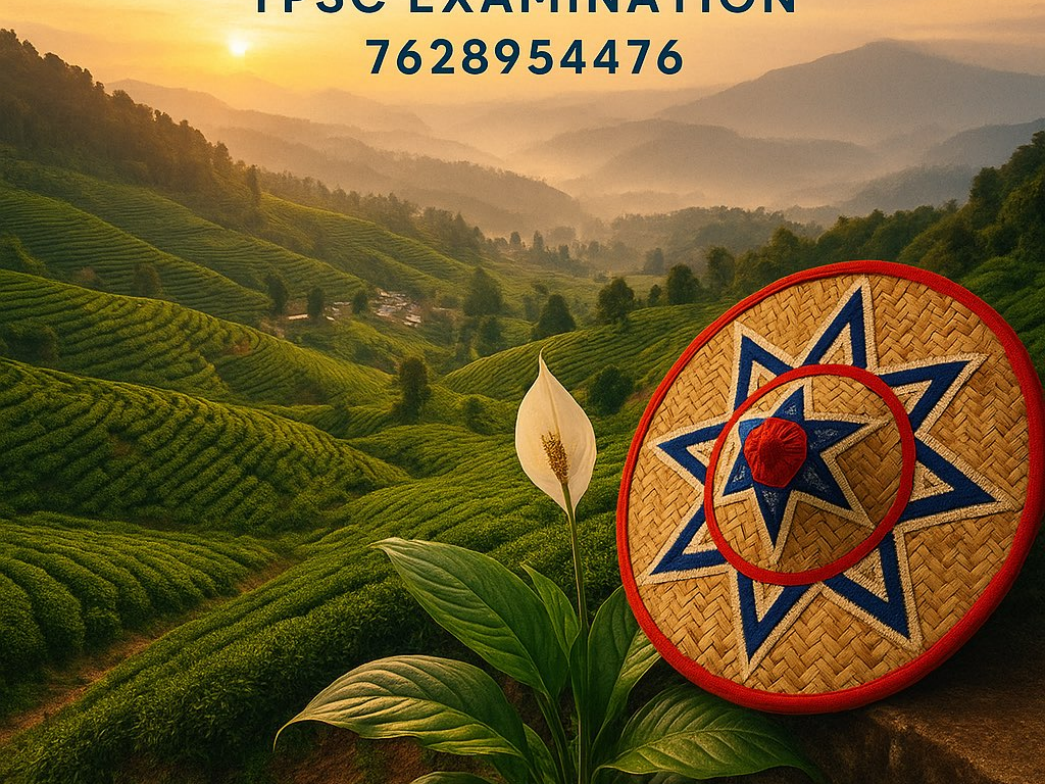


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Northeast India – General Knowledge Notes

1. Administrative Divisions

- **Assam:** 35 districts, 78 subdivisions, 219 blocks
- **Arunachal Pradesh:** 26 districts
- **Meghalaya:** 11 districts
- **Manipur:** 16 districts
- **Mizoram:** 11 districts
- **Nagaland:** 16 districts
- **Sikkim:** 6 districts
- **Tripura:** 8 districts, 23 subdivisions, 58 blocks

Special Facts:

- Smallest National Park: Keibul Lamjao (Manipur)
 - Largest National Park: Namdapha (Arunachal Pradesh)
 - Largest Wildlife Sanctuary: Dibang
 - Smallest Wildlife Sanctuary: Rowa (Tripura)
-

2. Demographics

Population Density (per sq. km)

- Highest: Assam – 387
- Lowest: Arunachal Pradesh – 17

Literacy Rate

- Highest: Mizoram – 91.58%
- Lowest: Arunachal Pradesh – 66.95%

Decadal Growth Rate

- Highest: Meghalaya – 27.82%
 - Lowest: Nagaland – -0.47%
-

3. Area and Population

- Assam – 78,438 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 956
- Arunachal Pradesh – 83,743 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 920
- Manipur – 22,327 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 987 (Highest)
- Meghalaya – 22,429 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 986

- Mizoram – 21,081 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 975
- Nagaland – 16,579 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 931
- Sikkim – 7,096 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 889 (Lowest)
- Tripura – 10,491 sq. km | Sex Ratio: 961

Population:

