



Sikkim

Tourist Road Atlas

& STATE DISTANCE GUIDE

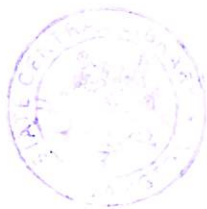
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Sikkim Tourist Road Atlas

& STATE DISTANCE GUIDE

2008

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LEGENDS

- State Boundary
- District Boundary
- ☐ State Capital
- ⊕ District Hqtrs.
- Taluk Hqtrs / Sub-division
- Other Town
- ★ Tourist Place
- ⊠ National Highway with No.
- ==== State Highway
- ==== Other Road
- ✈ Aerodrome



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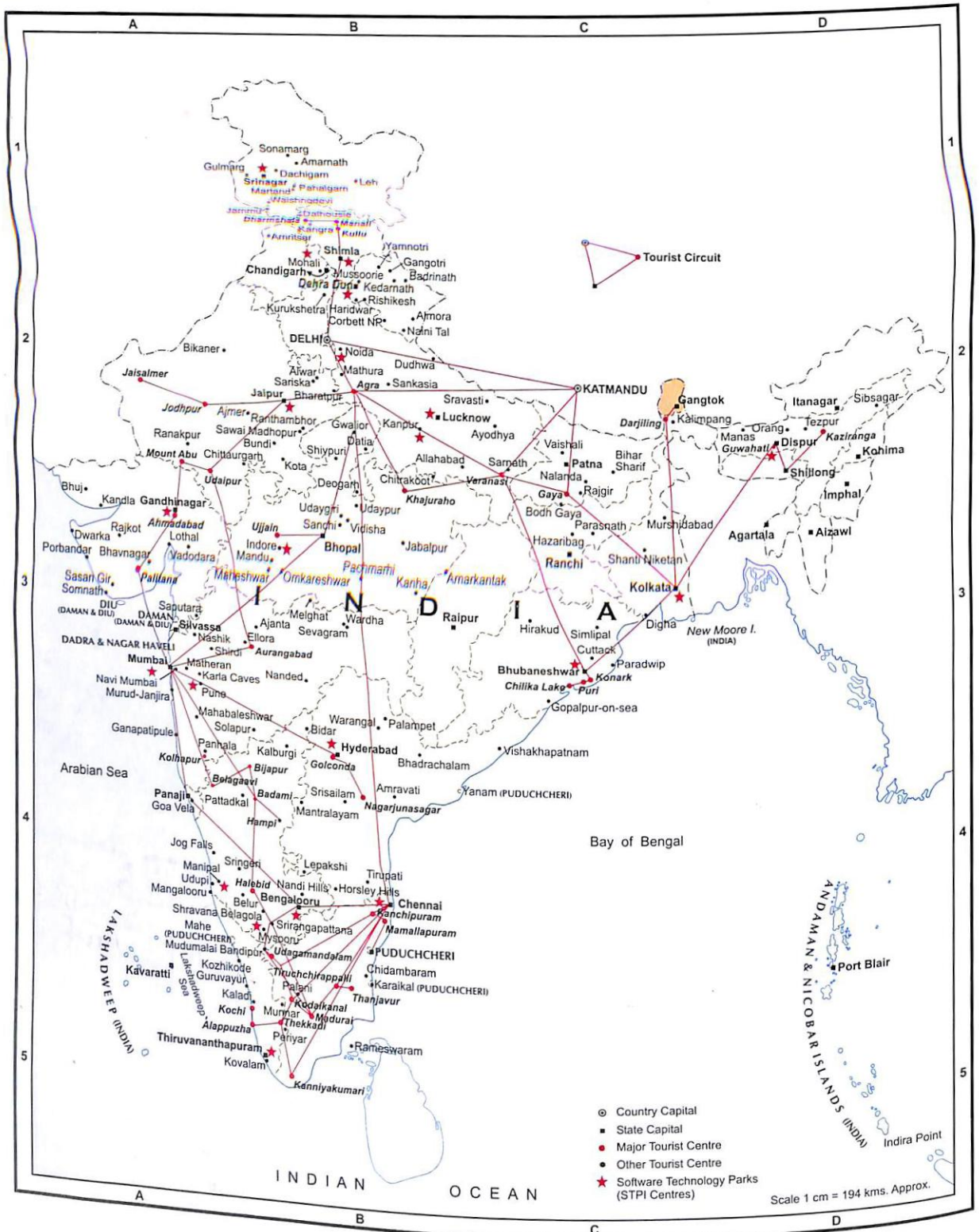


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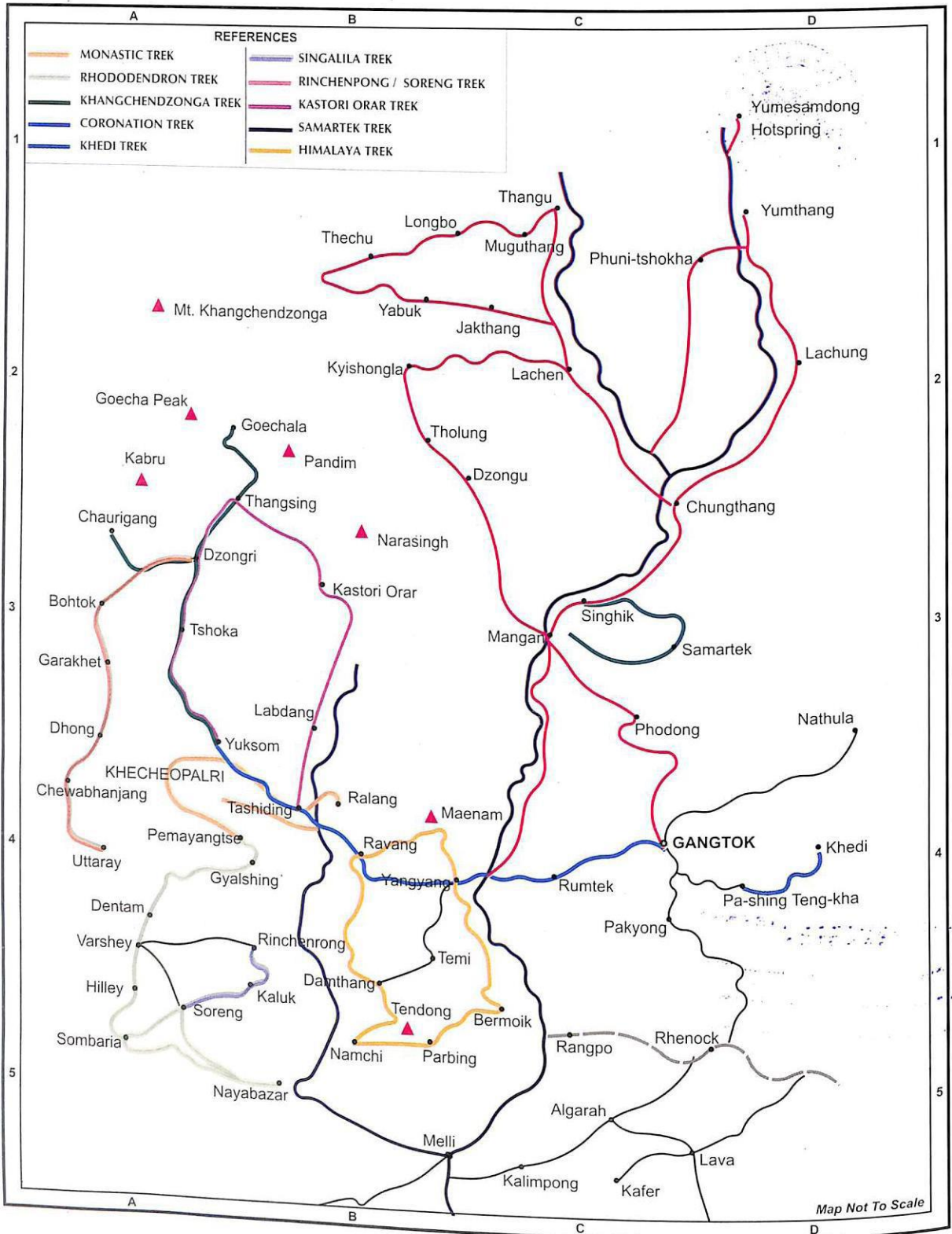
2 INDIA - TOURIST CENTRES





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4 SIKKIM - ADVENTURE & TREKKING



Welcome to...

Sikkim

THE GARDEN STATE



Scenic Sikkim, the mystical wonderland, nestling in the heart of the majestic eastern Himalayas and is wedged between West Bengal, Nepal, China (Tibet) and Bhutan. Lepchas, the inhabitants of the State called it 'Nye-mae-el' or the 'Heaven'. For the Nepalese, this green and promising land was 'Sikkim' or the 'New Place' and for the Tibetans it was 'Denzong' or the 'Land of Rice'. Writer James Hilton has rightly described it as the nearest thing to Paradise. Shangri-la, the valley of eternal youth in Hilton's 'Lost Horizon', sounds much like Sikkim's Pass of the Wild Alder, phonetically rendered as Sangali-La. The early history of the State dates back to 13th century, with the signing of a blood-brotherhood treaty between the Lepcha chief Thekong Tek and a Tibetan prince Khye-Bumsa at Kabi Lungtsok in North Sikkim. The year 1641, was marked by the historical visit of three revered saints to Yuksam in west Sikkim, where they met Phuntsog Namgyal, a sixth generation descendant of Khye Bumsa and formally consecrated him as the first Chogyal of Sikkim at Yuksam in 1642, thus heralding the beginning of the Namgyal dynasty in Sikkim, which ruled for about 332 years. After the Indian independence, Tashi Namgyal signed a treaty with India and ratified the status of Sikkim as a protectorate with Chogyal as the Monarch. In the early 1970's, the political ranks and file of the State demanded the removal of Monarchy and on 16th May, 1975, Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union.

Sikkim, the tiny Himalayan state mainly consists of mountainous terrain, interspersed with ravines and verdant valleys. The snow clad Khangchendzonga (Kanchenjunga), the world's third highest mountain dominates the tiny State and is considered as the guardian deity of Sikkim. The main rivers of Sikkim are Teesta and Rangit. The people have remained cocooned for centuries by the protective mountains and have developed inimitable lifestyle of their own, untouched by external influences. They structured their dress, folklore and cuisine around their ancient faith. Their sense of colour was inspired by the exotic floral wealth and colourful butterflies. The dances capture the savage forces of nature, while in their endless quest for the secrets of nature, the scholars and seers in their monasteries have opened doors of mental perception, which, for one, compel them to accept re-birth as a proven fact of life.

Sikkim is an enchanting medley of lofty peaks, verdant valleys, serpentine streams, holy lakes, ancient monasteries and a rich variety of flora and fauna. Sikkim, the 'kingdom of flowers', has over 4,000 varieties of wild flowers, rare trees and shrubs, including 700 species of rare orchids and rhododendron's blooming in its fragrant meadows. It is a paradise for botanists, bird watchers and butterfly fanciers, as well as for mystics, folklorists and those who seek a reality beyond the apparent. The stunning environs are a delight for the lovers of adventure sports and outdoor activities. And also for a common or garden holiday maker, who just wants to get away from the daily grind to this 'Land of the Last Horizon'.

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HOW TO REACH



Airways : The nearest airport is at Bagdogra, near Siliguri in West Bengal, about 117 kms. from Gangtok. It is connected with regular flights from Kolkata. From Kathmandu one can fly to Bhadrapur in the Nepal (1hr), then drive to Kakarbhitta (Nepal-India border, 35 kms), to Siliguri (37 kms) and to Gangtok (110 kms, 4 hrs). Or fly to Biratnagar.

Helicopter Service : Sikkim tourism operates a helicopter service between Bagdogra airport and Gangtok. Mountain flights and other such tours to North Sikkim are also organised.

