



UNIT VI MANIPUR

NOTES

Location and Size –

- Manipur is located in the extreme North – Eastern border of India.
- It is bounded on the north by Nagaland, on the south by Myanmar and Mizoram, on the east by Myanmar and on the west by Assam.
- It is situated in between 23°50'N and 25°41'N latitudes and 93°2'E and 94°47'E longitudes with a total area of **22,327 sq. Km.**

Relief – According to the relief or surface features, Manipur is divided into two physiographic divisions viz.

- the Central plain or the Imphal valley and
- the Hills surrounding the Central plain.

Drainage –

- The Imphal River and its tributaries drain the central part while the western part is drained mainly by the Barak and its tributaries.

➤ The Imphal River Basin –

- The Central plain or the Imphal valley is drained mainly by the Imphal River and its tributaries.
- The Imphal River rises in the highlands to the west of Kangpokpi and flows towards the south.

➤ The Barak River Basin –

- The Barak and its tributaries drain the western hills of Manipur.
- The Barak is the largest river of the state and it rises in the northern highland to the east of Mao.
- The Makru and the Irang are the two main tributaries of the Barak.

Lakes – There are many lakes like the Waithou, Kharungpat, Ikop and Pumlen in the southern part of Imphal Valley of which the **Loktak** is the largest.



Climate – As Manipur is located entirely in the north of the Tropic of Cancer, the state enjoys a sub – tropical monsoon type of climate.

Seasons – Based on temperature and rainfall, a year in Manipur is divided into four different seasons. They are:

- the cold season (Dec. Jan. Feb.)
- the hot – dry season (March, April and May)
- the rainy season (June, July, August and Sept)
- the retreating monsoon season (Oct. and Nov)

Natural vegetation –

- Forests are the only important natural vegetation of Manipur.
- They cover more than two-thirds of its total area.
- These forests are mainly confined to the surrounding hills. The central plain is used for settlement and agriculture.

Wild Life –

- Manipur has a rich variety of wild life. These include animals, birds, reptiles, fishes and insects.
- The state has some animal species that do not exist anywhere in the world. The brow – antlered deer, locally known as **Sangai** (*Cervus eldi eldi*), lives only in Keibul Lamjao, the last natural habitat of this rare species.

Population –

- Manipur has a total population of **28,55,794** persons as per **2011 census**.
- The state as a whole has an average density of 128 persons per sq.km.

Growth of population –

- Very high growth rate of population is being observed in Manipur mainly due to the migration of people from other states of India as well as decrease in the death rate.



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Sex ratio –

- Manipur has a sex ratio of 985 females per 1000 males as against the all India average of 943.
- The number of female per thousand males is larger than the national average, the sex ratio in the state is unfavourable to females.

Literacy rate – The Literacy rate of Manipur is increasing in recent years and is above the national average.



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