)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
80.	Maneydara	262.88	403(68)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
81.	Nagi	426.86	519(85)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
82.	Paleytam	83.36	134(26)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
83.	Tangji	331.90	395(71)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
84.	Maniram	251.05	629(119)	P	–(10+Kms)	S	PO	Wednesday	–(10+Kms)
85.	Bul	133.54	142(24)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
86.	Saleumbong	231.78	257(50)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Singtam (16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.39	185.11	57.52	7.23	—
F P	Singtam (23)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	16.83	120.92	—	243.81	—
KR	Singtam (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	77 66	5.46	25.52	—
KR	Singtam (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.62	238.71	—	216.41	—
FP	Namchi (4)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.23	168.62	—	83.43	—
FP	Namchi (6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.97	334.04	—	92.92	—
FP	Namchi (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.43	64.36	—	63.33	—
PR	Namchi (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	37.16	252.21	30.01	75.06	—
FP	Namchi (3)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.29	422.61	4.28	47.50	—
PR	Namchi (2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	129.64	—	46.40	—
PR	Namchi (3)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	234.05	—	93.23	—
KR	Namchi (6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	423.75	—	124.46	—
KR	Namchi (10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	267.89	81.82	34.40	—
PR	Namchi (11)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.39	160.87	—	182.47	—
FP	Rangpo(12)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	38.43	202.36	6.37	82.07	—
FP	Rangpo (10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.39	173.79	—	44.01	—
FP	Rangpo(15)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	12.55	167.81	—	82.52	—
PR	Rangpo(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0 86	259.50	—	166.50	—
PR	Rangpo(27)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.25	58.15	—	22.96	—
FP	Rangpo (32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.77	255.15	—	72.98	—
PR	Namchi (10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	211.90	—	39.15	—
FP	Namchi (8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.55	81.33	9.16	42.50	—
FP	Namchi (5)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	180.24	—	51.54	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Namchi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
87.	Bomtar	185.92	570(112)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
88.	Kopchey	233.47	753(135)	P	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
89.	Singhithang	271.83	1289(232)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
90.	Timzer	142.94	202(42)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
91.	Assangthang	220.86	423(81)	P	CWC	T	PO	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
92.	Poklok(Polok)	406.64	1011(196)	P	CWC	T	PO	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
93.	Sangbong	183.05	401(81)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
94.	Tinik	162.37	401(72)	P	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
95.	Chisopani	213.84	477(90)	P	CWC	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
96.	Salghari	180.89	482(97)	P(2)	CWC	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
97.	Dorop	269.28	487(86)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
98.	Dhargaon	188.60	212(44)	–(5–10Kms)	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
99.	Shyampani	171.21	109(22)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
100.	Mikkhola	243.21	541(97)	P	CWC	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	BS
101.	Palum	142.38	102(22)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
102.	Singtam	124.42	82(19)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
103.	Rabitar	298.87	443(68)	P	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
104.	Rabikhola	171.13	398(71)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
105.	Rateypani	334.90	511(88)	P	CWC,PHS	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
106.	Bikmat	260.94	421(80)	P,M	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
107.	Nalam-kolbong	125.73	366(67)	AC,P,M	PHC	S	PO	Wednesday	–(10+Kms)
108.	Kanamtek	194.76	310(53)	P	CWC	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
109.	Turung	505.13	797(130)	P(2),M	CWC	S	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)

District : South

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Namchi (2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.75	154.06	—	26.11	—
PR	Namchi (2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	186.74	4.00	42.73	—
PR	Namchi (1)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.59	123.39	89.76	58.09	—
FP	Namchi (3)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	95.76	22.60	24.58	—
KR	Namchi (5)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.22	160.23	59.78	0.63	—
FP	Namchi (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	16.66	312.09	34.28	43.61	—
FP	Namchi (6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.48	170.53	2.56	9.48	—
PR	Jorethang(5)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	15.67	118.00	3.88	24.82	—
PR	Jorethang (6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	13.84	160.27	—	39.73	—
PR	Jorethang (1)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.41	102.61	60.51	16.36	—
PR	Namchi (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.76	235.45	—	30.07	—
FP	Namchi (6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.97	131.46	21.63	33.54	—
FP	Namchi (9)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	63.32	56.59	51.30	—
PR	Namchi (5)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.15	188.52	13.97	38.57	—
FP	Namchi (4)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.60	81.91	31.74	28.13	—
FP	Namchi (8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.45	76.73	20.98	26.26	—
FP	Namchi (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.64	204.09	—	80.14	—
FP	Namchi (10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	141.74	—	29.39	—
PR	Jorethang(40)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.27	236.12	—	84.51	—
PR	Namchi(10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	8.76	174.61	20.31	57.26	—
PR	Namchi(23)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.45	91.92	7.82	21.54	—
PR	Namchi(31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.33	123.69	—	61.74	—
PR	Rangpo(10)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	18.24	286.95	—	199.94	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Namchi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
110.	Mamring	69.06	443(91)	P	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
111.	Donok	70.95	133(20)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
112.	Pamphok	289.22	376(62)	P	CWC	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
113.	Katang Bokrong	540.95	708(118)	P	CWC	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
114.	Passi	306.82	384(72)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
115.	Sadam	516.09	653(105)	P,M,H	PHS	T	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
116.	Long hok	330.43	557(86)	P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
117.	Sunteley (Sumbuk)	210.39	209(41)	P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
118.	Rong	322.91	330(60)	P	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
119.	Manpur	102.01	144(30)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
120.	Sorok	132.84	277(53)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)
121.	Gom	352.87	572(107)	P	CWC	S	PO	-(10+Kms)	BS
122.	Kitam	209.66	784(144)	P(2)	CWC	S	PO	-(10+Kms)	BS
123.	Kartickey	159.20	578(104)	P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
124.	Sumbuk	117.06	342(65)	P,M	PHS	T	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
125.	Kamarey	170.25	546(102)	P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
126.	Turuk	417.64	499(82)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
127.	Sukrabarey	236.74	662(117)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
128.	Suntaley (Sadam)	371.68	822(147)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
129.	Meilidara	363.25	882(140)	P,M	-(10+Kms)	T	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
130.	Ramabong	291.96	658(106)	-(-5Kms)	CWC	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
131.	Panchgharey	196.03	682(125)	P	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
132.	Paiyong (Kerabari)	285.21	572(91)	P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Rangpo (4)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.70	46.23	—	13.13	—
PR	Rangpo (6)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.06	48.16	—	17.73	—
FP	Namchi (32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	13.64	183.79	—	88.79	—
FP	Namchi (31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	20.58	310.86	—	209.51	—
FP	Namchi (31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.04	164.14	—	135.64	—
FP	Namchi (20)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	29.50	177.15	287.42	22.02	—
FP	Namchi (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	215.79	3.63	111.01	—
FP	Namchi (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	101.11	28.05	81.23	—
FP	Namchi (8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.56	151.42	50.36	119.57	—
PR	Jorethang (10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.32	51.71	25.61	20.37	—
FP	Namchi (16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	90.69	33.76	8.39	—
PR	Namchi (8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.04	199.74	77.69	66.40	—
PR	Namchi (10)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	15.74	107.72	60.80	25.40	—
FP	Namchi (18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	12.92	116.42	12.94	16.92	—
FP	Namchi (18)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	20.39	75.76	3.07	17.84	—
FP	Namchi (15)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	26.57	98.37	18.40	26.91	—
PR	Namchi (28)	D	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.14	194.60	50.74	166.16	—
FP	Namchi (28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.60	185.39	41.24	8.51	—
FP	Namchi (26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.46	235.06	13.17	91.99	—
FP	Namchi (35)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	41.54	250.94	11.97	58.80	—
PR	Namchi (28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	23.01	196.79	12.23	59.93	—
PR	Namchi (32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.55	137.37	15.52	11.59	—
PR	Namchi (30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	17.67	152.60	4.70	110.24	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil ; Namchi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
133.	Kerabari	149.49	499(88)	P	CWC	T	-(10+Kms)	-(10+ Kms)	-(10+Kms)
134.	Melli	47.87	1646(336)	P,M	CWC, PHS	T	PO	Tuesday & Friday	BS
135.	Gangchung	74.91	335(58)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas								
136.	Temi Tea Estate	NA	721(121)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
137.	Rabong Tea Estate	NA	1092(246)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
138.	Ralong Monestery	NA	13(6)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
139.	Rabongla Forest Block	NA	115(21)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
140.	Lingmo Forest Block	NA	U N I N H A B I T E D						
141.	Namchi Forest Block	NA	9(2)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
142.	Temi Forest Block	NA	263(31)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)
143.	Mamring Forest Block	NA	55(9)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
144.	Melli Forest Block	NA	46(7)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
145.	Majhitar Forest Block	NA	310(68)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
	Tahsil Total	40191.25	70611(12512)	P(115),AC(1), M(18),H(4)	CWC(51), PHC(3) PHS(12)				

Note : a) Serial No. 139-145 are Forest Blocks.

b) Forest areas in the State are not surveyed. Therefore the areas under forest in each Revenue Block is shown as N.A. The total area of the Revenue Block shown under columon 3 does not include the forest area.

c) Lingmo Forest Block—N.A.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Namchi(33)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.10	91.49	2.83	24.07	—
PR	Namchi(22)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	8.47	10.19	2.83	26.38	—
FP	Namchi(25)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	71.61	—	3.30	—
PR	Namchi(20)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
PR	Namchi(29)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
PR	Namchi(37)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Namchi(28)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Namchi (5)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Namchi(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Rangpo (5)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Namchi(25)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Jorethang(8)	—	Rice, Maize. Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
					2004.48	27127.73	2053.57	9005.47	

Alphabetical List of Revenue Blocks, Forest Blocks and Special Areas

State : Sikkim District : West

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location code No. (1981 Census)	Remark
1	2	3	4
1.	Arithang	8	
2.	Aroobotey	83	
3.	Bangten	43	
4.	Bara Samdong (Samdong)	69	
5.	Barnyak	59	
6.	Barphok	61	
7.	Barthang	60	
8.	Begha	50	
9.	Bhaluthang	30	
10.	Bhareng	101	
11.	Bum	71	
12.	Burikhop (Dodok)	80	
13.	Burikhop (Rumbuk)	97	
14.	Chakung	92	
15.	Chinthang	62	
16.	Chongpung	17	
17.	Chongrang	9	
18.	Chota Samdong (Sumdong)	82	
19.	Chuchen	76	
20.	Chumbong	111	
21.	Darap	26	
22.	Dentam	52	
23.	Deythang	79	
24.	Dhalam (Daramden)	108	
25.	Dubdi	11	
26.	Dupidara	2	
27.	Ganggep	6	
28.	Gayten	46	
29.	Geling	90	
30.	Gerethang	10	
31.	Gyalshing	35	
32.	Hathidunga	72	
33.	Hee	56	
34.	Hee-Patal	55	

NB : Forest blocks and special areas have been arranged in alphabetical order after revenue blocks.

1	2	3	4
35.	Jeel	73	
36.	Kamling	88	
37.	Karmatar	47	
38.	Karthok	96	
39.	Khachodpalri	19	
40.	Khanisherbung	84	
41.	Kongri	5	
42.	Kyonsda	36	
43.	Labdang	1	
44.	Labing	12	
45.	Laso	7	
46.	Liching	44	
47.	Lingchom	39	
48.	Longchok	106	
49.	Lower-Fambong	107	
50.	Lungzik	41	
51.	Mabong	87	
52.	Malbasey	110	
53.	Maneybung	49	
54.	Mangnam	4	
55.	Mangmo	61	
56.	Martam	58	
57.	Meli	18	
58.	Meliaching	20	
59.	Mendo-Gao	93	
60.	Mengyong	63	
61.	Miyong	64	
62.	Naku	29	
63.	Nambu	25	
64.	Narkhola	3	
65.	Okhrey	102	
66.	Parrengao	78	
67.	Pecherek	57	
68.	Radu Khandu	54	
69.	Ribdi	100	
70.	Rinchenpong	66	
71.	Rishi	70	
72.	Rumbuk	98	
73.	Salyangdang	105	
74.	Samsing	89	
75.	Sangadorji	65	
76.	Sangkhu	53	

1	2	3	4
77.	Sapong	42	
78.	Sardong	40	
79.	Segeng	86	
80.	Siktam	104	
81.	Sindrang	27	
82.	Singling	81	
83.	Singlitam	21	
84.	Singrangpung	24	
85.	Singyang	28	
86.	Sopakha	48	
87.	Soreng	94	
88.	Srinagi	68	
89.	Sribadam	45	
90.	Suldung	75	
91.	Suntaley	85	
92,	Tadong	67	
93.	Takothang	77	
94.	Tashiding	33	
95.	Tharpu	109	
96.	Thingle-I	15	
97.	Thingle-II	16	
98.	Tikjya	38	
99.	Tikpur	103	
100.	Timburbong	95	
101.	Tingbrum	22	
102.	Tinzerbung	74	
103.	Topung	23	
104.	Tsozo	14	
105.	Umchung	34	
106.	Unglok	31	
107.	Upper-Fambong	99	
108.	Yangten	32	
109.	Yangthang	37	
110.	Yuksam	13	
111.	Zoom	91	
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas		
112.	Barnyak Forest Block	117	
113.	Dentam Forest Block	116	
114.	Gyalshing Forest Block	115	
115.	Nayabazar Forest Block	120	

1	2	3	4
116.	Pemayangtse Monasetry	112	
117.	Sombaria Forest Block	119	
118.	Soreng Forest Block	118	
119.	Tashiding Forest Block	113	
120.	Yuksam Forest Block	114	

State ; Sikkim
Tahsil : Gyalshing

Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block (RB)	Total area of the Revenue Block (in Hectares)	Total population and number of Households	Amenities available (if not available within the Revenue Block, a dash(–) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz. –5Kms, 5–10 Kms and 10+Kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given).					
				Educational	Medical	Drinking water (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/ hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, Railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Labdang	314.61	262(37)	AC,P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
2.	Dupidara	570.29	250(34)	AC,P	–(–5Kms)	T	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
3.	Narkhola	570.15	312(45)	–(–5Kms)	CWC	S	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(10+Kms)
4.	Mangnam	945.50	254(35)	AC,P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
5.	Kongri	616.98	244(36)	AC,P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
6.	Ganggep	885.37	434(67)	AC,P	–(–5Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)
7.	Laso	540.49	736(128)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
8.	Arithang	356.23	512(82)	AC	–(–5Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
9.	Chongrang	533.93	774(135)	P	–(–5Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
10.	Gerethang	257.23	655(105)	P,M	CWC,PHS	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
11.	Dubdi	295.08	206(33)	P	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
12.	Labing	447.39	601(100)	AC	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	–(5–10Kms)
13.	Yuksam	1077.05	1127(198)	AC,P,M	CWC,PHS	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
14.	Tsozo	496.09	301(52)	AC	–(5–10Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
15.	Thingle (I)	249.65	373(72)	AC	–(10+Kms)	T	PO	–(10+Kms)	BS
16.	Thingle (II)	275.95	428(75)	AC	–(10+Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS
17.	Chongpung	334.65	380(63)	AC,P	–(10+Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
18.	Meli	276.19	349(57)	AC,P	–(10+Kms)	T	–(5–10Kms)	–(10+Kms)	BS

Amenities and Land Use

District : West

Approach to Revenue Block	Nearest town & distance (in Kms.)	Power Supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded-upto two decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (Including gaucher & groves)	Area not available for cultivation	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Gyalshing (30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	174.36	35.10	105.15	—
KR	Gyalshing(36)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.36	229.58	97.33	243.02	—
KR	Gyalshing(35)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	271.17	84.41	214.57	—
KR	Gyalshing(23)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.48	393.42	76.56	471.04	—
KR	Gyalshing(26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	350.27	24.77	241.94	—
KR	Gyalshing(27)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	484.21	—	401.16	—
PR	Gyalshing(29)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	21.81	265.37	70.67	182.64	—
PR	Gyalshing(28)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	22.87	238.66	10.96	83.74	—
PR	Gyalshing(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.74	42.27	28.62	69.30	—
PR	Gyalshing(24)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	52.78	148.77	3.56	52.12	—
PR	Gyalshing(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.34	178.59	78.01	36.14	Monastery
PR	Gyalshing(19)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	26.86	319.22	41.88	59.43	—
PR	Gyalshing (16)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	22.87	893.95	67.74	92.49	Place of historical interest being first capital of the State
PR	Gyalshing(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	277.25	—	218.84	—
PR	Gyalshing(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	0.46	189.19	—	60.00	—
PR	Gyalshing(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.70	163.73	—	108.52	—
KR	Gyalshing (12)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	55.22	257.78	—	21.65	—
PR	Gyalshing(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.06	239.04	—	35.09	Monastery

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gyalshing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Khachodpalri	479.24	328(62)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
20.	Meliaching	235.07	339(57)	AC	-(10+Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
21.	Singlitam	246.95	201(36)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
22.	Tingbrum	192.65	296(70)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
23.	Topung	351.59	180(25)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
24.	Singrangpung	397.26	168(34)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
25.	Nambu	575.31	580(114)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
26.	Darap	563.59	849(167)	AC,P,M	PHS	T	PO	-(10+Kms)	BS
27.	Sindrang	228.92	232(38)	AC	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
28.	Singyang	235.24	318(51)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
29.	Naku	320.99	618(114)	AC	-(-5Kms)	S	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
30.	Bhaluthang	384.79	595(85)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	PO	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
31.	Unglok	391.62	673(105)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
32.	Yangten	464.44	659(117)	AC	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
33.	Tashiding	675.25	936(163)	AC,P,M,H	PHS	T	PO	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
34.	Umchung	221.98	790(160)	-(-5Kms)	PHS	T	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS
35.	Gyalshing	294.87	1393(277)	P,M,Tr, I	H	T	-(-5Kms)	Friday	BS
36.	Kyonsda	255.50	1110(232)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
37.	Yangthang	515.61	1406(258)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
38.	Tikjya	250.69	601(102)	AC	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
39.	Lingchom	498.10	1071(203)	AC,P,M	-(5-10Kms)	S	PO	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
40.	Sardong	176.12	427(73)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
41.	Lungzik	246.03	448(80)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Gyalshing(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	315.48	100.58	63.18	Sacred Lake
PR	Gyalshing(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.93	190.23	8.10	30.81	—
PR	Gyalshing(14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.43	203.53	13.71	25.28	—
KR	Gyalshing(13)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.50	164.17	—	26.98	—
KR	Gyalshing(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	295.72	31.49	24.38	—
KR	Gyalshing(21)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	338.97	—	58.29	—
KR	Gyalshing(23)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	540.69	10.97	23.65	—
PR	Gyalshing(19)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	24.14	418.47	—	120.98	—
PR	Gyalshing(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	8.02	203.26	—	17.64	—
PR	Gyalshing(10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	15.01	180.34	26.00	13.89	—
PR	Gyalshing(8)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	26.67	226.99	49.64	17.69	—
PR	Gyalshing(24)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	57.36	306.34	—	21.09	—
PR	Gyalshing(22)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	62·20	232.35	—	97.07	—
PR	Gyalshing(21)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	47.96	358.42	—	58.06	—
KR	Gyalshing(21)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.68	497.20	—	170.37	Monastery
PR	Gyalshing(3)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	20.84	137.30	—	63.84	
PR	Gyalshing(0)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	55.80	169.93	10.81	58.33	Place of historical interest being second capital of the State.
PR	Gyalshing(3)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	41.35	120.83	—	93.32	—
PR	Gyalshing(2)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	122.22	318.86	27.07	47.46	—
PR	Gyalshing(8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	40.07	142.12	—	68.50	Monastery
PR	Gyalshing(10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	70.49	357.94	21.59	48.08	—
PR	Gyalshing(10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	13.61	143.65	5.36	13.50	—
PR	Gyalshing(19)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	29.39	193.29	13.82	9.53	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gyalshing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.
42.	Sapong	229.97	388(75)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
43.	Bangten	222.61	378(70)	AC,P	CWC	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
44.	Liching	98.85	112(17)	AC	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
45.	Srinagi	176.12	293(54)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
46.	Gayten	342.13	411(60)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
47.	Karmatar	446.96	447(70)	AC	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
48.	Sopakha	612.49	497(70)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
49.	Maneybung	701.22	1571(254)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
50.	Begha	306.67	878(144)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
51.	Mangmo	197.02	533(91)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
52.	Dentam	98.37	295(57)	AC,P,M,H	PHS	S	PO	Sunday	BS
53.	Sangkhu	441.81	927(152)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
54.	Radu Khandu	449.86	876(144)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
55.	Hee Patal	167.11	275(49)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
56.	Hee	332.45	1282(2 3)	AC,P,M,H	PHS	S	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
57.	Pecherek	250.70	614(100)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)	BS
58.	Martam	528.52	1262(194)	AC,P,M	PHS	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
59.	Barnyak	331.14	1101(183)	AC,P,M	-(-5Kms)	T	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
60.	Barthang	342.99	774(128)	AC	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
61	Barphok	335.94	643(136)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
62.	Chinthang	207.15	303(55)	P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
63.	Mengyong	282.94	388(80)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
64.	Miyong	232.00	162(29)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Gyalshing (15)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	17.55	160.62	—	51.80	—
PR	Gyalshing(35)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.61	157.41	—	57.59	—
PR	Gyalshing(31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.13	71.53	16.17	8.02	—
PR	Gyalshing(32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.03	119.88	—	51.21	—
KR	Gyalshing(31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.98	230.59	—	107.56	—
KR	Gyalshing(32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	324.55	—	122.41	—
KR	Gyalshing(38)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	537.78	20.37	54.34	—
KR	Gyalshing(36)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	12.68	594.23	29.45	64.86	—
KR	Gyalshing(32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	4.24	287.51	—	14.92	—
KR	Gyalshing(31)		Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	33.95	123.59	—	39.48	—
PR	Gyalshing(29)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	23.55	47.99	—	26.83	—
PR	Gyalshing(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	26.92	301.30	—	113.59	—
PR	Gyalshing(35)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	21.32	349.57	—	78.97	—
PR	Gyalshing(31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	161.72	—	5.39	—
PR	Gyalshing(38)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	72.55	238.94	—	20.96	—
KR	Gyalshing(30)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.65	188.67	—	30.38	—
PR	Nayabazar(31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	106.64	373.58	—	48.30	—
PR	Nayabazar(39)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	82.65	219.66	—	28.92	—
PR	Nayabazar (35)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	71.01	232.92	—	39.06	—
KR	Nayabazar(46)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	34.33	242.85	—	58.76	—
KR	Nayabazat(45)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	13.96	164.23	—	28.96	—
KR	Nayadazar(46)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.28	230.99	—	48.67	—
KR	Nayabazar(47)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.38	141.30	—	89.32	