Railways : The nearest rail head is at New Jalpaiguri, near Siliguri. It is connected by trains from Kolkata.

Roadways : Gangtok is connected by National Highway 31A with Siliguri (4 hrs.), the main gateway of Sikkim. Gangtok is also well connected with Darjiling (4 hrs), Kalimpong and with Bhutan, Phuntsholing (6 hrs). The Sikkim Nationalised Transport (S.N.T) plies regular bus services between Gangtok

and Siliguri and within Sikkim. Private bus/taxi and jeep services are also available.

Entry Permits

Indian tourists need no entry permits for visiting the State, except for a few restricted areas. Foreigners require a special permit to visit the State. It can be obtained from all Indian Missions abroad, who can issue a 15- day permit. The Tourism Officer at the border town of Rangpo is also authorized to issue a 2-day permit to foreign tourists to enable them to enter the state and acquire the full 15-day permit. Permits can also be obtained from the following offices:

Sikkim Tourist Information Counter, M.G. Road, Gangtok.
Sikkim Tourist Information Centre, New Sikkim House, 14, Panchsheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021
Sikkim Tourist Info. Centre, SNT Clny, Hill Cart Rd., Siliguri
Sikkim Tourist Info. Centre, Bagdogra Airport, Bagdogra
Sikkim Tourist Info. Centre, 4/1 Middleton St., Kolkata

FAIRS & FESTIVALS

Enchey Chaams (Dec./Jan.) : The Chham or mask dance is one of the most intriguing ritual dance of the Buddhist lamas. It is held at various monasteries during the festival time. The performers wear colourful costumes and masks and dance to the tunes of quaint musical instruments. Enchey Monastery near Gangtok is most famous for the mask dance. It is mainly held to please Mt. Khangchendzonga, the presiding deity of Sikkim as well as in reverence of Guru Padmasambhava, regarded as the 'Second Buddha' in Sikkim. Colourfully attired lamas wear huge wooden masks and dance to the beats of drums, cymbals and other musical instruments. They enact stories from the Tibetan manuscripts.

Losar (Feb.) : It is the Tibetan New Year and is celebrated with traditional gaiety. Two days prior to Losar Guthor Chaam is held at Rumtek monastery.

Saga Dawa (Jun.) : This triple-blessed festival is of great importance, as it is said that Lord Buddha was born, achieved enlightenment and attained nirvana on this day. A huge procession of colourfully attired monks with holy books is taken around the Gangtok city.

Tse-chhu Chham (Jun.) : It is held at Rumtek monastery in honour of Guru Padmasambhava. The dance is based on his life and his fight against evil.

Drukpa Tseshi

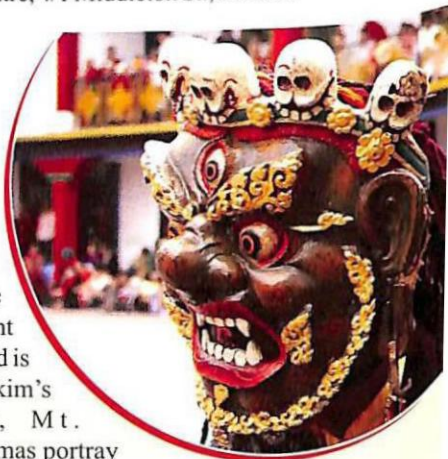
(Aug.) : It marks the first preaching of Lord Buddha.

Pang Lhabsoi

(Aug./Sep.) : It is one of the most important festivals of Gangtok and is held in honour of Sikkim's guardian deity, Mt. Khangchendzonga. Lamas portray

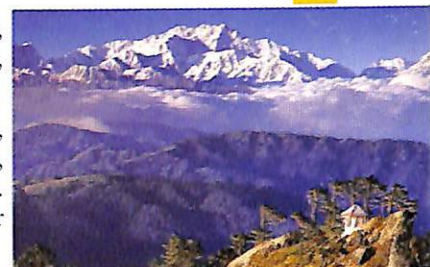
the guardian deity, his supreme commander Yabdu and the god Mahakala. The performers in this warrior dance wear fiery face masks and are chosen for their physical strength, quick reflexes and swordsmanship. It also commemorates the signing of brotherhood treaty between the Lepchas and the Bhutias.

Losoong (Nov. / Dec.) : It is the Sikkimese New Year and is marked by the lama dances in some monasteries to exorcise the evils of the past year and bring good fortune for the coming year. Kagyat dance is performed in Tsuklakhang Monastery and effigies of flower, wood and paper symbolising the forces of evil are ritually burnt.



Sikkim is a delightful destination for the lovers of adventure sports. Its mountains, valleys, rivers and forests provide a great variety for outdoor activities like, climbing, trekking, river rafting, mountain biking, yak safari and hang gliding etc.

TREKKING : Trekkers huts are located at Pemayangtse, Khechopalri, Yuksom, Tsokha, Dzongri, Thangshing, Zemathang, Chaurigang, Tashiding, Varsey, Yangang, Rabongla, Sang and Sikip. Small hotels are coming up at many base-stations and places enroute. Equipments can be hired from Sikkim Tourism or recognised travel agents/tour operators.



Name of Trek	Places Covered	Distance	Month for Trek
Monastic Trek	Pemayangtse –Sangacholing-Khechopalri –Yoksum -Dubdi –Sinon -Tashiding -Ralang.	51	Mar. -May / Oct -Dec.
Rhododendron Trek	Naya Bazar - Hilley/Soreng Varsey -Dentam - Pemayangtse	18	Mar. -May
Khangchendzonga Trek	Yuksom - Bakhim –Tsokha - Dzongri -Thangshing/Bikbari - Zemathang/Chaurigang - Goechala / Rathong Glacier and back	88	Mid Mar - Mid Jun/ Oct - Dec.
Coronation Trek	Rumtek - Sang –Yangyang Ravangla - Tashiding - Yuksom	60	Oct - Dec.
Khedi Trek	Assam Lingzey -Pa-shing Teng Kha - Chaukri Kharka - Do Bato - Khedi - Sela Pass - Do Basto - Tal Kharka - Nubang - Passang Teng Kha.		Oct - Dec.
Singalila Trek	Uttarey - Chewabhanjang - Dhor - Sikkim Megu -Dafey Bhir-Gomanthan/Boktok Pandga - Theshyapla - Bikbari - Dzongri - Tsoka - Yuksom		Mid May - Oct.
Kosturi Orar Trek	Yuksom - Dzongri – Thangsing - Kusturi Orar - Labdang –Sinon Tashiding	78	Mid Mar. - Mid Jun / Oct - Dec.
Samartek Trek	Kodong - Dokshing - Tsenkhong - Lenchok - Samartek - Pakchong - Kungo - Kuling Nae (Cave) Gungramgampo - Singhik Dak Bungalow		Mid Mar - Mid Jun. Oct. - Dec.
Rinchenpong/Soreng Trek	Kaluk - Rinchenpong Dak Bungalow - Rigsum Gumpa - Kaluk - Sribadam - Zhandi Dara - Soreng.		Apr. - Jun. Oct. - Dec.
Himalaya Trek	Namchi - Tendong - Damthang - Ravangla - Maenam - Bhaley Dhunga - Yangyang - Sinchuthang - Bermoik - Parbing - Namchi.		Apr. - Jun. Oct. - Dec.

WATER SPORTS : The Teesta and Rangeet rivers are great places for white water rafting and kayaking trips.

YAK SAFARI : The exciting safari is organized in Dzongri area and Tsomgo Lake.

HANG GLIDING : It has been introduced in North Sikkim and Jorethang in West Sikkim

HELI-TOURS : It is one of the best and thrilling options to explore the beauty of Sikkim. The tours are organised by the Sikkim Helicopter Services (SHS).

Sikkim is a veritable paradise for shoppers, as this treasure trove of traditional handicrafts and handlooms offers a wide range of products rangings, from hand-woven carpets with both folk and modern motifs, thangkass wall hangings, scroll paintings, Lepcha-weave bags, purses, leatherware, Sikkimese dresses, large cardamoms, caps, scarves, silver jewellery, 'Choktse' collapsible wooden tables, bamboo carving etc. Sikkimese spirits and liqueur's are also very popular.

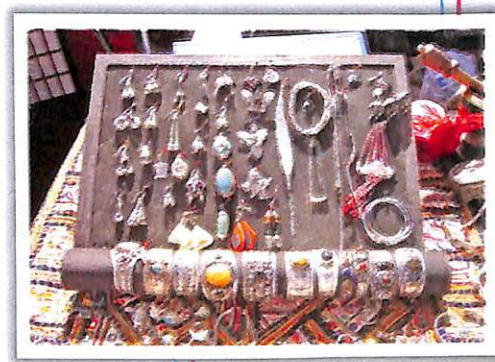
Main Shopping Centres :

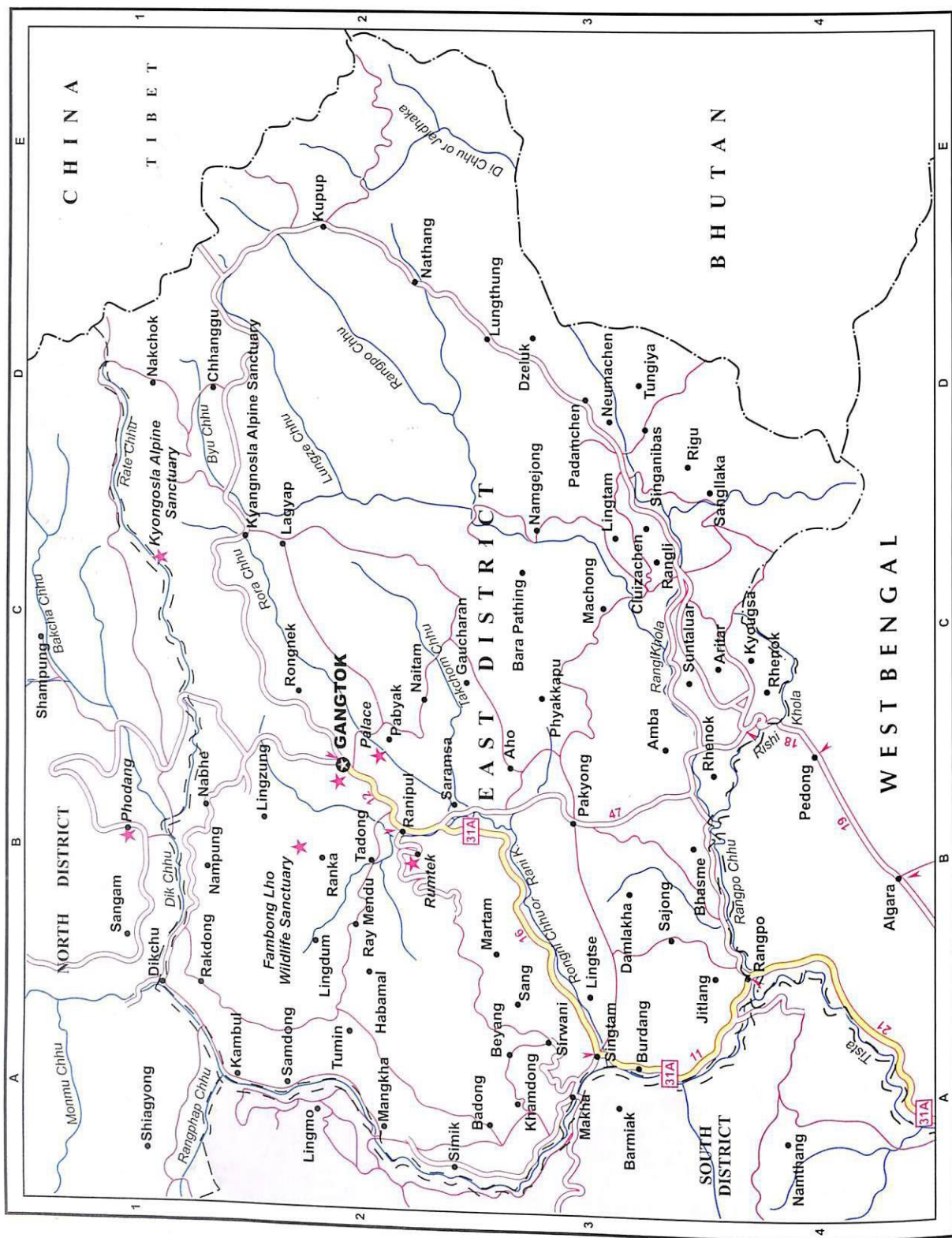
Directorate of Handicrafts and Handloom Showroom; Sikkim Rural Dev. Agency Showroom, Junction of M.G. Road and New Market; Shambu Jewellery, Tibet Road; Babu Kazi Shakya & Son, New Market; Snow White, Main Market; Punney Raj Shakya, New Market

