

Very Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. What do you mean by Urbanisation?

Ans. Urbanisation is the process by which more and more people begin to reside in towns and cities.

Q. 2. Describe Chandni Chowk.

Ans. The main streets of Chandni Chowk and Faiz Bazaar were broad enough for royal processions to pass. A canal ran down the centre of Chandni Chowk.

Q. 3. Describe Delhi during Shah Jahan's time.

Ans. During Shah Jahan's time Delhi was an important centre of Sufi culture. It had several dargahs, khanqahs and idgahs.

Q. 4. What is a dargah?

Ans. It is a tomb of a sufi saint.

Q. 5. What was a khanqah?

Ans. It is a sufi lodge, often used as a rest house for travellers and a place, where people come to discuss spiritual matters, get the blessings of saints and hear sufi music.

Q. 6. What is an 'Idgah'?

Ans. An open prayer place of Muslims primarily meant for Id prayers.

Q. 7. Who was Mir Taqi Mir?

Ans. Mir Taqi Mir was a poet.

Q. 8. Write the names of two industrial cities of Britain.

Ans. The two industrial cities of Britain were Leeds and Manchester.

Q. 9. Why did the British learn Urdu/Persian culture?

Ans. The British learned to enjoy Urdu/Persian culture and poetry and to participate in local festivals.

Q. 10. Who was Ghalib?

Ans. Ghalib was the famous poet in the court of Bahadur Shah Zafar in Delhi.

Q. 11. What were the streams in Delhi college?

Ans. The Delhi College in 1792 led to great intellectual flowering in the fields of science, humanities and largely in the Urdu language.

Q. 12. Name the architects who designed New Delhi and its buildings.

Ans. Edward Lutyens and Herbert Baker were called on to design New Delhi and its buildings.

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. What do you mean by Presidency?

Ans. For administrative purposes, colonial India was divided into three Presidencies (Bombay, Madras and Bengal) which developed from the East India Company's factories at Surat, Madras and Calcutta.

Q. 2. How many 'Delhis' before New Delhi?

Ans. (i) Delhi has been a capital for more than a 1,000 years, although with some gaps.

(ii) As many as 14 capital cities were founded in a small area on the left bank of river Yamuna and the remains of the capitals may be seen on a visit to the modern city–state of Delhi.

Q. 3. What was the belief of Herbert Baker for the new capital?

Ans. Herbert Baker believed that the new capital must be the sculptural monument of the good government and unity which India, for the first time in its history, has enjoyed under British rule.

Q. 4. Who were the new migrants in Delhi?

Ans. The new migrants coming to Delhi were rural landlords, lawyers, teachers, traders and small shopkeepers.

Q. 5. How did the partition change the lives of new migrants?

Ans. Partition changed the lives and occupations of new migrants. They had to take up new jobs as hawkers, vendors, carpenters, and ironsmiths. However, many prospered in their new businesses.

Q. 6. What happened to the Mughal Amirs?

Ans. The Mughal Amirs were unable to maintain the havelis under condition of British rule. Havelis began to be subdivided and sold.

Q. 7. Explain the Delhi Improvement Trust.

Ans. The Delhi Improvement Trust was set up in 1936, and it built areas like Darya Ganj South for wealthy Indians. Houses were grouped around parks. Within the houses space was divided according to new rules of privacy.

Long Answer Questions

Q. 1. Briefly describe the colonial bungalows.

Ans. The colonial bungalows were quite different from the havelis.

(i) It was meant for one nuclear family, it was a large single-storeyed structure with a pitched roof and usually set in one or two acres of open ground.

(ii) It had separate living and dining rooms and bedrooms and a wide verandah running in the front and sometimes on three sides.

(iii) Kitchens, stables and servants' quarters were in a separate space from the main house. The house was run by dozens of servants.

(iv) The women of the household often sat on the verandah to supervise tailors or other tradesmen.

Q. 2. How did Delhi become a city of refugees?

Ans. (i) Delhi became a city of refugees at the time of partition.

(ii) Nearly 500,000 people were added to Delhi's population.

(iii) Most of the migrants were from Punjab.

(iv) In schools, camps, military barracks and gardens, they were staying and hoping to build new homes.