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gyalshing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
65.	Sangadorji	478.02	663(113)	AC	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
66.	Rinchenpong	356.06	738(145)	AC,P	PHC	T	PO	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)
67.	Tadong	260.44	858(143)	AC,P,M,H	-(-5Kms)	S	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS
68.	Sribadam	235.29	629(109)	P	-(10+Kms)	T	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
69.	Bara Samdong (Samdong)	396.30	823(142)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
70.	Rishi	257.10	326(61)	AC,P,M	PHS	S	PO	Wednesday	BS
71.	Bum	388.43	483(85)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
72.	Hathidunga	484.77	467(87)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)
73.	Jeel	266.34	381(77)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)
74.	Tinzerbung	227.43	475(98)	AC,P	PHS	S	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS
75.	Suldung	241.52	437(82)	P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
76.	Chuchen	309.48	472(82)	AC	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
77.	Takothang	326.61	522(99)	P,M	CWC,PHS	T	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
78.	Parrengao	590.31	718(132)	AC	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
79.	Deythang	461.92	729(120)	P	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
80.	Burikhop (Dodok)	779.59	1692(271)	AC,P M,I	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)
81.	Singling	547.01	1212(207)	AC	PHS	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
82.	Chota Samdong (Samdong)	448.54	484(91)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(10+Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)
83.	Aroobotey	362.09	417(78)	AC	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
84.	Khanisherbung	345.77	626(101)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	S	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
85.	Suntaley	222.11	239(44)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)	-(10+Kms)
86.	Segeng	336.94	431(84)	AC,P	PHS	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(10+Kms)

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Nayabazar(47)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.96	329.80	—	145.26	—
PR	Nayabazar(43)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	21.34	244.24	—	90.48	—
PR	Nayabazar(44)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.88	207.04	—	21.52	—
PR	Nayabazar(48)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	8.71	205.34	3.11	18.13	—
PR	Nayabazar(47)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.36	355.33	—	34.61	
PR	Nayabazar(16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	18.87	183.07	—	55.16	
PR	Nayabazar(17)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.21	245.75	—	139.47	
PR	Nayabazar(41)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.58	373.88	10.47	96.84	
PR	Nayabazar(42)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.47	225.80	—	39.07	—
PR	Nayabazar(19)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	171.80	—	55.63	—
PR	Nayabazar(18)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.01	189.39	14.50	34.62	—
PR	Nayabazar(33)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	20.27	219.91	32.48	36.82	—
PR	Nayabazar(32)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	11.86	231.27	46.55	36.93	—
KR	Nayabazar(50)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.03	441.44	19.35	126.49	—
KR	Nayabazar(48)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.10	401.13	22.97	31.72	—
KR	Nayabazar(34)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.62	640.24	15.19	118.54	—
KR	Nayabazar(27)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	349.91	143.58	53.52	—
KR	Nayabazar(30)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	7.96	279.51	—	161.07	—
KR	Nayabazar(12)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.82	253.27	34.25	71.75	—
KR	Nayabazar(14)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.84	243.65	0.97	95.31	—
KR	Nayabazar(13)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.13	124.77	—	95.21	—
KR	Nayabazar(8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.77	268.56	19.49	47.12	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gyalshing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
87.	Mabong	335.26	577(112)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
88.	Kamling	479.69	616(116)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-Kms)	BS
89.	Samsing	382.71	777(153)	AC	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
90.	Geling	274.84	842(141)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
91.	Zoom	405.84	1108(212)	P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
92.	Chakung	517.31	1207(211)	P,M,H	PHS	T	PO	-(5-10Kms)	BS
93.	Mendo-Gao	272.04	489(91)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	BS
94.	Soreng	590.34	1757(318)	P,M,H	PHC	T	PTO	Thursday	BS
95.	Timburbong	456.58	1411(241)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
96.	Karthok	255.81	744(131)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
97.	Burkhop (Rumbuk)	507.53	488(96)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
98.	Rumbuk	816.43	758(149)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
99.	Upper-Fambong	417.91	1711(324)	AC,P,M,H	CWC,PHC	T	PO	Monday	BS
100.	Ribdi	355.83	447(81)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	T	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS
101.	Bhareng	194.36	255(44)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(10+Kms)
102.	Okhrey	641.76	1140(188)	AC,P	-(10+Kms)	T	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS
103.	Tikpur	821.32	1142(209)	AC,P	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	BS
104.	Siktam	201.26	331(64)	-(5-10Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	S	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
105.	Satyangdang	219.22	549(91)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)	T	-(5-10Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(5-10Kms)
106.	Longchok	171.96	631(119)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
107.	Lower-Fambong	105.30	302(51)	AC,P	-(-5Kms)	T	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)	-(-5Kms)
108.	Dhalam (Daramden)	221.25	1200(209)	AC,P,M	CWC	T	PO	Monday	BS
109.	Thapu	180.66	648(130)	AC,P,M	-(-5Kms)	S	PO	-(-5Kms)	BS

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
KR	Nayabázar (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	3.26	229.57	—	102.43	—
PR	Nayabazar (19)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	8.06	311.64	112.51	47.48	—
PR	Nayabazar (8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	5.36	266.07	10.91	100.37	—
PR	Nayabazar (9)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.28	209.22	33.76	29.58	—
PR	Nayabazar (3)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	2.82	321.83	7.11	74.08	—
PR	Nayabazar (8)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.14	378.59	—	132.58	—
PR	Nayabazar (10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	9.69	230.79	6.16	25.40	—
PR	Nayabazor (25)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	147.49	317.45	17.89	107.51	—
KR	Nayabazar (14)	ED	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	132.77	268.79	—	55.02	—
PR	Nayabazar (16)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	28.61	183.85	—	43.35	—
KR	Nayabazar (32)	–	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	1.06	281.57	—	224.90	—
KR	Nayabazar (31)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	42.15	605.45	—	168.83	—
PR	Nayabazar (28)	–	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	31.95	323.32	—	62.64	—
PR	Nayabazar (46)	–	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	259.04	68.16	28.63	—
KR	Nayabazar (48)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	—	166.19	9.84	18.03	—
PR	Nayabazar (44)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	–	518.28	33.37	90.11	—
PR	Nayabazar (35)	–	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	14.10	705.16	15.97	86.09	—
KR	Nayabazar (36)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	6.79	170.50	—	23.97	—
KR	Nayabazar (27)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	41.97	148.62	12.58	16.05	—
KR	Nayabazar (26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	83.67	67.81	—	11.47	—
PR	Nayabazar (26)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	40.04	55.86	—	9.40	—
PR	Nayabazar (26)	EO	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	116.69	79.20	—	25.36	—
PR	Nayabazar (12)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	62.09	93.38	4.29	20.90	—

State : Sikkim

Tahsil : Gyalshing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
110.	Malbasey	655.97	1518(261)	AC(2) P(2)	–(–5Kms)	T	PO	–(–5Kms)	BS
111.	Chumbong	598.85	1476(260)	AC,P	–(5–10Kms)	T	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	BS
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas								
112.	Pemayangtse Monastery	NA	49(11)	AC(3),P(2), M,PUC,O	PHS	S	PO	–(–5Kms)	BS
113.	Tashiding Forest Block	NA	58(21)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(10+ Kms)	–(10+Kms)
114.	Yuksam Forest Block			U N I N H A B I T E D					
115.	Gyalshing Forest Block	NA	48(27)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
116.	Dentam Forest Block	NA	117(23)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
117.	Barnyak Forest Block	NA	54(9)	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	N	–(–5Kms)	–(5–10Kms)	–(–5Kms)
118.	Soreng Forest Block	NA	93(37)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
119.	Sombaria Forest Block	NA	250(71)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	S	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
120.	Nayabazar Forest Block	NA	34(10)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	N	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)	–(–5Kms)
	Tashil Total	42981.76	73495(13084)	AC(88),P(82), M(20),H(7), PUC(1),Tr(1), I(2)	CWC(7), H(1), PHC(3), PHS(15)				

Note : a) Serial No. 113 to 120 are Forest Blocks.

b) Forest areas in the State are not surveyed. Therefore the areas under forest in each Revenue Block is shown as NA. The total area of the Revenue Blocks shown under column 3 does not include the forest area.

c) Yuksam Forest Block—N A.

District : West

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PR	Nayabazar(10)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	95.93	361.17	40.86	158.02	—
PR	Nayabazar(5)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	20.62	432.32	73.78	72.13	—
PR	Gyalshing (7)	—	Rice, Maize, Wheat	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monastery
FP	Gyalshing(23)	—	NA	NA	NA		NA	NA	—
FP	Gyalshing (8)	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Gyalshing(32)	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Nayabazar(42)	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Nayabazar(27)	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Nayabazar(30)	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
FP	Nayabazar (1)	—	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	—
					2531.87	30236.39	1814.84	8398.66	

APPENDIX

Districtwise Abstract of Educational,

EDUCA-

Sl. No.	Name of District	Primary School		Middle School		Matriculation/ Secondary School		Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior College		College (Graduate & above)	
		Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	North	41	69	10	11	3	3	1	1	—	—
2.	East	98	159	20	20	11	12	1	1	—	—
3.	South	103	115	18	18	4	4	—	—	—	—
4.	West	80	82	20	20	7	7	1	1	—	—
	Total	322	415	68	69	25	26	3	3	—	—

MEDICAL									DRINKING WATER				
Family Planning Centre		Primary Health Sub-Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		Revenue blocks with no medical facility	Tap	Well	Tank	Tube-well	River
Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Number	Revenue Blocks	Institutions						
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	13	22	—	—	—	—
—	—	15	15	—	—	1	1	63	51	—	—	—	—
—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	87	52	—	—	—	—
—	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	97	48	—	—	—	—
—	—	59	59	—	—	1	1	260	173	—	—	—	—

(I)

Medical and other Amenities

TIONAL					MEDICAL							
Adult Literacy Class/Centre		Others		Revenue Blocks with no educational facility	Dispensary		Hospital		Maternity and Child Welfare centre/ Maternity Home/ Child Welfare Centre		Health Centre	
Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions		Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions	Revenue Blocks	Institutions
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
38	61	5	5	10	–	–	—	—	36	54	—	–
—	—	2	2	28	1	1	1	1	60	68	—	—
1	1	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	51	51	—	—
85	88	3	4	20	—	—	1	1	7	7	—	—
124	**150**	**10**	**11**	**99**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**154**	**180**	—	—

DRINKING WATER					POST AND TELEGRAPH							COMMUNICATIONS			POWER SUPPLY	
Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	Revenue Blocks with no drinking water facility of any type	P.O.	T.O.	P.T.O.	P.O.& Phone	T.O.& Phone	P.T.O.& Phone	Phone	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Navigable waterway	Available	Not available
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
—	—	29	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	14	37
—	—	75	—	—	35	—	1	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	39	87
—	—	92	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	13	131
—	—	71	—	—	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	20	99
—	—	**267**	—	—	**102**	—	**2**	—	—	—	—	**157**	—	—	**86**	**354**

N.B. : Only in forest blocks no amenities are available except Drinking water facilities.

APPENDIX (II)

Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (Census Towns)

Sl. No.	Name of town and taluk within brackets	Land use (i.e., area under different types of land use in hectres rounded upto two decimal places)					
		Total area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

There is no census town in Sikkim

APPENDIX (III)

Revenue blocks/Forest blocks having no-amenities except drinking water

District	Location Code No.	Name of revenue blocks/forest blocks
1	2	3
North	46	Upper Dzongu forest block
	50	Naga forest block
	51	Mangan forest block
	52	Kabi forest block
	53	Mucuthang forest block
	54	Donkung forest block
East	115	Rangpo forest block
	116	Sang forest block
	117	Singtam forest block
	118	Rumtek forest block
	119	Tumen forest block
	120	Pangthang forest block
	121	Kyongnosla forest block
	122	Gangtok forest block
	124	Assam Lingzey forest block
	126	Pakyong forest block
	127	Rhenak forest block
	128	Rongli forest block
South	139	Rabongla forest block
	141	Namchi forest block
	142	Temi forest block
	143	Mamring forest block
	144	Melli forest block
	145	Majhitar forest block
West	113	Tashiding forest block
	115	Gyalshing forest block
	116	Dentam forest block
	117	Barnyak forest block
	118	Soreng forest block
	119	Sombaria forest block
	120	Nayabazar forest block

APPENDIX IV

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Trib s to the Total Population by ranges

District : North

A- Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Caste Population (Percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-5 *	1	Lachen	15	Lingdem	35	Rongong
	2	Lachung	16	Lingthem	36	Phodong
	3	Tsunthang	19	Ringhim	39	Phamtem
		(Chungthang)	22	Nampatam	41	Labi
	5	Tung	24	Upper Mangshila	42	Paney-Phensong
	7	Meyong	25	Hee-Gyathang	43	Kabi
	8	Singchit	26	Gnon-Samdong	44	Tingda
	9	Sentam	28	Namok		
	12	Tingbong	30	Gor		
	13	Lingzeh-Tolung	33	Tangyek		
6-10	6	Naga-Namgor	17	Lingdong	20	Zimchung
	11	Kazor	18	Singhik		
16-20	27	Lower Mangshilla				

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Caste Population

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

District : East

A—Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Caste Population (percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5*	1	Kambal	30	Shyagyong Rumtek	76	Pahcye
	2	Tintek	35	Naitam	78	Suman
	3	Rakdong	38	Chinze	80	Chisopani
	4	Nampong	39	Lingzey (Simick)	84	Sajong
	5	Lingdok	48	Assam	86	Dikling
	8	Penlong	51	Chuba	88	Pacheykhani (Dikling)
	9	Burtuk	64	Namchey Bung	92	Biring
	10	Liyung	65	Yangtam	93	Linkey
	12	Sumdong	66	Aho	94	Machong
	13	Raley-Khese	67	Changesenti (Tsaney)	96	Subanedara
	14	Sangtong	69	Rolep	97	Lingtam
	15	Ranka	70	Gnathang	98	Phadamchen
	17	Chandmari	71	Lamatan	104	Dholapchen
	18	Rongyek	72	Chochenpehri	106	Sudunglakha
	21	Tathangchen	74	parkha	109	Tarpin
	28	Chadey	75	Thekabung	120	Pangthang Forest Block
6—10	11	Parbing	42	Aritar (Dung-Dung)	87	Tsalumthang
	19	Bhusuk	46	Tumla Bung	89	Taza
	25	Rey	47	Lingzey (Assam)	90	Amba
	26	Tumen	49	Saramse	95	Chujachen
	27	Patuk	52	Martam	105	Aritar
	32	Tadong	53	Nazitam	108	Rhenok
	33	Syari	56	Khamdong	111	Losing
	34	Namok	57	Byang	112	East Pendam
	36	Nandok	60	Beng	115	Rangpo Forest Block
	37	Samdur	61	Phengyong	122	Gangtok Forest Block
	40	Singbel	73	Riwa		
	41	Dung-Dung	77	Kertok		

Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11—15	16	Sicheygaon	44	Samlik-Marchak	91	Tarethang
	23	Barbing	50	Namli	110	Pacheykhani (Losing)
	24	Lingdum	59	Namgeythang	113	Kamarey-Bhasmey
	31	Rawate Rumtek	62	Tshalumthang	114	Central Pendam
16—20	79	Rapdang	82	West Pendam		
21 - 30	45	Namin	81	Sakyong		
31 +	55	Budang Thangsing	116	Sang Forest Block	117	Singtam Forest Block
	58	Sherwani				

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Caste Population.

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

District : South

A—Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Caste Population (percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5 *	4	Lingi	53	Chumlok	90	Tinzer
	5	Lower Paiyong	56	Pabong (Gangchung)	91	Assangthang
	6	Upper Paiyong	58	Tokdey (Resep)	92	Poklok (Polok)
	8	Brong	62	Namphing	97	Dorop
	9	Poley	65	Burul	98	Dhargaon
	11	Pepthang	66	Nujarmeng	99	Shyampani
	13	Tokdey (Lingmo)	67	Rameng	104	Rabikhola
	14	Mangzing	69	Mamley	107	Nalam-kolbong
	16	Lingding	71	Denchung	113	Kateng Bokrong
	18	Neh-Brum	73	Gumpa-Ghurpisey	114	Passi
	19	Sripatam	74	Phalidara	115	Sadam
	21	Deythang	75	Parbing	116	Longchok
	24	Rabong	76	Chuba	117	Suntaley (Sumbuk)
	26	Gagyong	77	Phong	125	Kamarey
	31	Sangmo	79	Kabrey	126	Turuk
	35	Dalep	83	Tangji	129	Mellidara
	40	Tingmo	84	Maniram	131	Panchgharey
	42	Sanghanath	88	Kopchey	136	Temi Tea Estate
	43	Tingkitam	89	Singhithang	137	Rabong Tea Estate
	44	Deu				
6—10	20	Rangang	60	Rashyap	96	Salghari
	22	Zarung	61	Tokal	103	Rabitar
	27	Satam	63	Tsalumthang	110	Mamring
	28	Namphok	64	Barnyak	121	Gom
	29	Ben	72	Kamrang	122	Kitam
	33	Bakkhim	80	Maneydara	127	Sukrabarey
	34	Kewzing	81	Nagi	128	Suntaley (Sadam)

Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	37	Likship	93	Sangbung	145	Majhitar Forest Block
	45	uTark	94	Tinik		
	47	Temi	130	Ramabong		
	57	Thangsing	133	Kerabari		
11—15	12	Kolthang	119	Manpur	124	Sumbuk
	23	Barfung	120	Sorok	132	Paiyong (Kerabari)
	109	Turung	123	Kartickey	134	Melli
	112	Pamphok				
16—20	46	Tanak	87	Bomtar	100	Mikkhola
21—30	86	Saleumbong	105	Rateypani	138	Ralong Monastery
	95	Chisopani	106	Bikmat		

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Caste Population.