General Shopping Areas :

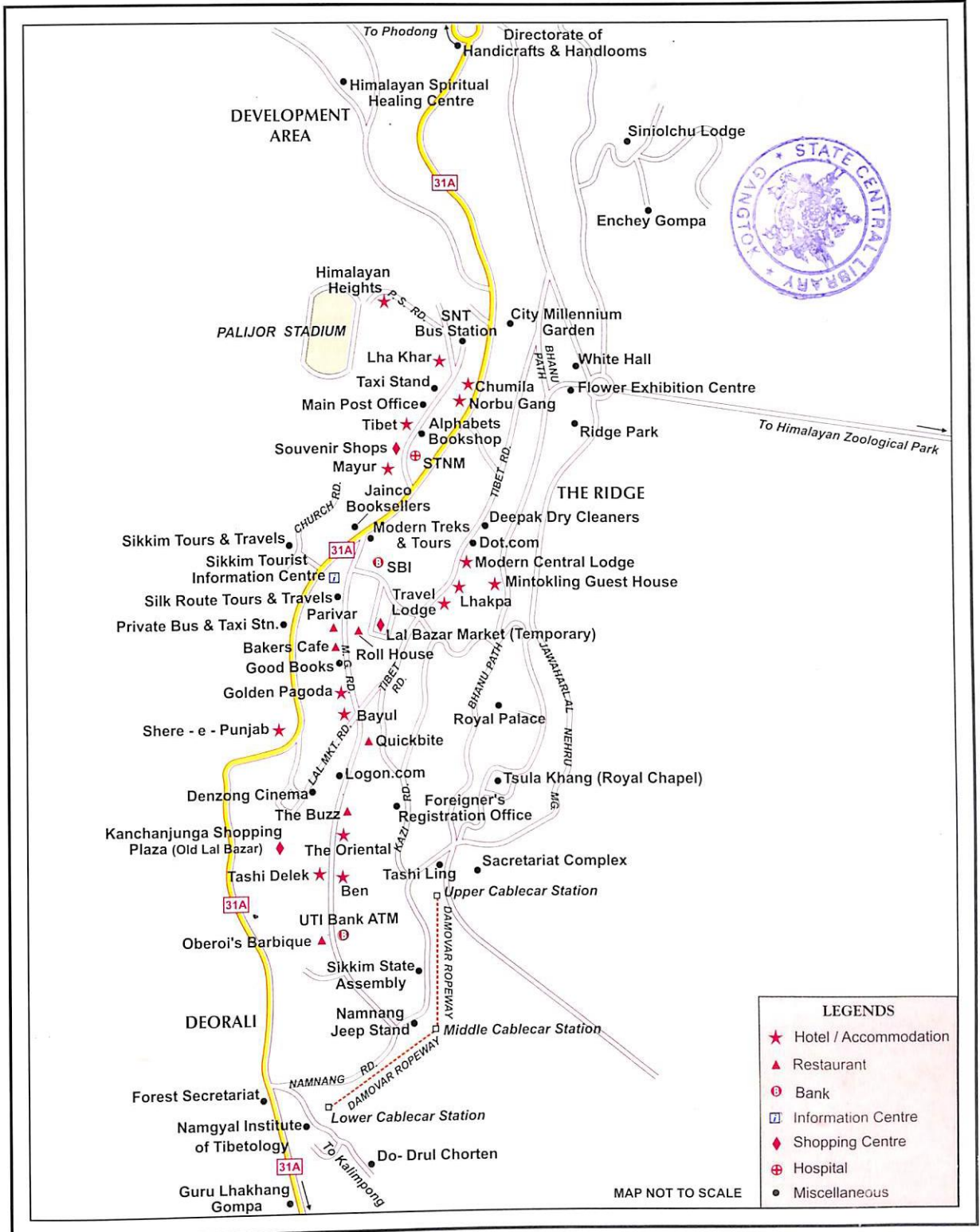
Lal Bazaar, Super Market and New Market

SHOPPING





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Dodrul Chorten

GANGTOK

Gorgeous Gangtok, literally meaning the 'High Hill' is a charming hill resort perched on a ridge at a height of 5,400 ft. The mighty snow clad peak of Khangchendzonga towering to a height of 8,598 metres, forms a majestic backdrop to this beautiful capital of Sikkim. The present capital was shifted from Tumlong in 1894, by Chogyal Thutob Namgyal and is now the centre for political, commercial, religious and cultural activities of the Sikkimese people.

Places of Interest

Do-drul Chorten

The *Chorten* or *Stupa* was built in 1945, by the Ven. Trulshi Rinpoche, head of the Nyingma order of Tibetan Buddhism to invoke the gods to keep peace and tranquility in the State. It rises like a great white bell surmounted by a golden pinnacle. Within the *Chorten* is a complete *mandala* set of Dorjee Phurba (Bajra Kilaya), a set of Kan-gyur relics (holy books), complete 'Zung' (*mantras*) and various other objects of immense religious value. 108 Mani-Lhakor or prayer wheels have been installed around the Chorten. A flight of steps leads down to a chapel, where the red-robed scholars chant to the beats of a drum before the imposing statues of the incarnate teacher Guru Rinpoche (Padmasambhava).

Gangtok Ropeway

The ropeway provides an exciting ride to the highest point of the city and one can enjoy the splendid scenic beauty of the town and its environs. It covers a distance of about one kilometre, in just seven minutes. The lower terminal station lies at Deorali market, the intermediate terminal is at Nam-Nang and the upper terminal station is below the Secretariat (Tashiling). Each cable car of the ropeway can carry up to 24 passengers.

Gangtok Ropeway





Handloom & Handicrafts Centre

Handloom & Handicrafts Centre

The centre was started during the reign of the Chogyals for the preservation and propagation of traditional crafts of Sikkim. It is now known as the Directorate of Handicrafts and Handlooms as well as the Government Institute of Cottage Industries and has emerged as an important tourist attraction of the State. One can see craftsmen at work over here. The women weave colourful woollen carpets, shawls and blankets, while the men carve beautiful, multi-hued wooden tables called as 'Choktses'. These beautiful items can also be purchased here.

Hur Huray Dara (Nam Nang)

The Nam Nang View Point opposite to the Sikkim Assembly provides a panoramic view of the dense forests and the verdant valley. One can enjoy a walk up to the Sikkim Press amidst scenic surroundings.

Namgyal Institute of Tibetology

It is a world-famous centre for Buddhist philosophy and religion and has a rich collection of Tibetan Books on Mahayana Buddhism. The institute is a must visit site



Institute of Tibetology

for visitors interested in Buddhism. There are also over 200 icons, *tangka* tapestries and many rare objects of art. Buddhist scholars from all over the world come here to study Buddhism. Nearby is the Dotrabu Chorten of Guru Padmasambhava and a small temple dedicated to the Guru Rimpoche, which houses a 60 feet statue of Guru Padmasambhava, the patron saint of Sikkim.

Namagyal Memorial Park

The park commemorates Miwang Chogyal Chenpo Palden Thondup Namgyal, the enlightened ruler of the Namgyal dynasty, who was born in 1923 and passed away in 1982. He became a Chogyal (King) of Sikkim in 1963 and dedicated his life towards the welfare of the State. Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal was also the Founder President of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetan Studies at Dotapu (Gangtok) and the President of the Maha Bodhi Society.

Orchid Sanctuary

It is located just below the Institute of Tibetology and is a wonderland of the orchid kingdom. The sanctuary houses over 250 species of exotic orchids. The orchids are at its best during the blooming season of Apr.-May, Jul - Aug. and Dec.-Jan.

Tsuklakhang (Palace Monastery)

It is located within the palace of the Chogyals, the former rulers of Sikkim. Built in traditional Sikkimese style, it is the capital's most accessible monastery. Numerous festivals and grand ceremonies are organised here. There are also interesting murals and images of Buddhist pantheon.

Permanent Flower Show Hall

It is located near the White Memorial Hall and just below the Palace Ridge park. The flower shows and exhibitions held here are very popular. This year round feature show cases the flowers according to their blooming seasons.

The White Hall

The two-storied structure constructed in typical British architecture is set on a ridge and now has an Officer's Club and a badminton court. The impressive building was built in 1932, in memory of Claude White, the first Political Officer of Sikkim.



Enchey Monastery

Around Gangtok

Burtuk Waterfalls

The picturesque fall along the National Highway No. 31A leading to North Sikkim, can be reached in about 20 minutes from Gangtok. Rately Chu, the source of the waterfall is the main water source of the Gangtok area.

Deer Park (6 kms.)

The small Deer Park adjacent to the new Secretariat building commemorates the preaching of the 'noble truths' by Lord Buddha at Deer Park in Sarnath. It has a big statue of Buddha, surrounded by some of the most exotic flower varieties. Below the statue, a stanza from the work of scholar saint Shantideva is inscribed in gold. It reads as follows -

*Show forth, Ye Heavens sweet rains in season due,
That Earth's rich harvest swell in ample stream,
Holdfast, O' king, the path of righteousness,
That world on world may rise to bliss supreme*

The park was built during the late fifties and is also

called as Rustomji Park, after one of the *Dewans* of the Chogyal of Sikkim and the author of the book "Enchanted Frontiers". It has an open enclosure, where Himalayan spotted and musk deer and other animals native to Sikkim are kept. A fine view of the lush hills and valleys can be enjoyed from here.

Enchey Monastery (3 kms.)

It is set on a conifer covered ridge festooned with prayer flags and is an important seat of the Nyingma order. Enchey Monastery meaning the Solitary temple is a place of solitude affording excellent view of the Himalayan peaks. Legends suggest that the monastery was built on the spot where Lama Drupthob Karpoa had set up a small hermitage after he had flown here from a hill in south Sikkim. Lama Drupthob was a *tantric* master known for his flying powers. The present structure is over 200 years old, housing images of various deities and other religious objects. The popular two day 'Chaam' or religious masked dance is held here annually during January.

Ganesh Tok (7 kms.)

This small temple dedicated to Lord Ganesha is set on a hillock on the Gangtok - Nathula Road. One can enjoy the scenic beauty of Gangtok and the peaks of Mt. Khangchendzonga and Mt. Siniolchu from here. A Sikkim Government nursery is located nearby.

Fambong Lho Wildlife Sanctuary (25 kms.)

The lush Sanctuary is inhabited by a rich variety of animals and birds. The key fauna includes, Himalayan black bear, red panda, barking deer, goral, clouded leopard, and civet-cat etc.

Hanuman Tok (11 kms.)

The popular shrine of Lord Hanuman affords a panoramic view of the Gangtok town and snow clad peak of Mt. Khangchendzonga.

Himalayan Zoological Park (8 kms.)

