

ESSAY

ON

SIKKIM





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# SIKKIM

Sikkim is a state in northeastern India. It borders the Tibet Autonomous Region of China in the north, Bhutan in the east, Nepal in the west, and West Bengal in the south. Sikkim is also close to India's Silguri Corridor near Bangladesh. Sikkim is the least populous and second smallest among the Indian states.

Sikkim is notable for its biodiversity including alpine and subtropical climates, as well as being a host to Kanchenjunga, the highest peak in India and third highest on Earth. Sikkim's capital and largest city is Gangtok. Almost 35% of the state is covered by the Khangchendzonga National Park - a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



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The kingdom of Sikkim was founded by the Namgyal dynasty in the 17th century. It was ruled by Buddhist priest-kings known as the Chogyal. It became a princely state of British India in 1890. Following Indian independence, Sikkim continued its protectorate status with the Union of India after 1947.

Modern Sikkim is a multiethnic and multilingual Indian state. The official languages of the state are English, Nepali, Sikkimese and Lepcha. English is taught in schools and used in government documents. The predominant religions are Hinduism and Vajrayana Buddhism. Sikkim's economy is largely dependent on agriculture and tourism.

Sikkim accounts for the largest share of cardamom production in India, & is the largest producer of spices after Guatemala.





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Sikkim achieved its ambition to convert its agriculture to fully organic between 2003 and 2016, and became the first state in India to achieve this destination. It is also among India's most environmentally conscious states, having banned plastic water bottles "in any government functions and meetings" and polystyrene products throughout the state.