- Highest: Assam – 3.11 crore
 - Lowest: Sikkim – 6.07 lakh
-

4. Political Representation

Lok Sabha Seats

- Assam: 14
- Arunachal: 2
- Manipur: 2
- Meghalaya: 2
- Mizoram: 1
- Nagaland: 1
- Sikkim: 1
- Tripura: 2 **Total = 25**

Rajya Sabha Seats

- Assam: 7
- Arunachal: 1
- Manipur: 1
- Meghalaya: 1
- Mizoram: 1
- Nagaland: 1
- Sikkim: 1
- Tripura: 1 **Total = 14**

State Legislative Assembly

- Assam: 126
 - Arunachal: 60
 - Manipur: 60
 - Meghalaya: 60
 - Mizoram: 40
 - Nagaland: 60
 - Sikkim: 32
 - Tripura: 60
-

5. Largest and Smallest Districts

Area-wise

- Assam – Largest: Karbi Anglong | Smallest: South Salmara-Mankachar
- Arunachal – Largest: Dibang Valley | Smallest: Tawang/Kamle
- Meghalaya – Largest: West Khasi Hills | Smallest: South West Garo Hills
- Manipur – Largest: Churachandpur | Smallest: Bishnupur
- Mizoram – Largest: Lunglei | Smallest: Kolasib
- Nagaland – Largest: Tuensang | Smallest: Longleng
- Sikkim – Largest: North Sikkim | Smallest: South Sikkim
- Tripura – Largest: Dhalai | Smallest: Unakoti

Population-wise

- Assam – Largest: Nagaon | Smallest: Majuli
 - Arunachal – Largest: Papum Pare | Smallest: Upper Dibang Valley
 - Meghalaya – Largest: East Khasi Hills | Smallest: South Garo Hills
 - Manipur – Largest: Imphal West | Smallest: Tamenglong
 - Mizoram – Largest: Aizawl | Smallest: Saiha
 - Nagaland – Largest: Dimapur | Smallest: Longleng
 - Sikkim – Largest: East Sikkim | Smallest: North Sikkim
 - Tripura – Largest: West Tripura | Smallest: Unakoti
-

6. State Symbols

Assam

- Animal: One-horned Rhino
- Bird: White-winged Wood Duck
- Flower: Foxtail Orchid
- Tree: Hollong

Arunachal Pradesh

- Animal: Mithun
- Bird: Hornbill
- Flower: Foxtail Orchid
- Tree: Hollong

Manipur

- Animal: Sangai
- Bird: Nongyin
- Flower: Shirui Lily
- Tree: Bonsum

Meghalaya

- Animal: Clouded Leopard
- Bird: Hill Myna
- Flower: Lady Slipper Orchid
- Tree: Gamari

Mizoram

- Animal: Serow
- Bird: Hume's Pheasant
- Flower: Dancing Girl (Red Vanda)
- Tree: Mesua ferrea

Nagaland

- Animal: Mithun
- Bird: Blyth's Tragopan
- Flower: Rhododendron
- Tree: Alder

Sikkim

- Animal: Red Panda
- Bird: Blood Pheasant
- Flower: Dendrobium Nobile
- Tree: Rhododendron

Tripura

- Animal: Phayre's Langur
 - Bird: Green Imperial Pigeon
 - Flower: Nagaswara
 - Tree: Agar
-

7. Sobriquets

- **Arunachal** – Land of the Rising Sun, Orchid State, Dawn-lit Mountains
 - **Assam** – Gateway to the Northeast, Land of Red Rivers and Blue Hills
 - **Manipur** – Jewel of India
 - **Meghalaya** – Abode of Clouds, Scotland of the East
 - **Mizoram** – Land of Blue Mountains, Peace Garden of NE
 - **Nagaland** – Land of Festivals, Switzerland of NE
 - **Sikkim** – Himalayan Paradise
 - **Tripura** – Land of Diversity, Verdant Valley
-

8. Capitals & Statehood

- Assam – Dispur | Statehood: 1950 (26 Jan)
- Nagaland – Kohima | Statehood: 1963 (1 Dec, 16th State)
- Tripura – Agartala | Statehood: 1972 (21 Jan, 20th State)
- Manipur – Imphal | Statehood: 1972 (21 Jan, 19th State)
- Meghalaya – Shillong | Statehood: 1972 (21 Jan, 21st State)
- Sikkim – Gangtok | Statehood: 1975 (16 May, 22nd State)
- Arunachal – Itanagar | Statehood: 1987 (20 Feb, 25th State)
- Mizoram – Aizawl | Statehood: 1987 (20 Feb, 23rd State)