The park also known as Bulbuley, sprawls over an area of 205 hectares and houses various animal species like, the red panda, barking deer, spotted deer, bear etc. in almost natural environment.

Sa-Ngor-Chotshong Centre (5 kms.)

This only monastery of the Sakya Order of Tibetan Buddhism in Sikkim is perched atop a hill amidst scenic surroundings. It was set up in 1961, by Luding Khen Rimpoche, the Head of Ngorpa, sub-sect of the Sakya Order, with the blessing of H.H. Sakya Trizin and H.H. the Dalai Lama.

Tashi View Point (9 kms.)

This interesting picnic spot is famous for the fine view of the Khangchendzonga peak. The view point was built by Tashi Namgyal, the king of Sikkim.

Gonzang Monastery

Located nearby was founded in 1981, by H.E. Tingkye Gonzang Rimpoche, who was regarded as an incarnation of Yolmo Tertö: Ngakchang Shakya Zangpo, the 15 century Nyingmapa Tertön. The monastery follows Jangter Tradition of Nyingmapa School of Tibetan Buddhism.

Saramsa or Ipecac Garden (14 kms.)

This beautiful recreational and picnic site was established and maintained by the Department of Forest. It has a rich collection of some of the most exotic orchids

and rare tropical and temperate plants. The garden is also known as Ipecac garden, after the plant Ipecac that is grown here. There is also a large green house nearby, full of beautiful orchids and medicinal plants.



Lingdum Monastery

Pal Zurmang Kagyud Monastery, Lingdum (20 kms.)

The sacred monastery is well known for its splendid architecture and scenic surroundings. The present Gharwang Rimpoche is the 12th successive incarnation of the emanation of Zurmang Gharwang.

Nathu-La Pass (56 kms.)

The historic Pass on the Sino-Indian border, on the Tibetan Plateau lies at an altitude of 14,200 ft. and is one of the highest motorable roads in the country. The serene site full of alpine flora and fauna is open only for Indians on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. A permit from the Tourism Department is required to visit the picturesque pass.

Tsomgo Lake (38 kms.)

The oval-shaped lake perched at an altitude of 12,210 ft. is noted for its mystical environs and the wild flowers. Tsomgo meaning 'Source of the Lake' in Bhutia language is 1 km. long and 50 ft. deep and is considered to be very holy. The lake remains frozen during winters and the best time to visit is between May and August, when its surroundings are covered by rich variety of flora, including the rhododendrons, various species of primulas, blue and yellow poppies, irish etc. It is home



Tsomgo Lake

to the Brahmini ducks and is also a stop over for many migratory birds. Red panda can be also seen around the lake. Tsomgo lake is about 20 km from the Nathula Pass and about 400 km from Lhasa (Tibet). En route to Tsomgo from Gangtok lies the unique high altitude Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary, the home to the red panda and the blood pheasant.

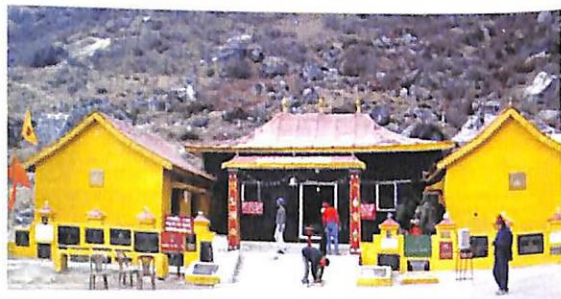
Pastanga

The small hilly village in Assam Lingzey, at an altitude of 1425 metres affords an awe-inspiring site of the majestic Himalayan peaks. It takes about two hours drive from Gangtok to reach here. One can also explore lush mountain trail dotted with beautiful waterfalls and forests full of rare species of bamboos, rhododendrons and magnolias. Cultural programmes, local handicraft shows and a visit to the traditional houses of ethnic communities provides a fine introduction to the rich cultural heritage of the region. Pastanga is also the base for the Khedi trekking route.

LEGENDS OF BABA HARBHAJAN SINGH

Baba Harbhajan Singh Memorial, about 60 kms. from Gangtok, between the Nathu-La and Jelep-La Pass was built in the memory of sepoy Harbhajan Singh of 23rd Punjab Regiment. He belonged to the village Browndal, district Kapurthala in Punjab. On 4th Oct. 1968, while escorting a mule column from his Battalion Headquarters at Tukla to Deng Dhukla, he slipped and fell into a fast flowing stream below and died. It is said that he appeared in the dream of one of his colleagues and expressed the desire for a samadhi to be built in his memory. Thus the memorial was built near Chhokhya Chho and was later reconstructed at the junction of Kupup Gnathang road and the pathway leading to Menmoichu Lake as a part of the watershed memorial complex.. Today, it has become a place of pilgrimage for the service personnel as well as the civilians. An annual Wreath Laying Ceremony is held here in October, on the occasion of the Infantry Day, in honour of the gallant soldiers, who laid down their lives for the country. It is believed that Harbhajan Singh is still doing his duty and guards the Indo-China border here. Even the Chinese soldiers confirm that they have seen a man riding a horse and patrolling the border. The Baba Mandir is a three room complex. The central room has a large portrait of the Baba along with other Hindu deities and Sikh Gurus. To the right of the central room is the room of Baba, which has every household articles required for daily activities, like clothes, shoes, slippers and a neat sleeping bed. His uniforms are neatly ironed and shoes polished ready for use. Opposite to this room is a small room that has a office cum store room. The room is filled with water bottles, unused slippers, tooth brushes and other items offered to Baba. Devotees believe that the water kept here for a week becomes sacred and can cure every ailment. People believe that the slippers kept here would help patients with gout and other foot problems and so on. The devotee who cannot visit the shrine send letters to the Baba that are opened by an associate of Baba. These letters usually have the request for the Baba to help solve personal problems and the gratitude for being helped.

It is quite interesting to note that the Baba now an honorary Captain, still travels back to his village on annual leave. A berth on a train is reserved in his name and two orderlies accompany him on the journey back. At Jalandhar, an Army vehicle receives him, he stays overnight at the 23 Punjab Regiment gurudwara before heading home to Kuka village, 25 km from Jalandhar. During his absence from the border, the leaves for other army men are cancelled and extra cautions are sought after.



Baba Mandir

Rhenock

The Aritar Lake (Ghasti-Tso) located nearby is about three hours drive from Gangtok. One can visit the small villages and monasteries around Aritar and experience the traditional ways of living. An old British style bungalow built in 1895, lies about half a kilometre from the lake and is a good place to stay. Accommodation is also available at the trekker's hut and lodges.

Rumtek Monastery (24 kms.)

It is the seat of the Karma Kagyu lineage or the 'Black Hat' order of Tibetan Buddhists and is one of the most sacred pilgrimage sites of Sikkim. The original monastery was built by one of the rulers of Sikkim, when His Holiness the 16th Gyalwa Karmapa, left Tibet and took refuge in Sikkim. Gyalwa Karmapa built a new monastery, the Dharma Chakra Centre, reputedly replicating the original Kagyurpa Monastery in Tsurphu, Tibet. The monastery is an excellent example of traditional Tibetan monastic architecture. It houses some of the world's most unique scriptures and rare objects of great religious importance.

A flight of stairs outside the main monastery leads to the **Nalanda Institute for Higher Buddhist studies**. Adjacent to it is a stupa containing the remains of the sixteenth Karmapa.

The **Jawaharlal Nehru Botanical Garden** located nearby is maintained by the Parks and Gardens unit of the Forest Department of the Govt. of Sikkim. The lush garden has a rich collection of rare plants and trees and various species of Himalayan flowers and Orchids. The garden has a green house containing many species of orchids.

The picturesque drive from Gangtok to the Rumtek Monastery is truly spell binding.

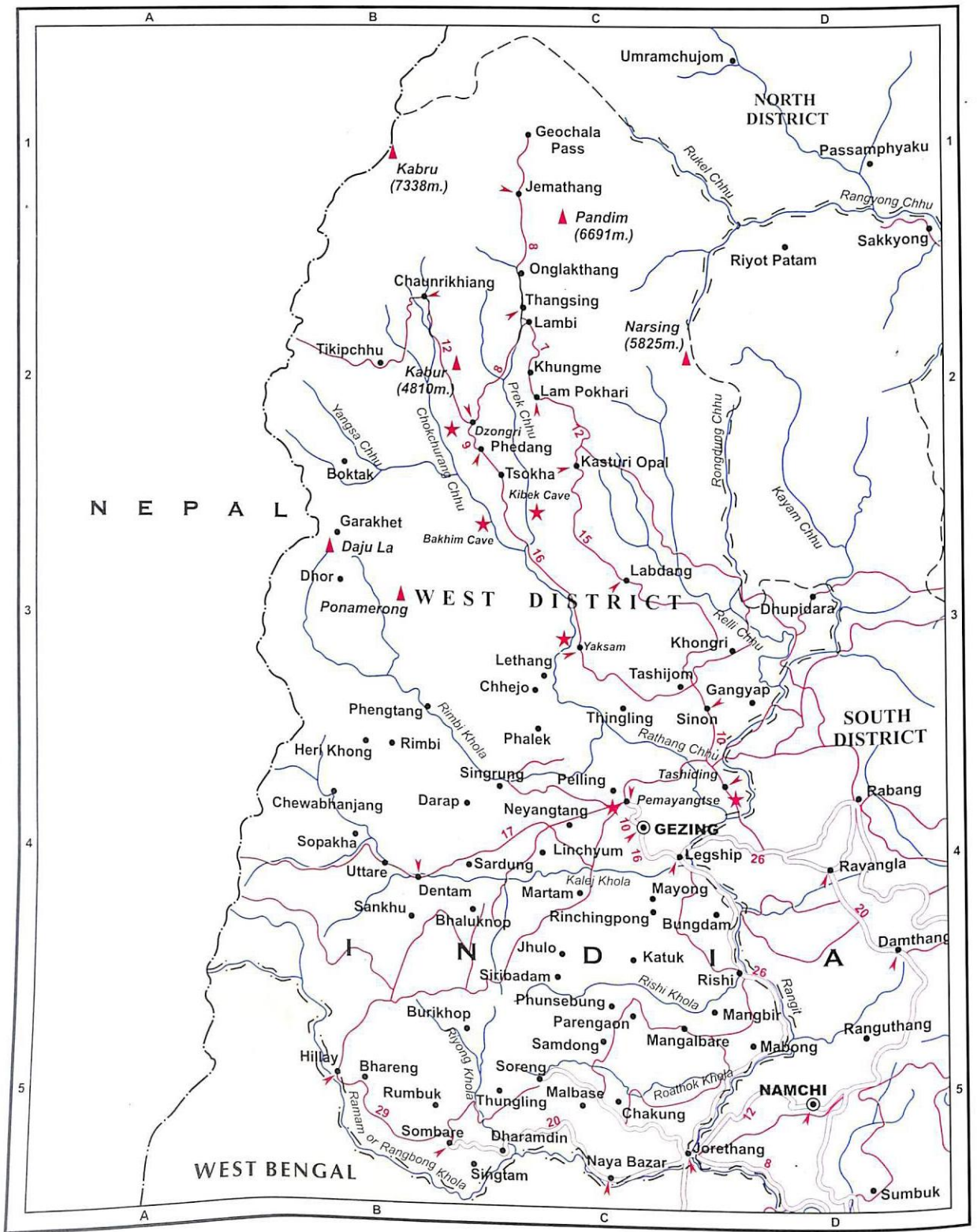
Water Garden (16 kms.)

This charming garden at Martam Khola, on the N.H. No. 31-A, has a small swimming pool.



