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Basic Facts about Manipur

- **Statehood:** 21 January 1972
- **Capital:** Imphal
- **Number of District:** 16
- **Governor:** Najma Heptulla
- **Chief Minister:** N. Biren Singh
- **High court:** Manipur High Court
- **Chief Justice:** Ramalingam Sudhakar
- **Members of the Legislative Assembly:** 60
- **Lok Sabha Seats:** 2
- **Rajya Sabha Seats:** 1
Boundaries

It is bounded by **Manipur** to the north, **Mizoram** to the south, and **Assam** to the west; **Myanmar** (Sagaing Region and Chin State) lies to its east.
State Symbols

- **State Animal:** Sangai
- **State Bird:** Nongyeen
- **State Flower:** Siroi lily
History of Manipur

- In 1824, the ruler of Manipur entered into a subsidiary alliance with the British Empire in the Indian subcontinent, which became responsible for Manipur's external defence.
- The British recognised that the state remained internally self-governing, as a princely state.
- During World War II, Manipur was the scene of many fierce battles between Japanese invaders and British Indian forces.
- In October 1949 Manipur became part of India.
- It was made a Union Territory in 1956 and a fully-fledged State in 1972.

- 1824 में, मणिपुर के शासक ने भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के साथ एक सहायक गठबंधन में प्रवेश किया, जो मणिपुर के बाहरी रक्षा के लिए जिम्मेदार बन गया।
- अंग्रेजों ने माना कि रियासत के रूप में राज्य आंतरिक रूप से स्वशासित रहा है।
- द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के दौरान, मणिपुर जापानी आक्रमणकारियों और ब्रिटिश भारतीय बलों के बीच कई भयंकर लड़ाईयों का दृश्य था।
- अक्टूबर 1949 में मणिपुर भारत का हिस्सा बन गया।
- इसे 1956 में केंद्र शासित प्रदेश और 1972 में एक पूर्ण विकसित राज्य बनाया गया था।
Geography

• The mountain ranges create a moderated climate, preventing the cold winds from the north from reaching the valley and barring cyclonic storms.
• The state has four major river basins: the Barak River Basin, the Manipur River Basin, the Yu River Basin, and a portion of the Lanye River Basin.
• The Barak River, the largest of Manipur, originates in the Manipur Hill.
• Almost all the rivers in the valley area are in the mature stage and therefore deposit their sediment load in the Loktak lake.

• पर्वत श्रृंखलाएं एक मध्यम जलवायु का निर्माण करती हैं, जो उत्तर की ओर से ठंडी हवाओं को घाटी तक पहुँचने और चक्रवाती तूफानों को रोकने से रोकती हैं।
• राज्य में चार प्रमुख नदी बेसिन हैं: बराक नदी बेसिन, मणिपुर नदी बेसिन, यू नदी बेसिन और लानी नदी बेसिन का एक हिस्सा।
• मणिपुर की सबसे बड़ी बराक नदी का उद्गम मणिपुर पहाड़ी में है।
• घाटी क्षेत्र की लगभग सभी नदियाँ परिपक्व अवस्था में हैं और इसलिए वे लोकक झील में अपनी तलछट का भार जमा करती हैं।
A Legislative Assembly election was held in Manipur on 4 March and 8 March 2017 to elect the 60 members of the Manipur Legislative Assembly.

On 15 March 2017, N. Biren Singh was sworn as the Chief Minister, having formed a coalition with National People's Party, Naga People's Front and the Lok Janshakti Party.

This marked the first time that the Bharatiya Janata Party has formed a government in Manipur. The Indian National Congress remained the single largest party in the legislature.
Major Dams

- **Khuga Dam**: Khuga Dam impounds the Khuga River south of Churachandpur town (Manipur), India.
- **Tipaimukh Dam**: Tipaimukh Dam is a proposed embankment dam on the river Barak in Manipur.
General Facts

- The earlier name of Manipur was Kangleipak or Meeteileipak.
- The origin of European Polo game lies in Manipur. Locals used to play a game riding on horseback which they called Pulu. The British spread this game as modern Polo to England during colonial period.
- Manipur was called as Jewel of India by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Loktak lake is the biggest fresh water lake of northeast India is quite popular. It is famous for its unique Phumdis – the floating islands
- Keibul Lamjao is the only one floating national park of the world floats over the Loktak lake.
- As per 2011 census, Manipur has the highest sex ratio (987 females per 1000 male) among all seven sister states of north-east.
- This state is the first to introduce Oak Tussar Industry (Sericulture – Silk farming).
- The main tribal group of Manipur is Meetei which constitutes of 27 % population.
Festivals & Fairs of Manipur

- Dol jatra
- Lai Haraoba
- Cheiraoba
- Gaan-Nagai
- Yaoshang (Holi)
- Gang Ngai Festival
- Heikru Hidongba
- Kang
- Kut Festival
Dances of Manipur

- Manipuri dance Ningol Chakouba
- Khamba Thoibi dance
- Khamba Thoibi
- Dhol Cholam
- Manipuri Raas Leela
Important National Park and Wildlife Sanctuaries in Manipur

- Keibul Lamjao National Park
- Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary
- Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary
GI Tags of Manipur

- Shaphee Lanphee
- Wangkhei Phee
- Moirang Phee
GI Tags of Manipur

- **M C Mary Kom** – the famous five time World Boxing champion who also won medal in Olympics.
- **Irom C Sharmila** – she is famous socialist and political activist. She started Hunger Strike in year 2000 which is still going on. She is also called as Iron Lady of Manipur.
Famous places in Manipur

- **Govindajee Temple:** This is a Vaishnavite temple built by the former kings of Manipur.
- Khonghampat Orchidarium: The sprawling land of 200 acres boasts over 110 rare varieties of orchids including a dozen endemic species.
- **Loktak Lake:** The biggest natural freshwater lake of the northeastern region of India is the Loktak Lake.
- **Bishnupur:** The place features a Vishnu temple with peculiar Chinese influence besides the Loktak Lake and also the Red Hill, where a fierce battle between the British and the Japanese took place during the World War II.
- **Shaheed Minar:** This tall seminar at the heart of Imphal city is to commemorate the indomitable spirit of the patriotic Meitei and tribal martyrs who sacrificed their lives while fighting the British in 1891.
- **Keibul Lamjao National Park:** Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating National Park in the world. It is on the Loktak Lake and is the last natural habitat of the Sangai deer of Manipur.
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