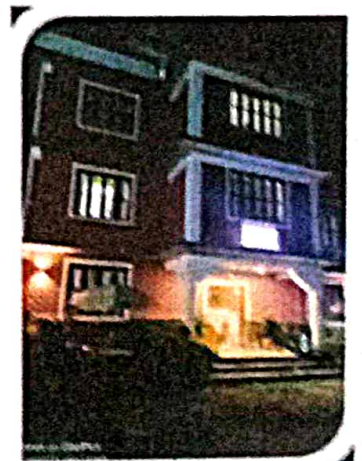
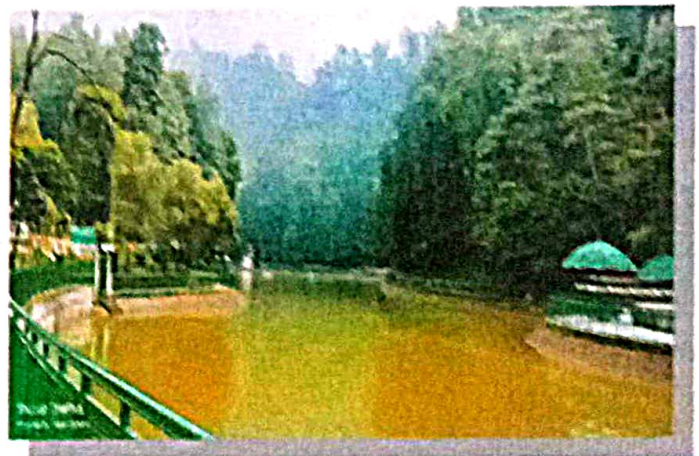


Field Report

On

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC OF LINGTAM IN RONGLI SUBDIVISION IN EAST SIKKIM OF SIKKIM



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY



NAHATA J.N.M.S. MAHAVIDYALAYA

FIELD REPORT: 2023-24

Semester: V(H)

PAPER CODE: GEOACOR11P

Field Work and Research Methodology



Roll: 5232118 No: 18301

Registration No. 1272121100567

Session:2023-2024

Field Report

On

**A Socio-Economic Appraisal of Lingtam in Rongli Subdivion in East
Sikkim of Sikkim**



लक्ष्यं विश्वमानम्



लक्ष्यं विश्वमानम्

WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

College: Nahata JNMS Mahavidyalaya

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GEOACOR11P –Field Work and Research Methodology

Roll:..52.3.2.118.....No:....18.301.

Registration No..12.72.121100567.....

Semester:V(H)

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To Whom It May Concern

is is to certify that
/Miss.....Sumita Sen.....Roll.5232118....No.18301..
gistration...12.73.12.11.00567.....a student of B.A./B.Sc.
nester-V (H) in Geography of this institution. He/She has
npleted the Field Work on '**A Socio-Economic Appraisal of
gtam in Rongli Subdivision in East Sikkim of Sikkim**' of
OACOR11P-Field Work and Research Methodology under the
3SU syllabus. He/She has fulfilled the Field Report under my
dance and supervision according to his/her syllabus.

B 05/01/2022

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For the completion of our field report, we are greatly indebted to our respected teacher, Sri Subhajit Mandal and Madam Smt Pinki Paul, (Mahatma J.N. M.S. Mahavidyalaya) and their guidance during our field survey and the preparation of the report. We are also thankful to our HOD Dr. Jhantu Saradan for his thoughtful assistance during prepared this report.

Lastly, express our gratitude to the local people for their kind cooperation during the data collection and survey.

Sumita Sen

Signature of the student

PREFACE

Socio-economic status consists of various social and economic components such as education level, income and health.

The present study 'A Socio-Economic Appraisal of Lingtam in Rongali subdivision in East Sikkim of Sikkim' highlights the socio-economic status of the people in the study area.

It has been made based on a field survey of the socio-economic status of the local people. The present work tries to measure the socioeconomic status of the local people and makes some suggestions. The whole report is divided into four chapters.

Chapter I in the Introductory chapter has discussed the socio-economic status, significance of the study, location of the study area, objectives, materials, data source, and methodology of the study.

Chapter II represents physical features that have been discussed.

Chapter III represents the socio-economic status of the local people.

Chapter IV concludes and sums up the result of the discussion. The appendix and references have been placed at the end of the discussion.

Sumita Sen -----

Signature of the student



PHOTO PLATE:
OUR GROUP IN STUDY AREA

INTRODUCTION

Socioeconomic status consists of various social and economic elements. These are the important parameters that is made by human beings. Socio-economic status indicates the quality of life of the people of a particular area (Paul, 2012). Different socioeconomic development, as well as status, can be measured using per capita income (Mathur 1983, Dedibhavi, 1998). Rural livelihoods mainly depend on agriculture. The study is located in rural area in which the majority of the people are engaged in the service sector (44%). The local people living in the valley of the mountain range. That is why most of the inhabitants did not engage due to mountain range. So service and business are the main source of income. For this reason, their income level is medium. The education level is also better.

In this area, local people face different types of problems such as drinking water, lack of transport, shelter and employment problems.

In this context, the field report has been focused on the socio economic status of local people and tried to draw feasible suggestions for their improvement.

SIGNIFICANCE (OF THE STUDY)

The field survey is very important to understand geography subject. Geography is an applied science that correlated man and the environment in the spatial geographical study. There are primary data collected is only way to gather knowledge of such an area. The purpose of field study very often incorporates new facts in the literary knowledge of geography is a discipline of the study. It also bring new experiences to the investigator.

These going through the purpose of field study can be defined as the investigation of certain problems by personal visits to the area concerned. It entails a lot of preparation during the pre-field stage when some information must be gathered from the stage secondary source to have an idea about the study area. That why as part of syllabus of SEM-V (Hons), it was considered that a field study will be conducted around Lingtam in Sikkim for

the socio-economic status.

THE STUDY AREA

Lingtam is a small village in Rongli subdivision of the East Sikkim district of Sikkim. It is located at an altitude of around 5,000 ft above sea level. The village is surrounded by hills and has two monasteries. Lingtam is situated on the Phadmachen range. It is divided into three parts such as upper Lingtam, middle Lingtam and lower Lingtam. It is bounded by Nindu and Gokthang in the north, Lamata and Agamlokh in the west side and Prem Lokha - Subaney Dara in the East and south side. It has an area of 1091.232 hectare and it has five wards. This GP has a population of 2554 of which 1353 are males while 1201 are females as per Census of India 2011. It is extended by $27^{\circ}16'30''$ N and $27^{\circ}13'30''$ N latitude and $88^{\circ}43'40''$ E and $88^{\circ}45'50''$ E longitudes.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the study are below;

1. To find out the social condition of the local people.
2. To find out the economic conditions of the local people.
3. To explore the man and environment relationship in this area.
4. To give some feasible suggestions and recommendations.

MATERIALS

The study area data have been collected from Gram Panchayat office, Lingtam Padmachen.

This study is based on primary data and partially secondary data. The primary data have been collected through the purposive sample method from Lingtam in Rongli subdivision in East-Sikkim District. The survey has been conducted with a structured questionnaire through the interview method from 43 respondents.

DATA SOURCE

The secondary data have been collected from Gram Panchayat office, Lingtam-Padmachen, Rongli Subdivision information Centre, District Census Handbook, Sikkim, 2011 and various websites.

METHODOLOGY

The following research methods have been conducted.

PRE FIELD

At first various books, journal and even web-site search was done to gain information on the study area. After getting a general idea about the study area, a questionnaire was prepared for the collection of primary data by using both open and close-ended questions.

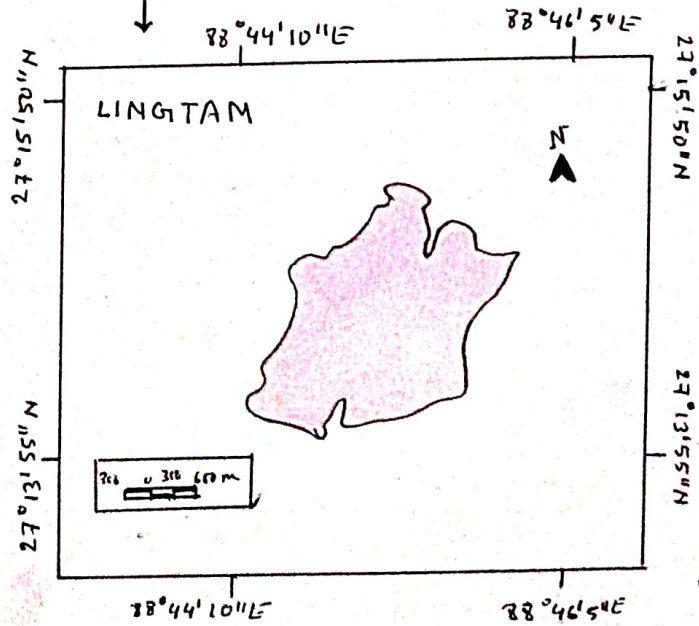
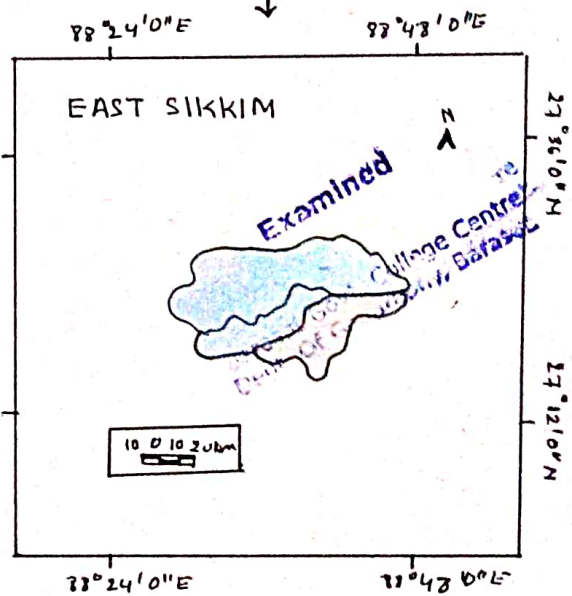
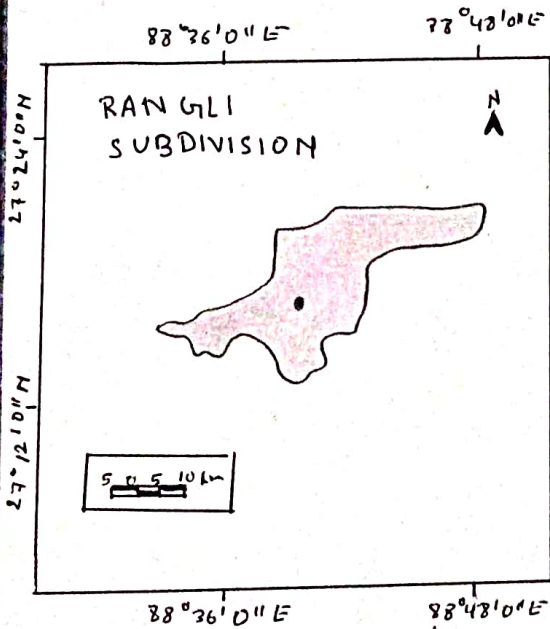
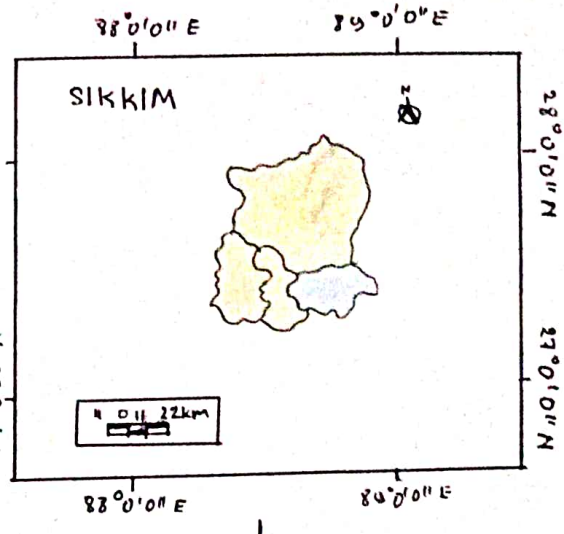
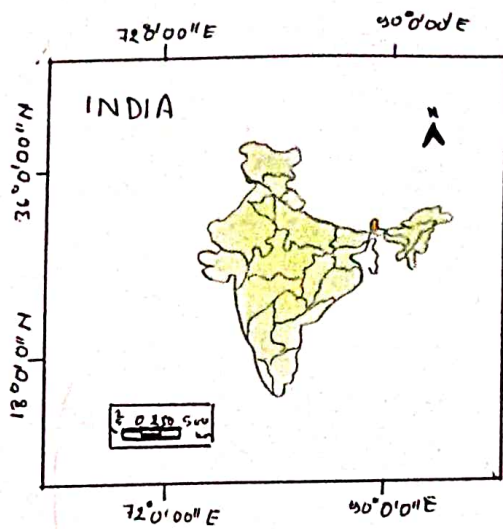
FIELD

During the field, the main job was to collect the data by primary survey. Quantitative and qualitative data have been collected such as socio-economic conditions. Photographs are collected during the survey to show the relevance of the topic and condition of the surveyed population.

POST FIELD

In the post-field work, the data which was collected from survey and various are further analysed and interpreted. The representations of the acquired data were done using ms Excel and ms word. GIS 2.14 software was also used to make the location map.

