

Questions and Answers of Lost Spring NCERT Class 12 English will include questions and answers that are very short (less than 30 words), textual, long, and from previous years. There will be no need for the students to consult any additional books or guides. They will receive 100 percent marks in the CBSE and HBSE examinations for class 12 English if they do these with enthusiasm. Designed and written by a professional English teacher with 25 years of experience teaching classes 12 across multiple boards.

Lost Spring Important Questions CBSE/HBSE Class 12 English

Lost Spring Textual Questions NCERT Class 12 English

Think as you read

Short Answer Type Questions(2-3 Marks, 30-40 words)

Question.1. What is Saheb looking for in the garbage dumps? Where is he and where has he come from? (HBSE 2014: 2018: SAT 2019)

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Saheb had a different angel for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops

Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Anees Jung asks the question, "Why do you do this?" Saheb. She meets Saheb every morning, who collects garbage in her neighborhood. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city.

Question.2. What explanation does the author offer for the children not wearing footwear? (HBSE. 2012)

Answer. The author finds children in the street without shoes. The ragpickers don't have shoes to wear. The author explains that it is the tradition in villages to stay barefoot. This shows their perpetual state of poverty, not their tradition of remaining barefoot.

Question.3. Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? Explain. (HBSE. 2010)

Answer. Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master.

Question.4. What makes the city of Ferozabad famous? (HBSE. 2014: 2018; SAT JULY 2019)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Ferozabad, India, a center for bangle making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen.

Question.5. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry. (HBSE. 2010; 2012; 2013)

Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting.

Question.6. How is Mukesh's attitude to his situation different from that of his family? (HBSE. 2019)

Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. He didn't lose his heart till the end of the story and his determination of becoming very strong.

Question.7. How did Saheb get a pair of shoes? (HBSE. 2018)

Answer. Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. He got a pair of shoes from a player due to a minor fault in the shoes. Someone gave shoes to Saheb. He was wearing the discarded shoes of some rich people, as there was a small hole in the shoes.

Lost Spring Questions and Answers: Understanding the text

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pexels[/caption]

Question.1. What could be some of the reasons for the migration of people from villages to cities?

Answer. In villages, there are fewer chances of employment as the landholdings are decreasing day by day. So, people are compelled to move to towns and cities for employment and better education for their kids. The same thing happened in the case of Saheb. Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city.

Question.2. Would you agree that promises made to poor children are rarely kept? Why do you think this happens in the incidents narrated in the text?

Answer. The promises made to the children are never fulfilled. The author just asked Saheb to join her school in a light mood, but her intention was clear that promises are never fulfilled in the case of children. The same thing happened in the case of Saheb.

Question.3. What forces conspire to keep the workers in the bangle industry of Ferozabad in poverty? (HBSE. 2012; 2019)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Firozabad, India, a center for bangle making. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. The vicious circle of sahlukars, middlemen, and policemen has always put a burden on the heads of the children and families that they are unable to come out of that burden in their life and may their many generations live in peace.

Question.4. Write a brief note on the town of Ferozabad.

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Firozabad, India, a center for bangle making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for

many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. They didn't make any headway. Firozabad has the same living conditions as Seemapuri. Mukesh lives in a house with crumbling walls, shaky doors, and no windows. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting. Anees Jung goes on to explain the pitiful state of humans in Firozabad, where they are entangled in a web of poverty and the stigma of caste into which they are born. They are exploited by sahkars, middlemen, cops, and bureaucrats.

Lost Spring Questions and Answers: Talking about the text

Question.1. How, in your opinion, can Mukesh realise his dream?

Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. He didn't lose his heart till the end of the story and his determination of becoming very strong.

Question.2. Mention the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry.

Answer. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting.

Lost Spring Most Important Questions CBSE/HBSE Class 12 English

Question.1. To which country did Saheb's parents originally belong? Why did they come to India? (Compartment 2014)

or

Why did Saheb's parents leave Dhaka and migrate to India? (Compartment 2014)

or

Why had ragpickers come to live in Seemapuri? (2014)

TAnswer. The first part of the story of Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Anees Jung asks the question, "Why do you do this?" Saheb. She meets Saheb every morning, who collects garbage in her neighborhood. Storms spoil their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city. He roams the streets collecting garbage with his friends.

Question.2. What job did Saheb take up? Was he happy? (HBSE 2014)

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angel for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master. He was not happy.

Question.3. In what sense is garbage gold to the ragpickers? (2014)

or

Garbage to them is gold: why does the author say so about ragpickers?

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angel for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." The ragpickers of Seemapuri collect garbage to earn their livelihood, as they don't have any other option to earn money.