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

District : West

A—Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Caste Population (percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 – 5*	4	Mangnam	38	Tikjya	73	Jeal
	8	Arithang	39	Lingchom	74	Tinzerbung
	9	Chongrang	45	Srinagi	76	Chuchen
	10	Gerethang	46	Gayten	77	Takothang
	12	Labing	47	Karmatar	80	Burikhop (Dodok)
	13	Yuksam	49	Maneybung	81	Singling
	16	Thingle(II)	53	Sangkhu	84	Khanisherbung
	18	Meli	55	Hee Patal	86	Segeng
	21	Singlitam	56	Hee	90	Geling
	22	Tingbrum	57	Pecherek	91	Zoom
	25	Nambu	58	Martam	92	Chakung
	26	Darap	65	Sangadorji	94	Soreng
	27	Sindrang	66	Rinchenpong	95	Timburbong
	29	Naku	67	Tadong	98	Rumbuk
	30	Bhaluthang	68	Sribadam	101	Bhareng
	31	Unglok	69	Bara Samdong (Samdong)	102	Okhrey
	32	Yangten	72	Hathidunga	110	Malbasey
	36	Kyonsda				
6 – 10	7	Laso	59	Barnyak	96	Karthok
	17	Chongpung	60	Barthang	97	Burikhop (Rumbuk)
	35	Gyalshing	61	Barphok	99	Upper-Fambong
	37	Yangthang	62	Chinthang	105	Salyangdang
	40	Sardong	75	Suldung	108	Dhalam (Daramden)
	41	Lungzik	87	Mabong	111	Chumbong
	42	Sapong	88	Kamling	117	Barnyak Forest Block
	43	Bangten	93	Mendo-Gao	120	Nayabazar Forest Block
	51	Mangmo				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11—15	33	Tashiding	54	Radu Khandu	106	Longchok
	34	Umchung	85	Suntaley	109	Tharpu
	52	Dentam	89	Samsing	112	Pemayangtse Monastery
16—20	2	Dupidara	44	Lcihing		
21—30	104	Siktam				

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Caste Population

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

Distrct : North

B- Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribe Population (Percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–5*	24	Upper Mangshila				
	27	Lower Mangshila				
6—15	51	Mangan Forest Block				
16—25	10	Pakshep				
			20	Zimchung		
26—35	8	Singchit	26	Gnon- Samdong	46	Upper Dzongu Forest Block
36—50	5	Tung	15	Lingdem	21	Barfok
	12	Tingbong	17	Lingdong	23	Tingchim
	13	Lingzah-Tolung	18	Singhik		
51+	1	Lachen	25	Hee-Gyathang	39	Phamtam
	2	Lachung	28	Namok	40	Men-Rongong
	3	Tsunthang(Chungthang)	29	Sheyam	41	Labi
	4	Ship-Ger	30	Gor	42	Paney-Phensong
	6	Naga-Namgor	31	Sangtok	43	Kabi
	7	Meyong	32	Lum	44	Tingda
	9	Sentam	33	Tangyek	45	Salim-Pakel
	11	Kazor	34	Ramthang	50	Naga Forest Block
	14	Sakyong-Pentong	35	Rongong	52	Kabi Forest Block
	16	Lingthem	36	Phodong	53	Mucuthang Forest Block
	19	Ringhim	37	Tumlang	54	Donkung Forest Block
	22	Nampatam	38	Chawang		

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Tribe Population

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

District : East

B—Scheduled Tribe

Range of Scheduled Caste Population (percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0–5*	31	Rawate Rumtek	80	Chisopani	107	Mulukey
	40	Singbel	81	Sakyong	109	Tarpin
	49	Saramse	83	Lingzey (Sumen)	110	Pachey Khani (Losing)
	50	Namli	87	Tsalumthang	113	Kamarey-Bhasmey
	66	Aho	91	Tarethang	114	Central Pendam
	69	Rolep	103	Changeylakha	115	Rangpo Forest Block
	79	Rapdang				
6—15	2	Tintek	47	Lingzey (Assam)	95	Chujachen
	13	Raley-Khese	48	Assam	100	Singaneybas
	16	Sicheygaon	51	Chuba	104	Dholepchen
	32	Tadong	56	Khamdong	106	Sudunglakha
	36	Nandok	58	Sherwani	108	Rhenak
	37	Samdur	75	Thekabung	112	East Pendam
	41	Dung-Dung	82	West Pendam	117	Singtam Forest Block
	42	Aritar(Dung-Dung)	89	Taza	119	Tumen Forest Block
	45	Namin				
16—25	10	Liyung	46	Tumla bung	101	North Rhegoh
	11	Parbing	62	Tahalumthang	102	South Rhegoh
	12	Samdong	64	Namchey Bung	105	Aritar
	19	Bhusuk	68	Latuk	111	Losing
	27	Patuk	74	Parkha	120	Pangthang Forest Block
	33	Syari	84	Sajong	122	Gangtok Forest Block
	38	Chinze	90	Amba	126	Pakyong Forest Block
26—35	1	Kambal	34	Namok	76	Pachey
	5	Lingdok	35	Naitam	77	Kartok
	9	Burtuk	43	Simik	85	Pachak
	18	Rongyek	44	Samlik-Marchak	86	Dikling
	21	Tathangchen	52	Martam	94	Machong

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	24	Lingdum	53	Mazitam	96	Subanedara
	26	Tumen	55	Budang Thangsing	97	Lingtam
36—50	3	Rakdong	54	Tirkutam	93	Linkey
	7	Shotak	67	Changesenti (Tsaney)	98	Phadamchen
	8	Penlong	70	Gnathang	99	Premlakha
	17	Chandmari	71	Lamaten		
	20	Pam	78	Sumen		
51 +	4	Nampong	29	Tephyak-Mendu	72	Chochenpehri
	6	Navey	30	Shyagyong-Rumtek	118	Rumtek Forest Block
	14	Sangtong	39	Lingzey (Simick)	121	Kyongnosla Forest Block
	23	Barbing	59	Namgeythang	124	Assam Lingzey Forest Block
	25	Rey	60	Beng	127	Rhenak Forest Block
	28	Chadey	61	Phengyong	128	Rongli Forest Block

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Tribe Population

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

District : South

B—Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribe Population (percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5 *	3	Phamthang	92	Poklok (Polok)	123	Kartickey
	19	Sripatam	104	Rabikhola	125	Kamrey
	28	Namphok	107	Nalam-Kolbong	129	Mellidara
	45	Tarku	109	Turung	130	Ramabong
	46	Tanek	110	Mamring	131	Panchgharey
	56	Pabong (Gangchung)	112	Pamphok	132	Paiyong (Kerabari)
	59	Doring	113	Kateng Bokrong	134	Melli
	60	Rashyap	118	Rong		
	72	Kamrang	120	Sorok		
	83	Tangji	121	Gom		
	86	Saleumbong	122	Kitam		
6—15	2	Sokpay	48	Aifalter	96	Salghar
	5	Lower Paiyong	50	Chemchey	100	Mikkhola
	6	Upper Paiyong	62	Namphing	103	Rabitar
	8	Brong	66	Nijarmeng	106	Bikmat
	13	Tokdey (Lingmo)	69	Mamley	111	Donok
	14	Mangzing	71	Denchung	114	Passi
	18	Neh-Brum	78	Karek	115	Sadam
	21	Deythang	79	Kabrey	126	Turuk
	22	Zarung	80	Maneydara	128	Suntaley (Sadam)
	25	Yangang	81	Nagi	136	Temi Tea Estate
	27	Satam	87	Bomtar	142	Temi Forest Block
	37	Likship	88	Kopchey	145	Majhitar Forest Block
	41	Rayong	91	Assangthang		
16—25	9	Poley	52	Omchu	89	Singhithang
	12	Kolthang	54	Pabong (Mamley)	93	Sangbung
	24	Rabong	61	Tokal	99	Shyampani
	31	Sangmo	68	Tingrithang	105	Rateypani
	40	Tingmo	74	Phalidara	116	Longchok

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16–25	42	Sanghanath	77	Phong	117	Suntaley (Sumbuk)
	47	Temi	84	Maniram	138	Ralong Monastery
26–35	4	Lingi	35	Dalep	76	Chuba
	7	Kau	36	Lingzo	82	Paleytam
	20	Rangang	43	Tingkitam	108	Kanamtek
	26	Gagyong	49	Damthang	141	Namchi Forest Block
	29	Ben	51	Wak		
36-50	16	Lingding	32	Mangbrue	53	Chumlok
	17	Ralong	34	Kewzing	64	Barnyak
	23	Barfung	39	Lamthing	70	Pajer
	30	Namphrik	44	Deu	73	Gumpa-Ghurpisey
51 +	10	Lingmo	55	Jaubari	75	Parbing
	15	Namlung	57	Thangsing	135	Gangchung
	33	Pakkhim	58	Tokdey (Resep)	137	Rabong Tea Estate
	38	Hingdam	67	Rameng	139	Rabongla Foresl Block

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Tribe Population

List of Revenue Blocks according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the Total Population by ranges

District : West

B—Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribe Population (percentages)	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block	Location Code No.	Name of Revenue Block
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—5*	1	Labdang	60	Barthang	95	Timburbong
	8	Arithang	75	Suldung	105	Salyangdang
	26	Darap	83	Aroobotey	106	Longchok
	34	Umchung	84	Khanisherbung	107	Lower-Fambong
	41	Lungzik	87	Maborg	108	Dhalam (Daramden)
	42	Sapong	89	Samsing	109	Tharpu
	48	Sopakha	91	Zoom	110	Malbasey
	57	Pacherek	94	Soreng		
6—15	10	Gerethang	52	Dentam	77	Takothang
	12	Labing	56	Hee	80	Burikhop(Dodok)
	15	Thingle (I)	61	Barphok	88	Kamling
	16	Thingle (II)	62	Chinthang	90	Geling
	19	Khachodpalri	63	Mengvong	92	Chakung
	31	Unglok	64	Miyong	111	Chumbong
	37	Yangthang	67	Tadong	115	Gyalshing Forest Block
	39	Lingchom	74	Tinzerbung		
	49	Maneybung	76	Chuchen		
16—25	3	Narkhola	38	Tikjya	66	Rinchenpong
	7	Laso	44	Liching	69	Bara Samdong (Samdong)
	22	Tingbrum	45	Srinagi	81	Singling
	25	Nambu	59	Barnyak	93	Mendo-Gao
	32	Yangten	65	Sangadorji	96	Karthok
	35	Gyalshing				
26—35	17	Chongpung	51	Mangmo	97	Burikhop (Rumbuk)
	20	Meliaching	53	Sangkhu	98	Rumbuk
	30	Bhaluthang	54	Radu Khandu	99	Upper Fambong
	36	Kyonsda	58	Martam	103	Tikpur
	43	Bangten	68	Sribadam	118	Soreng Forest Block
	47	Karmatar	70	Rishi		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36—50	13	Yuksam	46	Gayten	79	Deythang
	18	Meli	50	Begha	116	Dentam Forest Block
	29	Naku	73	Jeel	117	Barnyak Forest Block
	33	Tashiding	78	Parrengao		
50 +	4	Mangnam	24	Singrangpung	100	Ribdi
	5	Kongri	27	Sindrang	101	Bhareng
	6	Ganggep	28	Singyang	102	Okhery
	9	Chongrang	55	Hee Patal	112	Pemayangtse Monastery
	14	Tsozo	71	Bum	113	Tashiding Forest Block
	21	Singlitam	72	Hathidunga	119	Sombaria Forest Block.

* Excludes Revenue Blocks with no Scheduled Tribe Population.

Section II— Town Directory

Note explaining the codes used in the Town Directory

There are eight towns only in the whole state. The towns have been arranged alphabetically within a district and the data on amenities and other aspects are presented in codes for want of space. The relevant explanations for the codes adopted in each of the six statements are given below.

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Col. (2) : Class, name and civic administrative status of town: Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all-India levels. It is presented according to 1981 Census population of the town as follows :

POPULATION	CLASS
100,000 and above	I
50,000-99,999	II
20,000-49,999	III
10,000-19,999	IV
5,000-9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

The civic administration status of the town as in 1980 is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town in Sikkim:

(i) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(ii) Municipality	M
(iii) Notified Bazar Committee	N. A. C.

Other columns need no comments.

Statement II : Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1979

Cols : (3) to (5): Physical Aspects : If the information is not available in respect of any town, the same is taken in relation to the nearest town and accordingly clarified ; otherwise it is stated 'information not available'.

Cols. (6), (7), (8) and (10) : If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referrent town itself, distance is recorded as '0' (zero) otherwise the distance is indicated in kms.

Col. (9) : There is no city with population of one lakh and above in Sikkim.

Col. (11) : In case the referrent town is enjoying the bus route (i. e. road transport) facilities, it is indicated with the mention of the town's name (with distance). Names of bus route passing through the town is not recorded.

Statement III : Municipal Finance, 1978-79

In Sikkim only Gangtok town has a body managing civic administration of the town. Information for this statement in respect of other towns is therefore, blank.

Statement IV : Civic and Other Amenities, 1979

Col. (6) : Road length (in kms.) : The information about kuccha and pucca roads wherever seperately available is indicated with the following abbreviations:

(i) Pucca road	PR
(ii) Kuccha road	KR

Col. (7) : System of Sewerage : Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduit for the coveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called seperate sewers ; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewerage and storm water are called combined sewers.

However, most of the towns in Sikkim are not provided with underground drainage system ; hence the various types of sewerage/drainage system are indicated, upto two places in order of their importance in the town, one followed by the other, in codes as given below :

(i)	Sewer	S
(ii)	Open surface drains	OSD
(iii)	Box surface drains	BSD
(iv)	Sylk drains	SD
(v)	Cess pool method	CD
(vi)	Pit system	PT

Col. (11) : Method of disposal of night soil : The various prevalent methods of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

(i)	Head loads	HL
(ii)	Baskets	B
(iii)	Wheel barrows	WB
(iv)	Septic tank latrines	ST
(v)	Sewerage	S

The above is shown upto two places in order of their importance in the town, one followed by the other in codes indicated above.

Cols. (12) and (13) : Protected water supply- Source and capacity of storage systems : The following codes are used in these columns :

(i)	Overhead tank	OHT
(ii)	Service reservoir	SR
(iii)	River infiltration gallery	IG
(iv)	Bore well Pumping system	BWP
(v)	Pressure tank	PT
(vi)	Tubewell water/hand pump	TW
(vii)	Tap water	T
(viii)	Well water	W
(ix)	Tank water	TK

The first five codes stated avove relate to the system of 'storage' of water in the town and the remaining four codes represent the different 'sources' of water supply to the inhabitants of a town. The information on two major sources of water supply are given in Col. (12) and on two major sources of storage and capacity against each in litres (in brackets) are presented in Col. (13). The term 'capacity' means capacity to store/contain.

Col. (14) : Fire fighting service : If the fire fighting service is available in the town, 'yes' is recorded. In case this service is not available the name of the nearest place if in the same district or name of the nearest district if in the same state or other state where available alongwith distance in kms. from the town is given.

Cols. (15) to (19) : Electrification : Difterent types of electric connections have been shown in these Columns.

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural facilities, 1979

Cols. (4) & (5) : Maternity and child welfare centre, veneral disease clinic, chest clinic and leprosy clinic are not shown separately. These are indicated along with other medical institutions in Col. (4). The following codes are used ;

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Planning Center	FC
(v)	T. B. Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institutions, e.g., dispensaries (2) nursing home (7), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homeopathic	Hom

Cols. (6) to (9): The codes used for column (6) are ae follows :

(i)	Arts only	A
(ii)	Science only	S
(iii)	Arts and Science only	AS

(iv)	Commerce only	C
(v)	Arts and Commerce only	AC
(vi)	Combined for all categories— Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii)	Law	L

If there are more than one institution of each type, number is given against each in bracket.

Col. (10) : Recognised shorthand, typewriting and other vocational training institutions : 'Recognised' should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like Education department, Commerce department, Labour department, etc. of the govt. or semi-govt. or autonomous bodies, public sector projects, like,municipality, etc.

The following codes are used :

(i)	Shorthand	SH
(ii)	Typewriting	Type
(iii)	Shorthand & Typewritinng	Sh Type
(iv)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like teacher's training institutes, Music/Dance School, Nursing School, etc. are covered under others.

Cols. (11) to (14) : Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC/ Junior College Level/ Secondary, Matriculation, Junior Secondary and Midd Schools and Primary Schools : Schools upto Class IV are treated as Primary schools. These include nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-basic schools, Pre-primary schools, Junior basic schools upto class V and primary school upto class IV. Schools upto class VIII are treated as middle school or Junior secondary school.

Schools upto class X are considered as matriculation or secondary schools.

Schools or colleges upto class XI or XII are considered in the group of Higher Secondary/10+2 classes/Junior College, etc. If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes, or secondary schools with middle classes, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two primary schools and one middle school with primary classes, the number of primary schools in the town is given as three and that of middle school as one even though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket against the abbreviations. etc. e.g. P(3), M(2).

Col. (15) : Adult literacy class/centres and others : This column is introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are a number of Adult Education Centres or Social Education Centres which are indicated in this column.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district if in the same state or other state and its distance in kms. from the town where the facility is available, is mentioned.

Col. (18) : Recreational and Cultural facilities/cinemas: The particulars of the touring cinema talkies of purely temporary nature are omitted and only the number of permanent cinema/theatres are entered in this column.

Cosl. (20) : Recreational and cultural facilities— Public Libraries including reading rooms : The following codes are used :

(i) Public Library	PL
(ii) Reading Room	RR

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1979

Cols. (3) to (8) : Name of three most important commodities imported and names of three most important commodities exported : In this statement

it is not proposed to limit the scope of the commodities to be included either as imports or exports. According to the functional character of the town, in some cases the raw materials of industry may be the most important commodities imported. On the other hand, the finished products of industry may be the most important commodities exported in some towns.

In these columns, commodities for which the town serves only as a transmission centre by importing them for being exported without any processing have not been considered as imported commodities. In case the agricultural produce is brought from the neighbouring villages to the town with this objective, it is not considered as commodity imported. On the other hand, these commodities brought from out side and processed in the town or in its area of influence and then either locally consumed or exported, are included under the category of improted commodities.

Cols. (13) & (14) : Number of agricultural credit societies and number of non-agricultural credit societies : Information about different types e.g., service, multipurpose. agrciultural produce, marketing co-operative societies have been reckoned for entry under agricultural credit societies. Agriculture is an important means of livelihood for a number of persons in towns and they are more amenable to organisation under Co-operative system. The agriculture credit societies do exist in towns as is borne out by the town directory of 1971 series. This column 13 has also been retained in the town directory of 1981 series for purpose of comparison with the 1971 data to show trend in this regard.

Consumer co-operative societies, which also allow credit and other variety of co-operative societies in a town which are non-agricutlural in nature are shown under column (14).

STATEMENT
Status and

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic administration status of town	Location Code No.	Name of Tahsil	Area (in Sq. kms.)	Number of households including houseless households (in 1981 census)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	North District				
1.	VI Mangan (N.A.C.)	19/1/I	Mangan	NA	154
	East District				
1.	III Gangtok (M. Corp.)	19/2/I	Gangtok	20	7,613
2.	VI Rangpo (N.A.C.)	19/2/III	Gangtok	NA	572
3.	VI Singtam (N.A.C.)	19/2/II	Gangtok	NA	878
	South District				
1.	VI Jorethang (N.A.C.)	19/3/II	Namchi	NA	861
2.	VI Namchi (N.A.C.)	19/3/I	Namchi	NA	271
	West District				
1.	VI Gyalshing (N.A.C.)	19/4/I	Gyalshing	NA	127
2.	VI Nayabazar (N.A.C.)	19/4/II	Gyalshing	NA	190

Note : Area of the towns except Gangtok is not available as such the density figures have not been worked out.