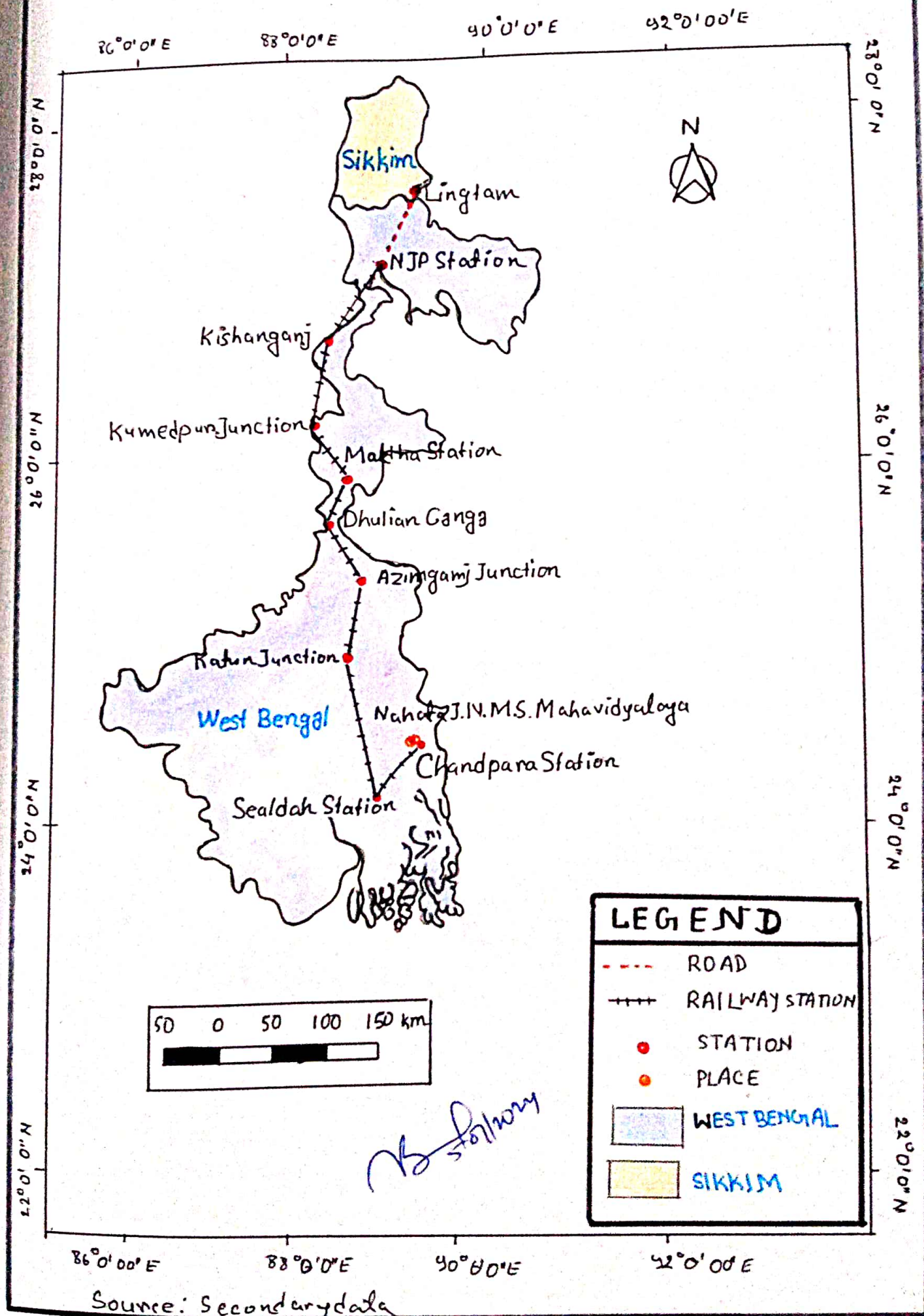
LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA



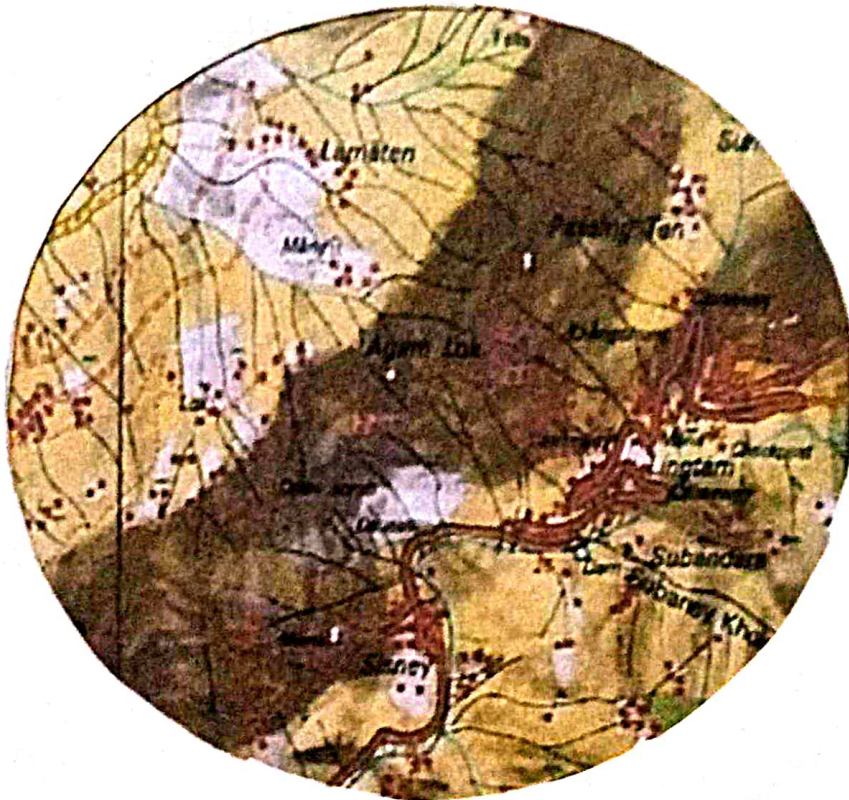
26/10/2024

Source: Secondary data

ROUTE MAP



LINGTAM



Source : SOI Toposheet

Abulhasan

CHAPTER-II

GEOGRAPHICAL SET UP

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Lingtam is located in the North Eastern Himalayas of the Natural Division of India and very near to Bhutan Country. It is one of the most beautiful natural scenery on the way to the silk Route and is surrounded by convered mountains are of scenic beauty and dense vegetation of flora and fauna. The study area is situated in a hilly area that has very high mountains and varied elevations ranging from 300 meters to 5000 meters.

DRAINAGE

Rongdi Khola (River or Nala) is the main river of the Lingtam area. Many tributaries of rivers flow through various mountain ranges. These are Lingtam khola, Chhattay khola, Kuf khola Dongzang khola. These flow with small water falls. Rivers are fed by snowmelt and rain water.

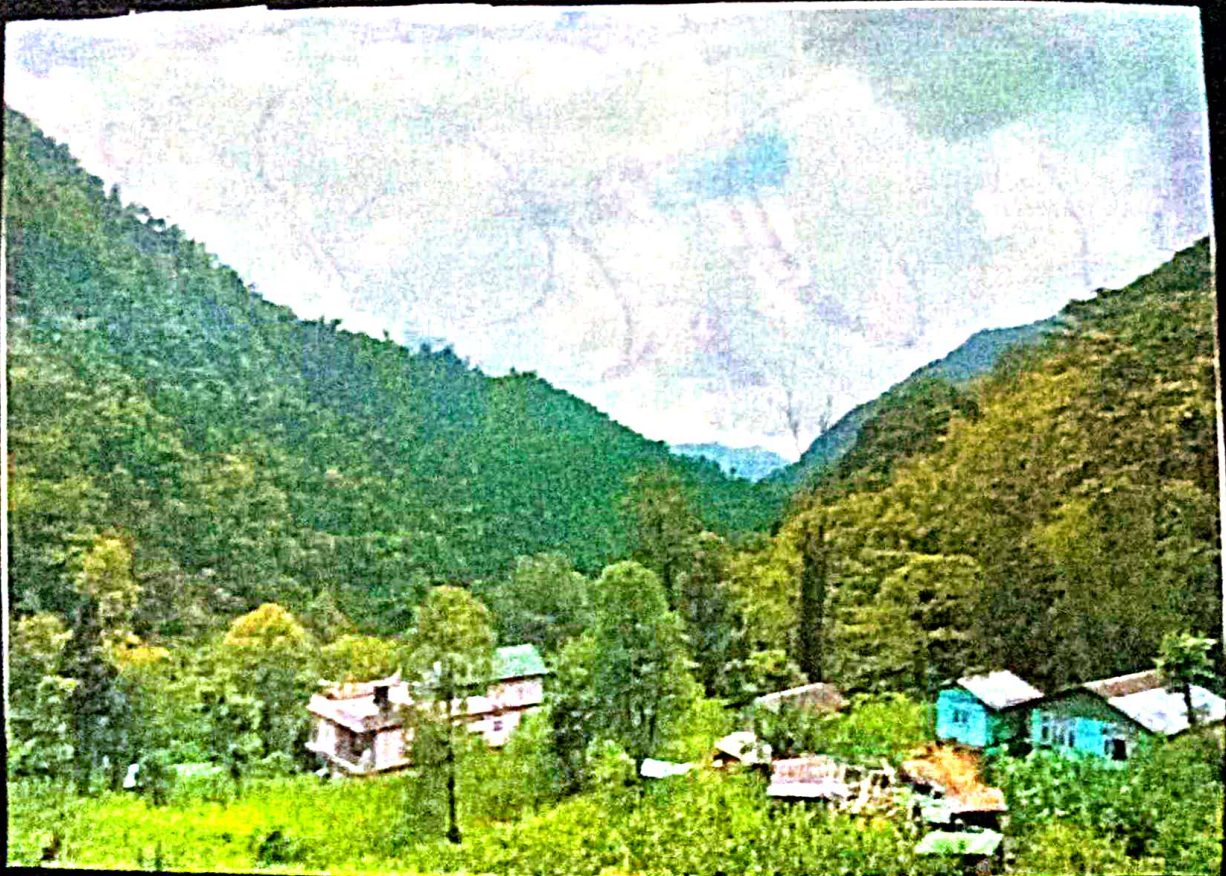


PHOTO PLATE:
PANAROMIC VIEW OF PHYSIOGRAPHY.



PHOTO PLATE -
RIVER CHANEL

CLIMATIC CHARACTERISTICS

In this area, the climate is extremely varied due to variations in altitude. This area has a timal. -ayan or high mountain type of climate. Altitude is the most important factor controlling the climate and weather conditions here. Physical features such as high mountain act as barriers to movements of monsoon winds. The four seasons are prevalent based on the monsoon wind over this area.

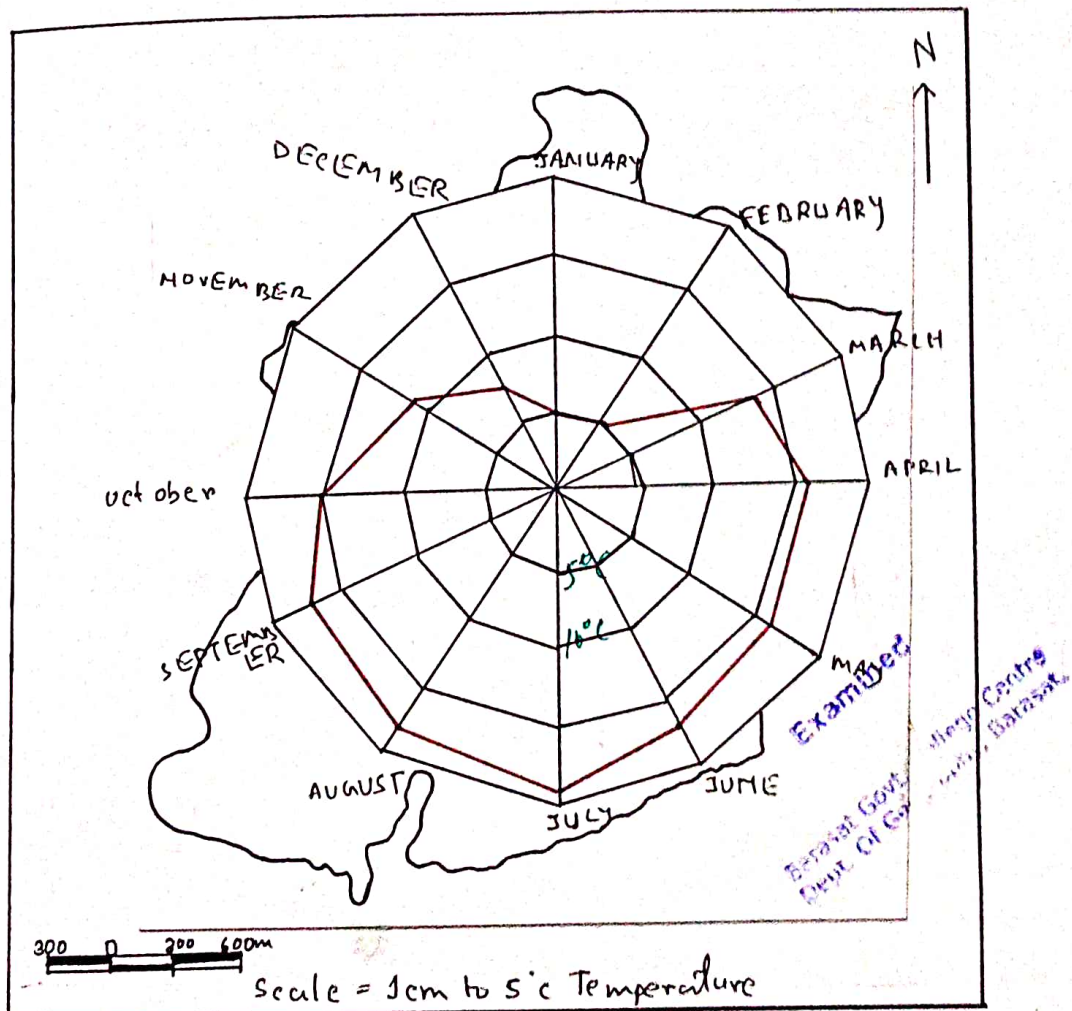
1. The cold weather season - December to February.
2. The spring weather season - March to May.
3. The southwest monsoon June to September.
4. The period of retreating monsoon - October to November.

TEMPERATURE

The temperature in Lingsham is lowest during January month (1°C) and the temperature during the night goes down to -17°C . The highest month for temperature is Jun and the day temperature rises to 18°C and the night temperature goes down up to 3°C .

The temperature varies with the altitude and slope aspect. Very cold is experienced at high altitude places in the winter months.

TEMPERATURE



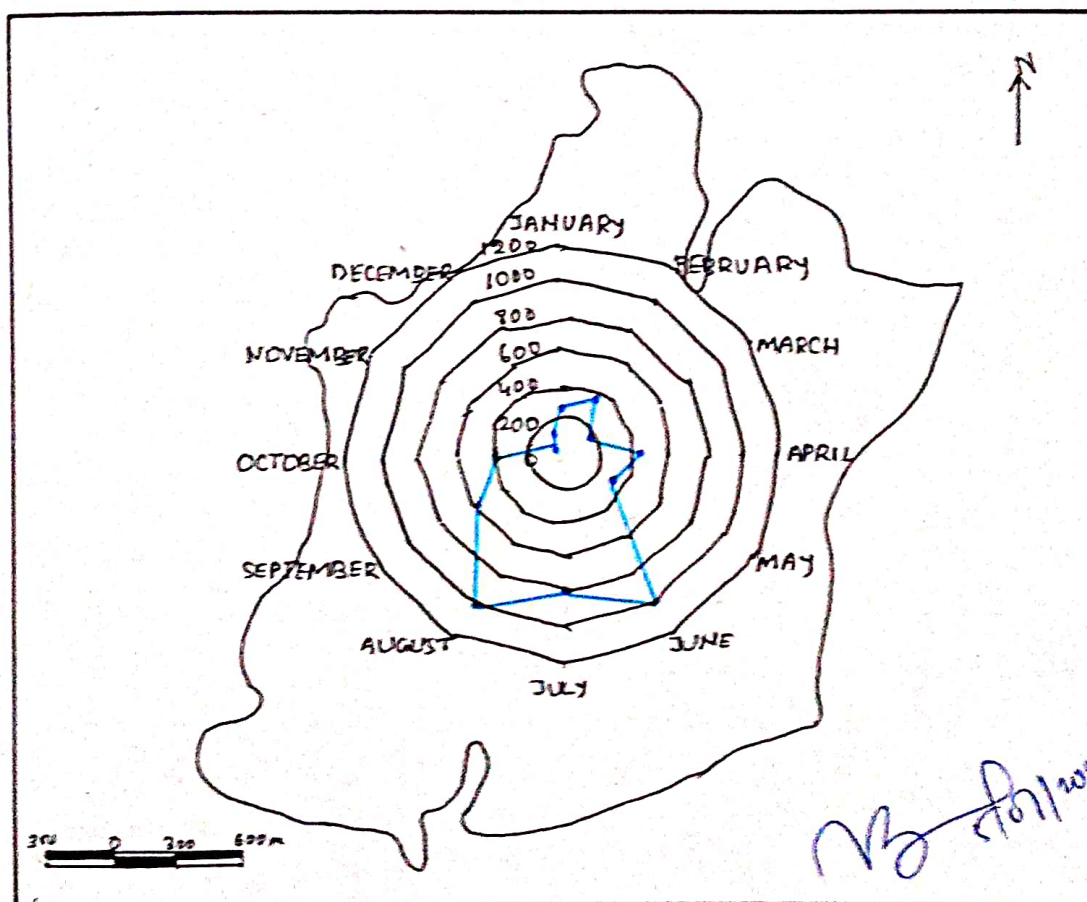
RAINFALL

This area receives rainfall due to monsoons. The rainfall varies from season to season with the intensity of rain from drizzling showers in lower altitudes to heavy rains in higher altitudes. The maximum rainfall is received from May to September. Monsoon seasons starts during the second week of June till September. Average rainfall in a year ranges from 2800mm - 3000mm.