NEC – 1971 (HQ: Shillong) **NEDFI** – 1995

Assam

- Area: 78,438 sq. km (2nd largest NE state)
- Borders: Bhutan, Arunachal, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal, Bangladesh
- Population: 3.12 crore (2.58% of India)
- Population density: 398
- Literacy: 72.19%
- UNESCO Sites: Kaziranga, Manas
- Special: Global monopoly of Muga Silk

Silks of Assam: Golden Muga, White Pat, Warm Eri

Petroleum:

- Asia's first oil drilling: Digboi, 1867
- Refineries: Digboi, Numaligarh, Bongaigaon, Guwahati
- HQ of OIL: Duliajan

Historical Notes:

- Ahom Kingdom founded by Sukapha in 1228 (Capital: Sivasagar)
- Assam ceded to British in 1826 (after 1st Anglo-Burmese war)
- NEFA separated in 1948, Nagaland in 1963, Meghalaya in 1972, Mizoram in 1987

Nicknames:

- Pragjyotishpur – City of Eastern Lights
 - Guwahati – Commercial Capital of NE
 - Sivasagar (Rangpur) – Capital of Assam (1699–1788)
-
-

Tribes of Assam

- Tribal
- Non-Tribal
- Scheduled Castes

Religion

- Vaishnavite religion: **Srimanta Sankaradeva**

Industries

- Fertilizer Factory: **Namrup**
- Silk Industry: **Sualkuchi**

Power Stations

- Chandrapur Thermal Power Station
- Namrup Thermal Power Station
- Karbi Langpi Hydel Project
- Lakwa Thermal Power Station

Major Festivals

- Bhogali Bihu – January
- Rongali (Bohag) Bihu – April
- Kongali (Kati) Bihu – May
- Baishagu – Bodo Kacharis (April)
- Ali-Ai-Ligang – Mishing Tribe (Feb–March)
- Baikho – Rabha Tribe (Spring)
- Rongker – Karbis (April)
- Rajini & Hami Gabra – Dimasa Tribe

Major Fairs

- Ambubasi Mela – Kamakhya Temple
 - Jonbeel Mela – Guwahati
-

National Parks in Assam

- **Kaziranga** (Golaghat & Nagaon) – famous for One-horned Rhino, also breeding place of Pelicans
- **Manas** – Tiger Reserve

- **Nameri** – on Assam–Arunachal border
 - **Dibru-Saikhowa**
 - **Orang (Rajiv Gandhi)**
-

Wildlife Sanctuaries of Assam

- Pobitora (Morigaon)
 - Sonai Rupai
 - Bura-Chapori
 - Laokhowa
 - Chakrashila (Dhubri)
 - Bornadi (Darrang)
 - Garampani (Golaghat)
 - Panidihing Bird Sanctuary (Sivasagar)
 - Bordoibam
 - Deepor Beel – Ramsar Site
-

Other Important Facts

- Only hill station: **Haflong**
 - Bird mystery site: **Jatinga**
 - Natural lagoon: **Chandubi**
 - Vaishnava Monastery: **Barpeta**
 - Centre of Vaishnava Culture: **Majuli**
-

Historical Notes

- British captured Assam: **1826**
- Mughals expelled from Assam: **1682**
- Petroleum discovered: **1889**
- Assam Legislative Assembly: **1937**
- Assam Gana Parishad first came to power: **1985**
- Assam Legislative Council: **1913**
- Assam separated from Bengal: **1874**
- Guwahati High Court: **1948**
- Assamese recognized as state language: **1961**

Special Titles

- Tea Capital of Assam: **Jorhat**
- Oil City of Assam: **Digboi**

Early Assam

- Earliest inhabitants: **Proto-Australoid**
- Districts without international border: **Sivasagar & Jorhat**
- 3 Autonomous District Councils (ADCs): **Bodoland, Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong**

Natural Features

- Kakochang Waterfall – Golaghat
- Scotland of Assam – Haflong Lake
- Haflong means “Ant Hill”
- Only permanent freshwater lake – **Dipor Beel**