(I)

Growth History

Population and growth rate of the town at the census of									Density (1981 Census)	Sex ratio		
1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961	1961	1981
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	–	331	780 (135.65)	—	—	498	523
—	—	—	—	—	2,744	6,848 (149.56)	13,308 (94.33)	36,747 (176.13)	1837	752	713	718
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,785	2,452 (37.37)	–	–	519	622
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,926	4,043 (109.92)	–	–	659	625
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	762	3,921 (414.57)	–	–	723	658
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	460	1,444 (213.91)	–	–	667	744
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	445	745 (67.42)	–	–	648	616
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	651	952 (46.24)	–	–	665	744

STATEMENT
Physical Aspects and

Sl. No.	Class and name of Town	PHYSICAL ASPECTS			NAME AND
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temparature (in centigrade) Maximum	Mniimum	State H. Qs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	North District				
1.	VI Mangan	2455	27.3	12 3	Gangtok (68)
	East District				
1.	III Gangtok	3137	22.9	7.6	Gangtok (0)
2.	VI Rangpo	NA	NA	NA	Gangtok (40)
3.	VI Singtam	3137	NA	NA	Gangtok (29)
	South District				
1.	VI Jorethang	NA	NA	NA	Gangtok (88)
2.	VI Namchi	1400	25.3	8.0	Gangtok (82)
	West District				
1.	VI Gyalshing	2784	22.6	7.7	Gangtok(112)
2.	VI Nayabazar	NA	NA	NA	Gangtok (89)

(II)

Location of Towns, 1979

ROAD DISTANCE (In Kms.) FROM					
District H. Qs.	Tahsil H. Qs.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus route	Navigable river/canal (if within 10 kms.)
7	8	9	10	11	12
Mangan (0)	Mangan (0)	Siliguri (183) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (183) (West Bengal)	Mangan (0)	—
Gangtok (0)	Gangtok (0)	Siliguri (115) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (115) (West Bengal)	Gangtok (0)	—
Gangtok (40)	Gangtok (40)	Siliguri (75) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (75) (West Bengal)	Rangpo (0)	—
Gangtok (29)	Gangtok (29)	Siliguri (86) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (86) (West Bengal)	Singtam (0)	—
Namchi (19)	Namchi (19)	Siliguri (75) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (75) (West Bengal)	Jorethang (0)	—
Namchi (0)	Namchi (0)	Siliguri (138) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (138) (West Bengal)	Namchi (0)	—
Gyalshing(0)	Gyalshing (0)	Siliguri (122) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (122) (West Bengal)	Gyalshing (0)	—
Gyalshing (46)	Gyalshing (46)	Siliguri (76) (West Bengal)	Siliguri (76) (West Bengal)	Nayabazar (0)	—

STATEMENT
Municipal Finance,

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00)				
			Receipt through Taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan	Advance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	North District						
1.	VI Mangan	N.A.C.			No Receipt		
	East District						
1.	III Gangtok	M. Corp.	8	4,157	44,144	—	—
2.	VI Rangpo	N.A.C.			No Receipt		
3.	VI Singtam	N.A.C.			No Receipt		
	South District						
1.	VI Jorethang	N.A.C.			No Receipt		
2.	VI Namchi	N.A.C.			No Receipt		
	West District						
1.	VI Gyalshing	N A.C.			No Receipt		
2.	VI Nayabazar	N.A.C.			No Receipt		

Note : There is no governing body of local self government in the towns except Gangtok, the capital town of the state. Therefore, the data relating to Municipal finance is presented for Gangtok Municipal Corporation only.

(III)
1978-1979

Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	Expenditure (in Rs. '00) General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public Institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					No Expenditure			
	48,309	7,371	—	4,690	37,880	—	—	49,941
					No Expenditure			
					No Expenditure			
					No Expenditure			
					No Expenditure			
					No Expenditure			
					No Expenditure			

STATEMENT
Civic and other

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Population	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population	Road Length (in Kms)	System of sewerage	Number of latrines		
							Water Brone	Service	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	North District								
1.	VI Mangan	N.A.C.	780	S C. (53) S.T. (243)	1	Pt, OSD	Public (1) Private (100)	10	5
	East District								
1.	III Gangtok	M. Corp.	36747	S.C. (2382) S.T. (9731)	28	Pt, OSD	Public (7) Private (5000)	500	615
2.	VI Rangpo	N.A.C.	2452	S.C. (312) S.T. (133)	1	Pt, OSD	Public (3) Private (400)	35	75
3.	VI Singtam	N.A.C.	4043	S.C. (481) S.T. (287)	1	Pt, OSD	Public (2) Private (700)	50	65
	South District								
1.	VI Jorethang	N.A.C.	3921	S C. (460) S.T. (213)	1	Pt, OSD	Public (5) Private (650)	25	30
2.	VI Namchi	N.AC.	1444	S.C. (84) S.T. (168)	1	Pt, OSD	Public (2) Private (200)	30	10
	West District								
1.	VI Gyalshing	N.A.C.	745	S.C. (33) S.T. (161)	1	Pt, OSD	Public (1) Private (115)	17	20
2.	VI Nayabazar	N.A.C.	952	S.C. (111) S.T. (66)	1	Pt, OSD	Public (3) Private (95)	10	5

(IV)
Amenities, 1979

Method of disposal of night soil	Protected water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (Number of connections)				
	Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ST	T	SR (10 Lakhs)	Gangtok (68) (East District)	105	3	93	25	—
ST	T	SR (100 Lakhs)	Yes	2000	55	1800	1500	—
ST	T	SR (25 Lakhs)	Gangtok (40) (East District)	115	8	109	37	—
ST	T	SR (25 Lakhs)	Gangtok (29) (East District)	197	9	213	50	—
ST	T	SR (50 Lakhs)	Gangtok (88) (East District)	130	10	250	75	—
ST	T	SR (25 Lakhs)	Gangtok (82) (East District)	90	6	140	25	—
ST	T	SR (10 Lakhs)	Gangtok (112) (East District)	80	5	105	20	—
ST	T	SR (15 Lakhs)	Gangtok (89) (East District)	100	3	110	22	—

STATEMENT

Medical, Educational, Recreational and

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Population	Medical facilities		Educational			
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/T.B. clinics, etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engineering colleges	Polytechnics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	North District							
1.	VI Mangan	780	H, TB	60	Gangtok (68)	Siliguri (183) (West Bengal)	Jalpaiguri (228) (West Bengal)	Kurseong(186) (West Bengal)
	East District							
1.	III Gangtok	36747	H,FC,TB	300	AS,L	Siliguri (115) (West Bengal)	Jalpaiguri (160) (West Bengal)	Kurseong(118) (West Bengal)
2.	VI Rangpo	2452	PHC,FC	60	Gangtok (40)	Siliguri (75) (West Bengal)	Jalpaiguri (120) (West Bengal)	Kurseong (78) (West Bengal)
3.	VI Singtam	4043	West Pendam (1 Km.)	—	Gangtok (29)	Siliguri (86) (West Bengal)	Jalpaiguri (131) (West Bengal)	Kurseong(89) (West Bengal)
	South District							
1.	VI Jorethang	3921	PHC,FC	60	Gangtok (88)	Siliguri (86) (West Bangal)	Jailpaiguri (131) (West Bengal)	Kurseong(44) (West Bengal)
2.	VI Namchi	1444	H,FC,TB	60	Gangtok (82)	Siliguri (96) (West Bengal)	Jalpaiguri (168) (West Bengal)	Kurseong(60) (West Bengal)
	West District							
1.	VI Gyalshing	745	H,TB	60	Gangtok (112)	Siliguri (129) (West Bengal)	Jalpaiguri (174) (West Bengal)	Kurseong(87) (West Bengal)
2.	VI Nayabazar	952	Namchi (20 Kms.)	60	Gangtok (88)	Siliguri (86) (West Bengal)	Jalpaiguri (131) (West Bengal)	Kurseong(44) (West Bengal)

(V)

Cultural Facilities, 1979

facilities							Number of recreational & Cultural facilities			
Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ PUC(Pre-university college) Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and middle schools	Primary schools	Adult Literacy classes/ centres, other (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadia	Cinema	Auditoria Drama/ Community halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Gangtok (68)	Singhik (1)	Singhik (1)	Singhik (1)	Singhik (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sh, Type (3)	5	3	10	10	2	1 (90 seats)	1	2	1	3
Gangtok (40)	Gangtok(40)	Central Pendam(2)	Central Pendam(2)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangtok (29)	Gangtok(29)	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangtok (88)	Namchi (20)	Namchi (20)	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Gangtok (82)	PUC	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gangtok(112)	Pelling (13)	Pelling (13)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gangtok (88)	Pelling (56)	Pelling (56)	Jorethang(2)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT
Trade, Commerce,

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	North Dirstrict						
1	VI Mangan	Rice	Salt	Clothes, Oil (Mustard) and Vegetables	Cardamom	—	—
	East District						
1	III Gangtok	Rice	Salt	Clothes, Oil (Mustard) and Vegetables	Cardamom	Leather	Ginger
2	VI Rangpo	Rice	Salt	Clothes, Oil (Mustard) and Vegetables	Wine	Orange	Potatoes
3	VI Singtam	Flour	Rice	Parafinwax	Fruit products	Orange	Ginger
	South District						
1	VI Jorethang	Rice	Flour	Salt	Ginger	Orange	Potatoes
2	VI Namchi	Rice	Salt	Sugar	Orange	Ginger	Vegetables
	West District						
1	VI Gyalshing	Rice	Salt	Clothes, Oil (Mustard) and Vegetables	Cardamom	Orange	Ginger
2	VI Nayabazar	Rice	Salt	Flour	Cardamom	Ginger	Potatoes

(VI)

Industry and Banking, 1979

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Numder of Agricultural credit societies	Number of nonagri-cultural credit societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
9	10	11	12	13	14
Blankets	—	—	1	—	—
Carpets	Handicrafts	Ornaments	5	—	—
Wine	Leather	Biri	1	—	—
Fruit Products	Matches	Bakery items	1	—	—
Noodles	Soap	Wooden furniture	1	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

PART—B PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	State/District	Total/Rural/ Urban	Area in km.²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)		
						Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	SIKKIM	**Total**	**7096**	**58746**	**59857**	**316385**	**172440**	**143945**
		Rural		**48880**	**49191**	**265301**	**142341**	**122960**
		Urban		**9866**	**10666**	**51084**	**30099**	**20985**
1.	North	Total	4226	5506	5531	26455	14784	11671
		Rural		5355	5377	25675	14272	11403
		Urban		151	154	780	512	268
2.	East	Total	954	26316	27281	138762	77232	61530
		Rural		18028	18218	95520	51845	43675
		Urban		8288	9063	43242	25387	17855
3.	South	Total	750	13620	13644	75976	40980	34996
		Rural		12505	12512	70611	37787	32824
		Urban		1115	1132	5365	3193	2172
4.	West	Total	1166	13304	13401	75192	39444	35748
		Rural		12992	13084	73495	38437	35058
		Urban		312	317	1697	1007	690

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Literates		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18281	**9558**	**8723**	**73623**	**38211**	**35412**	**107738**	**75779**	**31959**
14365	**7522**	**6843**	**62621**	**32387**	**30234**	**79714**	**57287**	**22427**
3916	**2036**	**1880**	**11002**	**5824**	**5178**	**28024**	**18492**	**9532**
800	440	360	14702	7551	7151	7867	5909	1958
747	408	339	14459	7418	7041	7444	5605	1839
53	32	21	243	133	110	423	304	119
9740	5118	4622	30540	16036	14504	57430	39113	18317
6565	3451	3114	20389	10674	9715	33412	23433	9979
3175	1667	1508	10151	5362	4789	24018	15680	8338
4207	2168	2039	13310	6824	6486	24681	17660	7021
3663	1896	1767	12929	6621	6308	21924	15731	6193
544	272	272	381	203	178	2757	1929	828
3534	1832	1702	15071	7800	7271	17760	13097	4663
3390	1767	1623	14844	7674	7170	16934	12518	4416
144	65	79	227	126	101	826	579	247

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	MAIN WORKERS								
			Total Main Workers (I—IX)			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	SIKKIM	**Total**	**147436**	**97508**	**49928**	**88610**	**48907**	**39703**	**4887**	**3361**	**1526**
		Rural	**126308**	**79571**	**46737**	**88364**	**48715**	**39649**	**4766**	**3267**	**1499**
		Urban	**21128**	**17937**	**3191**	**246**	**192**	**54**	**121**	**94**	**27**
1.	North	Total	12260	8711	3549	5095	3041	2054	1573	1171	402
		Rural	11893	8400	3493	5083	3031	2052	1573	1171	402
		Urban	367	311	56	12	10	2	—	—	—
2.	East	Total	60209	43370	16839	25669	14507	11162	1507	1055	452
		Rural	42272	28291	13981	25495	14369	11126	1439	1008	431
		Urban	17937	15079	2858	174	138	36	68	47	21
3.	South	Total	36310	23543	12767	26207	15159	11048	594	410	184
		Rural	34094	21560	12534	26150	15118	11032	585	402	183
		Urban	2216	1983	233	57	41	16	9	8	1
4.	West	Total	38657	21884	16773	31639	16200	15439	1213	725	488
		Rural	38049	21320	16729	31636	16197	15439	1169	686	483
		Urban	608	564	44	3	3	—	44	39	5

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs/V(a)			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1586	**1216**	**370**	**52353**	**44024**	**8329**	**5378**	**1164**	**4214**	**163571**	**73768**	**89803**
1020	**782**	**238**	**32158**	**26807**	**5351**	**5150**	**1014**	**4136**	**133843**	**61756**	**72087**
566	**434**	**132**	**20195**	**17217**	**2978**	**228**	**150**	**78**	**29728**	**12012**	**17716**
156	116	40	5436	4383	1053	1827	478	1349	12368	5595	6773
133	94	39	5104	4104	1000	1825	477	1348	11957	5395	6562
23	22	1	332	279	53	2	1	1	411	200	211
912	664	248	32121	27144	4977	1264	347	917	77289	33515	43774
562	430	132	14776	12484	2292	1069	221	848	52179	23333	28846
350	234	116	17345	14660	2685	195	126	69	25110	10182	14928
295	266	29	9214	7708	1506	1929	239	1690	37737	17198	20539
137	118	19	7222	5922	1300	1916	228	1688	34601	15999	18602
158	148	10	1992	1786	206	13	11	2	3136	1199	1937
223	170	53	5582	4789	793	358	100	258	36177	17460	18717
188	140	48	5056	4297	759	340	88	252	35106	17029	18077
35	30	5	526	492	34	18	12	6	1071	431	640

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Lachen	NA	234	234	919	474	445	1	—	414	398
2.	Lachung	2814.22	328	328	1508	787	721	6	3	647	673
3.	Tsunthang (Chungthang)	2677.04	479	480	1779	895	884	35	29	447	481
4.	Ship-Ger	1635.90	69	69	379	218	161	—	—	161	149
5.	Tung	325.39	43	43	175	119	56	3	1	38	36
6.	Naga-Namgor	503.76	90	91	395	229	166	9	15	114	106
7.	Meyong	250.51	13	13	56	39	17	1	—	22	17
8.	Singchit	904.44	221	221	1018	653	365	19	11	179	166
9.	Sentam	431.24	86	87	466	253	213	2	3	161	164
10.	Pakshep	99.59	31	31	152	89	63	—	—	13	11
11.	Kazor	261 31	45	45	259	138	121	12	15	63	72
12.	Tingbong	1830.27	258	259	1309	787	522	15	4	271	288
13.	Lingzah-Tolung	1701.59	63	63	278	170	108	7	5	74	62
14.	Sakyong-Pentung	1458.82	44	44	165	94	71	—	—	84	70
15.	Lingdem	1385.57	93	94	429	237	192	2	—	101	103
16.	Lingthem	961.88	202	202	1018	543	475	23	16	272	272
17.	Lingdong	472.81	115	115	661	389	272	22	19	119	117
18.	Singhik	384.57	315	318	1434	861	573	44	39	314	254
19.	Ringhim	240.53	39	39	215	97	118	1	—	69	89
20.	Zimchung	297.14	278	278	1280	677	603	56	43	105	105

Census Abstract

District : North

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
194	38	264	67	7	—	2	—	—	15	255	52	20	148	190	230
276	48	489	282	70	46	24	5	—	—	395	231	28	165	270	274
393	191	449	146	101	61	42	7	11	4	295	74	8	42	438	696
102	30	138	46	73	35	6	—	—	—	59	11	—	1	80	114
43	2	95	29	15	18	11	1	—	—	69	10	—	—	24	27
100	35	138	43	17	2	11	—	2	1	108	40	7	9	84	114
12	2	26	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	20	2	3	4	10	11
246	56	439	75	91	21	16	1	—	—	332	53	51	88	163	202
139	66	113	30	73	22	1	—	1	—	38	8	10	57	130	126
28	8	38	1	22	—	5	—	1	—	10	1	11	24	40	38
63	30	89	14	47	8	16	3	—	1	26	2	2	7	47	100
276	62	557	210	124	103	191	75	—	—	242	32	44	92	186	220
99	23	132	28	43	12	37	9	1	—	51	7	8	31	30	49
61	25	61	34	44	32	1	—	—	—	16	2	—	2	33	35
98	35	146	41	44	8	79	28	—	—	23	5	1	31	90	120
265	114	290	157	90	86	108	55	2	1	90	15	10	53	243	265
127	26	239	70	48	39	71	15	4	—	116	16	7	10	143	192
529	240	475	84	55	21	18	3	33	—	369	60	40	56	346	433
34	18	44	6	27	6	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	53	112
292	87	356	175	120	76	41	19	5	2	190	78	19	56	302	372

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Barfok	836.10	94	94	509	283	226	—	—	123	112
22.	Nampatam	458.53	38	38	198	103	95	3	4	73	66
23.	Tingchim	595.55	82	82	478	264	214	—	—	135	104
24.	Upper Mangshila	311.19	78	78	469	258	211	4	8	7	8
25.	Hee-Gyathang	1922.93	222	223	1187	647	540	26	23	320	327
26.	Gnon-Samdong	692.17	90	91	518	283	235	6	2	84	77
27.	Lower Mangshila	296.14	86	86	464	244	220	42	50	10	6
28.	Namok	330.91	94	96	514	287	227	5	1	164	155
29.	Sheyam	392.85	71	71	407	226	181	—	—	189	159
30.	Gor	920.30	122	124	683	372	311	12	14	188	182
31.	Sangtok	858.23	71	71	408	203	205	—	—	149	149
32.	Lum	1172.37	50	50	224	116	108	—	—	91	89
33.	Tangyek	452.35	78	78	374	199	175	8	8	113	116
34.	Ramthang	577.18	69	69	396	223	173	—	—	181	144
35.	Rongong	372.79	87	87	410	234	176	8	5	116	119
36.	Phodong	392.35	89	89	432	262	170	6	3	154	127
37.	Tumlang	4159.77	69	69	331	183	148	—	—	110	105
38.	Chawang	504.10	92	92	404	215	189	—	—	181	163
39.	Phamtam	194.87	32	32	174	85	89	4	2	68	74
40.	Men-Rongong	546.06	61	61	282	144	138	—	—	122	115

District : North

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I -IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
90	15	168	51	10	12	38	12	—	—	120	27	1	9	114	166
40	19	61	40	47	34	10	1	—	—	4	5	4	6	38	49
93	32	155	113	133	103	6	1	—	—	16	9	7	3	102	98
108	21	132	13	105	8	9	2	2	1	16	2	3	113	123	85
203	58	373	193	106	104	128	65	—	—	139	27	6	13	268	331
98	17	141	42	12	14	51	10	—	—	78	18	39	74	103	119
33	10	131	115	103	109	—	—	19	3	9	3	—	—	113	105
67	46	155	45	60	31	11	2	2	—	82	12	8	36	124	146
105	34	111	79	94	68	—	—	1	1	19	10	7	5	105	97
88	17	239	130	98	84	112	41	1	—	28	5	10	17	123	164
59	27	124	57	88	52	4	2	—	1	32	2	—	1	79	147
31	2	86	45	63	36	14	8	—	—	9	1	—	1	30	62
80	23	123	21	71	10	1	—	4	—	47	11	6	36	70	118
57	21	120	95	101	88	—	—	3	—	16	7	4	3	99	75
107	36	149	58	82	52	1	—	—	—	66	6	12	59	73	59
122	26	152	64	50	41	3	2	—	—	99	21	12	6	98	100
84	36	107	60	55	39	4	—	—	—	48	21	—	1	76	87
71	18	117	104	87	91	—	—	—	—	30	13	2	4	96	81
34	23	39	27	32	25	—	—	1	—	6	2	2	—	44	62
71	20	80	69	74	63	3	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	64	69

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Labi	559.98	105	105	441	269	172	12	6	154	141
42.	Paney-Phensong	391.42	122	122	603	325	278	7	1	254	249
43.	Kabi	905.40	170	175	797	463	334	6	5	294	259
44.	Tingda	396.70	75	78	447	252	195	1	4	224	172
45.	Salim Pakel	2241.75	57	57	300	168	132	—	—	91	91
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas										
46.	Upper Dzongu Forest Block	NA	8	8	11	10	1	—	—	2	1
47.	Lachen Forest Block	NA			U N I N H A B I T E D						
48.	Lachung Forest Block	NA			U N I N H A B I T E D						
49.	Chungthang Forest Block	NA			U N I N H A B I T E D						
50.	Naga Forest Block	NA	32	32	45	40	5	—	—	30	5
51.	Mangan Forest Block	NA	24	24	47	35	12	—	—	3	1
52.	Kabi Forest Block	NA	11	11	37	23	14	—	—	13	9
53.	Mucuthang Forest Block	NA	15	15	103	59	44	—	—	59	44
54.	Donkung Forest Block	NA	15	15	87	48	39	—	—	48	39
	Mangan Town	NA	151	154	780	512	268	32	21	133	110
	Rural	**39118.57**	**5355**	**5377**	**25675**	**14272**	**11403**	**408**	**339**	**7418**	**7041**
	Urban	**NA***	**151**	**154**	**780**	**512**	**268**	**32**	**21**	**133**	**110**
	Total	**39118.57**	**5506**	**5531**	**26455**	**14784**	**11671**	**440**	**360**	**7551**	**7151**

* N. B. Total Area under Col. (3) excludes forest area.