VEGETATION TYPE

Sikkim is rich in its forest resource. Sikkim is very rich in Flora and Fauna due to wide variation in altitude and good rainfall. In this area, one third of areas are under vegetation cover. This area is covered by the Tropical, Temperate and Alpine Zone. It varies with altitude. The entire area of hilly terrain with forests on hilltops and valleys. A variety of natural flora and fauna are found also. Main vegetation types such as flowering plants, ferns and their allies, tree ferns, primulas and bamboo.

RAINFALL



Source: Secondary data.

VEGETATION COVER

MAP NO. G445E12



INDEX	
	CULTIVATED AREA
	WOODED AREA

M. S. Anthony

Source: SOI Toposheet



PHOTO PLATE:
VEGETATION TYPE

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Mainly two types of soil can be observed in Lingtam namely entisols and inceptisols. Entisols are formed through a variety of mechanisms such as rapid weathering of parent material, and deposition of windblown or waterborne sediments. Inceptisols are soil of relatively new origin and are characterized by having only the weakest appearance of horizons or layers, produced by soil-forming factors. The soil mainly comprise boulders, sand and clay.

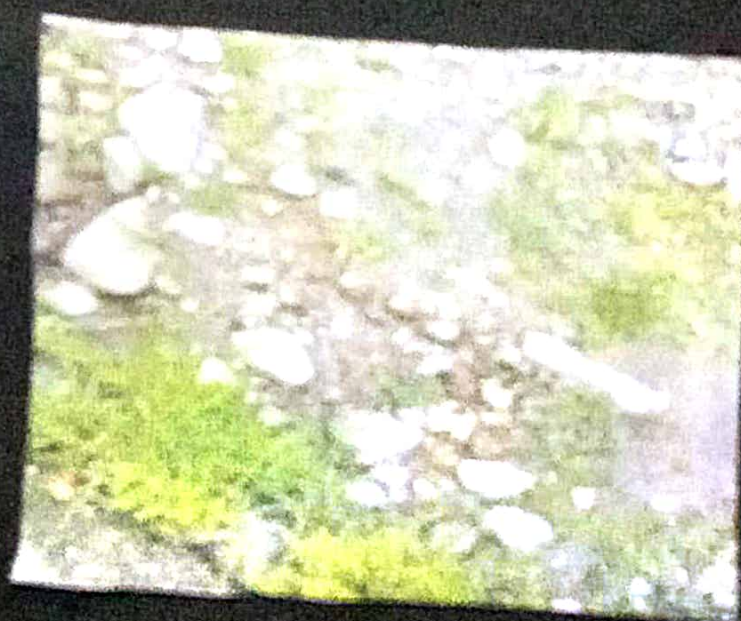


PHOTO PLATE:
SOIL TYPE

CHAPTER III

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION COMPOSITION

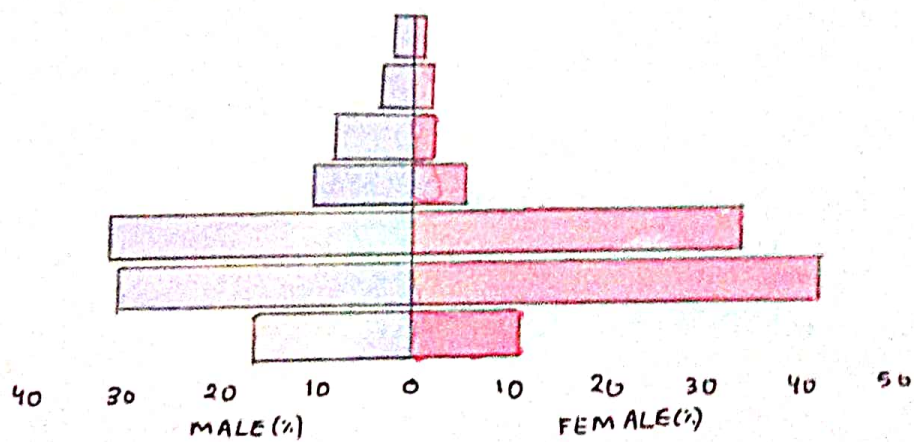
Lingtam is a medium-sized village located in Rongli Sub-Division of East Sikkim district, Sikkim with a total 301 families residing. The Lingtam village has a population census 2011. In Lingtam village population of children aged 0-6 is 130 which makes up 9.65% of the total population of the village. The Lingtam village has population of 1347 of which 696 are males while 651 are females as per population census 2011.

SEX RATIO

In Lingtam village population of children aged 0-6 is 130 which makes up 5.65% of the total population of the village. The average sex Ratio of Lingtam village is 935 which is higher than the Sikkim state average of 890. Child sex Ratio for the Lingtam as per census is 912, lower than Sikkim's average of 957.

But in the study area, 16% of males and 11.49% of females person are in 0-14 age, 36% of males and 42.52% of females person are 15-24 age, 31% of males and 34.43% females person are 30-44 age, 10% of male and 5.74% of female person are in 45-59 age, 8% of male and 2.29% of female person are in 60-74 age, 3% of male and 2.29% of female person are in 75-89 age and 2% male of- and 1.14% of female person are in above 90 age.

AGE SEX PYRAMID



Signature

Source: Primary data, 2023

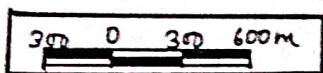
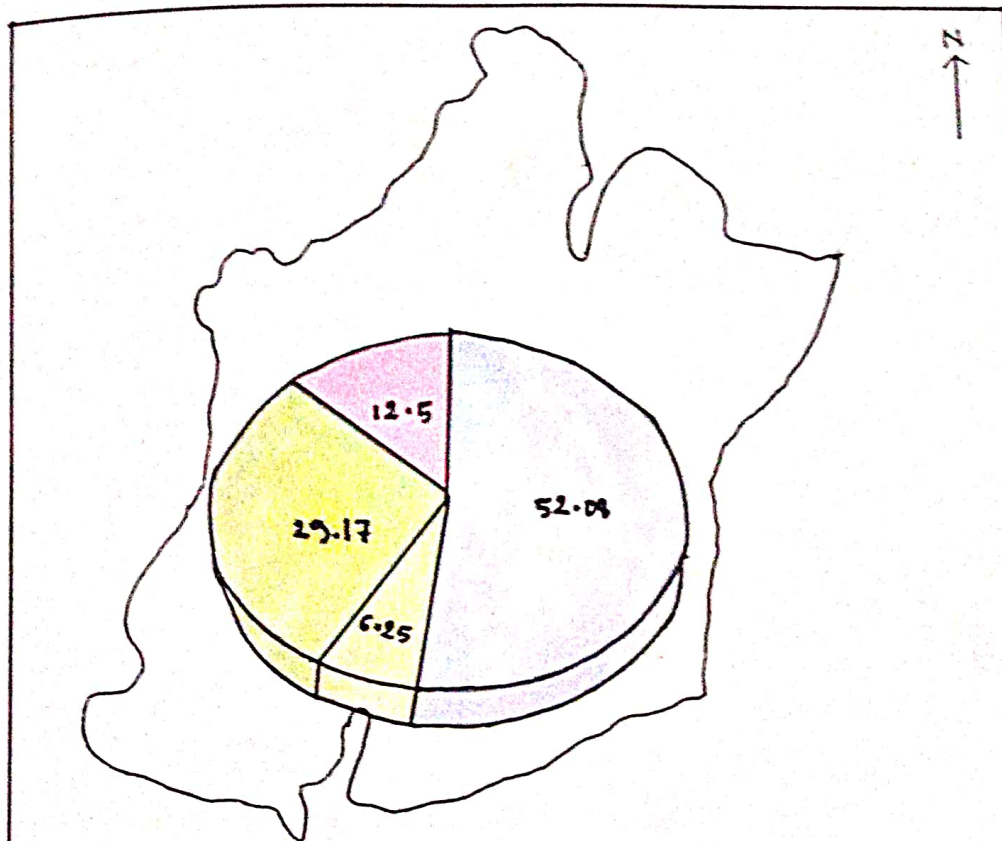
RELIGION

Hinduism is the majority religion in Lingtana with 52.08 % followers. Buddhism is the second most popular religion with 24.17 % and 6.25 % of the population belonging to the muslim community. The rest of the religious population is 12.5 %.

Examined

Barakal Govt. College Centre
Dept. Of Geography, Barakal

RELIGION TYPE



INDEX	
	HINDU
	MUSLIM
	BUDDHISM
	OTHERS

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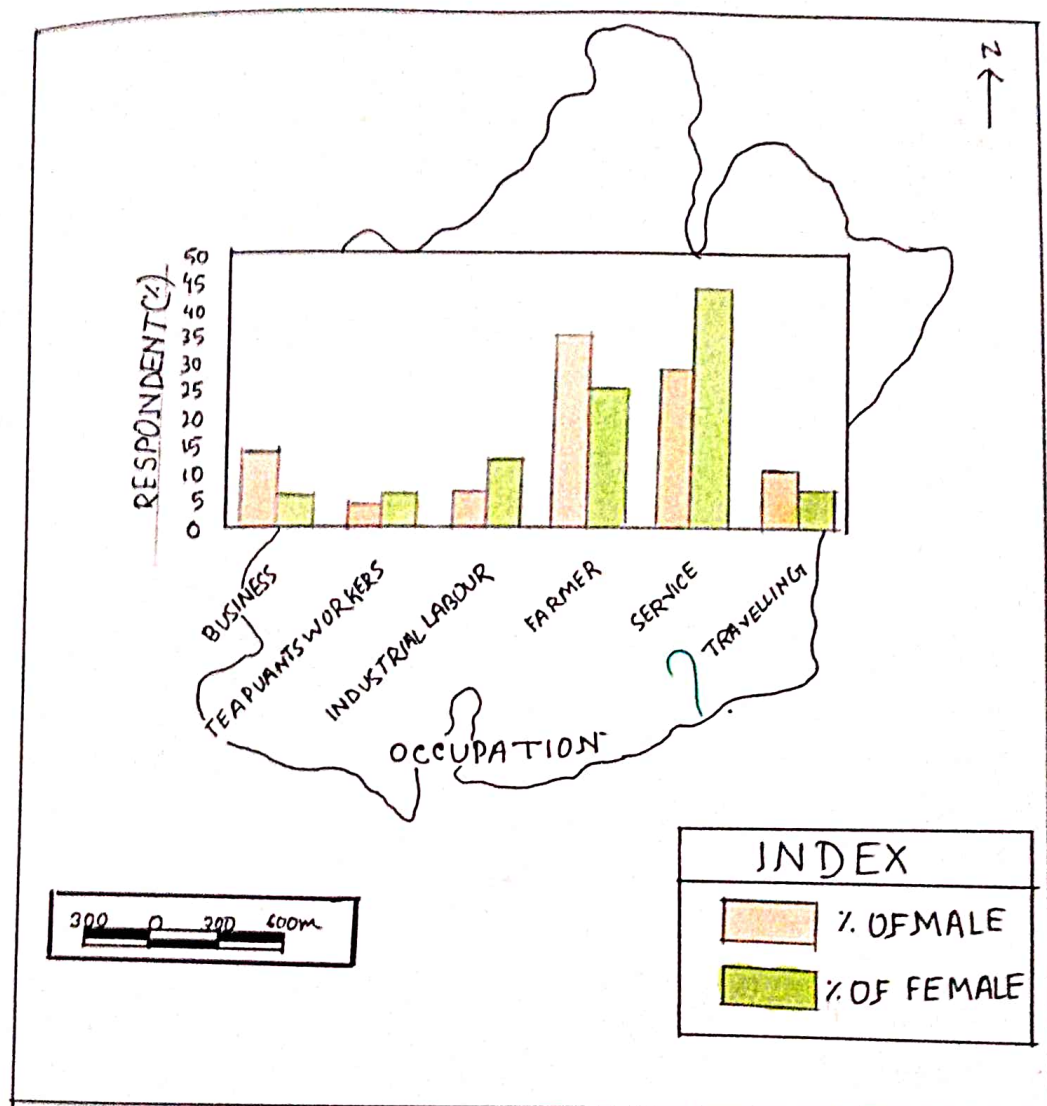
Source: Field Survey, 2023

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE

In Lingtam village out of a total population 630 were engaged in work activities. 72.35% of workers describe their work as main work while 27.65% were involved in marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. of 630 workers engaged in main work, 242 were cultivators while 22 were agricultural labourers.

But in the study area, 14.58% of males and 6.25% of females person are engaged in Business 4.16% of males and 6.25% of females person are engaged in Tea Plant worker, 6.25% of males and 12.5% of females person are engaged in Industrial Labour, 35.41% of male and 25% of female person are engaged in Farmer, 10.41% of male and 6.5% of female person are engaged in Travelling.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE



Source: Field Survey, 2023

B. 14/01/2024

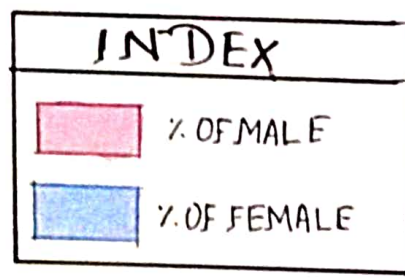
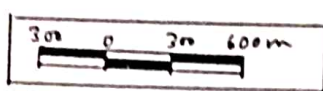
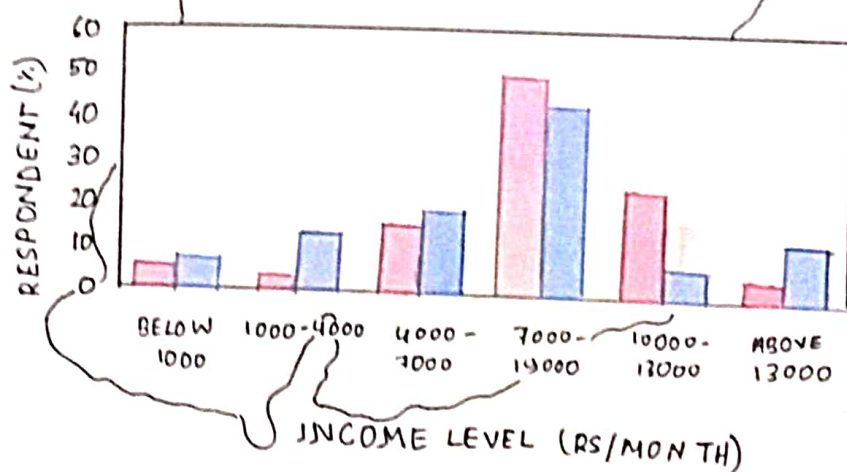


PHOTO PLATE:
AGRICULTURAL FIELD

INCOME LEVEL

In Lingdam village out of a total population, 630 were engaged in work activities. 42.35% of workers describe their work as main work while 29.65% were involved in marginal activities by providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 630 workers engaged in main work, 242 were cultivators while 22 were agricultural labourers. Based on the above information we see that most of the people of Lingdam are involved in some kind of work so their income path is open and wide. Out the study area 4.34% of male and 6.25% of female person are engaged income level below ₹1000, 2.17% of male and 12.5% of female person are engaged income level ₹1000-4000, 15.21% of male and 19.75% of female person engaged income level ₹4000-7000, 50% of male. 4.34% of male and 12.5% of female person are engaged income level above ₹13000.