Question.4. How is Mukesh different from the other bangle makers of Firozabad? (Delhi 2014; Modified)

Answer. Anees Jung explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. He didn't lose his heart till the end of the story and his determination of becoming very strong. He was not like others as he wanted a change in his life.

Question.5. Who does Anees Jung blame for the sorry plight of the bangle makers? (Compartment 2014)

Answer. Anees Jung blames the system of sahuikars, policemen, and officers of the area for the pathetic situation of bangle makers, as they don't get what they deserve. They are always beaten and threatened.

Question.6. What is Mukesh's dream? Do you think he will be able to fulfill his dream? Why? Why not? (Compartment 2014)

or

What was Mukesh's dream? In your opinion, did he achieve his dream? (Foreign 2009)

or

Is it possible for Mukesh to realise his dream? Justify your answer. (All India 2009)

Answer. "I want to drive a car." These words were spoken by Mukesh. He lived in Firozabad with his family, and he wanted something different to improve his family's condition. Mukesh struggles and never loses heart. His determination is absolutely clear and practical as he straightforwardly denies the author's views on airplanes. He said he wanted to start from scratch.

Question.7. Despite despair and disease pervading the lives of the slum children, they are not devoid of hope. How far do you agree? (Delhi 2013)

Answer. Anees Jung explains how poverty affects children regardless of what they do. She explains that Saheb and Mukesh, like the other children, wanted to work according to their desires, but circumstances prevented them from doing so. Mukesh is strongly determined. He wants to be a mechanic irrespective of all the hurdles he faces in his locality.

Question.8. Who is Mukesh? What is his dream? (Delhi 2012)(HBSE 2013; 2014)

Answer. He wants to be a mechanic irrespective of all the hurdles he faces in his locality."I want to drive a car." These words were spoken by Mukesh. He lived in Firozabad with his family, and he wanted something different to improve his family's condition. Mukesh struggles and never loses heart. His determination is absolutely clear and practical as he straightforwardly denies the author's views on airplanes. He said he wanted to start from scratch.

Question.9. Why could the bangle makers not organise themselves into a cooperative? (All India 2012)

Answer. The author asks the people to organise a cooperative who have fallen into the vicious circle of middlemen who have trapped their generations. They are helpless and are beaten and dragged by the local police. Nobody comes forward to help them. Therefore, they are unable to form cooperatives to sell the bangles.

Question.10. Mention any two hazards of working in the bangle industry. (Foreign 2011)

Answer. People in Firozabad are exposed to hot furnaces and dim light in their homes. So, they lose their sight. They also go blind due to the heat. They work in dingy cells without air and light. This way, they lose their sight.

Question.11. Why does the author say that the bangle makers are caught in a vicious web? (All India 2010)

Answer. The author asks the people to organise a cooperative who have fallen into the vicious circle of middlemen who have trapped their generations. They are helpless and are beaten and dragged by the local police. They have always been poor and are caught in a web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of caste.

Question.12. Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall? How do you know? (Foreign 2010, All India 2009)

Answer. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angel for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master. The tin was very heavy, and he was not the master of his will and was compelled to work at fixed hours.

Lost Spring Most Important Questions: Long Answer Type Questions (5-6 Marks,150-200 words)

Question.1. Give a brief account of the life and activities of the people like Saheb-e-Alam settled in Seemapuri. (Delhi 2011)

Answer. The first part of the story of Lost Spring explains the grim poverty of Saheb, who was compelled to leave his country, Bangladesh, due to excessive floods that spoiled their crops. Anees Jung asks the question, "Why do you do this?" Saheb. She meets Saheb every morning, who collects garbage in her neighborhood. Storms spoilt their crops and homes in Dhaka. Therefore, they were compelled to leave their country in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city. She comes to know that he doesn't go to school as there is no school in the neighborhood. His full name is 'Saheb-e-Alam', and he doesn't know the meaning of his name. He roams the streets collecting garbage with his friends.

Anees Jung goes to Seemapuri, situated on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it. People came to Seemapuri in 1971, and the Saheb family was one of them. 10,000 ragpickers are living in Seemapuri. Seemapuri is devoid of all facilities like sewage, drainage, and sanitation. There is no drinking water in the colony. She further asks about the reason for leaving their country. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angel for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master. **"Sometimes I find a rupee in the garbage"**

Question.2.'Lost Spring' explains the grinding poverty and traditions that condemn thousands of people to a life of abject poverty. Do you agree? Why/Why not? (All India 2011)

Answer. The first section of Lost Spring tells the story of Saheb, who was forced to flee his home country of Bangladesh due to floods that ruined their crops. Every morning, she meets Saheb, the garbage collector in her neighborhood. Storms ruined their crops and destroyed their homes in Dhaka. As a result, they were forced to flee their homeland in the hope of finding "gold" in the big city. Anees Jung travels to Seemapuri, which is on the outskirts of Delhi but miles away. The Saheb family was among those who arrived in Seemapuri in 1971. Seemapuri is home to 10,000 ragpickers. Seemapuri lacks all amenities such as sewage, drainage, and sanitation.

Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Firozabad, India, a center for bangle making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy.

Anees Jung explains how poverty affects children regardless of what they do. She explains that Saheb and Mukesh, like the other children, wanted to work according to their desires, but circumstances prevented them from doing so. Both Seemapuri and Firozabad suffer from a lack of amenities. The author explains that they have always been poor and are caught in a web of poverty, burdened by the stigma of caste.

Question.3. The bangle makers of Firozabad make beautiful bangles and make everyone happy but they live and die in squalor. Elaborate. (Delhi 2010)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second part of Lost Spring in Firozabad, India, a center for bangle making. Mukesh is the main character in this section. In this section, she explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, who aspires to be a car mechanic like any other normal family boy. His entire family has worked in the glass industry for many generations and has always been exploited by middlemen. They didn't make any headway. Firozabad has the same living conditions as Seemapuri. Mukesh lives in a house with crumbling walls, shaky doors, and no windows. The bangle makers live in houses with low lighting, and most people lose their eyesight as a result of the furnace's excessive heat and low lighting. Anees Jung goes on to explain the pitiful state of humans in Firozabad, where they are entangled in a web of poverty and the stigma of caste into which they are born. They are exploited by sahurars, middlemen, cops, and bureaucrats.

Question.4. How does the writer describe Seemapuri, a place on the periphery of Delhi. (HBSE 2020)

Answer. Anees Jung goes to Seemapuri, situated on the periphery of Delhi yet miles away from it. People came to Seemapuri in 1971, and the Saheb family was one of them. 10,000 ragpickers are living in Seemapuri. Seemapuri is devoid of all facilities like sewage, drainage, and sanitation. There is no drinking water in the colony. She further asks about the reason for leaving their country. "Garbage to them is gold". They make both ends meet by collecting garbage. Children had a different angel for collecting garbage. "I sometimes find a rupee, even a ten-rupee note." Saheb was fond of tennis, and he used to go to the club to watch the playing boys. After some time, Saheb starts working at a tea stall where he was earning 800 rupees, but he was not happy as he was no longer his own master.

Question.5. "It is his karam, his destiny that made Mukesh's grandfather go blind". How did Mukesh disapprove of this belief by choosing a new vocation and making his destiny?(HBSE 2018)

Answer. Anees Jung sets the second installment of Lost Spring in Firozabad, India, a bangle-making center. In this section, Mukesh is the main character. In this section, she

explains how our traditions cause us to be poor and illiterate, as in the case of Mukesh, a normal family boy who aspires to be a car mechanic. For many generations, his entire family has worked in the glass industry and has always been exploited by middlemen. They didn't make any progress. Firozabad and Seemapuri have the same living conditions. Mukesh lives in a house with shaky doors, crumbling walls, and no windows.

The bangle makers live in homes with poor lighting, and most people lose their sight as a result of the furnace's high temperatures and inadequate lighting. Anees Jung then goes on to describe the pitiful condition of humans in Firozabad, where they are entangled in a web of poverty and the stigma of caste into which they are born. They are taken advantage of by sahuikars, middlemen, cops, and bureaucrats. Mahesh is adamant about going against what his grandmother said.

Question.6. What did the author see when Mukesh took her to his home?(HBSE 2010, 2013, 2019, 2020)

Answer. Anees Jung explains in the second part of Lost Spring in Firozabad, India, a hub for bangle production. Mukesh is the primary character in this segment. She discusses how our traditions contribute to our poverty and illiteracy in this section using the example of Mukesh, a typical household lad who wants to become a mechanic. His entire family has been exploited by intermediaries while working in the glass industry for many generations. They didn't advance at all. The standard of living is the same in Firozabad and Seemapuri. Mukesh resides in a home with flimsy walls, unsteady doors, and no windows.

The furnace's high temperatures and limited illumination cause the majority of people to lose their sight, while the bangle manufacturers live in dark dwellings. The miserable state of people in Firozabad, where they are caught in a web of poverty and the stigma of the caste into which they are born, is then described by Anees Jung in further detail. They are exploited by sahuikars, middlemen, law enforcement, and officials. Mahesh insists on disobeying what his grandmother stated.

