



UNIT VI
MANIPUR

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

EXERCISES

1. Choose the correct answer from the four alternatives given below:

(i) Which of the following is a range of the western hills of Manipur?

- (a) Mapithel
- (b) Chingai
- (c) Uningthou
- (d) Mulain

Ans - (c) Uningthou

(ii) Which one of the following falls into the Loktak lake?

- (a) the Iril
- (b) the Nambul
- (c) the Khuga
- (d) the Chakpi

Ans - (b) the Nambul

(iii) The longest season of Manipur is

- (a) Cold season
- (b) Hot dry season
- (c) Rainy season
- (d) Retreating monsoon season

Ans - (c) Rainy season

(iv) The most important vegetation of the Barak basin is

- (a) Pine forest
- (b) Bamboo forest
- (c) Oak forest
- (d) teak forest

Ans - (b) Bamboo forest

(v) Which one of the following has the lowest density of population?

- (a) Chandel district
- (b) Churachandpur district
- (c) Tamenglong district
- (d) Senapati district

Ans -(c) Tamenglong district



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2. Answer the following questions briefly:

(i) What are the two physiographic divisions of Manipur?

Ans - The two physiographic divisions of Manipur are –

- (a) The Central plain or the Imphal valley and
- (b) The Hills surrounding the Central plain.

(ii) How was the Imphal valley formed?

Ans: The Imphal valley was formed by the filling up of an ancient lake which once covered the whole valley. Such a plain formed by filling up of lakes is referred to as lacustrine plain. Thus the Imphal valley is formed by the deposition of sediments brought down by the rivers.

(iii) Name two important tributaries of the Barak.

Ans: The Barak, the largest river of the state has two main tributaries –

- (a) the Makru and
- (b) the Irang.

(iv) Why is there light rain during the cold season in Manipur?

Ans: During the cold season, fine weather is occasionally disturbed by the western disturbances which are brought by the westerly jet streams. They cause light winter rain (*Wakchinggi Nong*) in Manipur.

(v) Why do winds blow frequently in Manipur during March?

Ans: During March, there is a sudden increase in temperature and gusty winds. Because of lower elevation, the temperature over the plain is warmer than that of the surrounding hills. The hot air over the plain, being light, rises upward and in order to fill the vacuum, cool winds from the hills blow towards the plain. Such a windy weather of March is locally known as "*Ashit – Awan tha*".

(vi) Name two important trees of the tropical moist deciduous forests of Manipur.

Ans: The two important trees of the tropical moist deciduous forests of Manipur are teak and gurzan.



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(vii) Why is Imphal valley densely populated?

Ans: The Imphal valley is level and fertile. Transport and communication system are well develop and other amenities of modern life are available in the valley and many provisions of trade and commerce and other services are also available. Because of these reasons, the Imphal valley is densely populated.

3. Distinguish between:

(i) Alluvial plain and Lacustrine plain

Ans: Alluvial plains are extensive flat areas of alluvium brought by rivers. Lacustrine plain are formed by filling up of lakes with sediments brought down by rivers.

(ii) Eastern and western hills of Manipur.

Ans: Eastern hills run as a continuous chain along the eastern border of Manipur. They are mainly composed of limestone and shale. Chingai and the Mulain are the prominent ranges of the eastern hills while Western hills cover the entire western part of the state. They are composed of sandstone, shale and clay. The Koubru and the Khoupum are the important hill ranges of the western hills.

4. Give an account of the central plain of Manipur.

Ans: The central plain occupies the central part of Manipur. It is known as the Imphal Valley as the Imphal River runs through the middle of it. The north – south extent is 60 km while the east – west extent of this valley is 30 km. The valley is not smooth and level having isolated hills and low winding ridges scattered over it. It slopes from north to south. It was formed by filling up of an ancient lake and is a lacustrine plain. As it is formed by the deposition of sediments brought down by rivers, it is fertile and densely populated as transport and communication system are well developed and other facilities of modern life are available in the valley.



5. Write an account of the drainage of the Barak basin of Manipur.

Ans: The south – western part of Manipur is a small plain drained by the Barak and its tributaries. The plain is formed by the deposition of alluvium brought down by the Barak and its tributaries. The Barak is the largest river of the state. It rises in the northern highland on the eastern part of Mao. It follows a south – westerly direction.

At Karong the river runs towards the north and then flows westwards to form a short boundary between Manipur and Nagaland. From there, it flows southwards through the western hills. On the way to south, it is joined by the Makru and the Irang. At Tipaimukh it is joined by the Tuivai. It also forms the boundary between Assam and Manipur. It is also joined by the Jirimukh and finally falls into the Brahmaputra.

6. Explain the factors that influence the climate of Manipur.

Ans: Manipur is located entirely in the north of the Tropic of Cancer. So the state enjoys a sub – tropical monsoon type of climate because the State lies outside the tropics. The factors that influence the climate of Manipur are elevation, topography, proximity to the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal, cyclones originating from the Mediterranean region and Bay of Bengal. Temperature decreases with the increase in height. Topography of the state consists of hill ranges and valleys. The state is very near to the Himalayas as well as to the Bay of Bengal. The western disturbances are brought by the westerly jet stream blowing south of the Himalayas in winter.

The tropical cyclones originated the Bay of Bengal influence the climate of Manipur in summer.

7. What are the different forest types found in Manipur? Where are they located?

Ans: The different forest types found in Manipur are –

- (i) Sub – tropical deciduous forests
- (ii) Sub – tropical evergreen forests
- (iii) Tropical moist deciduous forests and
- (iv) Tropical moist semi – evergreen forests.



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- (i) **Sub-tropical deciduous forest** grows in the hill slopes overlooking the central plain. Oak, toon, chestnut, etc. are the main species of these forests. The isolated hillocks are covered with Oak and Chestnut.
- (ii) **Sub – tropical evergreen forest** occurs in the north eastern part of the state at elevation from 1200 – 2400m. Soft coniferous trees like pine grow at higher altitudes and Oak and Chestnut at lower altitude.
- (iii) **Tropical moist deciduous forest** grows in south eastern part of Manipur along the boundary with Myanmar. Teak, gurjan, toon and khen are the important species of these forests.
- (iv) **Tropical moist semi – evergreen forest** grows in the Barak basin of the south west. Bamboo forests are abundant in the areas having lower elevation. Haladi, agar, toon, jarul, bonsum, ironwood, cinnamon and canes grow in large quantities.

8. Give an account of the distribution of population in Manipur?

Ans – Manipur has a total of 22,93,896 persons as per 2001 census. The Imphal West is the most populous district with a population of more than 4.4 lakhs whereas Tamenglong has a population of 1.1 lakhs only. The state has an average density of 103 persons per sq.km. In the Imphal valley, the lands are level and fertile, transport and communication systems are well developed, other amenities of modern life are also available and hence the valley is densely populated. But the hills are sparsely populated. These regions are sloping, infertile and lack of transport facilities, Imphal west has a density of 856 person per. Sq. km. whereas Tamenglong district has a density of 25 persons per sq. km.



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