INCOME LEVEL OF THE FAMILY



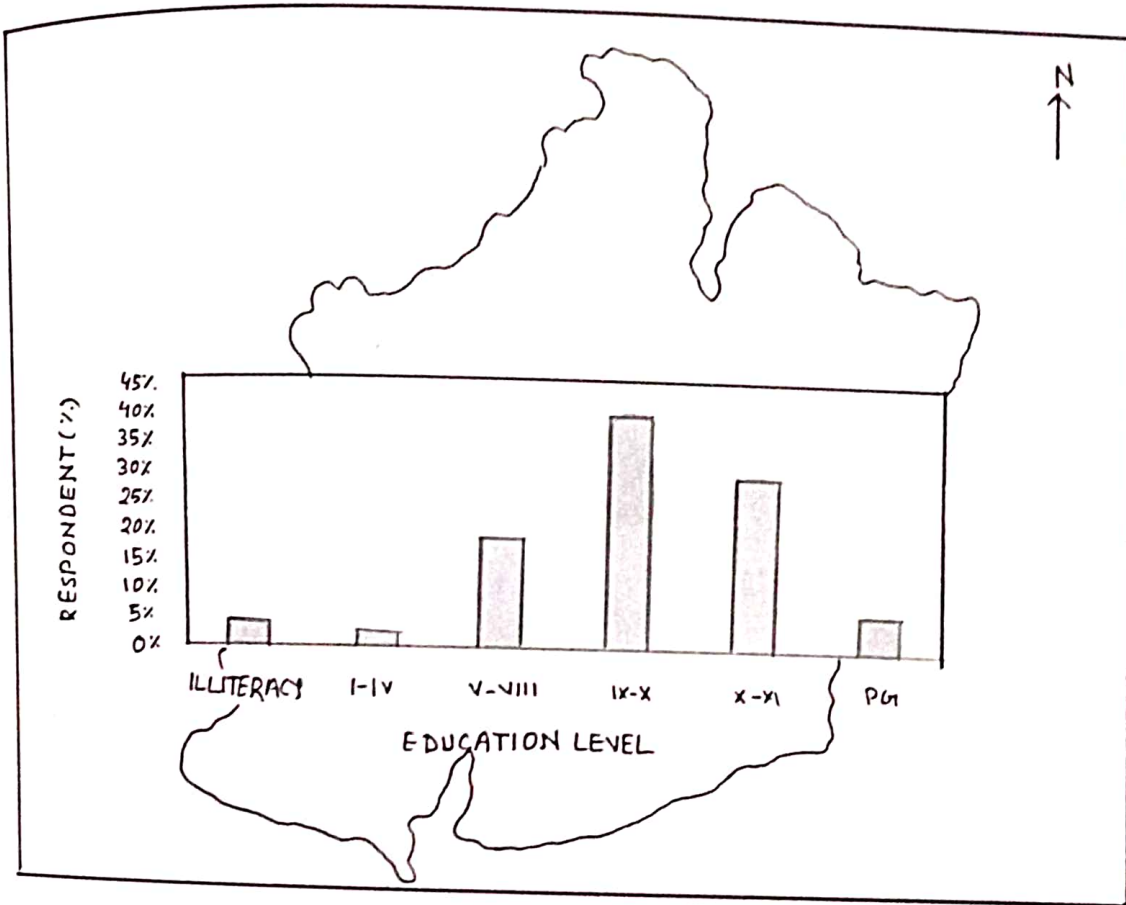
Source: Field Survey, 2023

Bis/2024

EDUCATION LEVEL

Government Pre Primary, Private Pre Primary, Govt Primary and Private Primary schools are available in the village. Nearest Private Engineering College, Private MBA College and Govt ITA college are in Ranepo. The nearest Private Disabled school and Private Medical college are in Brangtok. The nearest Govt senior secondary school is in Chujachen. The nearest Govt senior secondary school is Chujachen. and Arts and science Degree college is in Rhenak. Nearest Govt Pre Primary school and Govt. Secondary school are in Subaneydara. The nearest Govt polytechnic college is in west pendam. According in 2011, in Lingda -m Male literacy stands at 82.17% while female literacy rate was 66.21%.

EDUCATION LEVEL



[Signature] 13/01/2024

Source: Field Survey 2023

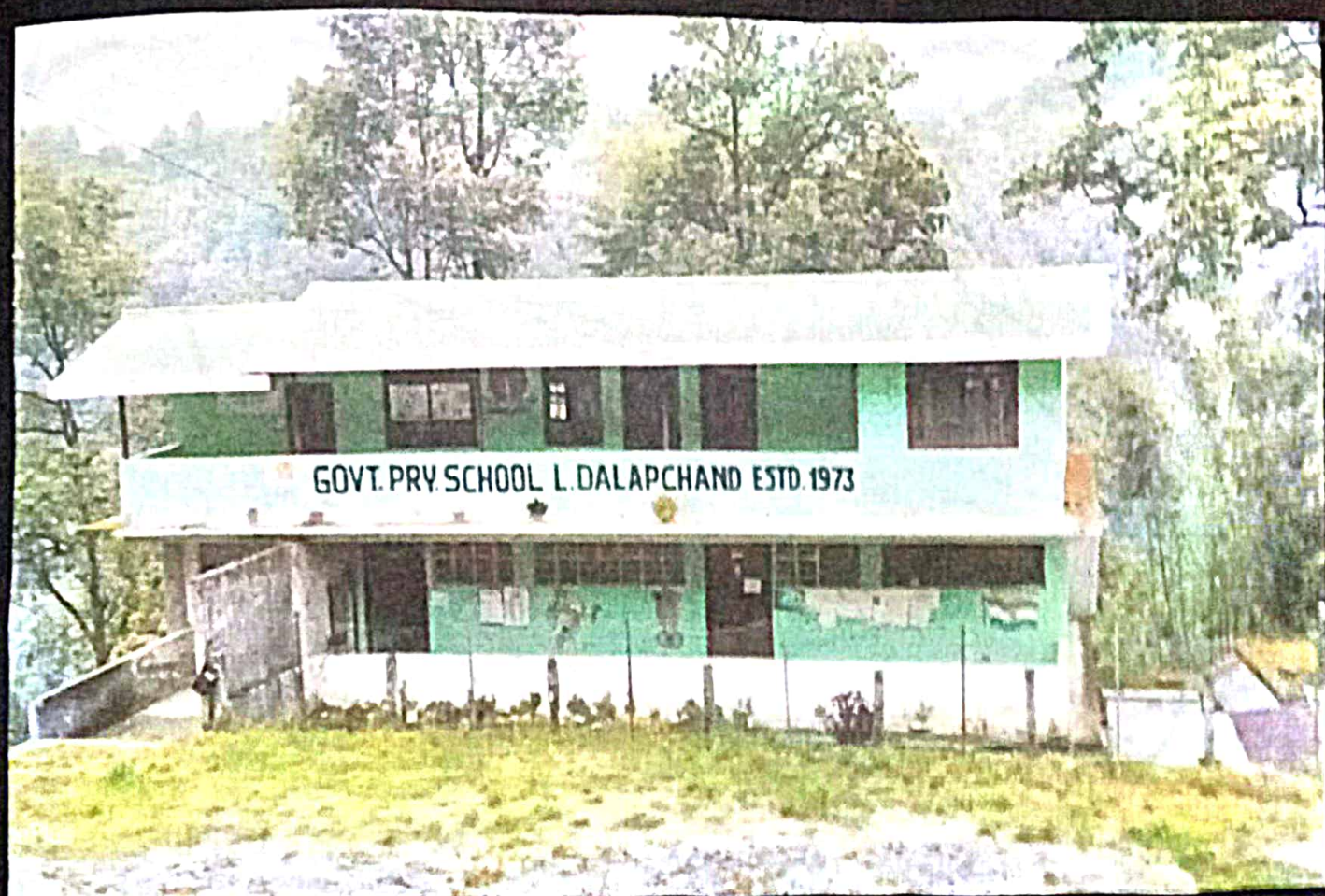
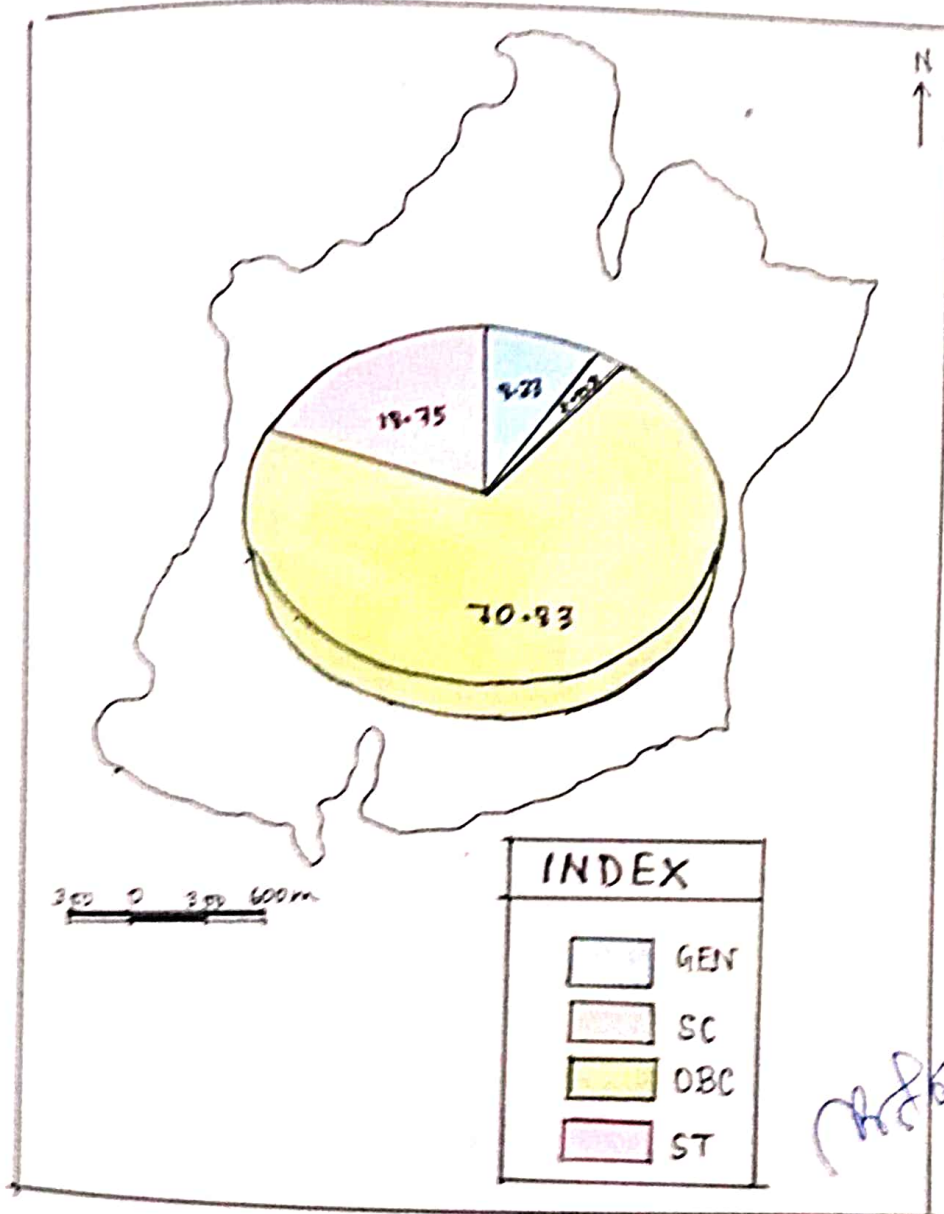


PHOTO PLATE:
EDUCATION

CASTE SYSTEM

In Lingitum village, most of the village population is from schedule Tribe (ST). Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 63.55% while schedule cast (SC) were 2.08% of the total population in Lingitum village. In the study area, most of the village population is from OBC (70.73%); schedule Tribe (ST) were 13.75%, General caste (3.33%) and 2.08% of the people belong to schedule cast (SC).

CASTE SYSTEM

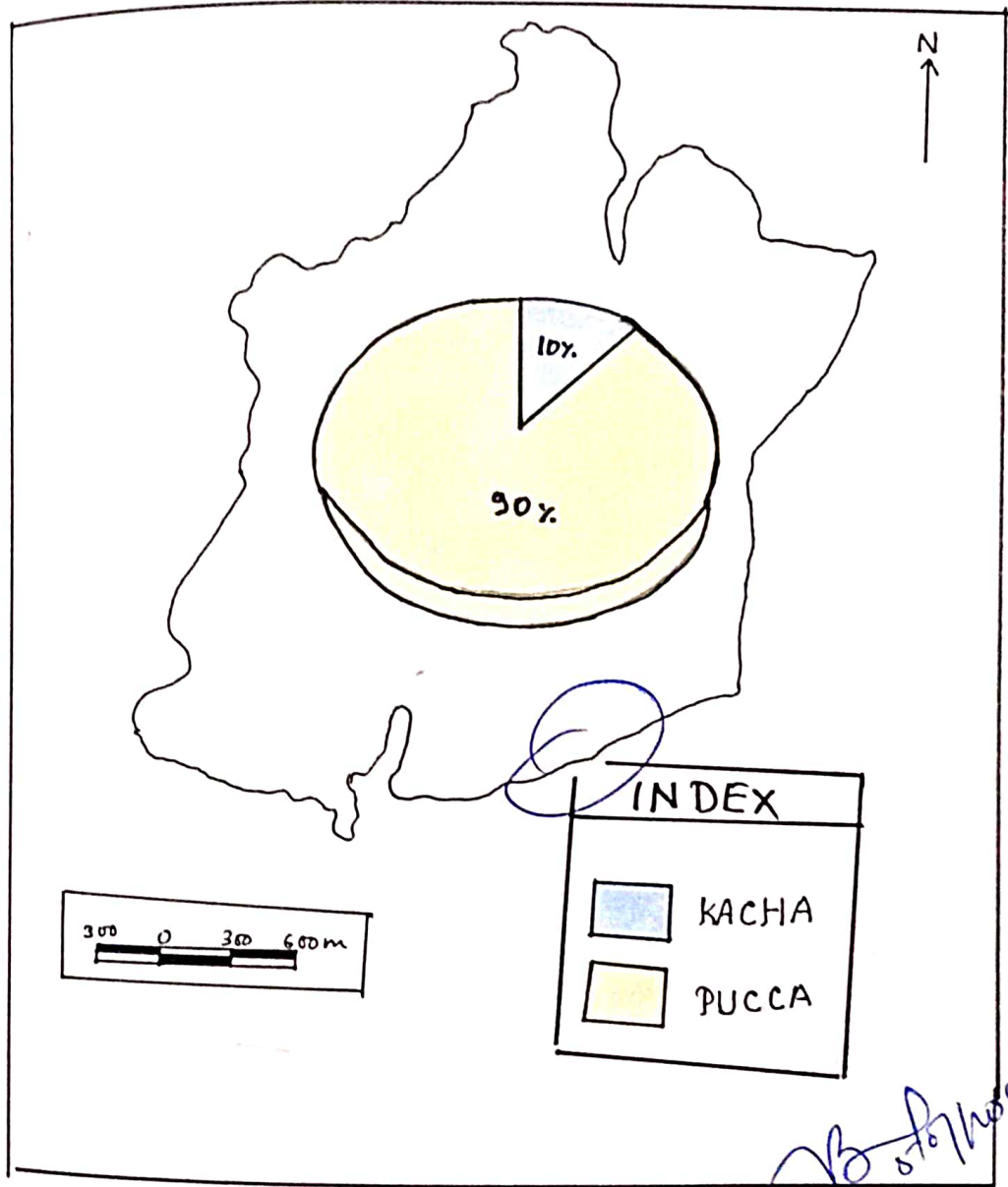


Source: Field Survey, 2083

HOUSE TYPE

Houses are classified based on the type of wall and type of roof. In the study area, house types vary from household to household. Roofs, floors and walls are also varied in this area. Two types of houses exist in this area such as pucca house and katcha houses. The maximum percentage of the house is pucca (39.58%) which is made of brick, stone and concrete. 10.41% of the houses are katcha that is made by thatch made of wood. Most of the houses in Lingdam have paved floors, which are made sand, stone and cement. The clay floor is seen also here. The walls of the houses could be made of chitra ekra, with mud plaster, ekra with cement plaster, wooden planks, stone, bricks etc. while the roof could be made of plastic sheet, bamboo, drum sheet, wooden planks, cnci sheet, Rec etc.

