



**CLASS X**  
**HISTORY**  
**UNIT VI**  
**THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN MANIPUR**  
**AND**  
**POST WAR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT**

**SOLUTIONS**

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

**A. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1. What was the imperial design of Japan during the Second World War?**

**Ans:** Japan was an aggressive imperial power in Asia. She had visualized a dream for the conquest of East Asia including China and South East Asia. With this aim, she made alliance with the Axis powers- Germany and Italy. Japan attacked Pearl Harbour, the American Naval base in Hawaii which made her a belligerent country. She invaded the British colonies in the South East Asia and drove away the British forces from there. Subhas Chandra Bose convinced the Japanese forces to help the Indians in their struggle against the British. With the raising of the INA by Subhas Chandra Bose, the combined forces of Japan and the INA agreed to invade India in the North Eastern frontier, in Manipur and Kohima and liberate the Indians. Burma was easily conquered and the Indian immigrants and the British traders were driven out of Burma. She attacked Manipur with the bombing of Imphal but despite many attacks and battles, the British fought well and finally the Japanese were defeated and pushed out of Manipur.

**Q2. Why did Netaji Subash Chandra Bose make alliance with Japan to liberate India?**

**Ans:** Subash Chandra Bose was waiting to organize a new movement against the British colonial rule to free India. With the outbreak of Second World War, He started lobbying with Germany and later on, he arrived at Tokyo in 1943 after an amazing sea journey with grave risks. The Japanese authorities promised to extend help to Subhas Chandra Bose in expelling the British from India and he made an alliance with Japan to liberate India. When Japan invaded the British Colonies in the South East Asia and drove away the British forces from Burma, he convinced the Japanese forces to help the Indians in their struggle against the British imperialism. Subhas was permitted to raise the INA consisting of the Indian prisoners of war. It was agreed that the combined forces of Japan and the INA would invade India and liberate the Indians from the British Colonial Rule.



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**Q3. Why did the Japanese forces and the Indian National Army invade Manipur?**

**Ans:** Japan wanted to establish her power in South East Asia and on the other hand, Subhas Chandra Bose wanted to expel the British from the Indian Soil. Thus, the INA and the Japanese forces made an alliance to invade India. They had to invade Manipur first to have a convenient route from Burma to India. The British Colonies in Burma were easily defeated by the Japanese forces and the Japanese forces and the INA began to invade Manipur and Naga hills. Understanding the crucial strategic position of Manipur, the British determined to check the advance of the Japanese forces in the mountains and valleys of Manipur. The British started deploying their military units in Manipur as Manipur became a great battlefield during the Second World War. Thus, the Japanese forces and the Indian National Army invaded Manipur for the liberation of India from the British colonial rule.

**Q4. Give an account of the war between the Japanese and Allied forces in Manipur.**

**Ans:** After the Japanese conquest of Burma, the Japanese army and the Indian National Army moved into Manipur. The Japanese invading forces included three divisions and the overall in-charge of the force was Lt. General Mutaguchi Renye. The British forces had withdrawn from Burma and concentrated at Imphal for a defensive and offensive move against the Japanese forces. The British forces consisted of three divisions posted at Imphal town, Western Kabow Valley and Tiddim. To defend against the Japanese forces, another divisions, 5 Indian Divisions stationed in Arakan was airlifted to Imphal. While the Japanese forces moving from Tiddim into Manipur, they occupied Churachandpur, Moirang, Ningthoukhong, Potshangbam, Bishnupur and the Maibam LokpaChing (Red Hill). But the Japanese forces were beaten back from the Red Hill. The Japanese forces had a number of battles before their occupation of Ukhrul and a bloody battle was fought at Shangshak which compelled the British forces to withdraw from Shangshak. The battles in Bishnupur and Pallel went in favor of the British. Finally, the Japanese forces were defeated and pushed out of Manipur in June, 1944 and they retreated into Burma.



**Q5. Who were the Japanese general who invaded Manipur and who were the British generals who defended Manipur?**

**Ans:** The overall in-charge of the Japanese invading forces was Lt. General Mutaguchi and he sent three divisions of the Japanese army to Manipur, Kohima and Tiddim.

- i) 31 divisions under Lt. General Sato was to occupy Kohima.
- ii) 15 divisions under Lt. General Yamauchi was to occupy Ukhrul.
- iii) 33 divisions under Major General Yanaguchi was to march to Tiddim.

The British Generals who defended Manipur against the invading Japanese forces in Manipur were:-

- i) 23 divisions at Imphal town under General G.A.D. Scoones.
- i) 20 divisions of Western Kabow Valley under Major General Briggs.
- ii) 17 divisions at Tiddim under Major General D.T. Cowan.

**Q6. Why did the Japanese invasion of Manipur fail?**

**Ans:** The Japanese invasion of Manipur failed because:

- i) There was lack of reinforcement and supply of food.
- ii) The INA volunteers from Manipur who helped the INA and the Japanese forces were not well trained and well equipped.
- iii) The Government of Manipur and Bodh Chandra Maharaja gave active support to the British Army.
- iv) The common people were not fully aware of the role of the INA and Subhas Chandra and they remain non-committed.

Thus, because of all these factors, Japanese invasion of Manipur failed.



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### **B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q1. Why did the Indian refugees from Burma come to Manipur?**

**Ans:** The Indian refugees from Burma came to Manipur because

- i) When the Japanese and the INA forces conquered Burma, the Indian immigrants and the British traders were driven out of Burma.
- ii) These refugees flocked to Manipur on the journey to the destination in India.