Census Abstract

District : North

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing. Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
99	27	180	74	63	42	–	1	–	2	117	29	7	19	82	79
131	76	187	115	107	94	10	3	–	–	70	18	2	2	136	161
186	64	262	139	135	111	2	–	–	–	125	28	42	51	159	144
99	11	145	116	111	107	1	1	1	2	32	6	31	7	76	72
60	24	108	67	26	35	74	30	–	–	8	2	1	1	59	64
–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	1	1
						U N I N H A B I T E D									
						U N I N H A B I T E D									
						U N I N H A B I T E D									
8	–	40	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	40	–	–	–	–	–
2	–	29	9	1	3	–	–	–	–	28	6	–	–	6	3
2	–	19	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	4	1	5	3	5
–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	22	44
–	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	–	–	–	7	39
304	119	311	56	10	2	–	–	22	1	279	53	1	1	200	211
5605	**1839**	**8400**	**3493**	**3031**	**2052**	**1171**	**402**	**94**	**39**	**4104**	**1000**	**477**	**1348**	**5395**	**6562**
304	**119**	**311**	**56**	**10**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**22**	**1**	**279**	**53**	**1**	**1**	**200**	**211**
5909	**1958**	**8711**	**3549**	**3041**	**2054**	**1171**	**402**	**116**	**40**	**4383**	**1053**	**478**	**1349**	**5595**	**6773**

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kambal	354.69	113	114	695	362	333	19	16	126	116
2.	Tintek	525.64	135	136	817	436	381	16	14	45	49
3.	Rakdong	928.29	218	218	1118	603	515	14	9	239	225
4.	Nampong	513.92	48	48	255	131	124	2	2	110	100
5.	Lingdok	310.55	268	269	1360	884	476	35	24	191	175
6.	Navey	425.34	49	50	343	174	169	—	—	168	163
7.	Shotak	541 99	109	109	509	330	179	—	—	111	99
8.	Penlong	182.41	124	127	565	311	254	5	4	128	112
9.	Burtuk	113.06	173	175	856	455	401	9	6	143	147
10.	Liyung	416.42	152	152	874	458	416	17	16	87	78
11.	Parbing	155.65	62	62	402	205	197	18	15	46	43
12.	Sumdong	483.84	294	296	1408	724	684	25	21	144	147
13.	Raley-Khese	377.28	154	154	846	454	392	18	18	39	22
14.	Sangtong	148.60	22	22	161	86	75	6	1	66	62
15.	Ranka	136.75	54	54	304	154	150	5	5	—	—
16.	Sichey&on	270.16	227	227	1097	611	486	86	83	51	34
17.	Chandmari	NA	80	80	502	319	183	3	2	123	92
18.	Rongyek	326.19	260	260	1283	742	541	15	7	234	209
19.	Bhusuk	81.37	173	173	654	423	231	26	22	78	73
20.	Pam	NA	26	26	92	58	34	—	—	18	16

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
192	93	181	94	138	86	3	—	3	2	37	6	—	—	181	239
247	95	198	45	114	43	7	1	—	—	77	1	6	26	232	310
213	79	346	148	224	139	5	—	4	5	113	4	—	1	257	366
64	33	63	34	58	30	—	—	—	1	5	3	—	—	68	90
465	122	619	168	153	117	24	3	1	—	441	48	—	—	265	308
98	60	79	78	76	78	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	95	91
170	53	238	46	43	28	13	2	—	—	182	16	—	—	92	133
208	126	195	26	13	9	1	—	7	—	174	17	—	—	116	228
215	111	263	126	84	88	1	1	—	1	178	36	—	—	192	275
136	60	233	203	192	192	4	4	—	—	37	7	—	—	225	213
66	29	111	90	90	84	2	2	—	3	19	1	—	5	94	102
415	195	320	145	193	130	22	1	2	1	103	13	—	1	404	538
224	77	224	98	139	75	13	9	2	—	70	14	2	—	228	294
60	21	47	39	33	38	1	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	39	36
44	18	90	62	66	57	5	—	—	—	19	5	—	—	64	88
312	125	332	95	60	42	19	26	2	1	251	26	2	1	277	390
251	75	185	25	—	—	1	—	—	7	184	18	1	—	133	158
239	64	432	160	124	59	14	4	13	21	281	76	—	3	310	378
248	76	264	45	30	29	32	12	—	—	202	4	—	—	159	186
37	7	39	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	35	2	—	2	19	30

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Tathangchen	191.03	50	50	276	138	138	3	1	41	43
22.	Gangtok Private Estate	NA	2	2	12	5	7	—	—	—	—
23.	Barbing	199.63	71	72	366	194	172	24	27	101	85
24.	Lingdum	522.33	147	147	828	425	403	41	49	108	109
25.	Rey	276.89	53	53	263	136	127	8	12	122	104
26.	Tumen	1070.78	291	291	1779	938	841	66	68	291	261
27.	Patuk	420.40	170	170	1024	563	461	55	39	111	97
28.	Chadey	372.88	85	86	478	272	206	6	3	150	132
29.	Tephyak-Mendu	380.53	58	58	289	145	144	—	—	90	92
30.	Shyagyong Rumtek	274.92	174	174	1068	600	468	12	14	418	283
31.	Rawate Rumtek	185.82	97	97	579	312	267	41	35	7	5
32.	Tadong	202.88	399	399	1755	892	863	59	63	75	55
33.	Syari	286.05	447	450	2188	1277	911	67	63	277	171
34.	Namok	46.90	77	77	430	226	204	28	15	65	59
35.	Naitam	433.51	156	156	873	449	424	11	8	144	135
36.	Nandok	419.83	365	366	1667	926	741	57	45	87	76
37.	Samdur	146.08	343	385	1975	1093	882	89	89	97	111
38.	Chinze	133.11	36	37	236	114	122	2	2	25	31
39.	Lingzey (Simick)	373.71	75	75	524	280	244	14	6	210	189
40.	Singbel	335.02	134	134	666	355	311	33	32	15	14

Census Abstract

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
59	20	80	37	38	21	18	6	2	—	22	10	—	—	58	101
—	1	2	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2
113	46	134	126	114	126	1	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	60	46
197	81	232	112	163	82	42	30	—	—	27	—	43	81	150	210
40	12	69	45	65	45	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	67	82
419	115	462	240	306	216	17	—	7	—	132	24	7	101	469	500
287	98	289	69	170	65	11	—	7	—	101	4	—	—	274	392
75	20	149	57	103	42	7	1	—	—	39	14	—	—	123	149
22	10	96	82	92	81	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	49	62
389	143	243	122	114	102	11	8	1	2	117	10	—	7	357	339
216	126	153	41	66	28	3	—	—	1	84	12	—	—	159	226
544	380	411	82	52	20	2	2	3	1	354	59	4	2	477	779
727	263	671	149	178	45	13	6	4	29	476	69	1	23	605	739
70	41	115	26	87	25	10	—	4	—	14	1	2	6	109	172
122	54	257	115	165	93	20	8	—	—	72	14	—	—	192	309
574	249	556	82	149	53	37	4	1	1	369	24	2	—	368	659
676	322	556	87	65	18	21	9	20	3	450	57	3	4	534	791
62	35	47	36	27	31	8	3	—	—	12	2	—	11	67	75
119	51	151	61	129	58	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	—	129	183
140	8	208	110	152	106	3	—	2	—	51	4	—	—	147	201

State : Sikkim.

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Dung-Dung	651.14	164	164	994	527	467	33	25	35	39
42.	Aritar (Dung Dung)	133.63	53	53	326	171	155	11	14	15	10
43.	Simik	164.51	23	23	169	88	81	—	—	19	26
44.	Samlik-Marchak	380.11	209	209	1077	537	540	69	88	165	161
45.	Namin	96 96	32	32	166	86	80	26	19	8	3
46.	Tumla-Bung	67.62	29	29	159	83	76	10	6	13	20
47.	Lingzey (Assam)	234.99	204	204	1113	650	463	62	53	67	62
48.	Assam	673.60	214	214	1098	586	512	5	3	64	53
49.	Saramsa	262.50	252	252	1086	696	390	41	44	23	21
50.	Namli	173.92	175	175	749	414	335	49	35	5	3
51.	Chuba	385.27	157	157	705	408	297	14	12	52	54
52.	Martam	1013.47	466	466	2468	1432	1036	88	69	369	310
53.	Nazitam	231.60	60	64	405	212	193	12	16	70	58
54.	Tikutam	134.47	57	62	377	207	170	—	—	74	79
55.	Budang-Thangsing	281.73	57	57	354	180	174	69	60	55	61
56.	Khamdong	278.39	83	83	434	225	209	20	17	19	16
57.	Byang	168.01	45	45	298	141	157	11	10	—	—
58.	Sherwani	166.40	111	111	627	326	301	110	111	36	29
59.	Namgeythang	184.64	43	43	283	155	128	21	16	99	86
60.	Beng	204.79	45	45	257	136	121	10	16	77	63

Census Abstract

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
172	42	275	175	214	171	3	–	2	1	56	3	2	–	250	292
93	26	84	55	76	53	5	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	87	100
44	21	42	5	40	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	46	76
227	137	278	223	165	197	9	1	–	–	104	25	–	–	259	317
41	15	54	46	46	42	4	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	32	34
29	9	37	39	36	39	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	46	37
256	139	434	233	201	186	17	18	–	4	216	25	–	3	216	227
318	154	332	242	241	233	5	1	–	–	86	8	–	15	254	255
259	78	477	156	38	38	–	–	3	2	436	116	8	13	211	221
140	144	242	63	67	3	13	–	—	–	162	60	–	–	172	272
77	26	247	45	82	31	13	2	—	1	152	11	–	67	161	185
383	128	864	317	320	208	10	3	1	2	533	104	–	–	568	719
82	36	119	20	83	14	10	2	3	—	23	4	1	–	92	173
103	29	113	83	72	77	5	–	–	–	36	6	–	–	94	87
66	25	60	1	43	–	1	–	2	–	14	1	33	37	87	136
63	21	117	68	90	68	–	–	1	–	26	–	16	38	92	103
30	11	70	46	68	46	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	12	64	99
122	47	177	132	135	125	–	–	–	–	42	7	–	–	149	169
44	11	67	56	58	53	–	2	–	–	9	1	–	–	88	72
41	15	73	3	69	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	60	117

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
61.	Phengyong	274.04	136	137	794	429	365	39	29	234	226
62.	Tshalumthang	191:13	155	155	755	407	348	54	57	65	58
63.	Mangthang	207.04	47	47	247	123	124	—	—	—	—
64.	Namchey Bung	873.31	347	358	2144	1088	1056	50	39	175	186
65.	Yangtam	66.52	50	50	238	119	119	4	4	—	—
66.	Aho	203.13	109	109	588	317	271	9	7	2	—
67.	Change Senti (Tsaney)	407.82	127	127	720	375	345	8	14	155	120
68.	Latuk	521.95	42	42	229	119	110	—	—	31	23
69.	Rolep	724.99	68	68	392	214	178	3	1	15	5
70.	Ganthang	474.67	706	757	2995	1723	1272	88	59	786	715
71.	Lamaten	633.92	98	98	534	282	252	15	13	97	95
72.	Chochenpehri	858.06	129	129	752	395	357	8	9	322	302
73.	Riwa	102.48	37	37	239	128	111	8	7	—	—
74.	Parkha	297.53	126	149	782	416	366	12	12	76	85
75.	Thakabung	299.58	62	66	426	220	206	1	—	31	29
76.	Pachey	481.99	182	182	1067	560	507	23	20	152	134
77.	Kartok	278.97	231	233	1370	821	549	54	30	210	176
78.	Sumen	480.43	112	112	656	331	325	13	16	157	173
79.	Rapdang	193.99	41	41	267	127	140	31	18	5	5
80.	Shisopani	214.56	108	108	491	267	224	14	10	11	6

Census Abstract

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
225	108	221	105	109	85	—	—	2	—	110	20	—	—	208	260
150	66	230	45	118	23	1	—	1	—	110	22	4	101	173	202
16	—	73	72	69	72	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	50	52
523	319	559	379	302	321	13	7	10	2	234	49	1	1	528	676
61	29	66	10	32	—	—	—	—	—	34	10	2	—	51	109
172	68	147	78	116	63	—	—	—	—	31	15	—	5	170	188
163	54	177	49	143	45	—	—	7	—	27	4	1	3	197	293
57	24	63	47	46	45	—	—	1	—	16	2	—	—	56	63
68	22	133	92	86	83	—	—	—	—	47	9	—	—	81	86
555	186	1076	414	1	2	—	—	41	10	1034	402	6	6	641	852
74	27	188	141	132	122	—	—	—	—	56	19	—	—	94	111
86	10	216	169	187	167	4	—	4	—	21	2	29	50	150	138
66	29	67	59	59	57	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	61	52
155	74	253	199	151	180	2	1	—	—	100	18	—	—	163	167
112	45	98	106	81	92	7	8	—	—	10	6	—	—	122	100
183	94	304	202	268	190	—	—	—	—	36	12	—	—	256	305
482	209	351	152	130	110	7	4	33	1	181	37	—	—	470	397
81	27	192	178	169	176	3	1	—	—	20	1	—	—	139	147
67	45	56	1	46	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	2	79	69	60
127	47	165	108	43	48	48	46	2	—	72	14	—	—	102	116

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
81.	Sakyong	220.39	73	74	444	233	211	63	59	13	10
82.	West Pendam	1150.83	674	681	3451	1875	1576	302	270	102	95
83.	Lingzey (Sumen)	341.08	94	94	504	248	256	—	—	8	4
84.	Sajong	254.66	82	82	464	232	232	12	9	35	42
85.	Pachak	445.86	82	84	507	272	235	—	–	82	67
86.	Dikling	201.51	94	94	479	258	221	3	3	89	74
87.	Tsalumthang	131.24	60	60	326	165	161	9	9	4	4
88.	Pachey Khani (Dikling)	162.82	62	62	350	173	177	7	11	–	–
89.	Taza	714.52	192	192	1086	581	505	35	40	36	34
90.	Amba	710.49	208	208	1222	635	587	45	49	138	131
91.	Tarethang	223.19	93	93	531	270	261	38	32	2	–
92.	Biring	342.21	109	109	650	322	328	11	13	–	–
93.	Linkey	274.98	110	117	613	313	300	10	9	156	146
94.	Machong	631.84	161	161	911	457	454	25	17	129	136
95.	Chujachen	836.70	511	515	2594	1492	1102	87	80	181	165
96.	Subanedara	548.44	103	103	529	264	265	11	9	63	74
97.	Lingtam	619.87	133	133	751	410	341	20	16	121	118
98	Phadamchen	436.86	174	174	793	465	328	17	11	157	182
99.	Premlakha	329.50	23	23	118	59	59	—	—	31	24
100.	Singaneybas	531.88	38	38	237	118	119	–	–	13	17

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
51	17	147	119	85	88	24	23	—	—	38	8	—	—	86	92
821	273	997	499	562	403	64	24	11	4	360	68	9	5	869	1072
49	23	141	42	108	42	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	107	214
74	42	129	61	107	72	15	7	—	—	7	2	—	2	103	149
134	30	164	148	147	145	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	2	108	85
133	72	134	46	9	37	73	2	—	—	52	7	—	—	124	175
92	76	88	69	53	58	2	—	—	—	33	11	—	—	77	92
96	53	83	81	54	75	13	1	—	—	16	5	—	—	90	96
242	111	298	282	263	275	4	3	7	—	24	4	4	13	279	210
347	184	330	345	289	325	3	2	3	1	35	17	–	–	305	242
126	77	128	33	100	29	11	1	—	—	17	3	1	3	141	225
154	65	161	141	146	130	7	11	1	—	7	—	–	–	161	187
138	33	159	157	121	147	1	1	2	1	35	8	–	–	154	143
191	74	276	280	261	276	2	—	—	—	13	4	1	2	180	172
731	248	869	315	324	245	23	12	58	2	464	56	1	5	622	782
58	26	130	82	94	74	10	—	—	1	26	7	–	–	134	183
148	55	253	146	162	129	—	—	1	—	90	17	–	–	157	195
243	69	309	135	104	104	2	1	—	—	203	30	–	–	156	193
27	11	34	43	25	43	6	—	—	—	3	—	–	1	25	15
50	26	57	55	51	52	2	—	2	—	2	3	1	–	60	64

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
101.	North Rhegoh	1513.16	126	126	710	375	335	—	—	66	69
102.	South Rhegoh	750.17	75	76	419	221	198	—	—	37	32
103.	Changeylakha	194.98	69	69	328	168	160	—	—	6	3
104.	Dholepchen	598.95	280	280	1500	786	714	24	23	50	53
105.	Aritar	697.07	357	357	1990	1006	984	60	72	209	174
106.	Sudunglakha	258.09	87	87	477	253	224	11	3	14	20
107.	Mulukey	244.52	74	74	423	237	186	—	—	1	6
108.	Rhenak	466.62	530	532	2664	1458	1206	135	128	135	160
109.	Tarpin	435.31	171	171	920	477	443	20	15	1	—
110.	Pachey Khani (Losing)	336.33	170	170	888	455	433	71	65	16	13
111.	Losing	124.01	38	38	236	114	122	9	9	23	25
112.	East Pendam	568.01	143	145	883	478	405	41	31	33	33
113.	Kamarey-Bhasmey	686.11	165	168	1071	566	505	61	66	23	25
114.	Central Pendam	944.90	818	818	4241	2348	1893	244	224	99	81
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas										
115.	Rangpo Forest Block	NA	62	62	272	150	122	7	8	1	3
116.	Song Forest Block	NA	3	3	7	3	4	1	2	—	—
117.	Singtam Forest Block	NA	4	4	16	7	9	3	6	1	1
118.	Rumtek Forest Block	NA	3	3	8	6	2	—	—	5	2
119.	Tumin Forest Block	NA	2	2	11	6	5	—	—	1	—

Census Abstract

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
145	40	176	151	164	145	5	1	–	–	7	5	1	1	198	183
78	29	132	90	91	65	40	24	–	–	1	1	–	3	89	105
84	50	99	96	88	89	3	4	–	–	8	3	–	–	69	64
367	189	420	397	380	392	1	–	–	–	39	5	–	–	366	317
532	317	500	372	335	306	57	41	10	5	98	20	–	–	506	612
110	50	126	54	114	53	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	–	127	170
91	29	144	117	142	117	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	93	69
893	447	827	261	245	191	18	7	18	3	546	60	–	51	631	894
172	85	227	56	136	35	16	8	–	–	75	13	–	–	250	387
231	148	238	187	131	155	2	1	14	3	91	28	1	–	216	246
52	24	68	60	56	58	2	–	—	—	10	2	–	–	46	62
161	60	247	213	204	196	–	–	1	—	42	17	–	–	231	192
258	123	281	250	266	250	4	–	1	—	10	–	–	3	285	252
1157	464	1161	344	387	209	23	12	16	2	735	121	7	10	1180	1539
67	19	103	51	41	45	1	–	–	–	61	6	–	–	47	71
2	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	3
3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	9
2	–	3	–	—	—	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2
4	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	4