HOUSE TYPE



Source : Field Survey , 2023



Shot on 16mm 8

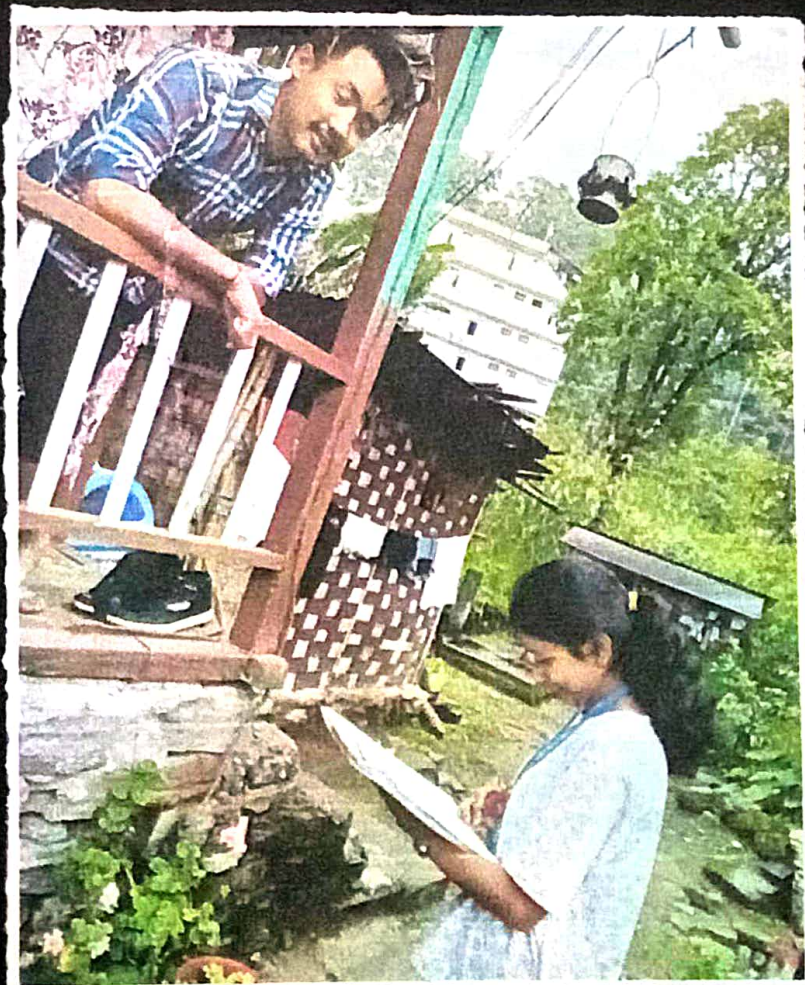
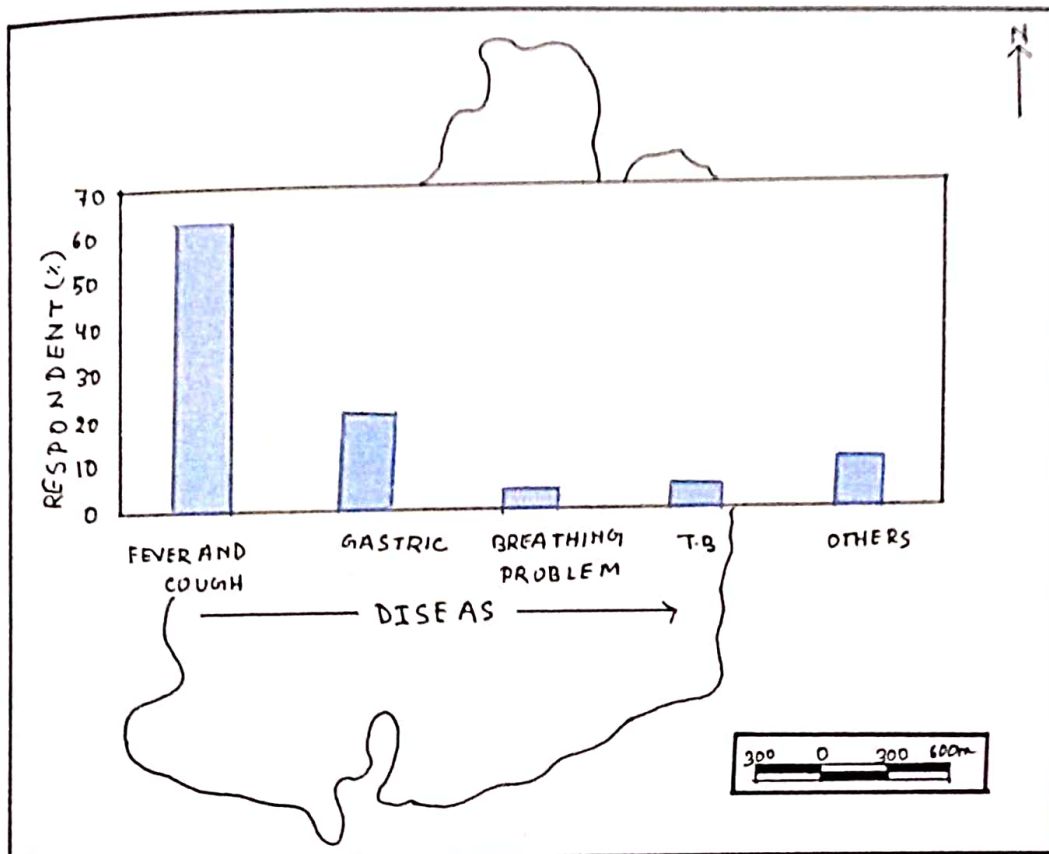


PHOTO PLATE:
HOUSE HOLD SURVEY

DISEASES

Diseases that can be observed in the people of Kingdom are fever and cough, gastric, cold etc. Most of the residents commonly suffered from fever and cough (62.5%), 20.83% of the respondents suffered from gastric, 10.42% of the respondents suffered from others various types of disease and 4.17% of the respondents suffered from T.B. only 2.08% of the respondents suffered from breathing problem.

DISEASE TYPE



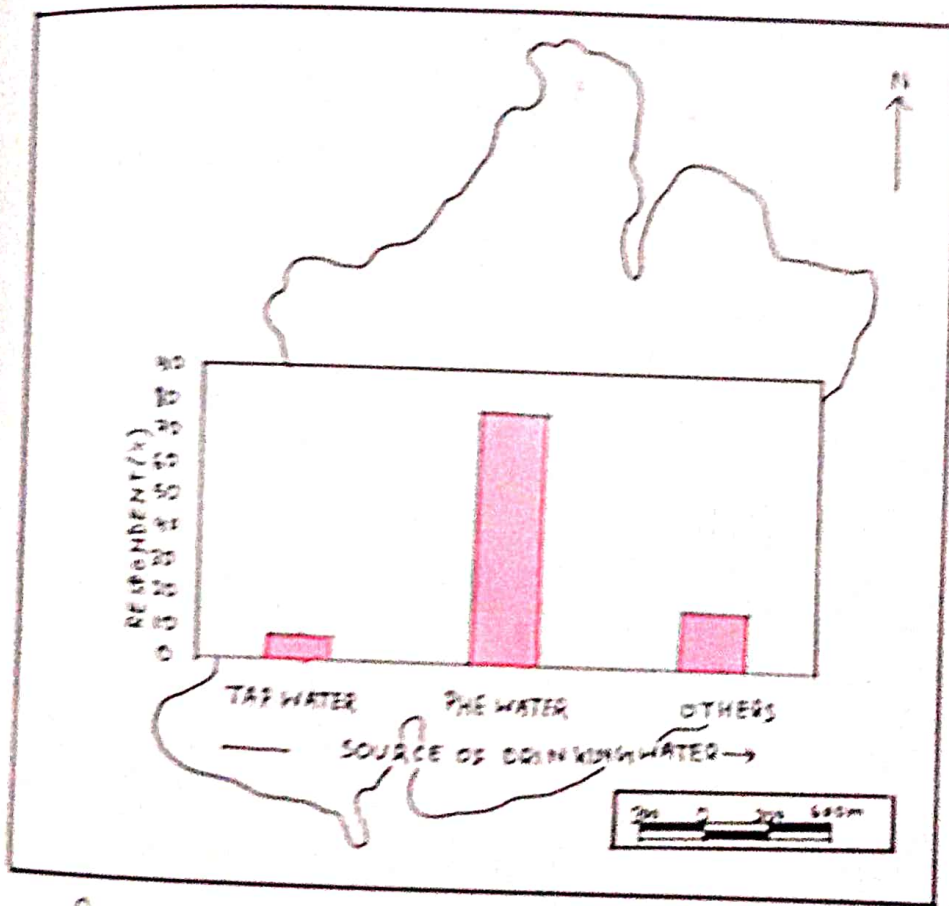
Source: Field Survey, 2023

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13/01/2024

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The source of drinking water in Lingdam is mainly rivers and waterfalls. Springs are the main source of drinking water. The purified water from springs is stored in storage tanks and distribution using GI pipes to individual household. Winter months from Dec to Mar are 'lean' months when the discharge of springs reduces and consequently, there is water scarcity. From the diagram, it can be seen that the source of water in the area, 77.03% of households use drinking water from PHE water, 10.42% of households use drinking water from tube wells and the remaining 16.67% others.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER



Source: Field Survey, 2023

2/5/2024



PHOTO PLATE
HOTEL SURVEY

ROAD AND TRANSPORT

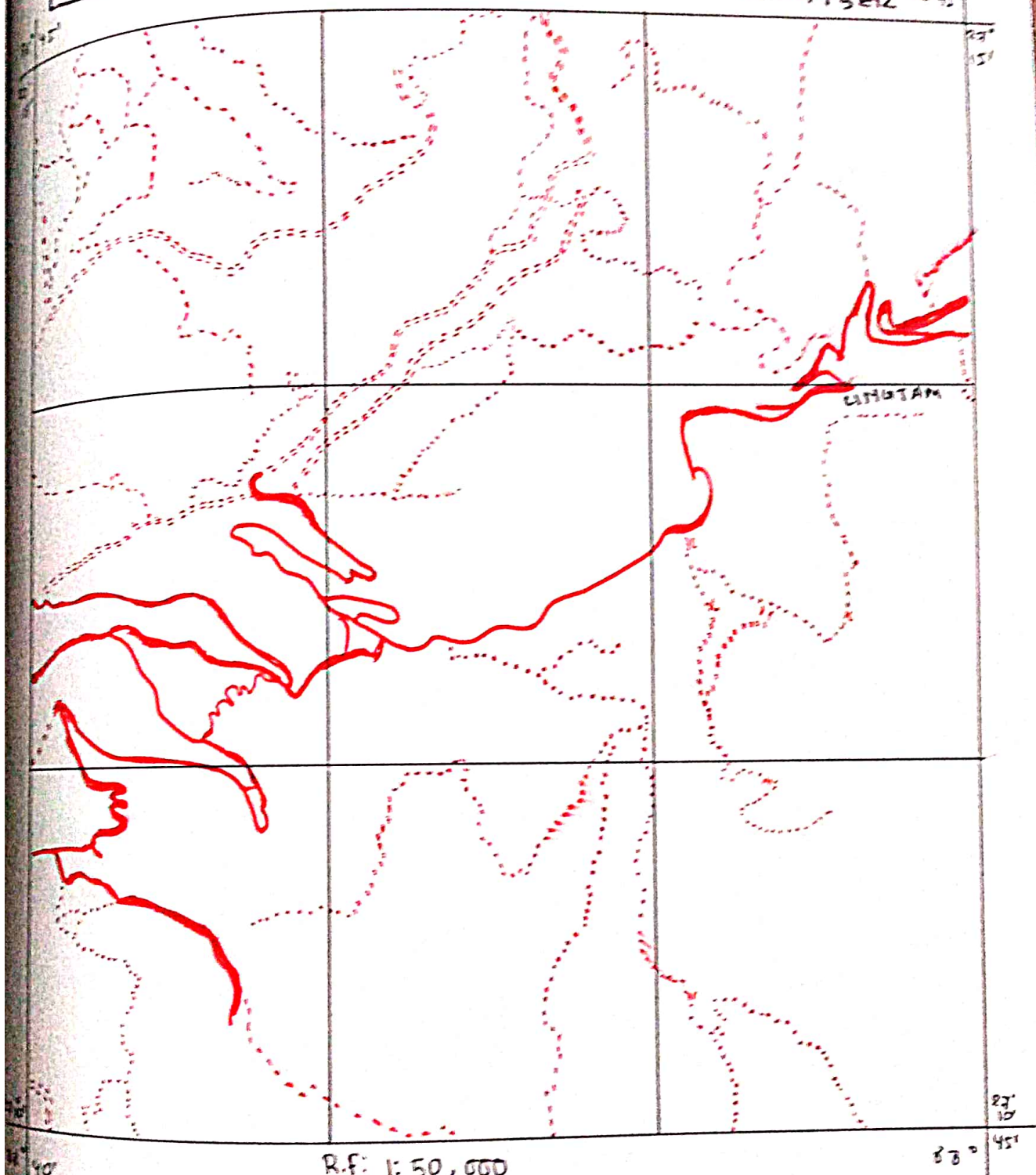
Nearest Public Bus service is available in 5-10 km. There is no Railway station in less than 10 km. Nearest National Highway in less than 10 km. State Highway passes through this village. The Nearest District Road is 5-10 km. Pucca Road, Macadam Road and Foot Path are other Roads and Transportation within the village.

National Highway 10 (NH 10, formerly NH-31A) links Siliguri to Gangtok. Sikkim Nationalised Transport runs and Truck services. Privately run bus, tourist taxi and jeep services operate throughout Sikkim and also connect it to Siliguri. A branch of the high-way from Melli connects western Sikkim.

The state is furthermore connected to Tibet by the mountain pass of Nathula.

TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

NO. 645E12 23/45



R.F. 1:50,000

INDEX	
	ROAD METALLED
	UNMETALLED ROAD
	FOOT PATH

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Source: 501 Toposheet

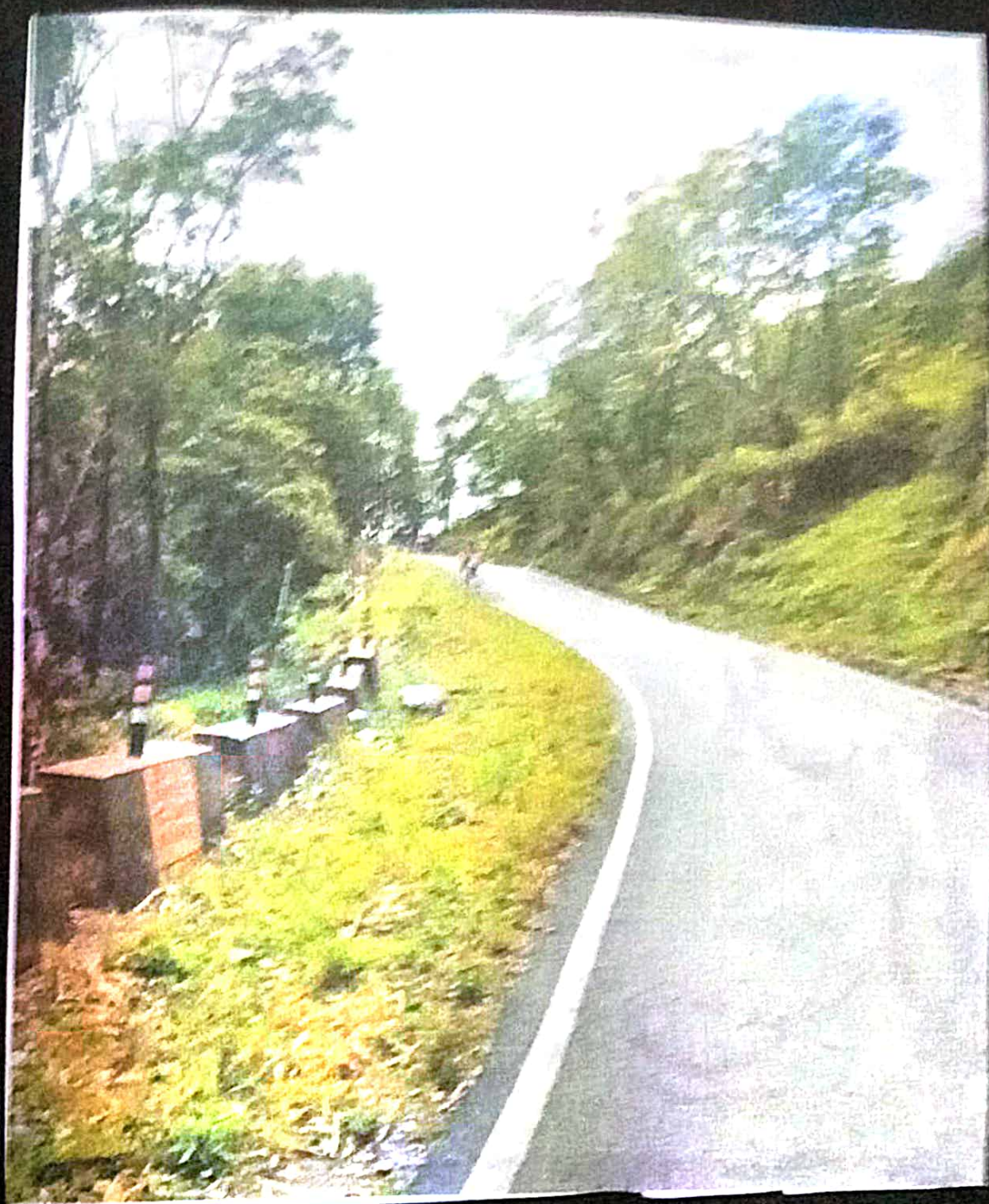


PHOTO PLATE:

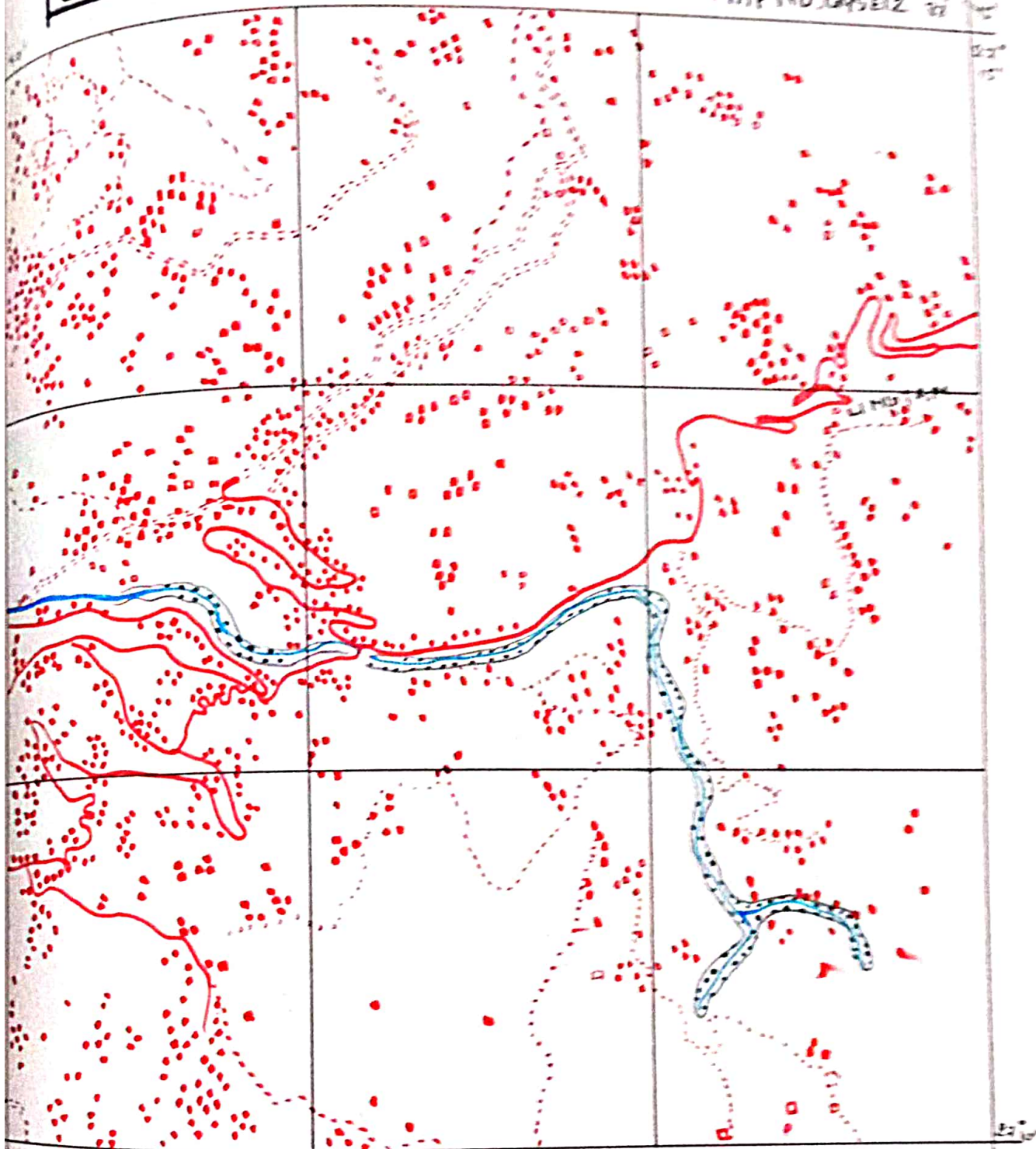
ROAD

INTERPRETATION

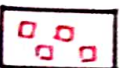
According to the given figure, it can be observed that the transport system has progressed generally towards the north-east (NE) and extensive communication has been developed from sodung nakha to Dhorlepchen in different directions on place. Through various transport system such as metalled road, unmetalled road; foot path, pack tracks etc. Communication between sodung nakha and Lingtam is generally established by metalled road. Dhorlepchen to Rangali and Aristar Lake are connected by metalled road. Linked by Lingtam to Agumlok pack track.

SETTLEMENT PATTERN

MAP NO. 44512 VI



RF : 1 : 50,000

INDEX	
	PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
	TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT

Bottom

Source : SOI Toposheet

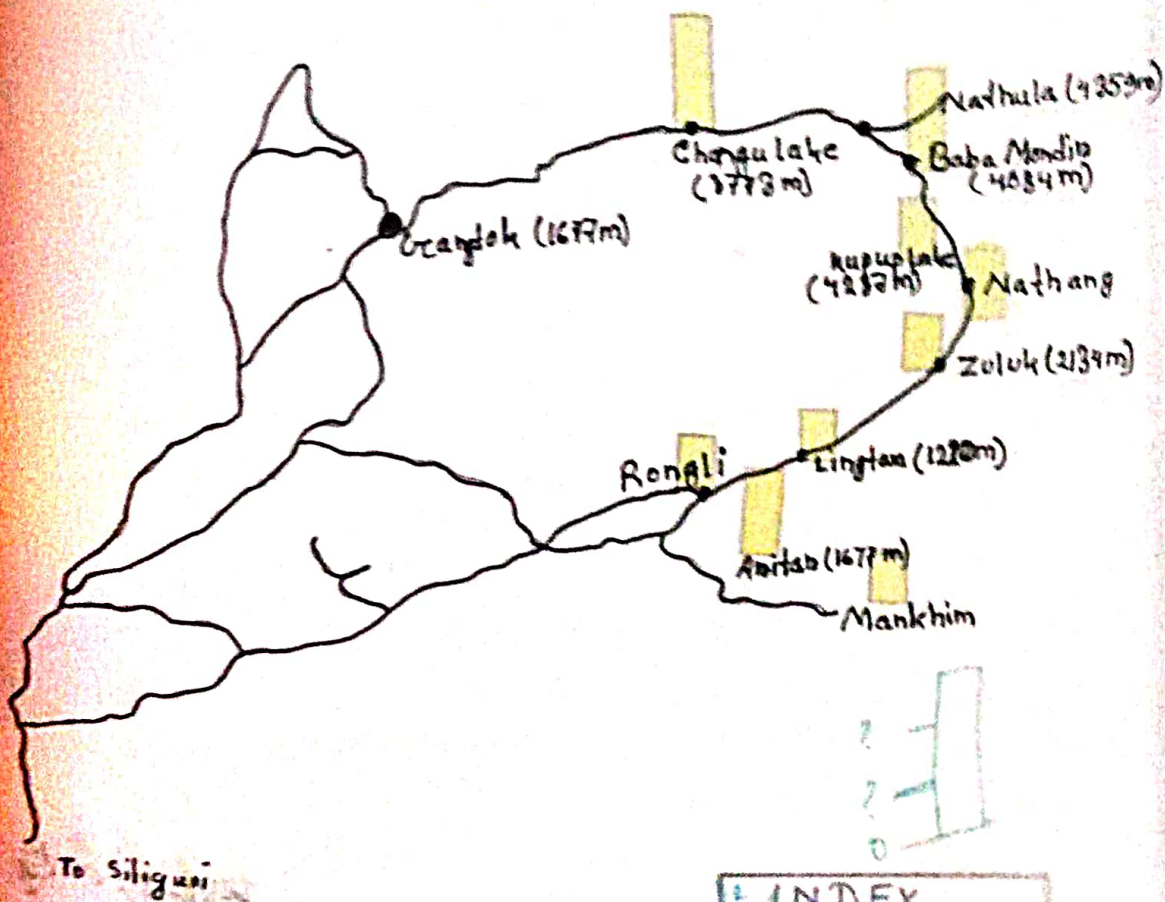
INTERPRETATION

According to the given figure it can be observed that mainly settlement is observed towards north-west (NW). Here from Ford open mixed jungle towards Machong and Chasachen mainly more permanent settlement are being observed. Some temporary settlement is observed from Dhonlepechen to Arilar in the south west (S-W). Sometimes some temporary settlement is also observed. These are being observed from Market cause way to Panikhanika R.F.

TOURISM IN THE STUDY AREA

Lingitum is a popular tourist destination due to its pleasant weather and sunshine all year round. The village is also the gateway to the famous old silk Route. It was a popular night-stay for traders before crossing the historical Telep La, which is the old silk route into Lasha, Tibet. Lingitum has a lot of sightseeing attractions to offer to its peace-seeking tourists. The major sightseeing silk routes tour includes Anitar Lake, Rongali, Kenkhola, waterfalls, Dara and Zulu, for sure. The nearby Anitar monastery with its vast beautiful stupa and sculpture is also a must-visit place. The nearest airport to Lingitum is Bagdogra which has daily flight from all major cities in India. A car can be hired from the airport or railway station to Lingitum, which is about 130 km away.

TOURIST INFLOW OF MAIN TOURIST PLACE



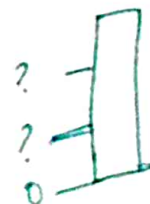
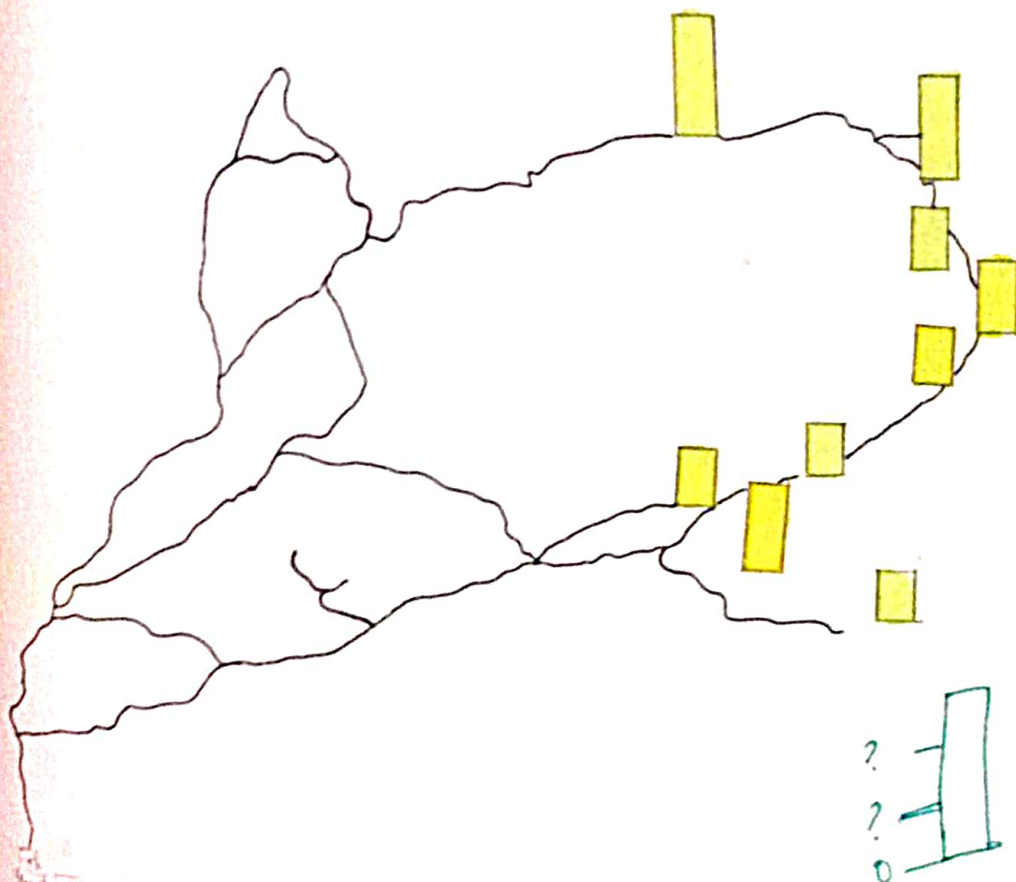
MAP SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

