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**GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR**

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**Department of Command Area Development,  
Manipur**

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**ABBREVIATION :**

MSL	-	Mean Sea Level.
mm	-	Millimetre
MI Schemes	-	Minor Irrigation Schemes
CADWM	-	Command Area Development & Water Management
CCA	-	Culturable Command Area
OFD	-	On-Farm Development.
CAD	-	Command Area Development.
CADA	-	Command Area Development Authority.
PIM	-	Participatory Irrigation Management.
WUA	-	Water User Association.
'000' ha.	-	Thousand Hectare
H.Q.	-	Head Quarter.
I&OFD	-	Irrigation & On-Farm Development.
I&PD	-	Investigation & Planning Design.
SE	-	Superintending Engineer.
EE	-	Executive Engineer.
ASW	-	Assistant Surveyor of Works.
Asstt. Eng.	-	Assistant Engineers
Agri. Officer	-	Agriculture Officer.
AAO	-	Assistant Agriculture Officer.
SO	-	Section Officer.
FA	-	Field Assistant.
UDC.	-	Upper Divisional Clerk
LDC	-	Lower Divisional Clerk.
MFS	-	Manipur Finance Service.
CSS.	-	Central Sponsored Scheme.
T & V	-	Training & Visit.
HYV	-	High Yielding Variety
N	-	Nitrogen
P	-	Phosphate
K	-	Potassium
MT	-	Metric Ton
MOWR	-	Ministry of Water Resources

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARY :

Manipur, a state in the lap of the far east of India is a stretch of land lying between longitudes of  $93.03^{\circ}$  E and  $94.78^{\circ}$  E and latitudes  $23.80^{\circ}$  N and  $25.68^{\circ}$  N with an area of 22,327 Sq. Km. only which is 0.7% of the land surface of India.

The State is landlocked and has a border line of about 854 Kms of which 352 Kms. are international border with Upper Myanmar on the East and Chin hills of Myanmar on the South East. The remaining 502 Km. long border separates her from the neighbouring sister states of India, Nagaland on the North, Cachar district of Assam on the West and Mizoram on the South and the South-East. The valley is oval-shaped and is dotted with hillocks.

### 2. TOPOGRAPHY :

The State can be divided into two broad topographic characteristics – the mountains and the plains. The mountains run into North-South parallel folds with altitudes varying from 762m. to 3000 m. above mean sea level. The highest mountain is Mount Japvo which is 3016 m. above M.S.L. (Source “Economic Geography of Manipur” by Sultan Ahmad Ansari Gauhati University, Assam). These mountains form part of the Assam-Myanmar tertiary ranges which are occasionally connected by spurs and the ridges of lower elevation have lent a general ruggedness to the territory. The important ranges in the east are Saramati, Somram, Kasom, Dupithel and Yamadung. The noted ranges in the west are : Hugjaibung, Kalanaga, Chakka Nungba, Khoupum and Koubru Laimatol. A net work of rivers and rivulets cut transverse valleys through these mountain ranges.

The main valley consisting of about 2,238 sq. km. is situated in the middle. Oval in shape and some what irregular in outline, it stretches about 60 kms. from North to South and 32 kms. from East and West. The lowest part of the valley is formed by the Loktak Lake.

### 3. SOIL :

The soils of Manipur come up from the parent rocks, viz; Shales and conglomerates in the hills. Shales are found in the North and North West whereas conglomerates are the characteristics of South-East and South-West hills. The soils are generally classified as ferruginous red soils and mountain hill soils. They are poor in lime, potash, etc. and low in phosphorus content.

The soils in the valley are alluvial in original and are mostly to silty clay-loam in texture because of the geology of the hills. The hill soils are more or less rich in organic carbon (1 to 3%).