Rumtek Monastery







PELLING / PEMAYANGTSE

Pelling, a peaceful village at an altitude of 6,100 ft. in the lap of Himalayas is about 120 kms. from Gangtok. It is well known for the Pemayangtse Monastery, located on a nearby hill and is fastly developing into a tourist centre and an urban settlement with a number of hotels and lodges. Pelling affords a fine view of Mt. Khangchendzonga, Pandim, Siniolchu and other ranges.

Places of Interest

Pemayangtse Monastery

The 17th century Pemayangtse Monastery (Perfect Sublime Lotus) is one of the most famous and second Buddhist monastery of Sikkim. This headquarters of Nyingma sect nestles on a 2085 mts., high ridge and is surrounded by snow-clad mountains. The original shrine here is said to have been established in 1705, by Lhatsun Chempo, one of revered Lamas, who had performed the consecration ceremony of the first Chogyal (King) of Sikkim. The monastery originally established for the "Pure Monks" (Ta-Sang) is an oasis of serenity and a repository of age old wisdom and scriptures. Its walls and ceiling are decorated with exquisite murals and frescoes and has many priceless antiques and objects of worship. The top-most floor is the most fascinating as it has several splendid sculptures. The wooden model of a heavenly palace of Zamdogpalri Rimpoche, one of the ancient leaders of the sect, as revealed in a dream to Lhatsun Chempo, the

founder of the monastery is spell binding. It is quite amazing to note that the work was executed by a third man, Sandup Dungzing Rimpoche, who was neither a sculptor nor an engineer.

The tourist bungalow near the monastery affords a breathtaking view of the Khangchendzonga.

Around Pelling / Pemayangtse

Rabdentse Ruins

It lies near the Pemayangtse monastery and was the second capital of the Sikkim royalty after Yuksom, who reigned from here between 1670 to 1814. Today, it lies in ruins and affords a panoramic view of Khangchendzonga mountains and the verdant valley.

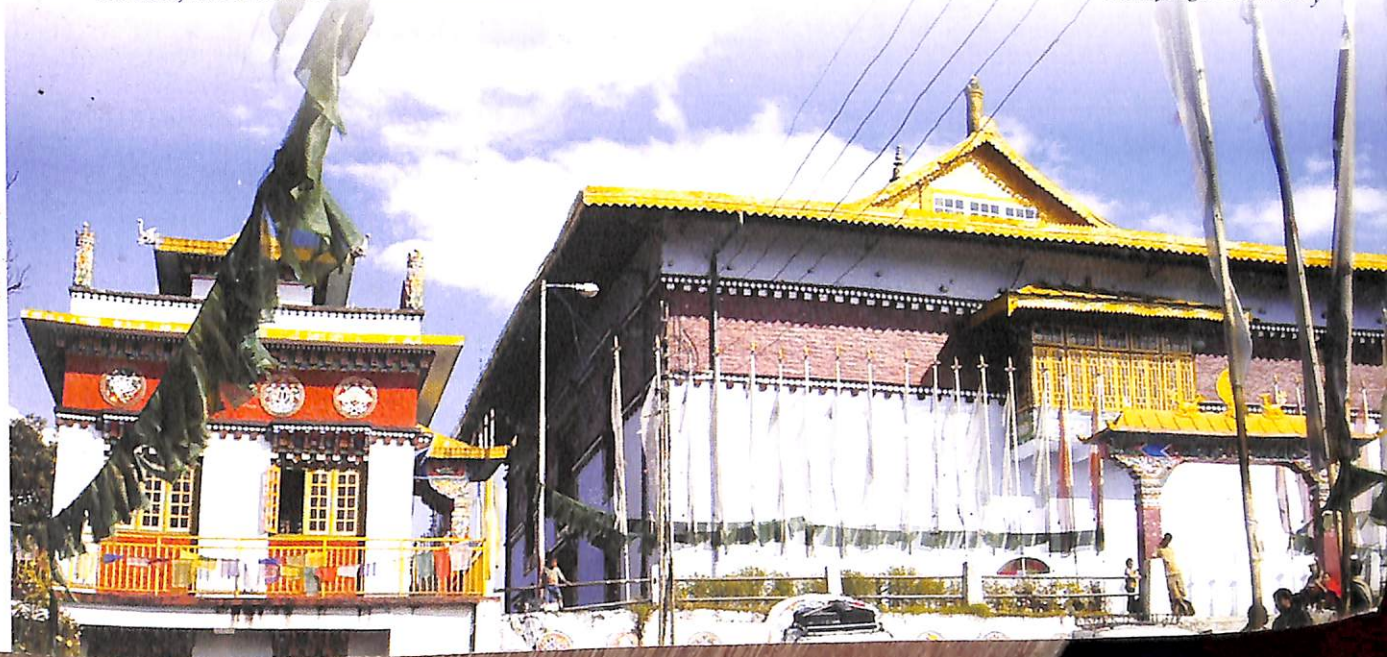
Gezing (Gyalshing) (8 kms.)

Gezing, the district headquarters of West Sikkim lies about 117 kms. from Gangtok. The historic site witnessed the consecration in the wilderness of 'Chogyal' or Dharma Raja, the birth of a dynasty and the spread of Buddhism.

Sanga-Choeling Gompa

Sanga-Choeling or 'the island of esoteric teaching' monastery is perched on a ridge above Pelling and the Pemayangtse monastery. It is 45 minutes walk from Pelling and 7 kms. from Pemayangtse. The Gompa was built in 1697 and is perhaps the second oldest in the State. One has to walk up the hilly slope amidst thick forest cover to reach the monastery.

Pemayangtse Monastery



Dentam (17 kms.)

It is famous for the Alpine Cheese Factory, a product of Indo - Swiss collaboration.

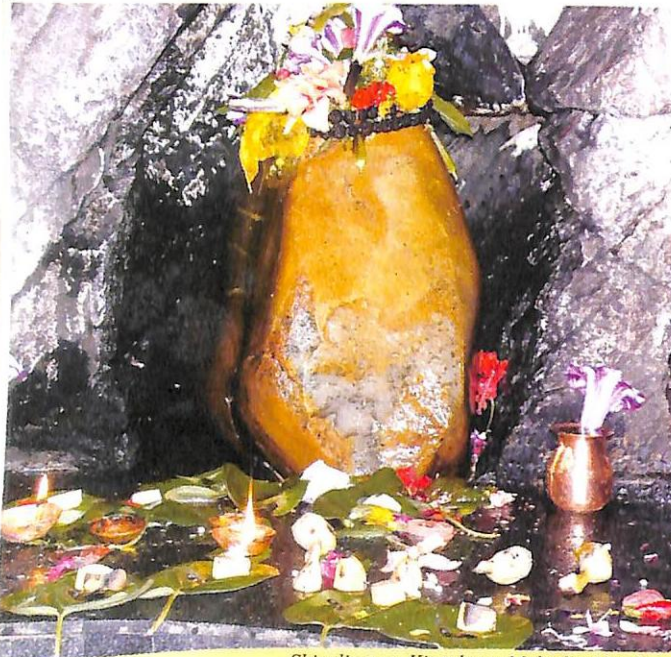
Khecheopalri Lake (25 kms.)

The holy lake surrounded by dense forests is held sacred by Buddhists as well as the Hindus. It is connected by a motorable road with Pemayangtse right up to the lake area and has accommodation facility for the pilgrims and trekker's.

The small Khecheopalri Gumpa is a few hours hike above the lake.

Kaluk (36 kms.)

This small village provides a fine view of the Khangchendzonga mountain. Some of the attractions are - a visit to the Resum Monastery and a trek to the Khandi Dara / Melanpso amidst thick wooded area known to be inhabited by a rich variety of animals and birds. Accommodation is available at Kaluk.



Shivalingam, Kitetshwar Mahadev Mandir

Legship (24 kms.)

This 'Gateway to West Sikkim' on the banks of river Rangit, lies about 100 kms. from Gangtok. It is famous for the Kitetshwar Mahadev Mandir, dedicated to Lord

Shiva and the **Rangit Water World** located nearby. 'Bala Chaturdesi', the temple festival held in the month of November is popular among devotees. The Water World is an ideal picnic site, with facilities for boating and white water rafting. Legship also has the first dam in the State built for generating hydro electricity.

Singshore Bridge / Uttarey (25 kms.)

It is the highest bridge in Sikkim. Uttarey, the beautiful site for the base camp for Singalila Range trek is about 20 minutes drive from the bridge.

Soreng (52 kms.)

The beautiful village amidst scenic surroundings is emerging as an important centre for adventure tourism. One can observe various species of flowers and birds during the trek to Jhandi Danra from Soreng. A challenging trekking route from Soreng to Dzongri via Rathong glacier is also being opened for foreigners. Accommodation facilities are available.

Varsey

The charming site nestled at an altitude of 10,000 ft. is famous for the awe-inspiring scenic beauty and **Varsey Rhododendron Sanctuary**, which is about 4 kms. trek from here. One can trek from Soreng or Dentam to reach Varsey or drive up to Hilley, the nearest place connected by road. Tourists can stay at 'Guras Kunj', the trekkers' hut.

YUKSOM

Yuksom, the first capital of Sikkim, literally means the "meeting of three great lamas", as it was here that the first Chogyal (ruler) of Sikkim was consecrated in 1641, by the three lamas, who came from Tibet. The Norbugang Chorten still houses the evidences of the consecration ceremony, like the stone Coronation Throne etc. Yuksom has a lovely lake and is the 'gateway' to Khangchendzonga National Park. Yuksom is also the base for mountain climbing course organised by the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. The beautiful site lies about 32 kms. from Pemayangtse and is well connected by road. It also has good accommodation facilities.

Around Yuksom



Dubdi Monastery

Dubdi Monastery

The monastery atop a thickly wooded hill, overlooking Yuksom, was established in 1701, after the consecration ceremony of first Chogyal and is the oldest gompa of Sikkim. The gompa enshrines the statues of the three famous lamas. It takes about half an hour trek from Yuksom to reach the monastery.

Dzongri (25 kms.)

A trek from Yuksom to Dzongri and then Goecha La is also known as 'Khangchendzonga trek' and is very popular among adventure sports enthusiasts. Dzongri affords a fascinating view of the Khangchendzonga.

Khangchendzonga Waterfall (10 kms.)

The lovely falls, about one hour drive from Pelling are one of the must visit sites of the region.

Tashiding Monastery (16 kms.)

The monastery atop a heart shaped hill with the mighty Khangchendzonga peak in the back drop is considered to be the most sacred shrine of Sikkim. According to Buddhist scriptures, Guru Padma Sambhava (Guru Rimpoche) blessed the sacred land of Sikkim in the 8th century from here. The Tashiding monastery was built here in 1717, by Ngadak Sempa Chempo, one of the three lamas who had performed the consecration ceremony of the first Chogyal. It attracts a large number of devotees, especially during the Bhumchu Festival (Feb. / Mar.). During this time pilgrims sip the sacred water from a stone jar or bhumpa, which is said to possess curative properties.

Tashiding is also known for its most holy chorten - 'Thong-Wa-rang-Dol', which literally means 'Saviours by mere sight'. It is said that devotees are absolved of their sins by just looking at it. Other attractions in and around Tashiding are - Sinon Monastery, Tso-Nim-Dawa (Pokhri Danra) Hungri Monastery and Pao-Hungri.

Chorten, Tashiding







Guru Pamasambhava Statue, Samdruptse

NAMCHI

Namchi literally meaning 'Sky High' in Sikkimese language is the district headquarters of South Sikkim and lies about 78 kms. from Gangtok and 100 kms. from Siliguri. It nestles at an altitude of 5,500 ft amidst snow-clad mountains, deep valleys and Rangit river. The Decchen Choeling Gompa here is noted for its architecture. A huge temple complex of Shiva and other Hindu deities is under construction at Sholopok near Namchi, with an estimated cost of Rs. 33 crores. A 106 ft. high statue of Shiva is being installed here.

