



Lesson 7 Our State - MANIPUR

NOTES:

- Manipur is located in the North Eastern border of India.
- The state lies in between $23^{\circ} 50'N$ and $25^{\circ} 41'N$ latitudes and $93^{\circ} 2'E$ and $94^{\circ} 47'E$ longitudes.
- The Tropic of Cancer runs very close to the southern boundary of Manipur.
- Manipur has a total area of 22,327 Square kilometres.
- The Imphal Valley covers only 1,843sq.km. while the hills surrounding the valley cover the remaining area of 20,484 sq.km.
- For Administrative purposes Manipur is divided into 16 districts. They are 1. Bishenpur, 2. Chandel, 3. Churachandpur, 4. Imphal East, 5. Imphal West, 6. Jiribam, 7. Kakching, 8. Kamjong, 9. Kangpokpi, 10. Noney, 11. Pherzawl, 12. Senapati, 13. Tamenglong, 14. Tengnoupal, 15. Thoubal and 16. Ukhrul.
- The hills of Manipur are formed as a part of the Himalayan mountain system.
- According to relief features we can divide Manipur into two major physiographic divisions viz, 1. **The Central Plain** and 2. **The Surrounding hills**.
- **Imphal valley** is located at a height of about 800 meters above sea level.
- **Loktak** is a fresh water lake and is about 12 kilometres long and 8 kilometres wide.
- Thanga, Karang, Ithing, etc are located in the midst of the Loktak lake.
- The Imphal valley divides the hill ranges into two group i.e. the **Eastern hills** and the **Western hills**.
- The Mapithel, Chingai, Mulain, etc. are the important ranges of the Eastern hills.
- The Yangpujilong, Daimikilong, Vangai, Kalanaga, etc. are the important ranges of the Western hills.
- **Mount Iso** is the highest peak in Manipur and is about 2,994 meters high above sea level.
- The general slope of the Imphal Valley is from north to south.
- The Imphal Valley is mainly drained by the **Imphal river** and its tributaries.
- The tributaries of Imphal river are the Leimakhong, Sekmai, Kongba, Iril and Thoubal.
- The Nambul river passes through the heart of Imphal city.

- There are many lakes other than the Loktak Lake in the Imphal Valley. They are Waithou, Ikop, Pumlun etc. Most of these lakes are dry during hot-dry season.
- The **Barak** is the largest river of Manipur.
- The Makru and the Irang are the two important tributaries of the Barak.
- Manipur enjoys a **Sub-tropical monsoon climate**.
- Temperature is neither too high nor too low throughout the year. It has a temperate climate.
- A year in Manipur is divided into four seasons. They are-
 1. **Cold season** (December, January, February)
 2. **Hot season** (March, April, May)
 3. **Rainy season** (June, July, August, September)
 4. **Retreating monsoon season**(October and November)
- Tamenglong is the rainiest place in Manipur.
- Forest is important natural vegetation of Manipur.
- Forest covers about **78%** of the total area of the state.
- Four types of forest are found in Manipur. They are:
 1. **Sub-tropical deciduous forest**
 2. **Sub-tropical evergreen forest**
 3. **Tropical moist deciduous forest and**
 4. **Tropical moist semi-evergreen forest.**
- **The Barak** basin is the lowest part of Manipur.
- **Shiroi Lily** and **Dzuko Lily** are famous for their beauty.
- **Shiroi Lily** is the **State flower**.
- The brow antlered deer, locally known as **Sangai** found only in Manipur.
- **Keibul Lamjao National Park** in Moirang is the home of this rare species.
- **Sangai** is our **State animal**.
- **Nongin** is the **State Bird** of Manipur.
- Fishes like Khabak, Ngaton, etc. are native to Manipur.
- Wildlife is a valuable gift of **Nature**. It attracts tourists from different parts of the world.
- Every one of us must take the responsibility to protect and preserve **wildlife**.