

## **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 tradesmen 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.