State: Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
120.	Pangthang Forest Block	NA	113	113	455	260	195	2	1	39	34
121.	Kyongnosla Forest Block	NA	8	8	8	6	2	–	–	6	2
122.	Gangtok Forest Block	NA	258	258	1071	576	495	37	29	124	126
123.	Ranipool Forest Block				U N I N H A B I T E D						
124.	Assam Linzey Forest Block	NA	12	12	58	31	27	–	–	17	14
125.	Phadamchen Forest Block	NA			U N I N H A B I T E D						
126.	Pakyong Forest Block	NA	7	7	31	17	14	—	—	3	3
127.	Rhenok Forest Block	NA	8	8	13	12	1	—	—	8	1
128.	Rongli Forest Block	NA	6	6	12	6	6	—	—	6	6
	Gangtok Municipal Corporation										
	Ward No. 1	NA	981	986	4606	2540	2066	226	232	455	408
	Ward No. 2	NA	750	771	3699	2128	1571	164	143	340	349
	Ward No. 3	NA	856	1019	5633	3394	2239	161	140	959	799
	Ward No. 4	NA	997	1011	5212	3198	2014	194	172	543	499
	Ward No. 5	NA	905	935	4346	2560	1786	126	93	1058	969
	Ward No. 6	NA	903	1121	5482	3145	2337	240	234	433	404
	Ward No. 7	NA	170	173	880	466	414	8	8	137	135

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
160	47	152	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	152	46	–	–	108	149
—	—	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–
182	53	305	97	7	5	1	–	86	6	211	86	7	38	264	360
				U N I N H A B I T E D											
—	3	18	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	13	27
				U N I N H A B I T E D											
6	1	8	2	7	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	9	8
2	—	11	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1	–
1	—	6	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1544	869	1385	285	8	2	9	10	16	1	1352	272	6	2	1149	1779
1355	807	1302	289	25	5	4	2	38	8	1235	274	1	3	825	1279
2048	1235	1983	335	7	–	2	–	62	28	1912	307	21	12	1390	1892
1986	1039	2022	353	2	–	–	1	1	1	2019	351	–	–	1176	1661
1594	773	1520	349	25	8	12	6	50	18	1433	317	21	12	1019	1425
2289	1305	1969	482	8	1	6	–	16	4	1939	477	4	10	1172	1845
341	217	236	89	25	8	1	2	1	1	209	78	1	–	229	325

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Ward No. 8	NA	975	1077	4635	2748	1887	90	79	945	800
	Ward No. 9	NA	406	520	2254	1208	1046	41	31	251	247
	Total	NA	6943	7613	36747	21387	15360	1250	1132	5121	4610
	Singtam Town	NA	801	878	4043	2488	1555	253	228	159	128
	Rangpo Town	NA	544	572	2452	1512	940	164	148	82	51
	Rural	**43165.41**	**18028**	**18218**	**95520**	**51845**	**43675**	**3451**	**3114**	**10674**	**9715**
	Urban	NA	**8288**	**9063**	**43242**	**25387**	**17855**	**1667**	**1508**	**5362**	**4789**
	Grand Total	**43165.41**	**26316**	**27281**	**138762**	**77232**	**61530**	**5118**	**4622**	**16036**	**14504**

* N. B. Total Area under Col. (3) excludes forest area.

Census Abstract

District : East

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I -IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1540	775	1658	318	6	2	8	—	17	37	1627	279	5	3	1085	1566
759	425	648	126	12	9	4	—	7	12	625	105	23	19	537	901
13456	7445	12723	2626	118	35	46	21	208	110	12351	2460	82	61	8582	12673
1448	616	1407	122	18	—	1	—	26	4	1362	118	43	6	1038	1427
776	277	949	110	2	1	—	—	—	2	947	107	1	2	562	828
23433	**9979**	**28291**	**13981**	**14369**	**11126**	**1008**	**431**	**430**	**132**	**12484**	**2292**	**221**	**848**	**23333**	**28846**
15680	**8338**	**15079**	**2858**	**138**	**36**	**47**	**21**	**234**	**116**	**14660**	**2685**	**126**	**69**	**10182**	**14928**
39113	**18317**	**43370**	**16839**	**14507**	**11162**	**1055**	**452**	**664**	**248**	**27144**	**4977**	**347**	**917**	**33515**	**43774**

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Sada	247.39	19	19	137	76	61	—	—	—	—
2.	Sokpay	561.57	49	49	302	168	134	—	—	9	10
3.	Phamthang	453.97	40	40	309	169	140	—	—	7	7
4.	Lingi	572.53	174	174	945	513	432	8	10	150	151
5.	Lower Paiyong	237.31	81	81	478	273	205	4	8	30	25
6.	Upper Paiyong	274.34	55	55	344	184	160	4	5	11	22
7.	Kau	246.67	41	41	237	128	109	—	—	42	34
8.	Brong	752.23	85	86	547	274	273	15	10	21	20
9.	Poley	370.80	80	80	539	276	263	9	14	51	48
10.	Lingmo	342.78	27	27	184	87	97	—	—	67	82
11.	Pepthang	160 29	59	59	283	164	119	3	4	—	—
12.	Kolthang	208.12	125	125	697	370	327	41	43	59	50
13.	Tokdey (Lingmo)	229.98	109	109	556	290	266	8	9	37	26
14.	Mangzing	418.23	121	121	663	338	325	17	11	38	37
15.	Namlung	657.94	134	134	774	415	359	—	—	221	204
16.	Lingding	392.13	57	59	335	164	171	2	3	71	79
17.	Ralong	387.84	97	97	496	279	217	—	—	100	86
18.	Neh-Brum	535.40	149	149	835	465	370	13	9	66	
19.	Sripatam	380.12	134	134	759	383	376	8	10	18	15
20.	Rangang	377.20	88	88	553	304	249	35	19	86	70

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
20	5	46	16	45	16	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	16	30	29
92	21	87	34	80	34	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	81	100
87	15	97	44	94	44	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	45	72	51
193	53	281	65	225	53	12	3	2	–	42	9	12	–	220	367
137	50	158	94	93	88	6	–	–	–	59	6	–	–	115	111
55	26	105	57	67	51	–	–	1	–	37	6	–	2	79	101
47	5	69	46	53	40	–	–	–	–	16	6	–	–	59	63
79	28	160	60	145	56	8	2	–	–	7	2	–	76	114	137
102	48	155	69	125	66	5	1	–	–	25	2	–	58	121	136
34	14	55	35	51	30	3	1	–	–	1	4	1	1	31	61
48	11	91	4	64	2	–	–	–	–	27	2	–	–	73	115
133	42	213	87	182	86	1	–	–	–	30	1	–	1	157	239
95	26	166	113	141	107	2	–	–	–	23	6	10	4	114	149
43	16	206	187	167	180	24	4	–	1	15	2	–	–	132	138
71	51	240	222	237	221	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	175	137
57	20	90	90	86	89	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	1	74	80
106	32	176	122	102	94	–	–	1	–	73	28	–	–	103	95
51	13	283	189	206	176	2	–	–	–	75	13	1	2	181	179
129	32	214	186	202	183	1	–	–	–	11	3	–	–	169	190
79	29	155	133	138	132	1	–	–	–	16	1	–	–	149	116

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Deythang	284.80	69	69	410	219	191	3	5	22	19
22.	Zarung	354.30	93	93	507	272	235	20	14	16	14
23.	Barfung	405.48	124	124	638	328	310	36	43	147	139
24.	Rabong	363.08	218	218	1200	678	522	29	25	137	148
25.	Yangang	367.04	109	109	758	391	367	—	—	44	56
26.	Gagyong	266.05	163	163	884	484	400	14	14	141	133
27.	Satam	470.59	110	110	655	343	312	23	21	44	37
28.	Namphok	542.74	134	134	724	384	340	38	27	4	5
29.	Ben	838.67	241	241	1369	741	628	60	56	197	200
30.	Namphrik	333.07	56	56	322	164	158	—	—	81	74
31.	Sangmo	675.00	156	156	899	503	396	—	1	118	96
32.	Mangbrue	56.12	22	22	119	60	59	—	—	30	30
33.	Bakkhim	265.63	153	153	811	426	385	26	23	328	311
34.	Rewzing	258.75	40	40	258	136	122	10	10	73	52
35.	Dalep	203.09	62	62	367	182	185	11	9	57	59
36.	Lingzo	248.65	75	75	437	245	192	—	—	74	62
37.	Likship	283.61	104	104	573	275	298	18	16	35	35
38.	Hingdam	178.16	39	39	218	104	114	—	—	64	69
39.	Lamting	252.93	34	34	175	79	96	—	—	38	42
40.	Tingmo	588.62	141	141	722	381	341	1	—	59	60

Census Abstract

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
78	29	119	57	118	57	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	100	134
43	30	179	69	174	68	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	93	166
188	86	171	14	124	11	—	—	25	—	22	3	—	—	157	296
262	121	413	106	144	63	1	—	13	—	255	43	2	3	263	413
208	90	207	169	189	168	6	1	—	—	12	—	1	—	183	198
419	176	243	162	185	150	5	—	—	—	53	12	—	—	241	238
93	37	215	89	210	88	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	127	222
159	44	213	98	174	88	6	2	—	—	33	8	—	—	171	242
297	105	399	112	326	110	18	2	—	—	55	—	8	169	334	347
73	26	85	–	67	—	10	—	—	—	8	—	–	–	79	158
110	49	298	85	288	84	1	—	–	—	9	1	5	117	200	194
19	10	34	8	22	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	–	–	26	51
187	94	232	206	161	188	—	—	—	—	71	18	3	3	191	176
36	16	69	57	61	55	2	1	—	—	6	1	—	—	67	65
63	24	112	63	94	62	—	—	—	—	18	1	–	—	70	122
113	34	140	91	76	84	—	—	—	—	64	7	–	–	105	101
52	20	178	183	160	182	—	—	—	—	18	1	–	–	97	115
24	4	57	18	56	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	–	–	47	96
27	8	43	43	38	42	—	—	—	—	5	1	7	7	29	46
106	33	237	205	230	205	—	—	—	—	7	—	–	5	144	131

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Rayong	501.39	91	91	1204	996	208	—	—	90	64
42.	Sanghanath	681.53	110	110	523	283	240	6	3	71	48
43.	Tingkitam	525.41	109	109	562	328	236	12	11	100	86
44.	Deu	478.63	96	96	592	302	290	6	3	128	125
45.	Tarku	370.65	184	184	1056	533	523	42	44	20	21
46.	Tanak	179.09	71	71	428	223	205	34	43	9	6
47.	Temi	112.75	82	82	441	241	200	15	10	36	38
48.	Aifattar	120.46	26	26	139	73	66	—	—	6	6
49.	Damthang	280.25	70	70	422	242	180	—	—	63	64
50.	Chemchey	159.32	37	37	227	111	116	—	—	5	11
51.	Wak	351.91	94	94	474	261	213	—	—	78	55
52.	Omchu	655.39	63	63	313	165	148	—	—	38	30
53.	Chumlok	172.16	59	59	291	152	139	3	1	58	61
54.	Pabong (Mamley)	408.20	67	67	391	212	179	—	—	47	49
55.	Jaubari	380.51	62	62	394	193	201	—	—	150	157
56.	Pabong (Gangchung)	163.04	42	42	241	130	111	8	3	3	1
57.	Thangsing	166.34	47	47	232	122	110	9	10	62	60
58.	Tokdey (Resap)	146.38	45	45	255	128	127	2	—	72	63
59.	Doring	145.02	54	54	280	138	142	—	—	4	1
60.	Rashyap	27.14	50	50	281	138	143	6	11	2	5

Census Abstract

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
736	27	892	127	117	104	8	2	–	–	767	21	–	–	104	81
74	15	171	154	152	152	6	1	–	–	13	1	–	–	112	86
51	26	216	144	139	117	10	3	–	–	67	24	–	–	110	92
164	70	141	51	131	48	—	—	–	–	10	3	5	56	156	183
254	152	252	23	182	8	—	1	3	2	67	12	8	209	273	291
96	60	99	8	74	4	—	—	–	1	25	3	3	95	121	102
140	68	135	19	38	6	6	3	4	2	87	8	–	–	106	181
20	10	47	17	36	13	11	4	–	–	–	–	–	8	26	41
96	40	131	80	67	72	2	—	–	–	62	8	–	2	111	98
58	40	65	51	62	50	1	—	–	–	2	1	–	–	46	65
81	49	147	105	122	94	—	—	–	–	25	11	–	–	114	108
95	53	99	55	93	51	—	—	–	–	6	4	–	6	66	87
96	56	96	36	64	35	—	—	–	–	32	1	–	17	56	86
70	26	116	69	102	65	7	2	–	–	7	2	20	27	76	83
73	30	121	110	107	110	1	—	–	–	13	–	–	1	72	90
58	17	56	56	50	56	—	—	–	–	6	–	7	14	67	41
67	26	63	35	49	30	1	—	2	1	11	4	1	8	58	67
66	31	74	74	56	71	—	—	–	–	18	3	–	–	54	53
44	22	88	43	72	41	—	—	–	–	16	2	1	–	49	99
33	9	82	39	70	35	8	3	1	1	3	–	–	53	56	51

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
61.	Tokal	241.68	132	132	748	407	341	25	19	76	74
62.	Namphing	192.60	141	142	924	497	427	29	13	24	27
63.	Tsalumthang	163.52	81	81	451	249	202	27	18	—	—
64.	Barnyak	251.25	95	95	500	260	240	15	16	123	128
65.	Burul	381.56	34	34	171	94	77	—	1	—	—
66.	Nijarmeng	108.64	60	60	254	132	122	1	1	6	9
67.	Rameng	458.74	71	71	391	232	159	2	1	120	83
68.	Tingrithang	253.28	54	54	326	169	157	—	—	23	30
69.	Mamley	431.93	107	107	580	291	289	10	4	28	26
70.	Pajer	129.12	19	19	101	54	47	—	—	24	17
71.	Dehchung	394.44	126	126	701	371	330	7	5	46	35
72.	Kamrang	483.68	154	154	836	421	415	28	31	18	20
73.	Gumpa-Ghurpisey	176.04	93	93	507	262	245	10	10	115	125
74.	Phalidara	327.28	75	75	484	251	233	5	5	69	54
75.	Parbing	548.21	189	189	1089	591	498	3	2	366	345
76.	Chuba	384.11	69	69	428	233	195	10	10	63	55
77.	Phong	344.73	55	55	350	181	169	—	1	35	33
78.	Karek	329.23	76	76	430	208	222	—	—	14	11
79.	Kabrey	229.19	62	62	391	192	199	2	4	31	23
80.	Maneydara	262.88	68	68	403	225	178	17	13	13	19

Census Abstract

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
150	74	224	101	145	85	18	7	–	–	61	9	4	20	179	220
251	102	256	101	174	90	17	6	7	–	58	5	5	12	236	314
120	37	161	108	151	105	2	2	–	–	8	1	29	24	59	70
135	49	143	86	90	73	8	10	1	–	44	3	–	–	117	154
24	13	52	21	49	19	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	1	42	55
7	2	97	74	59	61	–	–	–	–	38	13	–	–	35	48
48	6	169	112	129	100	1	–	4	–	35	12	–	1	63	46
72	33	89	83	82	82	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	1	80	73
122	46	174	145	161	145	9	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	117	143
20	4	23	13	20	13	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	17	24	17
168	79	185	192	179	189	2	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	186	138
152	71	246	81	232	79	10	2	–	–	4	–	6	169	169	165
116	44	151	102	92	98	–	–	1	–	58	4	–	–	111	143
110	41	135	44	121	42	–	–	1	–	13	2	–	38	116	151
202	40	303	288	282	283	–	–	–	–	21	5	47	14	241	196
77	15	129	102	101	97	–	–	–	–	28	5	–	–	104	93
87	28	94	110	84	104	–	–	–	–	10	6	–	–	87	59
74	25	125	122	123	122	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	83	98
72	35	103	114	94	114	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	89	85
128	47	124	65	77	58	–	1	–	–	47	6	–	–	101	113

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
81.	Nagi	426.86	85	85	519	261	258	18	11	32	37
82.	Paleytam	83.36	26	26	134	61	73	—	—	16	19
83.	Tangji	331.90	71	71	395	217	178	11	6	8	4
84.	Maniram	251.05	119	119	629	346	283	11	14	66	69
85.	Bul	133.54	24	24	142	73	69	—	—	—	—
86.	Saleumbong	231.78	50	50	257	132	125	27	32	1	2
87.	Bomtar	185.92	112	112	570	301	269	45	50	36	23
88.	Kopchey	233.47	135	135	753	419	334	7	4	49	45
89.	Singhithang	271.83	231	232	1289	716	573	32	29	142	146
90.	Tinzer	142.94	42	42	202	105	97	3	4	—	—
91	Assangthang	220.86	81	81	423	213	210	5	11	17	15
92.	Poklok (Polok)	406.64	196	196	1011	504	507	13	13	2	5
93.	Sangbung	183.05	81	81	401	202	199	14	13	47	46
94.	Tinik	162.37	72	72	401	209	192	16	21	–	–
95.	Chisopani	213.84	90	90	477	242	235	48	55	–	–
96.	Salghari	180.89	97	97	482	250	232	15	15	18	19
97.	Dorop	269.28	86	86	487	254	233	9	7	—	—
98.	Dhargaon	188.60	44	44	212	107	105	5	4	—	—
99.	Shyampani	171.21	22	22	109	54	55	1	3	11	8
100.	Mikkhola	243.21	96	97	541	292	249	41	49	27	36

Census Abstract

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I -IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
126	61	136	70	115	67	—	1	2	1	19	1	—	—	125	188
41	28	31	45	25	39	—	—	—	1	6	5	—	—	30	28
84	41	119	81	78	71	1	—	1	—	39	10	—	—	98	97
169	56	229	100	122	77	—	—	7	1	100	22	—	—	117	183
33	14	38	39	36	39	—	-	—	—	2	—	—	—	35	30
87	59	85	76	80	76	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	47	49
154	79	195	149	123	133	—	—	—	—	72	16	—	1	106	119
189	85	219	133	86	111	—	—	—	—	133	22	—	—	200	201
421	223	342	114	89	53	3	2	4	—	246	59	4	44	370	415
51	19	62	22	52	18	—	—	—	—	10	4	1	36	42	39
105	55	98	44	82	38	—	—	—	1	16	5	-	-	115	166
237	112	265	159	237	155	7	—	1	—	20	4	1	-	238	348
82	49	109	73	102	72	—	—	—	—	7	1	2	2	91	124
100	47	109	62	92	59	—	—	—	—	17	3	1	—	99	130
105	32	114	83	88	67	6	15	1	—	19	1	2	7	126	145
113	41	144	127	95	109	—	—	—	—	49	18	-	-	106	105
94	42	129	110	125	110	—	—	—	—	4	—	-	-	125	123
25	9	63	72	60	71	—	—	—	—	3	1	-	-	44	33
24	15	38	26	33	26	—	—	—	—	5	—	-	-	16	29
148	88	183	130	92	116	—	—	1	—	90	14	-	—	109	119

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
101.	Palum	142.38	22	22	102	60	42	—	—	—	—
102.	Singtam	124.42	19	19	82	44	38	—	—	—	—
103.	Rabitar	298.87	68	68	443	244	199	17	9	38	30
104.	Rabikhola	171.13	71	71	398	228	170	9	7	6	9
105.	Rateypani	334.90	88	88	511	257	254	54	52	58	68
106.	Bikmat	260.94	80	80	421	234	187	56	49	13	17
107.	Nalam-Kolbong	125.73	67	67	366	192	174	8	12	12	6
108.	Kanamtek	194.76	53	53	310	160	150	—	—	49	55
109.	Turung	505.13	130	130	797	418	379	54	57	20	18
110	Mamring	69.06	91	91	443	235	208	19	15	7	3
111.	Donok	70.95	20	20	133	67	66	—	—	5	4
112.	Pamphok	289.22	62	62	376	193	183	27	30	1	—
113.	Kateng Bokrong	540.95	118	118	708	360	348	11	7	8	5
114.	Passi	306.82	72	72	384	213	171	3	3	10	12
115.	Sadam	516.09	105	105	653	366	287	11	11	25	17
116.	Longchok	330.43	86	86	557	287	270	2	6	60	64
117.	Suntaley (Sumbuk)	210.39	41	41	209	111	98	5	4	19	16
118.	Rong	322.91	60	60	330	172	158	—	—	8	2
119.	Manpur	102.01	30	30	144	85	59	12	9	—	—
120.	Sorok	132.84	53	53	277	151	126	19	13	1	2

