

Interesting Facts about Mizoram - History, Environment and Economy GK Notes

In our earlier article, we talked about some of the aspects of Mizoram. If you haven't read that already, click here – '[Interesting Facts about Mizoram - Geography, Climate and Culture GK Notes](#)' – Part 1. Now further proceeding we'll study other important aspects of the state i.e. discussing about the history, environment and economic conditions of Mizoram.

When was **Mizoram craved out from Assam**? Which state is **the most leading producer of bamboo**? What are the economic aspects of Mizoram?

Let's dive over the bygone times of Mizoram.

History of Mizoram

The premature history of Mizoram is compactly revealed. The Mizo people developed a dictatorial political system rooted in some 300 hereditary headships.

- The earliest Mizos who migrated to India were known as **Kukis**. **The Lushais** were the last of the Mizo tribes to migrate to India.
- The Mizo tribes migrated from the Chin Hills between 1750 and 1850, conquered the indigenous peoples, and incorporated them into their own society.
- The tribes of Mizoram remained untouched by British influence until the Britishers seized Assam in 1826 under the Treaty of Yandabo.
- During the next decades, the Mizo tribe assaulted the British colony which led to occasional expeditions by the British.
- By the 1870s the region was under British control. In 1873 it fell under the Inner Line Regulations of the British administration, which banned the movement of people from the plains into the hills. However, the region was not formally annexed until the early 1890s.
- The region initially was administered as **the North Lushai Hills** in the province of Assam and the **South Lushai Hills** within the Bengal Presidency.
- In 1898 the region was united as the Lushai Hills District of Assam. The district was declared an **excluded area in 1935** and the area's administration was placed directly in the hands of the governor of Assam.
- Following India's independence from the British in 1947, the district remained a part of Assam. The armed rebellion compelled the central government of India to assume Mizoram's administration and to make it a union territory **in 1972**. Mizoram was granted **statehood in 1987**.
- Mizoram had to face **Mautam, a famine** in 1959 due to excess of rat population.

Now it's time to study about the exotic environment of Mizoram.

Environment of Mizoram

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The name "**Mizoram**" is derived from Mi means people, Zo belongs to the people of Mizoram and Ram stands for land and thus Mizoram implies "**land of the hill people**". Mizoram is the southernmost landlocked state in the northeast, sharing borders with three of the Seven Sister States, namely Tripura, Assam, Manipur.

- **Tlawng** is the longest River in Mizoram which flows for about 234 km length in the south-north direction and joins the **River Barak** in Cachar district of Assam state. Other major rivers of the state are Tut (tributary of the Tlawng River), Tuirial(impounded by the Tuirial Dam), Tuivawl, Tiau, Khawthlangtuipui River, Tuichang etc.
- **The Palak Lake** situated in Saiha District is the biggest lake in Mizoram. It is believed that the lake was created as a result of an earthquake or a flood. The local people of the state believed that a village which was submerged is still intact deep under the waters.
- **Tuirial dam** is an earth fill and gravity dam on the **River Sonai near Kolasib in Mizoram in India**. The primary purpose of this dam is hydroelectric power production.



[Image Source: Wikipedia]

- Tuirihiau falls in Mizoram; its uniqueness is that tourists can see from behind as it caves in behind the fall like an arc.
- **Phawngpui Tlang** which is known as **the Blue Mountain** is situated in the south-eastern part of the state is the highest peak in Mizoram at 2,210 metres. Other major hills of the state are Lengteng, Mawma, Surtlang, Lurhtlang, Tan Tlang etc.
- Total number of National Parks is **two** and Total number of Wildlife Sanctuaries is **eight** in Mizoram.
- There are a total of two national parks namely Murlen National Park (1991), Phawngpui National Park (1992).
- There are a total of eight wildlife sanctuaries in Mizoram. Some of them are Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary, Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary, Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary, Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary, and many more.

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[Image source: Mamit District]

Let's talk about the economy of Mizoram.

Economy of Mizoram

Mizoram is one of the fastest-growing economies among the states of India. Mizoram had **the second-highest GSDP growth** during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007–2012) in Northeast India. The biggest contributors to GSDP growth are **agriculture, public administration and construction work**. The tertiary sector or service sector continued to have a contribution to the GSDP with its share hovering about 60% during the past half a decade.

- **Around 65% of the population** of the state are dependent on agriculture Mizoram is yet to establish itself as a tourist destination for both Indians and non-Indians alike. The growth of the tourism sector is awful due to lack of policy and incompetence of Government officials.
- Agriculture is the dominant economic activity of Mizoram. Two types of agriculture are practiced: **terrace cultivation and shifting agriculture also called *jhum* cultivation**.
- Major manufacturing activities, however, have not been strongly established.
- Mizoram is **the most leading producer of bamboo in India**.

GDP: ₹ 11,458 lakh crore

Rank (as per GDP): 32nd

Per capita GDP: ₹76,210

Sector-wise GDP: Agriculture: 19.84 %, Industry: 20.20%, Services: 59.96%

Education of Mizoram

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Mizoram is the **second most literate state** in India. Education in Mizoram is attributable largely to Christian missionaries, who established the first schools in the area around the turn of the 20th century. Mizoram had some 2,000 primary, middle, and secondary schools, and its rate of literacy was among the highest of all Indian states by the early 21st century. Major institutions of higher learning in the state include Mizoram University which replaced a branch of North Eastern Hill University, Aizawl Theological College and Hrangbana College.



[Image Source: Mizoram University]

Sports of Mizoram

Mizoram Football Association (MFA) is the state governing body of football in Mizoram, India. It is affiliated with the All India Football Federation, the sports national governing body. Mizoram also has a state League called Mizoram Premier League. Aizawl FC plays in the I-League.

Here are **some more interesting facts about MIZORAM:**

- **Mizo hill** became a part of British India in 1895.
- **Mizoram's first football league** took place in 2012 with 8 participating teams.
- **The world's largest family as recorded in the Guinness Book of World record** resides in Aizawl, Mizoram. The family is headed by Pu Ziona who has 38 wives, 89 children and many grandchildren.
- **Fireworks and crackers** have been banned in **Mizoram** since 2009 by the Mizoram Government.
- According to legends, it is believed that **Rih- Dil Lake, 14 miles from Champai, Mizoram** is the inevitable passage that spirits of the dead crossed on their way to a future abode called **Mitti Khua**.



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[Image Source: Wikipedia]

Therefore, this was all the chief necessary information about Mizoram that will help in your preparation for competitive exams like **SSC CGL, CDS, Civil Services** and **NDA** etc.