(v) New colonies such as Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar came up at this time.

(vi) Shops and stalls were set up to cater to demands of the migrants, schools and colleges were also opened.

Q. 3. How did British make people of Delhi to forget its Mughal Past?

Ans. (i) The area around the Fort was completely cleared of gardens, pavilions and mosques.

(ii) The British wanted a clear ground for security reasons.

(iii) Mosques in particular were either destroyed, or put to other uses.

(iv) For instance, the Zinat-al-Masjid was converted into a bakery.

(v) No worship was allowed in the Jama Masjid for five years.

(vi) One third of the city was demolished and its canals were filled up.

(vii) The western walls of Shahjahanabad were broken to establish the railways and to allow the city to expand beyond the walls.

Q. 4. Write the features of 'havelis' of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Ans. (i) A haveli housed many families.

(ii) On entering the haveli through a beautiful gateway, one reached an open courtyard, surrounded by public rooms meant for visitors and business used exclusively by males.

(iii) The inner courtyard with its pavilions and rooms was meant for the women of the household.

(iv) Rooms in the havelis had multiple uses, and very little by way of furniture.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q. 1. How different was a colonial bungalow from a haveli?

Ans. (i) A colonial bungalow meant for one nuclear family, was a large single sized structure with a pitched roof, and usually set in one or two acres of open ground whereas havelis were multi- storeyed buildings in which many families lived in.

(ii) It had separate living and dining rooms and bedrooms and a wide veranda running in the front, and sometimes on three sides whereas havelis had large walled compounds with mansions, courtyards and fountains. Rooms had multiple uses with little furniture.

(iii) Kitchens, stables and servants quarters were in a separate space from the main house. The house was run by dozens of servants whereas havelis included housing for the cart drivers, tent pitchers, torchbearers, as well as for accountants, clerks and household servants.

(iv) The women of the household often sat on the verandas to supervise tailors or other tradermen whereas on entering a haveli through a beautiful gateway, one would reach an open courtyard, surrounded by public rooms meant for visitors and business, used exclusively by males. The inner courtyard with its pavilions and rooms were meant for women of the household.

Q. 2. What was the role of 'The Delhi Improvement Trust' of 1936?

Ans. (i) It built areas like Daryaganj South for wealthy Indians.

(ii) Houses were grouped around parks.

(iii) Within the houses, space was divided according to new rules of privacy.

(iv) Instead of spaces being shared by many families or groups, new different members of the same family had their own private spaces within the home.

Q. 3. How did partition change the lives and occupations of the refugees?

Ans. (i) The year 1947 brought independence with pain of partition. Delhi's population swelled as a result of massive transfer of populations on both sides of the new border.

(ii) As streams of Muslims left Delhi for Pakistan, their place was taken by equally large numbers of Sikh and Hindu refugees from Pakistan.

(iii) The skills and occupations of the refugees were quite different from those of the people they replaced.

(iv) Many of the Muslims who went to Pakistan were artisans, petty traders and labourers.

(v) The new migrants coming to Delhi were rural landlords, lawyers, teachers, traders and small shopkeepers. Partition changed their lives, and their occupations. They had to take up new jobs as hawkers, vendors, carpenters and ironsmiths.

Q. 4. Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow:

**“Dilli jo ek shahr tha
alam mein intikhab...”**

By 1739, Delhi had been sacked by Nadir Shah and plundered many times. Expressing the sorrow of those who witnessed the decline of the city, the eighteenth-century Urdu poet Mir Taqi Mir, said: Dilli jo ek shahr tha alam mein intikhab,

...

**Ham rahne wale hain usi
ujre dayar ke,**

(I belong to the same ruined territory of Delhi, which was once a supreme city in the world)

(i) What disheartening affair took place in 1739?

(ii) Who was Mir Taqi Mir?

(iii) How Mir Taqi describes Delhi?

Ans. (i) In 1739, Nadir Shah sacked and plundered the city of Delhi.

(ii) Mir Taqi was an 18th century Urdu poet.

(iii) He describes that he is one of the unfortunate persons, who has witnessed the decline of the city of Delhi. He remembers those times when Delhi was a supreme city in the world. After Nadir Shah plundered the city, it became a deserted place.