Census Abstract

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
18	15	36	25	36	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	17
12	3	32	20	32	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	18
104	38	157	125	114	111	—	—	—	—	43	14	—	—	87	74
69	11	165	77	73	53	—	—	1	—	91	24	—	—	63	93
56	11	142	92	127	89	—	—	1	—	14	3	—	—	115	162
116	28	127	103	99	99	—	—	1	—	27	4	—	1	107	83
132	71	110	23	64	10	1	—	1	2	44	11	—	76	82	75
95	35	84	71	67	70	1	—	—	—	16	1	—	12	76	67
241	114	215	45	139	39	3	1	1	—	72	5	—	2	203	332
96	40	126	98	54	86	—	—	—	—	72	12	3	16	106	94
20	2	33	14	30	14	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	23	33	29
82	45	117	60	105	58	2	—	2	—	8	2	—	5	76	118
85	11	217	194	209	193	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	143	154
55	15	131	93	124	90	2	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	82	78
196	73	209	179	163	166	1	3	—	—	45	10	1	—	156	108
132	42	163	70	156	68	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	124	200
42	11	71	52	38	45	7	3	—	—	26	4	—	—	40	46
54	34	94	90	85	85	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	68
33	9	49	30	39	27	2	1	—	—	8	2	—	—	36	29
66	24	85	61	75	57	2	1	—	—	8	3	—	—	66	65

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
121.	Gom	352.87	107	107	572	310	262	29	21	12	11
122.	Kitam	209.66	144	144	784	396	388	26	24	9	10
123.	Kartickey	159.20	104	104	578	297	281	42	37	3	3
124.	Sumbuk	117.06	65	65	342	177	165	23	20	—	—
125.	Kamarey	170.25	102	102	546	285	261	13	9	—	1
126.	Turuk	417.64	82	82	499	275	224	1	—	17	17
127.	Sukrabarey	236.74	117	117	662	349	313	21	23	—	—
128.	Suntaley (Sadam)	371.68	147	147	822	424	398	33	34	47	50
129.	Mellidara	363.25	140	140	882	439	443	22	25	2	5
130.	Ramabong	291.96	106	106	658	351	307	27	14	14	12
131.	Panchgharey	196.03	125	125	682	371	311	22	15	17	19
132.	Paiyong (Kerabari)	285.21	91	91	572	297	275	34	30	3	3
133.	Kerabari	149.49	88	88	499	269	230	26	23	—	—
134.	Melli	47.87	335	336	1646	917	729	102	112	27	29
135.	Cangchung	74.91	58	58	335	150	185	—	—	120	149
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas										
136.	Temi Tea Estate	NA	121	121	721	366	355	18	15	30	32
137.	Rabong Tea Estate	NA	246	246	1092	584	508	23	18	406	384
138.	Ralong Monestary	NA	6	6	13	11	2	2	1	2	1
139.	Rabongla Forest Block	NA	21	21	115	64	51	—	—	39	26

Census Abstract

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
81	33	189	152	132	134	–	–	1	–	56	18	–	–	121	110
190	98	210	166	111	150	13	4	2	1	84	11	–	–	186	222
118	45	167	142	111	125	–	–	–	–	56	17	–	–	130	139
86	39	86	88	56	75	11	9	–	–	19	4	–	–	91	77
136	43	148	101	120	98	4	1	1	–	23	2	–	1	137	159
128	56	141	106	103	91	14	3	2	–	22	12	–	–	134	118
171	76	170	135	133	125	2	1	–	–	35	9	–	5	179	173
186	64	203	88	122	78	–	2	3	–	78	8	12	67	209	243
171	81	217	200	146	171	35	25	5	–	31	4	3	–	219	243
184	85	198	143	170	134	8	1	–	–	20	8	1	–	152	164
198	85	223	70	194	46	7	22	—	—	22	2	–	–	148	241
88	29	160	149	142	147	4	2	2	—	12	–	–	–	137	126
147	52	144	97	134	97	—	–	—	—	10	–	–	14	125	119
552	259	492	55	12	4	1	–	5	1	474	50	–	1	425	673
35	11	79	45	70	32	6	13	–	–	3	–	1	64	70	76
125	15	198	175	4	1	–	–	–	–	194	174	–	2	168	178
200	104	345	258	–	–	–	–	4	3	341	255	1	–	238	250
–	–	10	2	5	1	–	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–
23	13	42	9	5	—	–	–	–	–	37	9	–	–	22	42

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
140.	Lingmoo Forest Block	NA			U N I N H A B I T E D						
141.	Namchi Forest Block	NA	2	2	9	4	5	–	–	3	–
142.	Temi Forest Block	NA	31	31	263	190	73	1	–	20	11
143.	Marming Forest Block	NA	9	9	55	25	30	–	–	–	–
144.	Melli Forest Block	NA	7	7	46	22	24	–	–	–	–
145.	Majhitar Forest Block	NA	68	68	310	175	135	13	9	9	11
	Namchi Town	NA	271	271	1444	828	616	40	44	83	85
	Jorethang Town	NA	844	861	3921	2365	1556	232	228	120	93
	Rural	**40191 26**	**12505**	**12512**	**70611**	**37787**	**32824**	**1896**	**1767**	**6621**	**6308**
	Urban	**NA**	**1115**	**1132**	**5365**	**3193**	**2172**	**272**	**272**	**203**	**178**
	Grand Total	**40191.26**	**13620**	**13644**	**75976**	**40980**	**34996**	**2168**	**2039**	**6824**	**6486**

* N. B. Total Area under Col. (3) excludes forest area.

Census Abstract

District : South

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
				U N I N H A B I T E D											
1	3	3	–	–	—	—	—	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	5
60	9	173	50	–	–	—	—	–	–	173	50	–	–	17	23
2	2	9	11	8	11	—	—	–	–	1	—	–	2	16	17
14	6	9	1	8	1	—	—	—	–	1	–	–	–	13	23
21	7	108	6	63	—	1	—	–	–	44	6	–	–	67	129
536	274	496	103	5	9	5	—	45	2	441	92	8	–	324	513
1393	554	1487	130	36	7	3	1	103	8	1345	114	3	2	875	1424
15731	6193	21560	12534	15118	11032	402	183	118	19	5922	1300	228	1688	15999	18602
1929	828	1983	233	41	16	8	1	148	10	1786	206	11	2	1199	1937
17660	7021	23543	12767	15159	11048	410	184	266	29	7708	1506	239	1690	17198	20539

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Labdang	314.61	37	37	262	135	127	—	—	6	2
2.	Dupidara	570.29	34	34	250	116	134	21	26	—	—
3.	Narkhola	570.15	45	45	312	157	155	—	—	32	29
4.	Mangnam	945.50	35	35	254	138	116	4	1	85	76
5.	Kongri	616.98	36	36	244	121	123	—	—	74	76
6.	Ganggep	885.37	67	67	434	226	208	—	—	217	197
7.	Laso	540.49	128	128	736	403	333	26	26	89	81
8.	Arithang	356.23	82	82	512	267	245	11	9	8	11
9.	Chongrang	533.93	135	135	774	388	386	1	6	214	223
10.	Gerethang	257.23	105	105	655	326	329	11	8	50	38
11.	Dubdi	295.08	33	33	206	112	94	—	—	—	—
12.	Labing	447.39	100	100	601	331	270	2	1	29	23
13.	Yuksam	1077.05	198	198	1127	626	501	14	9	236	202
14.	Tsozo	496.09	52	52	301	163	138	—	—	159	133
15.	Thingle (I)	249.65	60	72	373	205	168	—	—	11	11
16.	Thingle (II)	275.95	75	75	428	221	207	1	—	14	14
17.	Chongpung	334.65	63	63	380	205	175	19	18	61	51
18.	Meli	276.19	55	57	349	188	161	11	4	83	66
19.	Khachodpalri	479.24	62	62	328	177	151	—	—	32	11
20.	Meliaching	235.07	56	57	339	185	154	—	—	56	51

Census Abstract

District : West

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
8	1	76	72	75	72	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	59	55
3	—	81	80	80	80	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	54
15	3	108	93	105	93	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	49	62
15	2	69	33	62	33	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	69	83
5	—	64	67	63	66	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	57	56
21	6	118	118	118	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	90
60	15	235	189	182	184	—	—	1	—	52	5	—	—	168	144.
101	29	121	27	108	23	12	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	146	218.
57	15	203	201	175	176	23	22	—	—	5	3	1	7	184	178
51	37	193	211	179	203	—	—	6	5	8	3	—	—	133	118
20	2	52	49	52	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	45
60	6	171	153	161	153	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	159	117.
151	31	392	331	317	325	4	1	2	—	69	5	—	—	234	170
6	3	85	84	80	83	—	—	1	—	4	1	8	4	70	50.
25	6	141	102	80	96	—	—	—	—	61	6	5	—	59	66
23	4	122	133	89	128	4	1	—	1	29	3	25	6	74	68
97	24	98	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	107	175
50	10	102	92	91	87	2	—	—	—	9	5	—	1	86	68
9	1	107	83	98	81	2	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	70	68
36	7	99	96	97	96	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	86	58

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Singlitam	246.95	36	36	201	108	93	4	5	67	59
22.	Tingbrum	192.65	70	70	296	161	135	2	2	42	33
23.	Topung	351.59	25	25	180	95	85	—	—	—	—
24.	Singrangpung	397.26	34	34	168	89	79	—	—	63	56
25.	Nambu	575.31	114	114	580	315	265	5	4	61	46
26.	Darap.	563.59	162	167	849	438	411	4	8	24	19
27.	Sindrang	228.92	37	38	232	127	105	1	—	101	97
28.	Singyang	235.24	51	51	318	170	148	—	—	88	80
29.	Naku	320.99	114	114	618	345	273	4	3	130	101
30.	Bhaluthang	384.79	84	85	595	316	279	6	8	87	78
31.	Unglok	391.62	103	105	673	346	327	14	12	34	35
32.	Yangten	464.44	116	117	659	322	337	11	22	63	69
33.	Tashiding	475.25	163	163	936	505	431	59	69	208	184
34.	Umchung	221.98	160	160	790	436	354	43	41	20	21
35.	Gyalshing	294.87	277	277	1393	740	653	74	51	146	139
36.	Kyongda	255.50	208	232	1110	592	518	20	22	161	154
37.	Yangthang	515.61	258	258	1406	757	649	59	35	66	55
38.	Tikjya	250.69	102	102	601	320	281	5	1	80	63
39.	Lingchom	498.10	202	203	1071	539	532	26	22	40	46
40.	Sardong	176.12	73	73	427	208	219	11	13	—	—

Census Abstract

District : West

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
22	4	67	42	55	41	—	—	2	—	10	1	—	—	41	51
43	7	98	56	50	51	2	3	1	—	45	2	—	—	63	79
3	—	61	47	60	47	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	34	38
6	—	59	50	59	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	29
42	8	198	163	131	143	1	—	—	—	66	20	—	—	117	102
126	26	266	210	137	123	35	64	2	4	92	19	—	—	172	201
27	10	80	46	58	41	1	2	—	—	21	3	—	—	47	59
42	17	94	52	64	51	—	—	—	—	30	1	—	—	76	96
100	30	156	36	89	24	7	3	2	—	58	9	—	—	189	237
121	44	163	167	144	164	4	1	2	—	13	2	1	—	152	112
91	25	165	167	150	159	1	—	—	—	14	8	—	—	181	160
62	16	214	221	184	211	5	1	—	—	25	9	—	—	108	116
68	13	348	262	247	233	13	3	2	3	86	23	—	—	157	169
167	48	265	130	115	112	—	1	—	—	150	17	—	—	171	224
254	112	436	311	202	253	96	23	1	—	137	35	—	—	304	342
240	97	350	224	118	167	7	1	—	—	225	56	1	—	241	294
193	59	452	360	354	333	23	21	5	—	70	6	—	2	305	287
100	34	178	27	135	25	2	—	14	—	27	2	3	54	139	200
113	31	307	328	274	322	5	3	4	1	24	2	—	—	232	204
17	7	118	137	94	133	—	—	3	—	21	4	—	—	90	82

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
41.	Lungzik	246.03	80	80	448	216	232	21	18	4	7
42.	Sapong	229.97	75	75	388	202	186	19	18	9	8
43.	Bangten	222.61	70	70	378	195	183	17	9	54	53
44.	Liching	98.85	17	17	112	57	55	9	11	10	9
45.	Srinagi	176.12	54	54	293	152	141	1	—	29	27
46.	Gayten	342.13	60	60	411	214	197	7	7	91	90
47.	Karmatar	446.96	70	70	447	232	215	4	5	78	73
48.	Sopakha	612.49	70	70	497	265	232	—	—	2	1
49.	Maneybung	701.22	254	254	1571	825	746	40	31	102	93
50.	Begha	306.67	144	144	878	456	422	—	—	153	161
51.	Mangmo	197.02	91	91	533	260	273	26	21	92	88
52.	Dentam	98.37	57	57	295	173	122	23	19	14	20
53.	Sangkhu	441.81	149	152	927	455	472	15	20	158	170
54.	Radu Khandu	449.86	144	144	876	454	422	61	48	116	121
55.	Hee Patal	167.11	49	49	275	148	127	9	5	79	62
56.	Hee	332.45	233	233	1282	678	604	21	16	41	35
57.	Pecherek	250.70	100	100	614	312	302	15	11	6	6
58.	Martam	528.52	194	194	1262	631	631	34	31	169	185
59.	Barnyak	331.14	183	183	1101	585	516	50	45	96	105
60.	Barthang	342.99	128	128	774	380	394	25	23	16	21

District : West

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
60	19	113	106	93	103	5	2	6	–	9	1	–	–	103	126
59	15	111	103	93	102	–	–	–	–	18	1	–	–	91	83
66	22	103	90	72	88	–	1	3	–	28	1	–	–	92	93
22	8	30	34	27	34	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	27	21
26	6	82	86	65	86	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	70	55
59	28	117	123	112	123	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	97	74
71	19	113	120	111	120	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	119	95
40	7	175	157	173	157	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	89	74
238	65	450	331	314	307	2	–	6	3	128	21	4	66	371	349
179	52	252	254	227	252	–	–	–	–	25	2	–	–	204	168
122	55	132	38	84	32	2	1	—	—	46	5	2	–	126	235
95	50	92	21	22	3	–	–	2	—	68	8	–	–	81	101
184	67	207	234	152	171	21	58	—	—	34	5	–	1	248	237
174	67	244	207	158	159	53	44	1	–	32	4	5	10	205	205
67	23	71	70	63	68	6	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	77	57
325	125	360	314	225	298	5	1	–	–	130	15	–	–	318	290
142	43	149	149	134	146	–	–	1	–	14	3	–	–	163	153
298	133	263	216	225	210	6	6	3	–	29	1	–	26	368	389
254	98	279	250	191	230	13	8	3	2	72	10	–	2	306	264
212	72	171	202	155	201	–	–	1	–	15	1	1	–	208	192

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
61.	Barphok	335.94	136	136	643	337	306	32	29	22	18
62.	Chinthang	207.15	55	55	303	160	143	11	15	16	13
63.	Mengyong	282.94	80	80	388	202	186	—	—	22	27
64.	Miyong	232.00	29	29	162	81	81	—	—	8	4
65.	Sangadorji	478.02	113	113	663	348	315	5	3	64	61
66.	Rinchenpong	356.06	145	145	738	381	357	18	13	79	79
67.	Tadong	260.44	143	143	858	455	403	13	10	69	52
68.	Sribadam	235.29	109	109	629	329	300	14	19	103	92
69.	Bara Samdong (Samdong)	396.30	142	142	823	415	408	1	—	76	78
70.	Rishi	257.10	61	61	326	157	169	—	—	42	50
71.	Bum	388.43	85	85	483	252	231	—	—	135	128
72.	Hathidunga	484.77	87	87	467	247	220	4	2	127	113
73.	Jeel	266.34	77	77	381	193	188	6	4	77	91
74.	Tinzerbung	227.43	96	98	475	272	203	7	7	12	18
75.	Suldung	241.52	82	82	437	220	217	17	20	2	6
76.	Chuchen	309.48	82	82	472	256	216	9	4	31	21
77.	Takothang	326.61	99	99	522	263	259	12	8	37	41
78.	Parrengao	590.31	132	132	718	370	348	—	—	146	159
79.	Deythang	461.92	120	120	729	364	365	—	—	136	141
80.	Burikhop (Dodok)	779.59	271	271	1692	892	800	49	37	94	73

Census Abstract

District : West

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing. Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
113	52	185	1[illegible]	170	163	1	1	1	–	13	2	4	2	148	138
44	20	94	79	84	78	–	—	2	–	8	1	–	–	66	64
8	1	123	108	113	103	7	5	–	–	3	—	–	–	79	78
11	3	47	44	46	43	—	—	–	–	1	1	–	–	34	37
131	40	188	170	157	165	—	—	—	–	31	5	–	–	160	145
146	72	193	111	130	99	2	—	–	—	61	12	–	2	188	244
230	80	243	190	150	174	7	4	5	1	81	11	–	—	212	213
131	33	194	160	129	145	1	—	5	—	59	15	2	5	133	135
175	43	212	136	156	124	10	2	2	1	44	9	–	–	203	272
33	8	86	100	83	97	—	–	—	1	3	2	—	—	71	69
58	11	170	101	117	84	1	1	–	—	52	16	–	–	82	130
67	23	144	140	135	139	–	—	–	–	9	1	–	–	103	80
28	16	125	126	120	122	–	–	–	–	5	4	–	–	68	62
122	45	136	33	63	22	24	—	4	–	45	11	–	–	136	170
41	26	124	74	98	74	1	—	1	—	24	–	—	–	96	143
67	23	136	102	92	77	37	19	–	–	7	6	5	3	115	111
74	29	155	48	110	42	5	1	1	–	19	5	12	10	116	201
143	34	232	234	227	234	–	–	—	—	5	—	1	–	137	114
130	35	190	218	181	217	—	—	–	1	9	–	–	1	174	146
394	173	484	466	374	437	8	2	–	–	102	27	–	–	408	334

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
81.	Singling	457.01	207	207	1212	619	593	25	24	108	98
82.	Chota Samdong (Sumdong)	448.54	91	91	484	239	245	—	—	—	—
83.	Aroobotey	362.09	78	78	417	218	199	—	—	3	8
84.	Khanisherbung	345.77	101	101	626	338	288	8	6	9	7
85.	Suntaley	222.11	44	44	239	121	118	13	16	—	—
86.	Segeng	336.94	84	84	451	241	210	5	—	—	—
87.	Mabong	335.26	112	112	577	297	280	21	15	3	2
88.	Kamling	479.69	116	116	616	323	293	31	32	24	25
89.	Samsing	382.71	153	153	777	410	367	52	49	10	4
90.	Geling	274.84	139	141	842	424	418	22	21	36	36
91.	Zoom	405.84	201	212	1108	594	514	31	27	9	3
92.	Chakung	517.31	211	211	1207	614	593	19	17	69	55
93.	Mendo-Gao	272.04	90	91	489	249	240	20	17	56	54
94.	Soreng	590.34	313	318	1757	884	873	33	40	22	25
95.	Timburbong	456.58	228	241	1411	741	670	32	27	10	4
96.	Karthok	255.81	131	131	744	377	367	25	18	72	68
97.	Burikhop (Rumbuk)	507.53	96	96	488	249	239	13	18	89	76
98.	Rumbuk	816.43	148	149	758	386	372	8	14	94	100
99.	Upper-Fambong	417.91	324	324	1711	946	765	52	62	310	250
100.	Ribdi	355.83	81	81	447	244	203	—	—	154	131