The huge 45 metre high statue of Guru Padmasambhava, erected at the nearby Samdruptse hilltop near Namchi has emerged as a biggest attraction of the district. The foundation stone of this highest statue of Guru Padmasambhava was laid by H.H. Dalai Lama, on 22/10/ 1997. A large number of engineers, architects, sculptors and over 1000 labourers took about three years time to complete this towering edifice.

The Flower Festival (Feb. - Mar.) at the Children's Park is another attraction of Namchi. A rich variety of exotic orchids are displayed during this time. One can also undertake several short trek routes from Namchi.

Around Namchi

Tendong Hill (14 kms.)

This excellent viewpoint, overlooking Namchi provides one of the best mountain views in Sikkim. The hill is held

sacred by the Lepcha tribe, who according to the legends were saved by the hill from the ravages of a deluge.

The **Temi Tea Garden**, sprawling on a gentle hill slope, originating from the Tendong Hill is the one and only tea garden of Sikkim. The tea produced here is ranked among the finest in the international market. The tea factory is a worth visiting site.

RAVANGLA

This small township at the base of Maenam Hill lies on the road between Gangtok and Pelling and is a transit point to various tourist destinations in South and West Sikkim. Trekkers to Maenam hill and Borong also visit the town. A trek down to the sacred 'Sher Chok Bephu', one of the four holiest caves in Sikkim is an unforgettable experience.

Around Ravangla

Maenam Hill (14 kms.)

The majestic hill rising to a height of 10,300 ft., overlooks Ravangla and provides a panoramic view of the scenic surroundings. The Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary here is home to the rare red panda, black bear, deer and monal pheasants etc.

Ralang (13 kms.)

It is known for the **Palchen Choeling Monastic Institute (New Ralang Gompa)**, built by Gyaltsap Rinpoche in 1995. The huge monastery has a 9 m. high golden statue of Lord Buddha, flanked by the images of Guru Rinpoche and the 16th Karmapa. About 200 monks of Kagyu order reside at the monastery. The **Old Ralang Gompa** built in 1768, is located amidst peaceful surroundings, about 1.5 kms. down hill. Ralang is also famous for the annual Mahakal Dance held in Nov.

Borong

The beautiful village with a magnificent view of snow clad Himalayan peaks can be reached by road from Ravangla or a trek via Maenam. It is also known for Borong Tsa Chu hot spring. The interesting trek from Namchi or Damthang to Tendong - Ravangla - Menam - Borong takes about 5 - 6 days. One can also proceed to Tashiding from here.





Phodong Monastery

PHODONG

It lies about 38 kms. from Gangtok and is famous for the Phodong Monastery, which is ranked among the six most important monasteries of Sikkim. The recently renovated Labrang Monastery lies about 4 kms. from Phodong and is noted for its unique architecture.

Around Phodong



Phensang Monastery

Phensang Monastery (9 kms.)

The monastery under the Nyingmapa Buddhist Order was built in 1721, during the time of Jigme Pawo. It was

destroyed during a fire in 1947 and was rebuilt in 1948, by the lamas. *Chaam* dance is performed during the annual festival held in the tenth month of the Lunar calendar (Tibetan Calendar).

Mangan (26 kms.)

Mangan, the district headquarters of North Sikkim lies to the north of Phodong and is visited by the tourists going to Singhik, about 2.5 kms. from here.

The **Singhik View Point** affords one of the most splendid views of the snow clad Mt. Khangchendzonga and its ranges. One can also undertake short treks amidst surrounding hills and enjoy the beauty of Mt. Siniolchu, the most graceful peak in the world. A Tourist Lodge provides accommodation for visitors.

Kabi Lungchok

It lies on the North Sikkim Highway, about 17 kms. north of Gangtok. The historic treaty of blood brotherhood between the Lepchas and the Bhutias was signed here. A memorial stone pillar erected amidst thick forest cover commemorates the treaty.

Seven Sister Falls

The beautiful falls amidst scenic surrounding are located about 32 kms. from Gangtok on the National Highway leading to North Sikkim. A waiting shed has been built here by the Tourism department for the convenience of the visitors.

CHUNGTHANG

Chungthang, a major sub-division of North Sikkim district lies about 30 kms. north of Mangan, on the confluence of Lachen and Lachung Chu. The verdant valley endowed with rich variety of plant and animal life is said to have been blessed by Guru Rimpoche, the patron saint of Sikkim. The sacred foot and palm prints of the sage can be seen at Holy Guru Lhedo.

Around Chungthang

Lachen (26 kms.)

This traditional Lepcha village nestles at an altitude of 2750 mtrs. and is known for the Lachen Monastery. The monastery built in 1806, commands a panoramic view of the scenic surroundings. Lachen has a number of resorts, hotels and lodges.



Mural at Lachung Monastery

Lachung (21 kms.)

Lachung, a Bhutia village at an altitude of 8,000 ft. is noted for Dzumsa, a unique local self-governing body, some what similar to the traditional Panchayat. The pretty village sprawling on either side of the Lachung Chu is coming up as an important tourist destination,

with the increase of the popularity of the picturesque Yumthang Valley, about 24 kms. from here. The Lachung Monastery built in 1880, is about 2 kms. walk from the village.

Yumthang (45 kms.)

Yumthang, a nature lover's paradise is set at an altitude of 11,800 ft., about 140 kms. from Gangtok. The Singbha Rhododendron Sanctuary with 24 species of Rhododendrons is located within this extremely picturesque valley. The water at Yumthang 'Tsa-Chu' or the hot spring on the left bank of Lachung Chu is known for its curative properties.

Guru-dongmar Lake (87 kms.)

The lovely milky coloured lake at an altitude of 17,800 ft., is held sacred by the Buddhists and the Hindus. It is believed that Guru Padmasambhava had touched the lake on his way to Tibet.

Visitors usually acclimatize themselves at the small village of **Thangu**, about 28 kms. from Lachen, before proceeding towards the lake.

Yumthang Valley



CALL OF THE WILD

Sikkim is known for its fascinating wealth of flora and fauna. It is home to rich and varied animal life ranging from Snow Leopard to Himalayan Black Bear and Red Panda to Musk Deer. The tiny State has over 550 species of and subspecies of birds, which is about 30% of the entire bird fauna found in rest of India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka. There are 144 species of Mammals and about 650 types of colourful butterflies.

Sikkim also has about 4,000 types of Flowering plants, 550 species of exotic Orchids, 300 species of Ferns and 9 species of Conifers.

Khangchendzonga National Park

It sprawls over an area of 850 sq. km. among mountain forests in North Sikkim and is one of the highest National Parks in the World. The majestic Mt. Khangchendzonga, Mt. Narsing, Mt. Simvo and Mt. Siniolchu in the backdrop of the park, enhances its scenic beauty. The key fauna includes, snow leopard, clouded leopard, Himalayan black bear, red panda, serow, Himalayan tahr, blue sheep, goral, musk deer, barking deer etc. It also has a rich variety of birds like, impeyan pheasant, satyr tragopan, blood pheasant, osprey, sunbirds etc. Best season - Mar. to May and Sept. to mid-Dec. The nearest town is Chungthany (20 kms.).

Fambong Lho Wildlife Sanctuary

The lush sanctuary teeming with oak, katus, kimbui, champa, bamboos, rhododendrons, ferns and exotic orchids sprawls over an area of 51.76 sq. kms. It is inhabited by a rich variety of animals and birds. The key fauna includes, Himalayan black bear, red panda,

barking deer, goral, clouded leopard, and civet-cat etc. The best season to visit is from March to May and Sept. to mid- Dec. Prior permission is required from the chief Wildlife Warden, Forest Secretariat, Deorali, Gangtok.

Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary

This sanctuary of North Sikkim is known for over 40 types of rhododendrons, that set the area ablaze in colour during the blooming season. Key fauna serow, goral, blood pheasant etc.

Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary

It lies in East Sikkim about 26 kms. from Gangtok and covers an area of 4 sq. kms. adjoining the Tsomgo Lake. Key fauna - musk deer, serow, Himalayan black bear, red panda, lesser cats, blood Pheasant, satyr tragopan, impeyan pheasant etc. Best Season - Jul. - Sept.

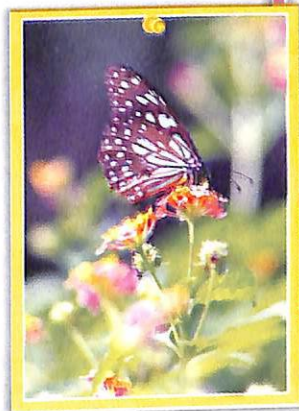
Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary

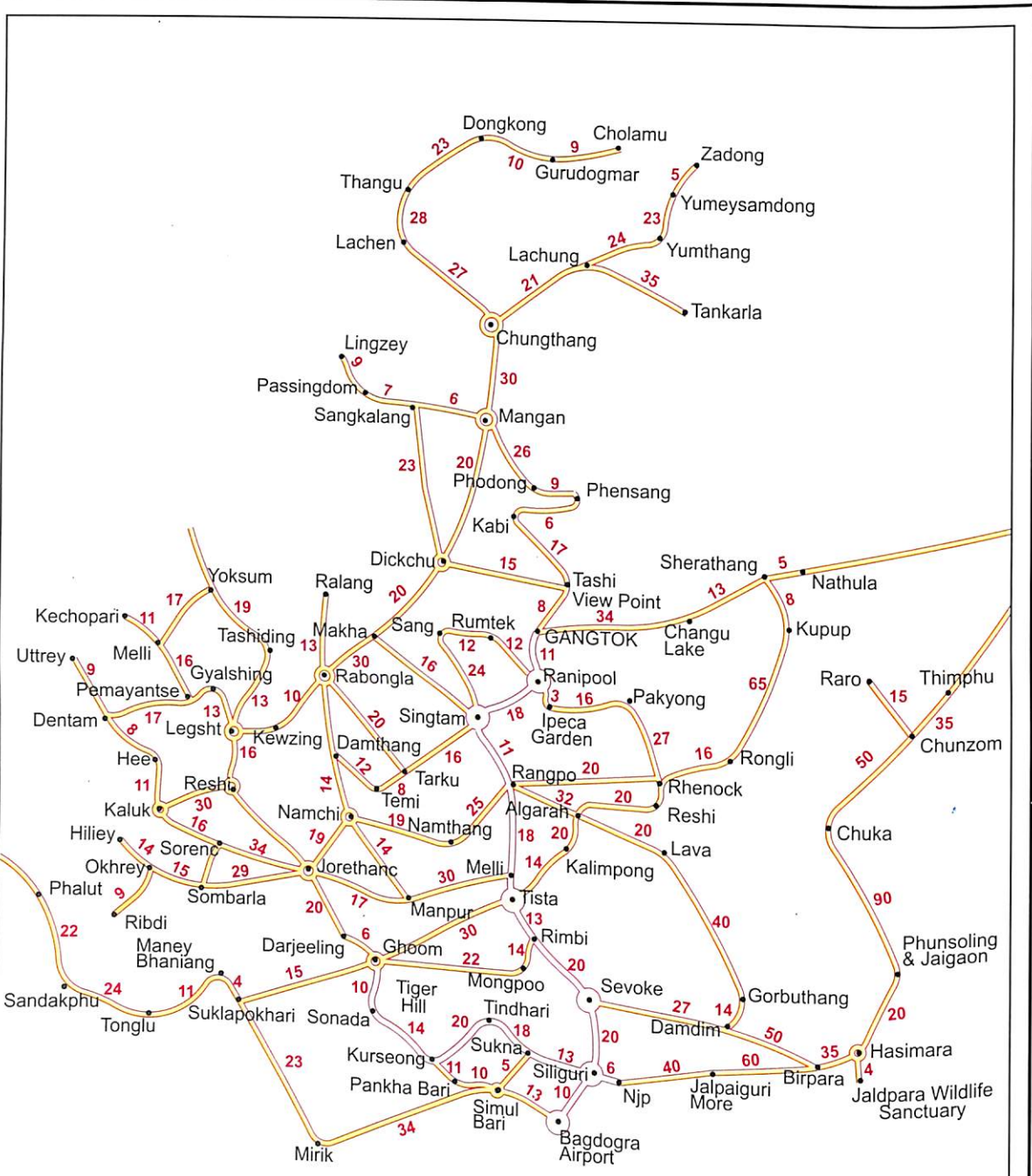
This newly declared sanctuary lies in south Sikkim. Key fauna - Himalayan black bear, red panda, goral, serow, barking deer, marbled-cat, civet-cats, blood pheasant, partridge, magpies, black eagle, bluenaped pitta, sunbirds etc.