Historical Rulers

- Earliest ruler: **Mahiranga Danava**
- Samudragupta’s Allahabad Pillar Inscription mentions **Kamarupa**
- Xuanzang visited Assam during Varman dynasty rule

Important Battles

- Battle of Saraighat – **1671**, fought between **Lachit Borphukan** and **Raja Ram Singh**
- Mughals expelled under **Gadadhar Singha**
- Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) discovered – **1834**
- First Anglo-Burmese War ended with **Treaty of Yandabo (1826)**

Institutions

- Assam Agricultural College – **Jorhat**
- Assam Medical College – **Dibrugarh**

Arunachal Pradesh

- 24th State, became UT on **21 Jan 1972**
- Borders: **China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Assam**
- Area: **83,743 sq. km** (largest NE state)
- Part of NEFA (1947), remained isolated till 1873

History & Culture

- Sage Vyasa meditated in the hills north of Roing
- 6th Dalai Lama was born here

Rivers

- Major river valleys: **Kameng, Subansiri, Siang, Lohit, Tirap**
- Siang (Tsangpo in Tibet) becomes Brahmaputra after meeting Dibang & Lohit

Tribes

- 26 major tribes – Monpas, Sherdukpen, Membas, Khambas, Adis, Akas, Singphos, Khantis, Nishis, Noctes, Wanchos
 - Five Tani Tribes – Nyishi, Adi, Galo, Apatani, Tagin
-

Festivals of Arunachal

- Mopin
 - Solung (Adi festival)
 - Lossar (Monpa)
 - Dree (Apatani)
 - Boori Boot (post-harvest)
 - Si-Donyi
 - Nyokum (Nyishi)
 - Reh (Idu Mishmi)
 - Loku (Nocte tribe)
 - Mol
 - Tamla-Du (Mishmi)
 - Sanken
 - Khamt
 - Ojjale
 - Kshyot-Sowai
 - Longte Yullo
 - Nechi Dau
 - Siang River Festival
-

Places of Interest

- Gekar Sinyi (Ganga Lake)
- Parasuramkund (Tezu, Tamla-Du festival)
- Buddhist Monastery – Tawang (12,000 ft)
- Passes: Bomdila, Pangsau, Sela
- Torgya Festival – Tawang
- Talley Valley, Roing, Miao
- Akashiganga – Bird-eye view of Brahmaputra
- Orchid Park – Sessa
- Golden Pagoda – Namsai

- Ziro Valley
-

Wildlife

- National Parks: Namdapha, Mouling
 - Tiger Reserves: Pakke
 - Lakes: Saley
 - Wildlife Sanctuaries: Mehao, Kamlang, Daying Ering, Kane, Dibang, Sessa Orchid Sanctuary, Pakhui
-

Symbols of Arunachal

- State Animal: Gayal (Mithun)
 - Bird: Hornbill
 - Fish: Golden Mahseer
 - Flower: Foxtail Orchid
 - Tree: Hollong
-

Other Key Facts

- Highest Peak: Kangto (others – Gorichen, Nyegi Kangsang)
 - Dong & Vijaynagar – receive the first sunlight in India
 - Capital shifted from Shillong to Itanagar on **1 June 1979**
 - First General Election: **27 Feb 1990**
 - Father of Arunachal: **Dying Ering**
 - “Bowl of Apple” – Dirang
 - Two Divisions: East (HQ – Namsai), West (HQ – Lower Subansiri)
 - Bogibeel Bridge inaugurated: **25 Dec 2018** by PM Modi
 - First railway line: **2013 (Harmuti–Naharlagun)**
 - Itanagar added to railway map: **12 Apr 2014**
 - Oldest town: Pasighat – Gateway of Arunachal
 - Ziro Valley – Apatani tribe
 - Along valley – Mechuka Valley
-

Meghalaya

- Known as: **Abode of Clouds**
- Area: **22,429 sq. km**
- ADCs: **Garo, Khasi, Jaintiya**

- Districts: 12
- Subdivisions: 29
- Blocks: 46
- Official language: English (others: Khasi, Pnar, Garo)

Physical Features

- Garo people called **Achiks**
- Shillong Peak (1,965 m, Khasi Hills) – Highest Peak
- Nokrek Peak – Garo Hills
- Highest rainfall: Sohra (Cherrapunji), Mawsynram
- Capital: Shillong – also called **IT Capital of NE**