Census Abstract

District : West

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
253	126	327	308	224	262	24	28	—	1	79	17	2	—	290	285
63	31	132	126	128	126	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	107	119
38	5	142	115	139	115	2	—	—	—	1	-	—	1	76	83
81	22	204	190	200	190	—	—	—	—	4	-	—	—	134	98
23	1	83	78	81	78	—	-	—	—	2	—	—	—	38	40
70	9	118	17	114	16	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	123	193
59	26	156	15	151	15	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	141	265
27	8	168	5	157	5	2	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	155	288
172	39	223	135	160	113	32	18	—	—	31	4	—	6	187	226
93	40	207	91	184	89	3	—	1	—	19	2	—	2	217	325
227	118	332	177	153	96	39	69	—	—	140	12	-	-	262	337
228	110	324	301	220	270	15	2	1	6	88	23	-	-	290	292
63	39	137	108	117	107	6	—	—	—	14	1	-	-	112	132
367	160	495	496	407	465	1	2	3	5	84	24	1	-	388	377
372	100	400	407	310	386	9	5	2	1	79	15	-	-	341	263
132	45	221	232	188	220	1	—	—	4	32	8	-	-	156	135
76	19	143	141	141	141	—	—	—	—	2	—	-	2	106	96
131	49	234	188	165	174	9	1	—	—	60	13	-	26	152	158
518	229	549	154	252	122	—	—	3	—	294	32	-	-	397	611
137	38	126	123	91	117	—	—	—	—	35	6	-	-	118	80

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
101.	Bhareng	194.36	44	44	255	130	125	6	5	95	106
102.	Okhrey	641.76	188	188	1140	596	544	14	14	414	392
103.	Tikpur	821.32	209	209	1142	624	518	—	—	223	182
104.	Siktam	201.26	64	64	331	167	164	36	32	—	—
105.	Salyangdang	219.22	91	91	549	285	264	22	30	4	5
106.	Longchok	171.96	119	119	631	329	302	38	30	1	—
107.	Lower-Fambong	105.30	51	51	302	155	147	—	—	5	2
108.	Dhalam (Daramden)	221.25	209	209	1200	639	561	66	59	14	19
109.	Tharpu	180.66	130	130	648	334	314	38	38	2	1
110.	Malbasey	655.97	258	261	1518	760	758	23	23	14	18
111.	Chumbong	598.85	260	260	1476	790	686	41	51	79	08
	Forest Blocks and Special Areas										
112.	Pemayangtse Monastery	NA	11	11	49	24	25	4	2	20	23
113.	Tashiding Forest Block	NA	21	21	58	33	25	—	—	21	23
114.	Yuksom Forest Block	NA		U N I N H A B I T E D							
115.	Gyalshing Forest Block	NA	27	27	48	40	8	—	—	7	—
126.	Dentam Forest Block	NA	22	23	117	57	60	—	—	28	28
117.	Bermiok Forest Block	NA	9	9	54	22	32	3	1	10	17
118.	Soreng Forest Block	NA	37	37	93	69	24	—	—	21	8

Census Abstract

District : West

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
61	12	58	68	57	66	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	57
303	87	340	334	313	331	—	—	—	—	27	3	—	—	256	210
162	37	347	321	342	319	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	—	274	197
54	12	97	94	95	94	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	70	70
81	32	138	56	133	54	1	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	147	208
110	41	158	81	148	76	1	—	1	1	8	4	—	—	171	221
39	19	83	89	62	85	—	—	—	—	21	4	—	—	72	58
331	127	353	254	184	218	3	—	8	1	158	35	—	10	286	297
134	50	193	147	120	116	35	26	8	—	30	5	—	—	141	167
269	116	407	414	337	390	18	12	3	4	49	8	—	—	353	344
253	120	494	180	265	134	18	5	1	—	210	41	—	1	296	505
6	1	15	12	10	12	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	9	13
6	4	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	7	25
				U N I N H A B I T E D											
8	—	38	8	3	3	—	—	—	—	35	5	—	—	2	—
5	1	29	10	24	9	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	28	49
—	2	16	16	12	15	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	6	16
33	1	39	15	39	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	9

State : Sikkim

Location code No.	Name of Revenue Block/Town	Area of Revenue block in hectares and of town/ ward in Km.²	No. of Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
119.	Sombaria Forest Block	NA	71	71	250	146	104	–	–	84	62
120.	Nayabazar Forest Block	NA	10	10	34	20	14	2	–	–	–
	Gyalshing Town	NA	123	127	745	461	284	17	16	86	75
	Nayabazar Town	NA	189	190	952	546	406	48	63	40	26
	Rural	**42981.76**	**12992**	**13084**	**73495**	**38437**	**35058**	**1767**	**1623**	**7674**	**7170**
	Urban	**NA**	**312**	**317**	**1697**	**1007**	**690**	**65**	**79**	**126**	**101**
	Grand Total	**42981.76**	**13304**	**13401**	**75192**	**39444**	**35748**	**1832**	**1702**	**7800**	**7271**

* N. B. Total Area under Col. (3) excludes forest area.

Census Abstract

District : West

Literates		Main Workers										Marginal Workers		Non-Workers	
		Total Main workers (I -IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural labourers (II)		Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers [III, IV V (b) & VI to IX]					
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
44	9	88	62	12	37	–	–	–	–	76	25	–	–	58	42
–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	7	14
278	128	293	18	2	–	13	–	28	2	250	16	–	–	168	266
301	119	271	26	1	–	26	5	2	3	242	18	12	6	263	374
12518	**4416**	**21320**	**16729**	**16197**	**15439**	**686**	**483**	**140**	**48**	**4297**	**759**	**88**	**252**	**17029**	**18077**
579	**247**	**564**	**44**	**3**	**–**	**39**	**5**	**30**	**5**	**492**	**34**	**12**	**6**	**431**	**640**
13097	**4663**	**21884**	**16773**	**16200**	**15439**	**725**	**488**	**170**	**53**	**4789**	**793**	**100**	**258**	**17460**	**18717**

URBAN/REVENUE BLOCK PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—APPENDIX

Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population—Urban block wise

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	NORTH DISTRICT			
1000	Mangan Town	780	53	243
1000/I (1)	Block (1)	388	20	73
1000/I (2)	Block (2)	392	33	170
	EAST DISTRICT			
1000	Gangtok M. C.	36747	2382	9731
1000/I	Ward No. (1)	4606	458	863
1000/I (1)	Block No. (1)	786	61	236
1000/I (2)	Block No. (2)	812	61	187
1000/I (3)	Block No. (3)	529	122	32
1000/I (4)	Block No. (4)	819	62	58
1000/I (5)	Block No. (5)	610	42	171
1000/I (6)	Block No. (6)	460	34	83
1000/I (7)	Block No. (7)	590	76	96
1000/ II	Ward No. (2)	3699	307	689
1000/ II (8)	Block No. (8)	627	63	192
1000/ II (9)	Block No. (9	562	48	107
1000/ II (10)	Block No. (10)	898	25	139
1000/ II (11)	Block No. (11)	635	33	77
1000/ II (12)	Block No. (12)	977	138	174
1000/ III	Ward No. (3)	5633	301	1758
1000/ III (13)	Block No. (13)	819	27	243
1000/ III (14)	Block No. (14)	465	35	164
1000/ III (15)	Block No. (15)	438	9	113
1000/ III (16)	Block No. (16)	358	1	128
1000/ III (17)	Block No. (17)	739	21	75
1000/ III (18)	Block No. (18)	710	38	185
1000/ III (19)	Block No. (19)	496	33	171
1000/ III (20)	Block No. (20)	765	64	112
1000/ III (21)	Block No. (21)	406	51	285
1000/ III (22)	Block No. (22)	437	22	282

Contd

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	EAST DISTRICT			
1000/ IV	Ward No. (4)	5212	366	1042
1000/ IV (23)	Block No. (23)	795	30	79
1000/ IV (24)	Block No. (24)	513	54	156
1000/ IV (25)	Block No. (25)	277	11	73
1000/ IV (26)	Block No. (26)	474	15	149
1000/ IV (27)	Block No. (27)	642	78	110
1000/ IV (28)	Block No. (28)	496	65	52
1000/ IV (29)	Block No. (29)	684	69	253
1000/ IV (30)	Block No. (30)	607	3	73
1000/ IV (31)	Block No. (31)	390	19	26
1000/ IV (32)	Block No. (32)	334	22	71
1000/ V	Ward No. (5)	4346	219	2027
1000/ V (33)	Block No. (33)	754	77	356
1000/ V 34)	Block No. (34)	816	52	327
1000/ V (35)	Block No. (35)	864	28	346
1000/ V (36)	Block No. (36)	633	21	262
1000/ V (37)	Block No. (37)	606	33	336
1000/ V (38)	Block No. (38)	673	8	400
1000/ VI	Ward No. (6)	5482	474	837
1000/ VI (39)	Block No. (39)	992	6	185
1000/ VI (40)	Block No. (40)	997	130	113
1000/ VI (41)	Block No. (41)	848	86	69
1000/ VI (42)	Block No. (42)	830	44	186
1000/ VI (43)	Block No. (43)	819	100	156
1000/ VI (44)	Block No (44)	996	108	128
1000/ VII	Ward No. (7)	880	16	272
1000/ VII (45)	Block No. (45)	880	16	272
1000/ VIII	Ward No. (8)	4635	169	1745
1000/ VIII (46)	Block No. (46)	686	36	120
1000/ VIII (47)	Block No. (47)	703	34	239
1000/ VIII (48)	Block No. (48)	662	20	423
1000/ VIII (49)	Block No. (49)	585	9	312

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	EAST DISTRICT			
1000/VIII (50)	Block No. (50)	493	13	310
1000/VIII (51	Block No. (51)	594	30	181
1000/VIII (52)	Block No. (52)	912	27	160
1000/IX	Ward No. (9)	2254	72	498
1000/IX (53)	Block No. (53)	598	9	66
1000/IX (54)	Block No. (54)	897	24	242
1000/IX (55)	Block No. (55)	759	39	190
1010	Singtam Town	4043	481	287
1010/I(1)	Block No. (1)	515	15	48
1010/I(2)	Block No. (2)	519	40	15
1010/I(3)	Block No. (3)	1051	95	53
1010/I(4)	Block No (4)	729	108	26
1010/I(5)	Block No (5)	605	99	68
1010/I(6)	Block No. (6)	624	124	77
1020	Rangpo Town	2452	312	133
1020/I(1)	Block No. (1)	213	30	37
1020/I(2)	Block No. (2)	675	155	9
1020/I(3)	Block No. (3)	595	60	17
1020/I(4)	Block No. (4)	346	16	26
1020/I(5)	Block No. (5)	623	51	44
	SOUTH DISTRICT			
1000	Namchi Town	1444	84	168
1000/I(1)	Block No. (1)	770	57	40
1000/I(2)	Block No. (2)	674	27	128
1010	Jorethang Town	3921	460	213
1010/I(1)	Block No. (1)	546	153	36
1010/I(2)	Block No. (2)	455	68	39
1010/I(3)	Block No. (3)	381	63	4
1010/I(4)	Block No. (4)	423	1	36
1010/I(5)	Block No. (5)	609	3	11

... ... *Contd*

Location No.	Name of Town/Ward/ Urban block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
	SOUTH DISTRICT			
1010/I(6)	Block No. (6)	511	90	17
1010/I(7)	Block No. (7)	474	57	31
1010/I(8)	Block No. (8)	522	25	39
	WEST DISTRICT			
1000	Gyalshing Town	745	33	161
1000/I(1)	Block No. (1)	384	9	93
1000/I(2)	Block No. (2)	361	24	68
1010	Naya Bazar Town	952	111	66
1010/I(1)	Block No. (1)	475	55	37
1010/I(2)	Block No. (2)	477	56	29

Sl. No.	State/District/ Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of Household with S C members	Total Scheduled caste population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I IX)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SIKKIM	**Total**	**3658**	**18281**	**9558**	**8723**	**5130**	**3416**	**1714**	**7751**	**5112**	**2639**
		Rural	**2850**	**14365**	**7522**	**6843**	**3254**	**2277**	**977**	**6534**	**4123**	**2411**
		Urban	**808**	**3916**	**2036**	**1880**	**1876**	**1139**	**737**	**1217**	**989**	**228**
1.	North	Total	212	800	440	360	210	146	64	341	242	99
		Rural	197	747	408	339	184	127	57	321	225	96
		Urban	15	53	32	21	26	19	7	20	17	3
	Mangan	Urban	15	53	32	21	26	19	7	20	17	3
2.	East	Total	1928	9740	5118	4622	3270	2096	1174	3795	2614	1181
		Rural	1278	6565	3451	3114	1684	1141	543	2804	1815	989
		Urban	650	3175	1667	1508	1586	955	631	991	799	192
	Gangtok M.C.	Urban	484	2382	1250	1132	1319	786	533	774	623	151
	Singtam	Urban	95	481	253	228	198	130	68	114	100	14
	Rangpo	Urban	71	312	164	148	69	39	30	103	76	27
3.	South	Total	843	4207	2168	2039	1044	726	318	1811	1193	618
		Rural	726	3663	1896	1767	825	593	232	1648	1052	596
		Urban	117	544	272	272	219	133	86	163	141	22
	Namchi	Urban	16	84	40	44	36	23	13	24	20	4
	Jorethang	Urban	101	460	232	228	183	110	73	139	121	18
4.	West	Total	675	3534	1832	1702	606	448	158	1804	1063	741
		Rural	649	3390	1767	1623	561	416	145	1761	1031	730
		Urban	26	144	65	79	45	32	13	43	32	11
	Gyalshing	Urban	5	33	17	16	22	15	7	10	10	—
	Nayabazar	Urban	21	111	48	63	23	17	6	33	22	11

For Scheduled Castes

MAIN WORKERS												Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs [V (a)]			Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]								
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
4251	**2345**	**1906**	**395**	**236**	**159**	**429**	**384**	**45**	**2676**	**2147**	**529**	**283**	**68**	**215**	**10247**	**4378**	**5869**
4232	**2332**	**1900**	**384**	**228**	**156**	**364**	**328**	**36**	**1554**	**1235**	**319**	**269**	**56**	**213**	**7562**	**3343**	**4219**
19	**13**	**6**	**11**	**8**	**3**	**65**	**56**	**9**	**1122**	**912**	**210**	**14**	**12**	**2**	**2685**	**1035**	**1650**
43	11	32	52	30	22	63	58	5	183	143	40	36	8	28	423	190	233
43	11	32	52	30	22	50	46	4	176	138	38	36	8	28	390	175	215
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	1	7	5	2	—	—	—	33	15	18
—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	1	7	5	2	—	—	—	33	15	18
1628	911	717	182	114	68	150	125	25	1835	1464	371	130	46	84	5815	2458	3357
1622	908	714	182	114	68	117	98	19	883	695	188	118	35	83	3643	1601	2042
6	3	3	—	—	—	33	27	6	952	769	183	12	11	1	2172	857	1315
5	2	3	—	—	—	27	21	6	742	600	142	7	7	—	1601	620	981
1	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	187	93	14	5	4	1	362	149	213
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	76	27	—	—	—	209	88	121
1209	710	499	55	25	30	90	86	4	457	372	85	109	10	99	2287	965	1322
1197	701	496	51	22	29	76	74	2	324	255	69	108	10	98	1907	834	1073
12	9	3	4	3	1	14	12	2	133	117	16	1	—	1	380	131	249
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	1	16	13	3	—	—	—	60	20	40
12	9	3	4	3	1	6	5	1	117	104	13	1	—	1	320	111	209
1371	713	658	106	67	39	126	115	11	201	168	33	8	4	4	1722	765	957
1370	712	658	99	62	37	121	110	11	171	147	24	7	3	4	1622	733	889
1	1	—	7	5	2	5	5	—	30	21	9	1	1	—	100	32	68
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	23	7	16
1	1	—	7	5	2	—	—	—	25	16	9	1	1	—	77	25	52

Sl. No.	State/District/ Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of Household with S T members	Total Scheduled tribe population			Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SIKKIM	**Total**	**14706**	**73623**	**38211**	**35412**	**24389**	**16469**	**7920**	**32773**	**19975**	**12798**
		Rural	**12210**	**62621**	**32387**	**30234**	**18245**	**12775**	**5470**	**28894**	**17162**	**11732**
		Urban	**2496**	**11002**	**5824**	**5178**	**6144**	**3694**	**2450**	**3879**	**2813**	**1066**
1.	North	Total	3071	14702	7551	7151	4455	3172	1283	6355	3960	2395
		Rural	3014	14459	7418	7041	4315	3090	1225	6275	3906	2369
		Urban	57	243	133	110	140	82	58	80	54	26
	Mangan	Urban	57	243	133	110	140	82	58	80	54	26
2.	East	Total	6338	30540	16036	14504	12272	7938	4334	12348	8064	4284
		Rural	4068	20389	10674	9715	6605	4527	2078	8764	5475	3289
		Urban	2270	10151	5362	4789	5667	3411	2256	3584	2589	995
	Gangtok M.C.	Urban	2129	9731	5121	4610	5478	3281	2197	3430	2457	973
	Singtam	Urban	95	287	159	128	140	90	50	89	71	18
	Rangpo	Urban	46	133	82	51	49	40	9	65	61	4
3.	South	Total	2542	13310	6824	6486	4157	2808	1349	6290	3726	2564
		Rural	2429	12929	6621	6308	3938	2677	1261	6141	3618	2523
		Urban	113	381	203	178	219	131	88	149	108	41
	Namchi	Urban	42	168	83	85	99	54	45	64	40	24
	Jorethang	Urban	71	213	120	93	120	77	43	85	68	17
4.	West	Total	2755	15071	7800	7271	3505	2551	954	7780	4225	3555
		Rural	2699	14844	7674	7170	3387	2481	906	7714	4163	3551
		Urban	56	227	126	101	118	70	48	66	62	4
	Gyalshing	Urban	32	161	86	75	93	51	42	42	41	1
	Nayabazar	Urban	24	66	40	26	25	19	6	24	21	3

For Scheduled Tribes

MAIN WORKERS												Marginal Workers			Non-Workers		
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs [V (a)]			Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) & VI to IX]								
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
21777	**11964**	**9813**	**638**	**441**	**197**	**283**	**119**	**164**	**10075**	**7451**	**2624**	**1885**	**445**	**1440**	**38965**	**17791**	**21174**
21692	**11902**	**9790**	**615**	**428**	**187**	**157**	**80**	**77**	**6430**	**4752**	**1678**	**1808**	**403**	**1405**	**31919**	**14822**	**17097**
85	**62**	**23**	**23**	**13**	**10**	**126**	**39**	**87**	**3645**	**2699**	**946**	**77**	**42**	**35**	**7046**	**2969**	**4077**
3993	2284	1709	159	126	33	25	5	20	2178	1545	633	1173	296	877	7174	3295	3879
3987	2297	1708	159	126	33	24	4	20	2105	1497	608	1172	296	876	7012	3216	3796
6	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	–	73	48	25	1	—	1	162	79	83
6	5	1	—	—	—	1	1	–	73	48	25	1	—	1	162	79	83
6143	3504	2639	207	148	59	224	96	128	5774	4316	1458	327	95	232	17865	7877	9988
6070	3449	2621	193	142	51	109	64	45	2392	1820	572	255	56	199	11370	5143	6227
73	55	18	14	6	8	115	32	83	3382	2496	886	72	39	33	6495	2734	3761
69	51	18	14	6	8	114	32	82	3233	2368	865	66	36	30	6235	2628	3607
3	3	—	—	—	—	1	–	1	85	68	17	6	3	3	192	85	107
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	60	4	—	—	—	68	21	47
4857	2722	2135	85	54	31	12	7	5	1336	943	393	289	31	258	6731	3067	3664
4852	2721	2131	85	54	31	9	7	2	1195	836	359	288	30	258	6500	2973	3527
5	1	4	–	–	–	3	—	3	141	107	34	1	1	—	231	94	137
4	1	3	–	–	–	—	—	—	60	39	21	1	1	—	103	42	61
1	–	1	–	–	–	3	—	3	81	68	13	—	—	—	128	52	76
6784	3454	3330	187	113	74	22	11	11	787	647	140	96	23	73	7195	3552	3643
6783	3453	3330	178	106	72	15	5	10	738	599	139	93	21	72	7037	3490	3547
1	1	–	9	7	2	7	6	1	49	48	1	3	2	1	158	62	96
1	1	–	–	–	–	7	6	1	34	34	—	—	—	—	119	45	74
–	–	–	9	7	2	—	—	—	15	14	1	3	2	1	39	17	22