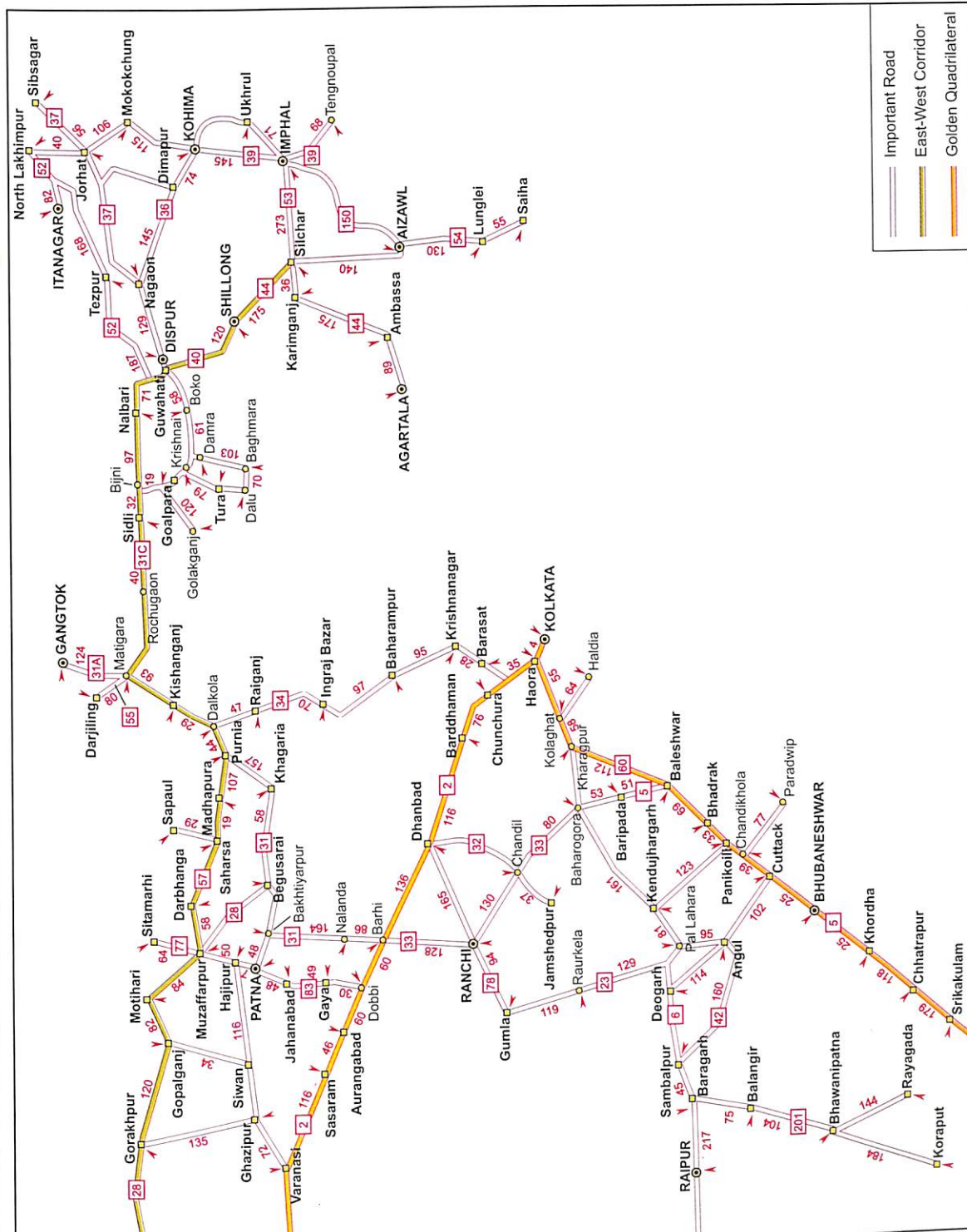
Varsey (Barsey) Rhododendron Sanctuary

It sprawls over 104 sq. km, across the Singalila Range and can be reached from Hilley, Dentam and Soreng. Hilley since it is approachable by road and Varsey is only 4 kms. trek from this point. The sanctuary is known for Rhododendrons, Primulas, Magnolias, Oaks and Pine trees. The entire region is covered with dense primitive forest and most of the part is still unexplored. It is inhabited by red panda and black bear etc.

The best time to visit is between November and May.

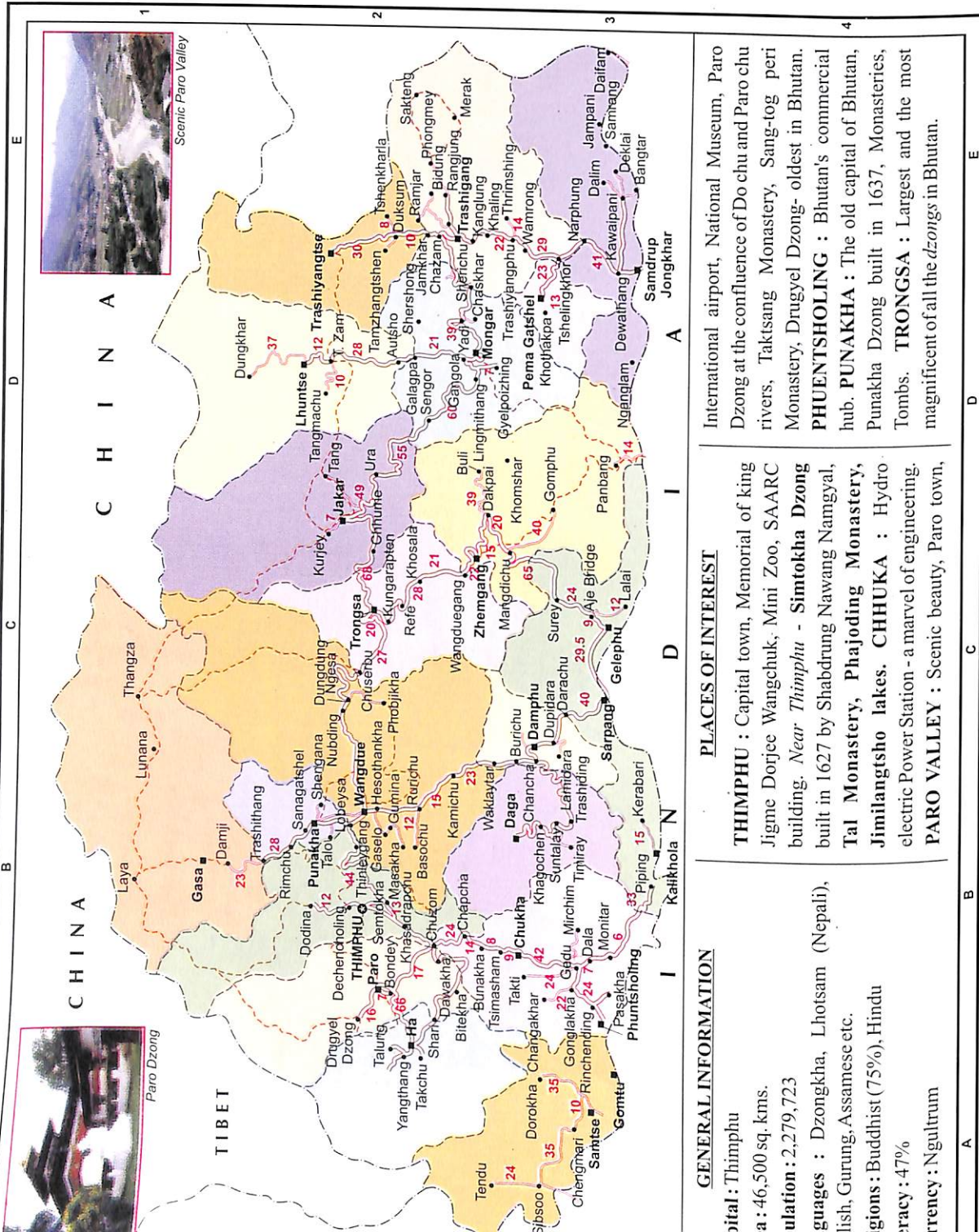






Legend:

- Important Road
- == East-West Corridor
- == Golden Quadrilateral



GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital: Thimphu
Area: 46,500 sq. kms.
Population: 2,279,723
Religions: Dzongkha, Lhotsam (Nepali), Lish, Gurung, Assamese etc.
Religions: Buddhist (75%), Hindu
Religiosity: 47%
Religiosity: Ngultrum

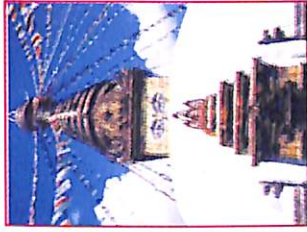
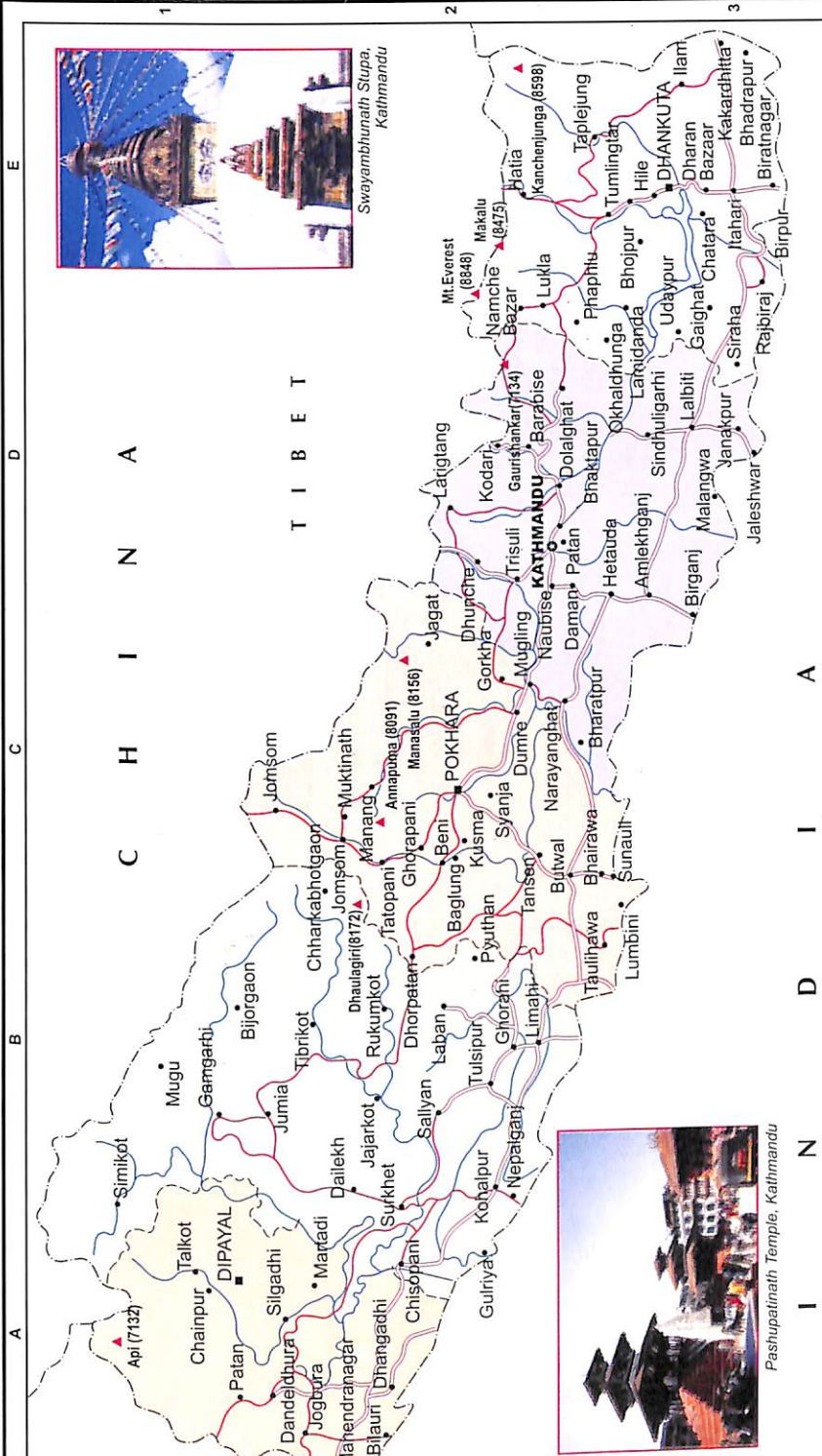
PLACES OF INTEREST