Rivers

- Garo Hills: Manda, Damring, Janjiram, Ringge, Ganol (west flowing), Simsang (largest in Garo Hills)
 - Khasi-Jaintia Hills: Khri, Umtru, Umiam, Kupli, Umngot
-

Minerals

- Coal, Limestone, Uranium (West Khasi), Sillimanite
-

National Parks & Sanctuaries

- National Parks: Nokrek, Balpakram
 - Wildlife Sanctuaries: Nongkhyllem, Siju
-

Infrastructure

- Highways: NH 10, 40, 40-E, 44, 44-E, 51, 62, 127-B
 - First railway station: Mendipathar
 - Airport: Shillong (Umroi)
 - Literacy Rate: 74.48%
-

Lakes

- Ward's Lake
- Thadlaskein Lake
- Umiam
- Umhang

- Marngar
 - Dachi
 - Pamphyrnai Lake
-

Waterfalls

- Sweet Falls
 - Wah-Kaba
 - Rainbow Falls
 - Elephant Falls
 - Tyrshi Falls
 - Wei Sawdong
 - Kynrem Falls
 - Nohkalikai Falls
 - Langsniang, Thangsning, Rymben, Mothakyrson, Phlangwanbroi, Shora, Mawlai, Rynkyu, Byrdaw, Khshaid u Rembor, Garden of Caves, Rymphium, Tiehraw, Dawki, Duman, Lynqwa, Rynji, Gazonhora, Devil's Dive, Nohsingthian, Thum, Krang Suri, Bandare
-

Unique Places

- Mawlynnong – Cleanest village in India
 - Jakrem – Health resort with hot sulfur springs
 - Nongknum River Island – famous with Weinia Falls
 - Famous caves – Krem Mawjymbuin
 - Ranikor – Famous for angling
 - Maikrang – U Tirot Singh fought British
 - Kyllang Rock
 - Baghmara – Famous for carnivorous plant Memang Koksi
-

Political & Cultural Notes

- First CM: **William A. Sangma**
 - Major Festivals:
 - Nongkrem (Khasi)
 - Shad Suk Mynsiem (Khasi)
 - Beh Dienkhlam (Jaintiya)
 - Wangala (Garos)
-

State Symbols of Meghalaya

- Animal: Clouded Leopard
- Bird: Hill Myna
- Tree: Gamari
- Flower: Lady Slipper Orchid

Other Information:

-
- British conquered Garo Hills in **1873**.
 - First Biosphere Reserve of NE: **Nokrek**.
 - Largest lake: **Umiam**.
 - Seven Sisters Falls: **Nohsngithiang Falls**.
 - Twin Brother Falls: **Bishop and Beadon Falls**.
 - **Happy Valley** – Meghalaya (Sweet Falls viewpoint).
 - **Langshiang Falls** – The hidden gem of Meghalaya.
-

Mizoram

- International boundary: **110 km with Bangladesh and Myanmar**.
- Annexed by the British in **1891**.
- Became a Union Territory under **North Eastern Reorganisation Act, 1972**.
- Memorandum of Settlement signed between GOI & Mizo National Front in **1986**.
- Known as the **Land of Highlanders**.
- Highest peak: **Phawngpui (Blue Mountain) – 2210 m**.
- Five major tribes: **Lushai, Ralte, Hmar, Paite, Pawi**.
- Mizos are of **Mongoloid origin**.
- Mizo selfless service: **Tlawmngaihna**.
- Mizo community works: **Hnatlang**.

Festivals

- **Mim Kut** – after maize harvest.
- **Chapchar Kut** – after Jhum cultivation.
- **Pawl Kut** – important harvest festival.

Dances

- **Cheraw (Bamboo Dance)**.
- **Khuallam**.

Places of Interest

- **Champhai.**
- **Lunglei (Hill station).**
- **Tam Dil Lake, Rungdil Lake, Palak Lake.**
- **Vantawng Waterfalls, Khawhpawp.**

National Parks and Sanctuaries

- National Parks: **Murlen, Phawngpui.**
- Tiger Reserve: **Dampa.**
- Wildlife Sanctuaries: **Ngengpui, Khawnglung, Lengteng, Tawi, Thorangtlang, Pualreng, Tokalo.**
- Bird Sanctuary: **Rengdil.**