**Q2. What were the effects of the first Japanese bombing of Imphal in 1942?**

**Ans:** The effects of the first Japanese bombing of Imphal in 1942 were:

- i) The first Japanese bombing of Imphal caused a lot of civilian casualty.
- ii) The Civil administration of the state ceased to function.
- iii) The town was deserted, the traders and other inhabitants fled to the Hills and rural areas.

**Q3. What was the attitude of Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh and the people towards the British forces during the war period?**

**Ans:** The attitude of Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh and the people towards the British forces during the war period were -

- i) During the war period, the INA volunteers from Manipur stood against the British forces. Some of them were put into jail. Later, they were recognised as freedom fighters.
- ii) However, the Government of Manipur and Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh gave active support to the British army. Bodhchandra's role in the evacuation of Manipur was praised by the allied force.
- iii) The common people were not fully aware of the role of the INA and Subhash Chandra Bose and they remained non-committed.



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**Q4. What was the role of Indian National Army in the war in Manipur?**

**Ans:** The roles of Indian National Army in the war in Manipur were:

- i) The INA forces fought against the British forces in the war.
- ii) They were employed in gathering Intelligence and propaganda among the Indian soldiers in the British army.
- iii) The INA force attacked the airstrip near Kakching. They occupied Moirang and hoisted the Indian flag at Moirang on 14th April 1944.

**Q5. What was the Indian Army division which was the airlifted from Arakan to Manipur?**

**Ans:** 5 Indian Army division stationed in Arakan was airlifted from Arakan to Manipur. It was under the command of Major General Briggs.

**Q6. What were the effects of the war on Manipur?**

**Ans:** The effects of the war on Manipur were -

- i) The war brought ravage and destruction to the state of Manipur. The socio-economic condition had deteriorated.
- ii) There was crop failure and the people had to survive from the rations given by the Government.
- iii) The price of rice shot up as the paddy was to be supplied to the army.

### **C. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.**

**Q1. What was the political status of Manipur during the Second World War?**

**Ans:** Manipur was a native state under the British Indian Paramountcy.

**Q2. What was the name of the commander of the Army which commanded the Allied force in Manipur?**

**Ans:** Field Marshall William Slim.



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**Q3. Who was General G.A.D.Scoones?**

**Ans:** General G.A.D. Scoones was the commander of the IV Corps. posted at Imphal

**Q4. Who was M. Koireng Singh?**

**Ans:** M. Koireng Singh was the leader of the INA volunteers in Manipur and later on he became the Chief Minister of Manipur.

**Q5. When did the Japanese Seize of Imphal begin?**

**Ans:** The Japanese Seize of Imphal began on March 29, 1944 after blocking ImphalDimapur Road.

**Q6. In which area of Manipur was the Battle of Shangshak fought between the Japanese and the British?**

**Ans:** Ukhrul Hills

**Q7. What was the nearest point of Japanese advance to Imphal?**

**Ans:** Maibam Lotpaching (Red Hill)

**Q8. When was the Indian Tricolour flag hoisted by the INA at Moirang?**

**Ans:** The INA hoisted the Indian Tricolour flag at Moirang on 14 April, 1944.

**Q9. Who was the officer of the INA who hoisted the Indian flag?**

**Ans:** Col. A. Malik, the officer of the INA hoisted the Indian flag.

**Q10. What was the amount of the tribute of Manipur remitted by the British Government?**

**Ans:** An amount of Rs. 50,000/-.



### EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

**Q1. What did Sir Churachand Singh, the Maharaja of Manipur contribute to the war effort of the United Kingdom during the First World War?**

**Ans:** Sir Churachand Singh, the Maharaja of Manipur gave a fighter plane, a double company of Manipur soldiers and a labour corps. of 2000 tribals for service in France.

**Q2. What was the plan of Lt. General Mutaguchi for the invasion of Manipur during the Second World War?**

**Ans:** Lt. General Mutaguchi thought that the invasion would start in the middle of March, 1944 and Imphal would be conquered very soon. And they would march into the plains of eastern India.

**Q3. Name three Axis powers in the Second World War.**

**Ans:** Germany, Italy and Japan.

**Q4. The Second World War greatly widened the vision of the people of Manipur, Why?**

**Ans:**

i) Due to the contact with the foreign soldiers.

ii) Exposure to western technology.

**Q5. State two provisions of the Manipur State Constitution Act, 1947?**

**Ans:**

i) The constitution provided for a constitutional monarchy.

ii) It provided for a 53 member Legislative Assembly with a State Council of Ministers whose Chief Minister was nominated by the Maharaja.

**Q6. Who was the British Political Agent of Manipur during the early 1940s?**

**Ans:** Christopher Grimson.

**Q7. What was the best division of the Japanese Army in the conquest of Burma?**

**Ans:** 33 Division of the Japanese Army.



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**Q8. Why did the British army deploy in Manipur during the Second World War?**

**Ans:** Because the British were aware about the impending Japanese invasion in Manipur.

**Q9. Who got the benefits while the Second World War brought misery to the common people of Manipur?**

**Ans:** Some traders and contractors.

**Q10. Who was the first Chief Minister of Manipur?**

**Ans:** Francis Fenwick Pearson, an IPS was the first Chief Minister of Manipur (15<sup>th</sup> July, 1945-14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947).

(N.B. Maharaj Kumar Priyobrata Singh was the first Manipuri Chief Minister of Manipur as Council State from 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947-15<sup>th</sup> October, 1949).

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