THIMPHU: Capital town, Memorial of King Jigme Dorjee Wangchuk, Mini Zoo, SAARC building. **Near Thimphu - Simtokha Dzong** built in 1627 by Shabdrung Nawang Namgyal, **Tal Monastery, Phajoding Monastery, Jimilangtho lakes.** **CHHUKA:** Hydro electric Power Station - a marvel of engineering. **PARO VALLEY:** Scenic beauty, Paro town,

PLACES OF INTEREST

International airport, National Museum, Paro Dzong at the confluence of Dochu and Paro rivers, Taktsang Monastery, Sang-tog peri Monastery, Drugyel Dzong- oldest in Bhutan. **PHUENTSHOLING:** Bhutan's commercial hub. **PUNAKHA:** The old capital of Bhutan, Punakha Dzong built in 1637, Monasteries, Tombs. **TRONGSA:** Largest and the most magnificent of all the dzongs in Bhutan.

Scale 1 : 1,700,000 Approx.



Swayambhunath Stupa, Kathmandu



Pashupatinath Temple, Kathmandu

GENERAL INFORMATION

Capital	: Kathmandu
Area	: 147, 181 sq.kms.
Population	: 26,267,147
Languages	: Nepali, Maithir, Bhojपुरी
Literacy	: 48.6%
Religion	: Hinduism (90%) Buddhism, Islam
Currency	: Nepalese Rupee

PLACES OF INTEREST

Kathmandu : Darbar Square, the Royal Palace, Temples, Pagodas, Stupas.
Near Kathmandu - Pashupatinath Temple (5 Kms.) : Lord Shiva Temple, architecture and paintings.
Kirtipur (6 Kms.) : Traditional, beautiful Nepali village, ancient arts and crafts.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Lalitpur (Patn) : 5 Kms. from Kathmandu. Ancient town, Buddhist and Hindu temples, Stupas, Handicraft.
Bhaktapur : 12 Kms. from Kathmandu. Darbar Square, Golden Gate, Royal Palace, etc.
Kapilvastu : Important Buddhist centre.
Nagarkot : Scenic beauty, View of Mt. Everest and other peaks.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Lumbini : Birth place of Lord Buddha. One of the most sacred Buddhist site in the world. The Asoka Pillar, Viharas and Temples.
Royal Chitwan N.P. : One-horned rhino, tiger, leopard, gaur etc. 450 species of birds.
Royal Bardia W.L.S. : Tiger, leopard, elephant, sloth bear etc.

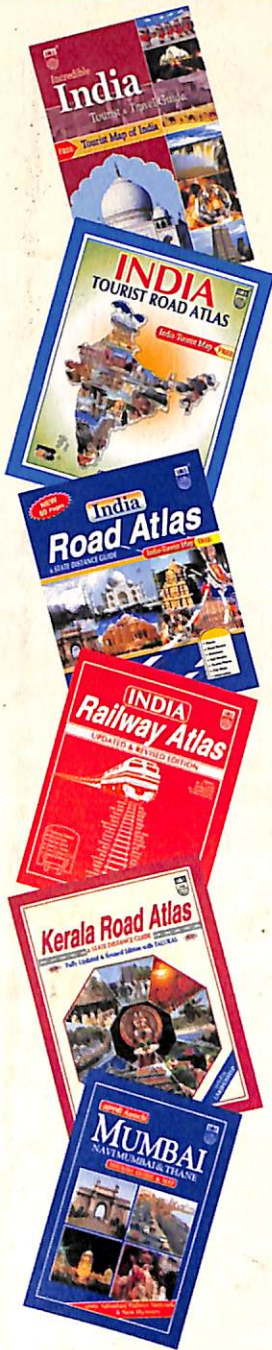
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 Aitbare 20 C3
 Amba 8 B3
 Badong 8 A3
 Bakcha Chhu 22 C5
 Bakhim Cave 16 B3
 Bara Pathing 8 C3
 Ben 20 C4
 Beyang 8 A3
 Bhareng 16 B5
 Bhasme 8 B3
 Boktak 16 B2
 Brang Polot 20 B3
 Burdang 8 A3
 Burum Chhu 22 C3
 Burumkhangcha 22C3
 Byangya 22 C3
 Byu Chhu 8 D1
 Chokhurang Chhu 16 B2
 Chakung 16 C5
 Chakung Chhu 22 C4
 Chaunrikhiang 16 B2
 Cheora 22 C1
 Chewabhanjang 16 B4
 Chhangu 8 D1
 Chhateng 22 C4
 Chho Lhamo 22 D1
 Chhoilung 22 C1
 Chhubakha 22 D2
 Chidam 20 B5
 Chimakaru 22 C3
 Chorten Labsang 22A2
 Chungthang 22 C4
 Damlakha 8 B3
 Damthang 20 B4
 Dentam 16 B4
 Dhupidanda 20 B2
 Dik Chhu 22 C5
 Dikchu 22 C5
 Donkung 22 C1
 Dzongri 16 B2
 Ford 22 B4
 Frey Peak 16 B2
 Gangtok 8 B2
 Gayum Chhona 22 C1
 Geocha La Pass 16 C1
 Gey Chhu 22 C3
 Gezing 16 C4
 Gogong 22 C2
 Gom 20 B5
 Goma Chhu 22 A2
 Goma Sechen 22 A2
 Gurudongmar Chhu 22C1
 Gyankaphagon 22 C2
 Gyathang 22 C4
 Hillay 16 B5
 Jakthang 22 B3
 Jemathang 16 C1
 Jorethang 20 A5
 Kalep Chhu 22 C2
 Kalivo 22 C4
- Kaluk 16 C4
 Kambe 22 C1
 Kambul 8 A1
 Karsang 20 C2
 Kayam Chhu 20 B2
 Khamdong 8 A3
 Khangchengyao 22 C2
 Khangchung Chho 22 D2
 Khedum 22 C4
 Khora Chhobuk 22 B2
 Khora Chhu 22 B2
 Khora Phu 22 A2
 Khungme 16 C2
 Kibek Cave 16 C3
 Kishong 22 B3
 Kodyong 22 C4
 Khongri 16 C3
 Kupup 8 E2
 Lachen Monastery 22C3
 Lachung 22 D3
 Lachungthosa 22 C3
 Lam Pokhari 16 C2
 Lambi 16 C2
 Langbo Chhu 22 B2
 Latong 22 C3
 Laven 22 B4
 Legship 16 C4
 Leten 22 C1
 Lethang 16 C3
 Lhonak Chhu 22 B2
 Linchyum 16 C4
 Lingdong 22 C4
 Lingi 20 C3
 Lingmo 20 C3
 Lingtam 8 C3
 Lingthem 22 B4
 Lingzung 8 B2
 Log Bridge 22 B3
 Long Nadom 22 C4
 Lungthung 8 D3
 Lungze Chhu 8 D2
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 Malbase 16 C5
 Mangan 22 C4
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 Martam 16 C4
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 Melli Bazar 20 C5
 Mindo 22 C1
 Monmu Chhu 22 B5
 Muguthang 22 B2
 Myang 22 C4
 Nabhe 8 B1
 Nachungthangkha 22 B2
 Nakchok 8 D1
 Nakpolatok 22 B1
 Naku 22 B2
 Naku Chhu 22 D2
- Namchi 20 B5
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 Nampung 8 B1
 Namthang 20 C5
 Narsingh 20 B1
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 Naya Bazar 16 C5
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 Olo 22 D1
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 Rabom Chhu 22 C3
 Rabomthang 22 C3
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 Rangli 8 C3
 Rangli Khola 8 C3
 Rangpo Chhu 20 B3
 Rangsha 22 B2
 Ranguthang 20 B4
 Rani Chhu 22 C4
 Ranipul 8 B2
 Rangpo 8 B4
 Rate Chhu 8 D1
 Rathang Chhu 16 C4
 Ravangla 20 B4
 Rayong 20 D4
 Relli Chhu 16 C3
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 Rigu 8 D3
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Ahmadabad	1652	Dimapur	863	Kochi	3041	Ranchi	845
Aizawl	1055	Dindigul	2752	Kohima	928	Ranipetta	2469
Ajmer	1731	Durgapur	659	Kolhapur	2433	Raurkela	1067
Akola	1798	Ganganagar	1979	Kota	1653	Rohtak	1642
Aligarh	1415	Gaya	647	Kozhikode	2917	Sagar	1388
Allahabad	943	Ghaziabad	1527	Krishnagiri	2619	Saharanpur	1665
Ambala	1738	Ghazipur	814	Kurnool	2219	Salem	2683
Amritsar	1993	Gorakhpur	861	Lucknow	1118	Sambalpur	1240
Asansol	650	Gulbarga	2162	Ludhiana	1851	Shahjahanpur	1269
Aurangabad	2026	Guntur	1961	Madurai	2801	Shiliguri	114
Bangalore	2571	Gurgaon	1564	Mangalore	2909	Shillong	689
Barauni	472	Guwahati	589	Meerut	1543	Shimla	1889
Bardhaman	634	Gwalior	1385	Moradabad	1440	Shivpuri	1430
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Bellary	2376	Hisar	1762	Muzaffarnagar	1603	Srinagar	2422
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Bhavnagar	1839	Hyderabad	2009	Mysore	2701	Thane	2342
Bhopal	1494	Imphal	1073	Nagaon	709	Thanjavur	2699
Bhubaneshwar	1122	Indore	1791	Nagpur	1522	Thiruvananthapuram	3065
Bikaner	1948	Jabalpur	1258	Nanded	1900	Thrissur	2962
Bilaspur	1581	Jaipur	1600	Nashik	2200	Tiruchchirappalli	2673
Calcutta	720	Jaisalmer	2170	Nellore	2185	Tirunelveli	2955
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Chandil	812	Jammu	2129	Paradwip	1138	Tuticorin	2936
Chennai	2357	Jamnagar	2364	Pathankot	2022	Udaipur	1938
Chitradurga	2504	Jamshedpur	842	Patna	583	Ujjain	1682
Coimbatore	2848	Jhansi	1329	Pondicherry	2522	Vadodra	2114
Cuttack	1097	Jodhpur	1931	Porbandar	2456	Varanasi	818
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