in itself is a little more than a strip of road lined with hotels, its main attraction is the breathtaking view it offers of the Khangchendzonga and surrounding ranges, as well as the easy access it provides to tourist spots in the area. Pemayangste monastery is less than a kilometre from Pelling while a 40 minute walk in the hill opposite the monastery takes you to Sanga Choling monastery built in 1967, one of the first in the state.

Baba Mandir: Baba Mandir is original Harbhajan Singh Baba Temple from which the Indo-Bhutan border is approximately 6 km and Indo-Chinese border is around 5 km. A must visit place for all those who like to explore places.



Dubdi Monastery

Do's	Don'ts
• Try to choose a package tour with a reliable tour operator instead of a personal arrangement so that you can travel with a smart guide. • Vegetation is fragile; follow designated trails. • Avoid littering and deposit garbage at designated places. • Keep all pollutants away from streams and lakes. • Respect the local culture by seeking permission before taking photographs. • Dress modestly. Be aware of the customs, manners and culture of the local people. • It is customary to leave a donation at a monastery and to circle shrines in a clockwise direction.	• Don't disturb wildlife or its habitant. • Don't buy endangered species or vintages. • Don't smoke, drink alcohol or talk loudly near sacred places. • Don't pluck plants or flowers.

Dubdi Monastery: This was the first monastery established soon after the consecration ceremony of the first Chogyal. The monastery is located on a hill top above Yuksom surrounded by verdant forest. It can be approached by trekking only, negotiating steep slope for about half an hour. It is an ideal place for lamas seeking meditation recluse.

Chungthang: Chungthang is in the Northern part of Sikkim. It is located at the confluence of Lachen and Lachung Chu and is the starting point of the river Teesta. It is believed that Chungthang is blessed by guru Rimpoche.

Gurudongmar Lake: At an altitude of 17,000 feet, Gurudongmar Lake is reserved by both Buddhists and Hindus as a sacrosanct lake. Enriched all around by snow-covered mountains, the lakes freezes during the winter, except one spot said to be blessed by Guru Rimpoche. The water of the lake is believed to have the miraculous power of granting children to childless couples.

Dzongri trek: Dzongri trek is possible at the west part of Sikkim. This trek is suitable for those trekkers who wish to go for a short and easy trek. This trek provides a spectacular view of unique landscape which permanently gets printed in the trekkers mind.

Adventure activities: There are many adventure activities possible to do in Sikkim. Tourists can go Trekking, Rafting, Kayaking, Mountain Biking, Mountaineering, Yak Safari and many more.

Entry formalities to Sikkim: Foreigners must obtain a Inner Line Permit (ILP) to visit Sikkim. These can be obtained from all Indian Missions, Sikkim Tourism offices at New Delhi, Kolkata, District Magistrates Office at Darjeeling, Shiliguri and Rongpo, on the strength of an Indian Visa. The 30 days duration permit is issued on the spot without any delay provided photocopies of passport and visa along with two passport size photos of the applicants are given. The permissible duration of the stay for foreign tourists is 30 days initially. For those interested in going for trekking in the interior region of the state, the Tourism and Civil Aviation issues Protected Area Permit (PAP) at Gangtok which is available for certain specified area for groups consisting of two or more foreigners subject to condition that the trekking program is arranged through a registered travel agency. April to September is the ideal time to visit Sikkim.

Communication: The official language of Sikkim is Nepali, which is also the primary language of the locals. Many other languages such as Djongkha and Tibetan are also spoken by similar numbers. However, Hindi is also widely spoken as a second language and all educated people can speak English.