State Symbols

- Animal: **Serow (Saza).**
- Bird: **Hume's Bar-tailed Pheasant (Vavu).**
- Flower: **Dancing Girl.**
- Tree: **Mesua ferrea (Nahar).**
- Longest river: **Tlawng.**

Other Information

- Solomon's Temple, KV Paradise, Reiek Tlang.
 - Dam: **Serlui B Dam.**
 - Botanical Garden: **Damdial.**
 - Attained statehood under **53rd Amendment Act, 1986.**
 - Biggest river: **Kolodyne (Chhimtuipui).**
 - Biggest lake: **Palak Dil.**
 - Literacy rate: **91.33%.**
 - Districts: **11.** Blocks: **26.**
 - Autonomous District Councils (ADC): **Mara ADC, Lai ADC, Chakma ADC.**
 - Hill Council: **Sinlung.**
 - Airport: **Lengpui.**
 - Highway: **54.**
 - Largest cave: **Pukzing Cave.**
-

Manipur

- Known as **Land of Gems** and **Land of Gold (Suvarnabhumi).**
- Became a princely state under British rule in **1891.**
- Adopted democratic form of government with Maharaja as executive head in **1947.**

- State reorganized in **1969** into 10 subdivisions.

Communities

- Main community: **Meitei**.
- Old manuscripts: **Leithak Leikharol**.
- Seven endogamous groups of Meitei: **Salai**.

Festivals

- **Lai Haraoba** led by Maibas.
- During Holi: **Thabal Chongba Dance**.
- Musical festival: **Sankirtana Cholom**.
- New Year festival: **Cheiraoba**.

Places of Interest

- **Govindajee Temple, Vaishnavite Temple**.
- **Khonghampat Orchidarium**.
- **Sendra Island**.
- **Loktak Lake, Phubala Lake**.
- **Keibul Lamjao National Park** – famous for **Sangai (Dancing Deer)**.

State Symbols

- Animal: **Sangai**.
- Bird: **Nongin / Hume's Bustard Pheasant**.
- Flower: **Shirui Lily**.
- Tree: **Bonsum**.
- Song: **Sana Leibuk**.
- Emblem: **Kanglasa**.

General Information

- Districts: **16**.
- Earlier names: **Mitei Leipak, Senna Leipak, Poirei Lam, Tilli Kaktong**.
- First king: **Ningthou Kangba**.
- Maharaja Surochand ruled from **1886–1890**.
- Manipuri recognized as national language on **20 August 1992**.
- Freedom regained: **14 August 1947**.
- Traditional dress: **Innaphi, Phanek, Lai Phi, Chi Phi**.

Sports

- **Mukna, Yubi Lakpi, Oolaobi**.
- Polo started in 19th century.

- Capt. Robert & Joseph Spence first watched Polo (Sagol Kangjei) in **1859**.

Culture

- Shumang & Phampak Lila.
- Patronized by Maharaja Surchand.
- Music: **Ishei**.
- Food: **Kabok, Lonchak, Ngri, Iromba**.
- Dance: **Jagoi, Pung Cholom, Maibi, Khumba Thoibi, Nupa Pala**.

Major Festivals

- **Lai Haraoba** – deity Umang Lai.
 - **Cheiraoba** – New Year.
 - **Yaoshang** – Holi.
 - **Ningol Chakouba** – Meitei festival.
 - **Khuado Pawi** – Harvest festival of Paite.
 - **Gaan Ngai** – Zeliangrong people.
-

Nagaland

- Tribes: **16 Naga tribes, 4 Non-Naga tribes**.

Festivals

- **Chakhesang** – Sukrunye.
- **Kuki** – Mimkut.
- **Angami** – Sekrenyi.
- **Konyak** – Aoling.
- **Phom** – Monyu.
- **Ao** – Moatsu.
- **Khiongngan** – Miu.
- **Sumi** – Tuluni.
- **Chang** – Nkan Yulum.
- **Yimchunger** – Metemneo.
- **Sangtam** – Mongmong.
- **Lotha** – Tokhu.
- **Rengma** – Ngada.
- **Zeliang** – Naga Ngai.

Geography

- Mountain peak: **Mt. Saramati, Japfu**.
- Valley: **Dzukou Valley**.
- Village known for valour: **Khonoma**.
- Shangnu village ruled by **Chieftain Angh**.

State Symbols

- Animal: **Mithun**.
- Bird: **Blyth's Tragopan**.
- Flower: **Rhododendron**.
- Tree: **Alder**.