INDEX	
	NO. OF TOURIST

Source: Itikkim Tourism
Department-2023

13/07/2024

TOURIST INFLOW (OF MAIN TOURIST PLACE



MAP SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

SCALE

INDEX
 NO. OF TOURIST

Source: Sikkim Tourism
Department-2023

Signature
13/07/2024

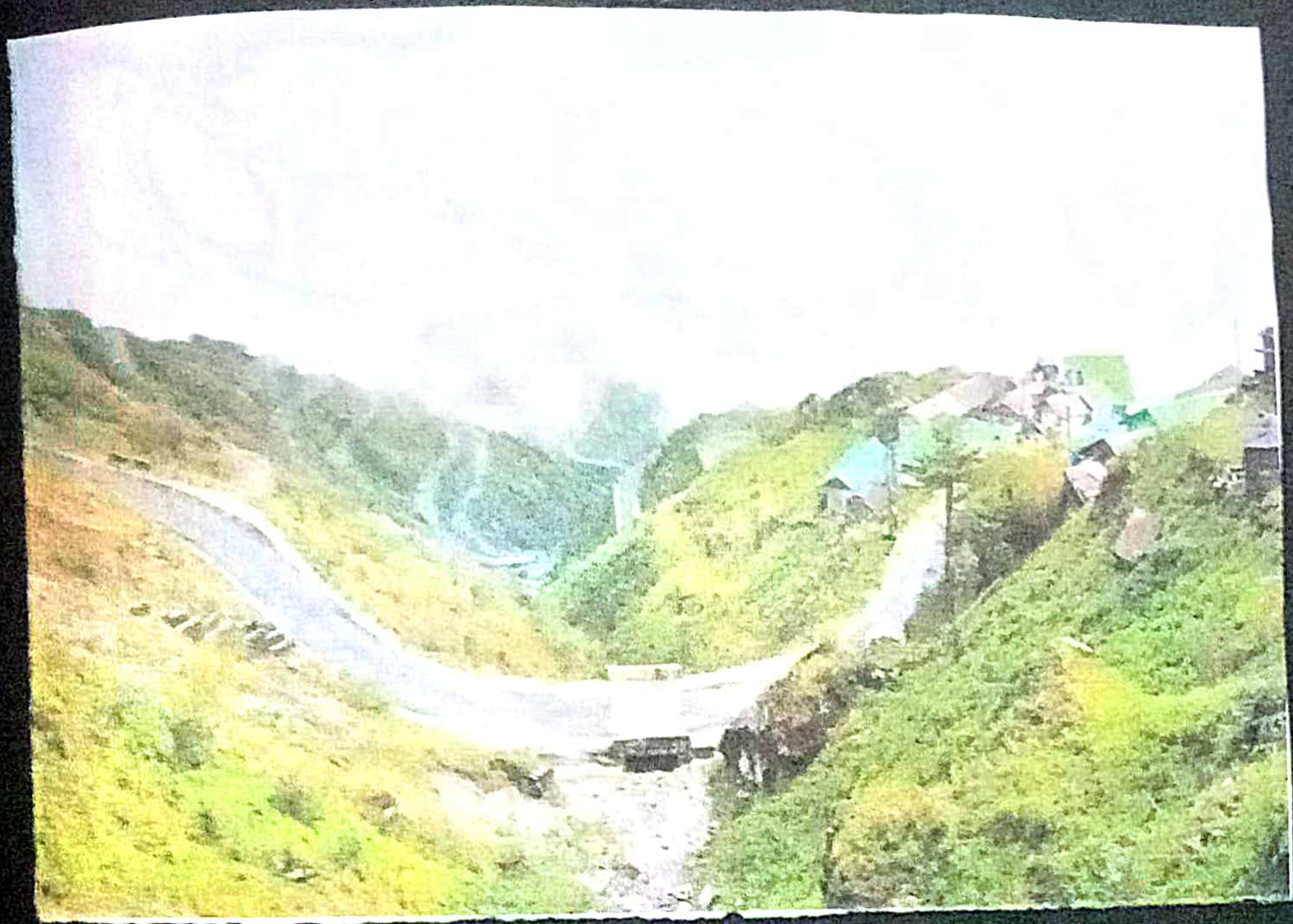


PHOTO PLATE:
TOURISM

INTERPRETATION

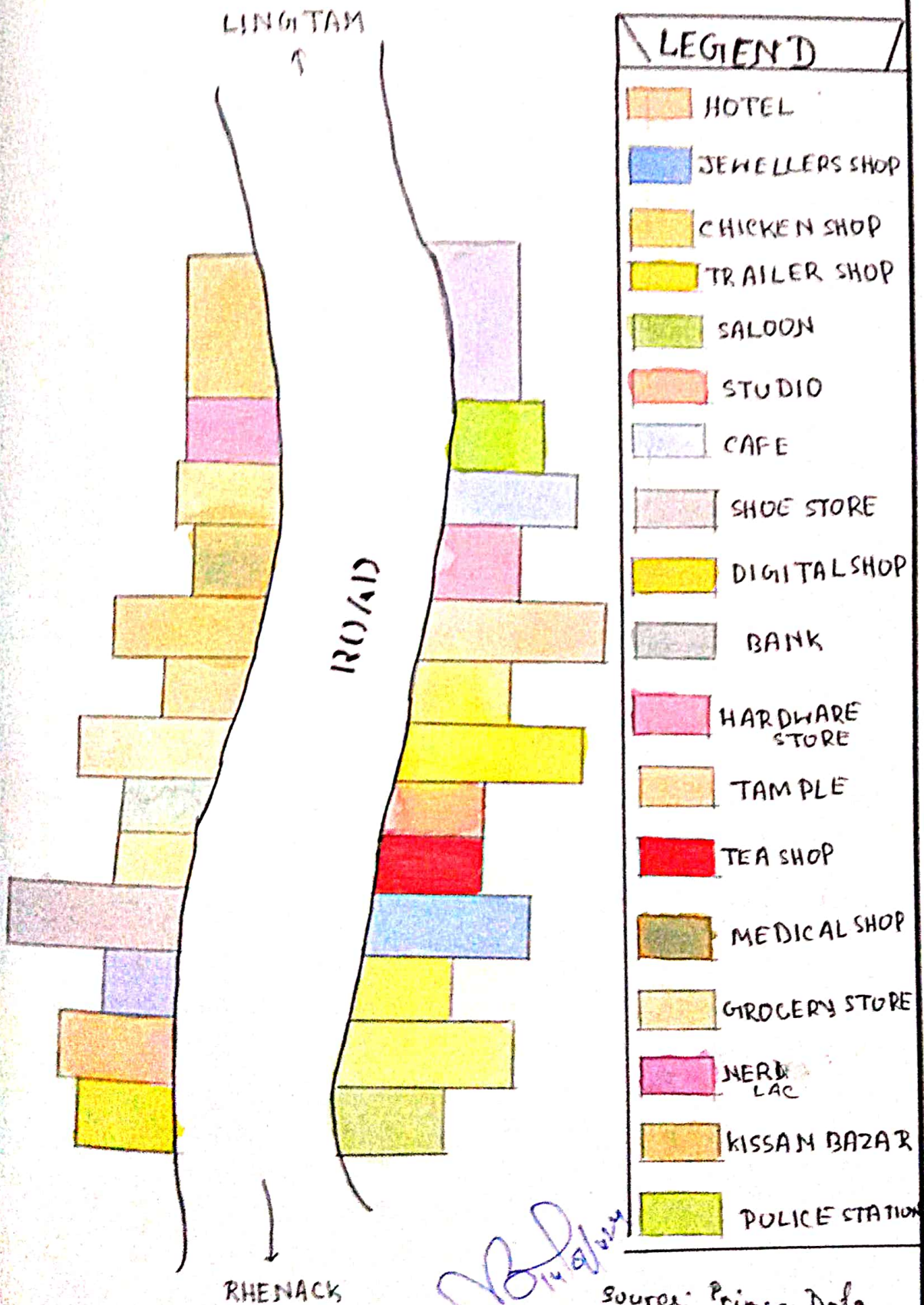
from the given data it is found that Lingtam and its surrounding area is a very popular tourist destination. The notable tourist centres are Mankhim, Airdar Lake, Rongali, Zuluk, Nathang, Kupup Lake, Baba Mandir and Changu Lake. Baba Mandir and Changu Lake have a higher percentage of tourists per year. Changu Lake is full of natural beauty, which is covered with ice almost of the time, and there are tourists from different places to see the cloudy lake.

The touching story of Baba Harbhajan Singh is associated with this place, which is a popular and interesting historical place for visitors.

In April of 2023, The number of tourists to Baba Mandir is 13250 and in Changu Lake.

The number is 15250. Airdar Lake and Nathang valley, a moderate no. of tourists have visited that is 11525 and 10350 respectively. Kupup Lake (8750), Zuluk (8350), Rongali (7825), Lingtam (7525), Mankhim (6250), etc places have relatively less number of tourists visited.

MARKET MORPHOLOGY



Source: Primary Data



PHOTO PLATE:

MARKET SURVEY

INTERPRETATION

Rongali is a town in the Pakyong District of the Indian state of Sikkim. It lies on the banks of Rangpo River around 69 kilometres by road south of the state capital Gangtok. Rongali is one of the oldest markets of Sikkim that lies on the trade route between

Kalimpong and Tibet. The market is well connected to many parts of East Sikkim and its neighbouring state West Bengal.

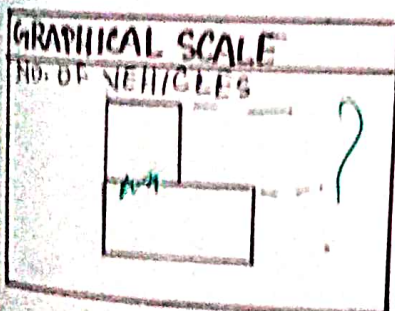
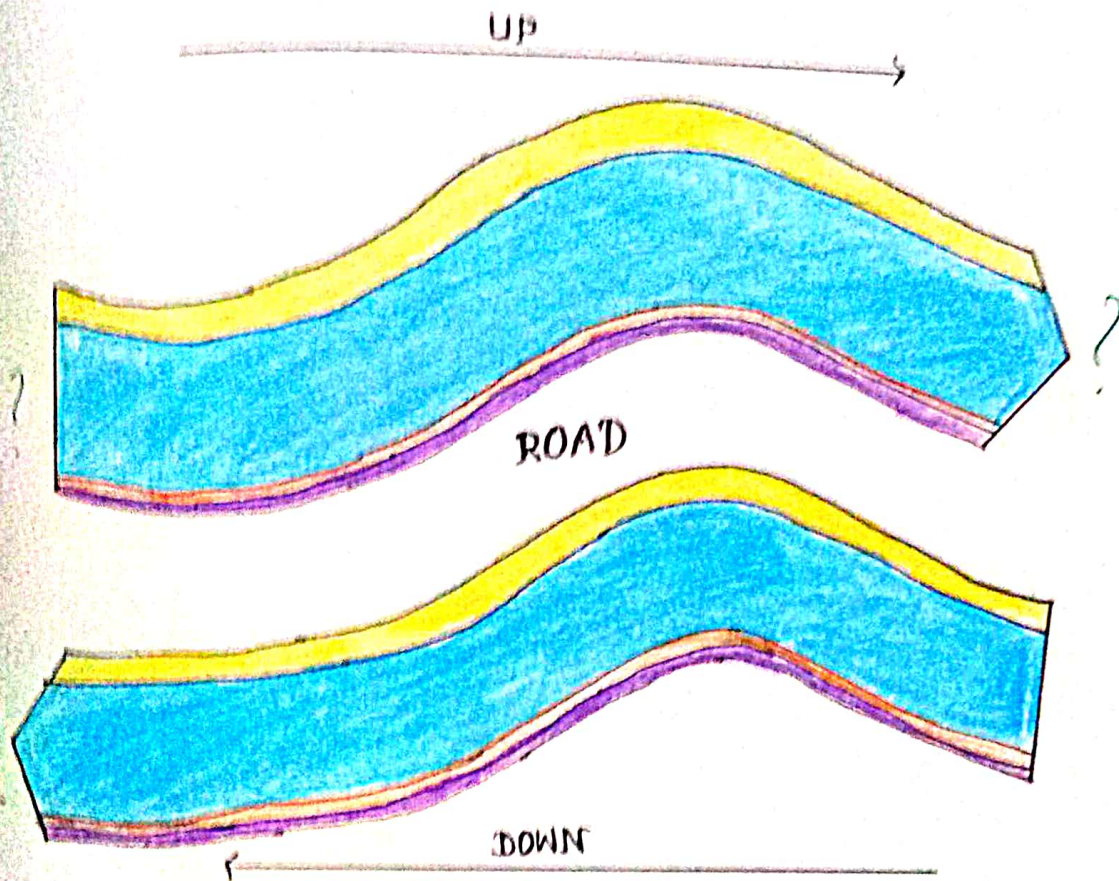
Rongali market - has many shops, including clothing stores, Gift shops, Pharmacy, shoe store and other shops. In this market, every store sells its products at a decent amount of price. There is a vegetables market in

Rongali market, where sellers sell different place like Gangtok, Siliguri, Kalimpong, Kathmandu etc. There is also a primary school situated in Rongali market. There is also a police station near the Rongali market.

FLOW CHART (OF THE STUDY AREA) (NO. OF VEHICLES)

