

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.