Other Information

- National Park: **Intanki**.
 - Wildlife Sanctuaries: **Singphan, Puliebadze, Fakim**.
 - Districts: **16** (largest – **Tuensang**).
 - Only lake: **Lacham**.
 - Naga Hills District Council formed in **1945**.
 - First general election: **1964**.
 - Book "History of Nagaland": **B.B. Ghosh**.
 - Barking deer found in Nagaland.
-

Sikkim

- Known as **Himalayan Paradise**.
- Bounded by: **China, Nepal, Bhutan**.
- Originally known as: **Nye-Mae-el (Heaven)**.
- Tibetans called it: **Reng Jong / Den Zong (Valley of Rice)**.
- Tribes: **Lepcha, Bhutia, Nepalese**.
- Districts: **4 + 2 new**.

Economy & Culture

- Famous for: **Temi Tea (South Sikkim)**.
- Famous craft: **Tankha Carpet**.
- Games: **Archery (Datsha), Stone throwing (Thoko)**.
- Dynasty: **Namgyal Dynasty**.
- Namgyal permitted British expedition to Kanchenjunga in **1955**.

Festivals & Dances

- **Pang Lhabso** – Worship of Kanchenjunga, started by Chador Namgyal.
-

Festivals & Monasteries

1. **Bumchu Festival** – Celebrated at Tashiding Monastery on **14th March (Full Moon Day)**.
2. **Zhhhechu Festival** – Bhutia festival on **10th of Vaisakh**, celebrates Buddha's Birthday.

3. **Sagadawa Festival** – Lepcha festival at Tagnoche Monastery (April–May).
4. Important monasteries: **Tagnoche Monastery, Rumtek Monastery.**
5. **Cham Dance** – Performed by Lamas in **January.**
6. **Losoong** – New Year festival of Bhutias.
7. **Lhosar** – New Year celebration (Tibetan).
8. Hindu festivals celebrated: **Dussehra (Dasain), Maghe Sankranti Mela.**

Musical Instruments

- **Naga, Rema, Radu.**
- **Pun Tang Palit** – Long flute.
- **Palit Keng.**
- **Nyibroyo Palit** – Double flute.
- **Tung Dyur** – Women’s flute.

Lingua Franca: Nepali.

Pre-History & Early History of Sikkim

- Pre-historical tribes: **Naong, Chang, Mon.**
- **Guru Rimpoche** introduced Buddhism in the Sikkim region.
- Title of rulers: **Khye Bhumsa → Tashi Namgyal.**
- Previous capital: **Yuksom.**
- **Anglo-Gorkha War (1814–1816).**
- **Treaty of Sugauli** (between British & Nepal).
- **Treaty of Titalia** – Gave British paramountcy in Sikkim.
- **Gazetteer of Sikkim** – written by H.H. Risley (1894).
- **Visit of Prince of Wales in 1905** – Restoration of Chogyal power.
- First CM: **Kazi Lhendup Dorjee.**
- Institution of Chogyal ended in **1982.**

Mountain Passes

- **Nathula, Jelepla.**
-

Lakes

- **Changu (Tsomgo), Mememchu.**

Other Important Facts

- Sikkim’s branded beer: **Dansberg.**
- Documentary: “**Sikkim**” by **Satyajit Ray in 1971.**

Places of Interest

- Historical site: **Kabi or Khabelongstock**.
- Oldest Buddhist Monastery in Gangtok: **Enchey Monastery**.
- Royal Chapel: **Tuskhilakhang**.
- **Namgyal Institute** of Tibetology, Gangtok.
- **Deer Park**.
- National Park: **Kanchenjunga National Park**.

State Symbols of Sikkim

- Animal: **Red Panda**.
 - Bird: **Blood Pheasant**.
 - Flower: **Dendrobium Nobile**.
 - Tree: **Rhododendron Niveum**.
-

Other Sites & Districts

- Lake: **Tsomgo**.
- Statue of **Padmasambhava** at **Namchi**.

Districts of Sikkim

1. North Sikkim – **Mangan**.
 2. South Sikkim – **Namchi**.
 3. East Sikkim – **Gangtok**.
 4. West Sikkim – **Gyalshing (or Geyzing)**.
 5. New District – **Pakyong**.
 6. New District – **Soreng**.
-