Date: 18.04.2023

Time: 2 PM - 3 PM



LEGEND	
	TWO WHEELER
	FOUR WHEELER
	SIX WHEELER
	ABOVE SIX WHEELER

Source: Field Survey, 2023

B. P. S. W. M.

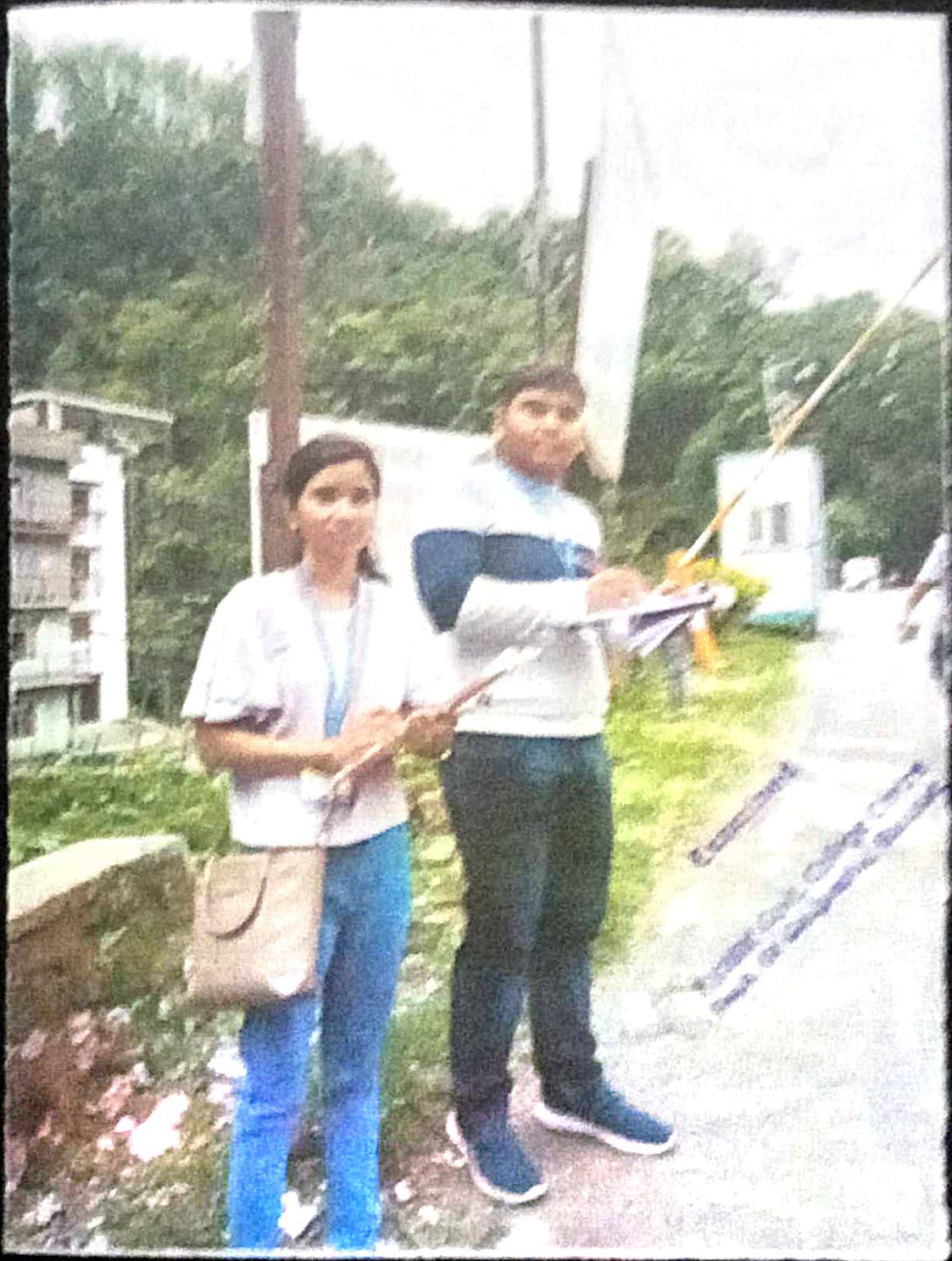


PHOTO PLATE:
TRAFFIC SURVEY

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics

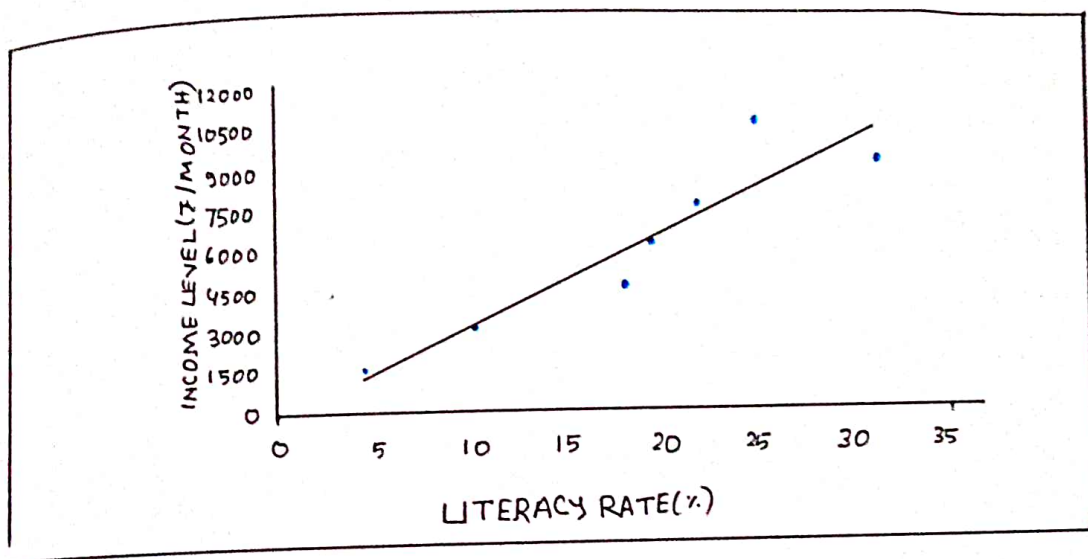
Multiple R	0.611231
R Square	0.3735677
Adjusted R Square	0.248412
Standard Error	1.91624
Observations	7

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	126.7266	126.7266	2.5820	0.1448
Residual	5	242.4914	48.49828		
Total	6	369.2180			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 90%	Upper 90%
Intercept	-1.4223	12.37133	-0.1153	0.9128	-25.172	22.327	-25.772	22.928
Variable	0.705949	0.4077	1.7271	0.1448	-0.344	1.754	-0.344	1.754

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY RATE AND INCOME LEVEL



Source: Primary Survey, 2023

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14/07/2024

LITERACY RATE AND ENGAGED IN OCCUPATION

LITERACY RATE (%)	ENGAGED IN OCCUPATION (%)
4.51	21.21
10.25	23.17
19.19	26.95
19.6	30.12
23.12	31.29
31.71	33.12
25.21	45.23

SOURCE: PRIMARY SURVEY, 2023

SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression statistics

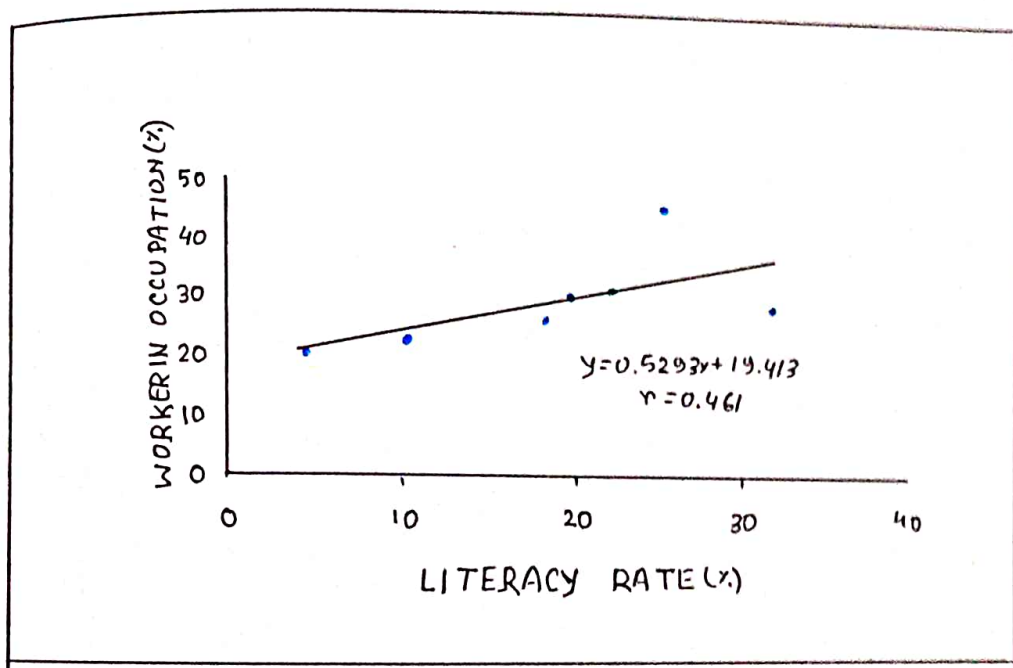
Multiple R	0.932797
R Square	0.870146
Adjusted R Square	0.821075
Standard Error	3.480622
Observations	7

ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	425.5681	425.5681	27.70315	0.003495
Residual	5	74.13283	14.82657		
Total	6	499.7007			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	3.217143	3.254276	0.978876	0.369361	-5.14826	11.58255
X Variable 1	0.002599	0.000486	5.357532	0.003043	0.001352	0.003846

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERACY RATE AND WORKER IN OCCUPATION



Source: Primary Survey, 2023

B. P. Sharma

CHAPTER-IV

CONCLUSION / AND SUGGESTION

The above analysis based on the field survey has concluded that socioeconomic status is partially better. In this area, socioeconomic amenities are among the people. Local people faced also different types of problems such as drinking water, transport and communication problems, treatment problems and jobs. In this area, business and service are the main occupations. Unfavourable environments as well as mountain ranges are the main barriers to livelihood. Therefore, it is exposed that the local people of this area are faced with various types of problems. That is why; some recommendations and suggestions can be provided to improve the condition of the local people.

1. The local government should be provided with free sources of drinking water.
2. The local government should build health centres for people.
3. The local government should set up new tourist spots and guides.
4. The local government should arrange jobs and source of income for the people.

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➤ <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/sikchim.html>

APPENDIX

**TABLE 1: OCCUPATIONAL
STRUCTURE**

SL. NO.	SOURCE OCCUPATION STRUCTURE	TOTAL MALE (n=42)	TOTAL MALE (%)	TOTAL FEMALE (n=16)	TOTAL FEMALE (%)
1	BUSINESS	6	14.58	1	6.25
2	TEA PLANTS WORKER	1	4.16	1	6.25
3	INDUSTRIAL LABOUR	3	6.4	2	12.5
4	SERVICE	14	20.41	7	43.8
5	FARMER	17	35.41	4	25
6	TRAVELLING	5	10.41	1	6.25

SOURCE : FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE 2: INCOME LEVEL

SL NO	INCOME (₹/MONTH)	TOTAL MALE (n=46)	TOTAL MALE (x)	TOTAL FEMALE (n=16)	TOTAL FEMALE (x)
1	BELOW 1000	2	4.34	1	6.25
2	1000 - 4000	1	2.17	2	12.5
3	4000 - 7000	7	15.21	3	18.75
4	7000 - 10,000	23	50	7	43.75
5	10,000 - 13000	11	23.01	1	6.25
6	ABOVE 13000	2	4.34	2	12.5

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE 3: EDUCATION LEVEL

SL. NO.	EDUCATION	TOTAL (N=49)	TOTAL (%)
1	ILLITERATE	2	4.1%
2	I - IV	1	2.0%
3	V - VIII	9	18.4%
4	IX - X	15	30.6%
5	X - XI	14	28.6%
6	PG	3	6.1%

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE 4: RELIGION

SL. NO.	RELIGION	TOTAL (N=48)	TOTAL (%)
1	Hindu	25	52.08
2	Muslim	3	6.25
3	Buddhism	14	29.17
4	Others	6	12.5

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE 5: CASTE SYSTEM

SL.No	CASTE	TOTAL (N=48)	TOTAL (%)
1	Gen	4	8.33
2	SC	1	2.08
3	ST	9	18.75
4	OBC	34	70.83

SOURCE : FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE 6: DOMESTIC ANIMALS

S. NO.	ANIMALS	TOTAL (N = 50)	TOTAL (%)
1	COW	24	48%
2	DUCK	5	5%
3	HEN	4	4%
4	GOAT	17	34%

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE 7: HOUSE TYPE

SL. NO.	HOUSE TYPE	TOTAL (N=48)	TOTAL (%)
1	KACHA	5	10.41
2	PUCCA	43	89.58

SOURCE : FIELD SURVEY, 2023

**TABLE 0: MATERIALS OF HOUSE
[ROOF]**

SL. NO.	ROOF TYPE	TOTAL (N = 43)	TOTAL (%)
1	BRICK CONCRETE	43	85.58
2	WOODEN	3	6.25
3	OTHERS	2	4.17

SOURCE : FIELD SURVEY , 2023

TABLE 9: MATERIALS OF HOUSE FLOOR

SL. NO.	FLOOR TYPE	TOTAL (N=48)	TOTAL(%)
1	MUD	5	10.41
2	BRICK	43	89.58

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2023

10

**TABLE 10: SOURCE OF DRINKING
WATER**

SL. N D.	SOURCE	TOTAL (N=48)	TOTAL (%)
1	TAP WATER	3	6.25
2	PHE WATER	37	77.08
3	OTHERS	8	16.67

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE 11: DISEASE TYPE

SL. NO.	DISEASE	TOTAL (N=47)	TOTAL (%)
1	FEVER AND COUGH	30	62.5
2	GASTRIC	10	20.83
3	BREATHING PROBLEM	1	2.08
4	T.B	2	4.17
5	OTHERS	5	10.42

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY, 2023

TABLE FOR FLOW DIAGRAM

NAME OF VEHICLE	UP	DOWN
Two wheeler	13	12
Four wheeler	50	44
Six wheeler	2	4
Above six wheeler	3	5

SOURCE: PRIMARY SURVEY, 2023

TOURIST IN SURROUNDING OF LINGTAM

Sl NO.	TOURIST SPOT	NO. OF TOURIST VISITED PER YEAR	SCALE 1cm = 10000 Person
1	Mankhim	6250	0.63
2	Aritan	11525	1.15
3	Rongli	7825	0.78
4	Lingtam	7525	0.75
5	Zukle	8350	0.84
6	Nathang	10350	1.04
7	Kupup Lake	8750	0.88
8	Baba Mandir	13250	1.33
9	Changu Lake	15250	1.53

SOURCE : SIKKIM TOURISM DEPARTMENT,
2023

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSE HOLD SURVEY

Name of Surveyor:

Date:

Name of the Head of the Family:

Age:

BPL/APL:

Qualification:

Old/Present Occupation:

Income:

Address: Village:

Post office:

Police Station:

Mouza No.:

House Number:

Age of family Member:

Age group	55(+)	45-54	35-44	25-34	15-24	9-14	5-8	4(-)
Male								
Female								

Religion:

Nationality:

Caste : General / S.C / S.T / O.B.C / OTHERS

No of Literates: Total

Male

Female

No of Illiterates: Total

Male

Female

Level of Education of family member:

Edu. Level	Upto (iv)	Upto (viii)	Secondary	H.S.	Graduate	P.G.	Technical
Male							
Female							
Total							

a) No. of Workers : Total

Male

Female

b) No. of non-Workers: Total

Male

Female

Occupation of family member: a)

Occupation	Cultivators	Agr.labour	Factory Worker	Business	Household Industries	Professional Work	Service	Transport	others
Male									
Female									

Service: Govt. / Private

Monthly family Income:

Less than Rs.5000	5000 - 10000	10000 - 20000	20000 - 30000	3000 - 4000	More than Rs.40000

Nature of payment: Daily / weakly / Monthly / Yearly

Type and Amount of Monthly Expenditure:

Expenditure	Clothing	Rent/building tax	Transport	Education	Medical	Agriculture	Water	Saving If any

i. Type of Cultivator:

Type of Cultivator	Share cropper	Bhaga	Marginal	Medium cultivator	Big cultivator

ii. Size farm:

7a) No. of agricultural labour employed :

b) When are they employed?

8. Types of Firm:

Types of Firm	Monocrops	Double cropped	Paddy field	Other crops

9. Time of Cultivation :

Month	Jan.	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.

10. Types of crops Cultivated / sold :

Crops	Paddy	Jute	Other	Mustard	Other oil	Vegetables	Flowers	Fruits With

		foodcrops		seeds		with type	type
--	--	-----------	--	-------	--	-----------	------

21. Quantity of crop cultivated or sold:

22. Per unit price of the crop sold

23. No. of Domesticated farm Animals:

Cow	Buffalo	Ducks	Geese	Goat	Hen

24. Amount of Milk / Egg ect. Obtained from the Animals :

Cow	Buffalo	Goat	Hen	Geese

25. a) Market price of the sold commodity :

Milk	Eggs	Meat

b) Total Amount sold:

26.a)

House belongs to		Type of House		No.of room	Stories	Building material
Own	Rent	Kutchra	Pucca			

b) Plot area:

1.5-3 katha	3-5 katha	5-8 katha	More than 8 katha

c) Roof type: Straw and leaves / Tallies / Tin / Asbestors / Congcrit

d) Floor: Metalled / Partly metal / Unmetalled

e) Wall: mud / Brick / Mixed

f) Land price per katha:

g) flat price per sq.ft:

h) House rent per month:

27. Source of Drinking water:

28. Source of irrigation: Rainwater / Well / Tube well / Canal / River / Other

30. Source of fuel: Kerosene / Wood / Coal / Gas / Others

31. Food habit: Veg / Non - Veg

Fish taken : Daily / Weekly / Monthly

Meat taken : Daily / Weekly / Monthly

32. Road Type:

33. Transport System:

34.Disease Type:

35.Doctor Type:

33. How many years have you lived here?

34. How much agricultural land do you have? _____

35. How much land do you cultivated? _____

36. Any many agricultural land damaged due to river bank erosion? _____

37. How much land has you lost? _____

38. How was he earning money from farming 10 years ago? _____

39. How much money is earned from farming now? _____

40. Which time the banks of river are more prone to erosion? _____

41. Due to the erosion of river banks, people migrate to other places? _____

Yes ☐ no ☐

42. How much land is lost every year due to river erosion? _____

43. What has changed people's livelihood due to river bank erosion? _____