Lost Spring Questions and Answers NCERT Class 12 English

"Sometimes I find a Rupee in the garbage", Flamingo Lost Spring short questions

Q.1. Who spoke the words, "Why do you do this?"

Ans. Anees Jung spoke these words. She was talking to Saheb.

Q.2. "Why do you do this?" This question is for:

Ans. This question is for Saheb, a ragpicker from Seemapuri.

Q.3. From which country does Saheb belong?

Ans. Saheb and his family belong to Bangladesh. They live in Seemapuri. They are ragpickers.

Q.4. Why were Saheb and his family compelled to leave their country?

Ans. Saheb and his family were compelled to leave their country due to excessive floods which spoiled their crops.

Q.5. What had happened to Saheb's crops?

Ans. The flood had spoiled their crops.

Q.6. What hollow advice was given by Anees Jung to Saheb?

Ans. She advised Saheb to attend her school in the future.

Q.7. What was Saheb's response to the author's advice?

Ans. Saheb responded on a positive note and accepted her offer to join her school.

Q.8. What promise is made by the author?

Ans. Anees Jung promised to open a school for poor people.

Q.9. What is the full name of Saheb?

Ans. Saheb-e-Alam.

Q.10. What does Saheb's name mean?

Ans. It means 'lord of the universe'.

Q.11. "Army of barefoot boys" refers to whom?

Ans. The army refers to the ragpickers of Seemapuri.

Q.12. Why is the boy not wearing shoes?

Ans. He doesn't have a pair of shoes.

Q.13. What did the boy want to wear?

Ans. The boy wanted to wear shoes.

Q.14. What is the "perpetual state" of poverty?

Ans. They are poor and it is very difficult for them to manage their food.

Q.15. For what did the boy pray in the temple?

Ans. The boy prayed for shoes in the temple.

Q.16. Who are the ragpickers?

Ans. The ragpickers are Bangladeshi and live in Seemapuri.

17. Where do ragpickers live?

Ans. They live in Seemapuri.

Q.18. Where is Seemapuri located?

Ans. Seemapuri is located on the periphery of Delhi.

Q.19. When did people come to Seemapuri?

Ans. They arrived in 1971 in Seemapuri.

Q.20. How was Seemapuri in the beginning?

Ans. Seemapuri was empty at the beginning of 1971.

Q.21. What type of house do people have in Seemapuri?

Ans. There are mud houses with tin and tarpaulin on the roofs.

Q.22. What type of roof do the houses in Seemapuri have?

Ans. The roofs have tin and tarpaulin in Seemapuri.

Q.23. How many ragpickers live in Seemapuri?

Ans: 10,000 ragpickers live in Seemapuri.

Q.24. For how long have the people lived in Seemapuri?

Ans. They have been living in Seemapuri for thirty years.

Q.25. What type of identity do people have in Seemapuri?

Ans. They have voter cards and ration cards.

Q.26. What is the most important thing for people in Seemapuri?

Ans. Food is the most important thing for the people of Seemapuri.

"I want to drive a car", Flamingo Lost Spring short questions

Q.27. Who wants to drive a car?

Ans. Mukesh wants to drive a car.

Q.28. Who is the main character of the 2nd part of Lost Spring?

Ans. Mukesh is the main protagonist in the 2nd part of the story.

Q.29. Who asked this, "Do you know anything about cars?"

Ans. Anees Jung asked this question.

Q.30. What was Mukesh's reaction to the question by Anees Jung?

Ans. Mukesh reacted confidently that he would learn to drive a car.

Q.31. Did Mukesh look confident in answering the question?

Ans. Mukesh was confident in his claim to have driven a car.

Q.32. Were his dreams of driving a car justifiable in his condition?

Ans. His confidence justified his dreams, but circumstances were adverse to his dreams.

Q.33. Firozabad is famous for what?

Ans. Firozabad is famous for bangle making.

Q.34. What is the main profession of people in Firozabad?

Ans. Bangle making is the chief profession of people in Firozabad.

Q.35. Since how long have the people in Faizabad been engaged in bangle making?

Ans. Families in Firozabad have been engaged in bangle making for generations.

Q.36. Is it legal for children to work in the bangle industry?

Ans. It is illegal for children to work in any industry.

Q.37. Houses are called "dingy cells." Why?

Ans. The houses are made of mud and have broken walls.

Q.38. How many children are engaged in the bangle industry?

Ans. 20,000 children are engaged in the bangle industry in Firozabad.

Q.39. How does the bangle factory affect children's eyes?

Ans. Their eyes are damaged due to excessive heat.

Q.40. What is the condition of houses in Firozabad?

Ans. The houses have crumbled walls and 'wobbly doors'.

Q.41: What is the meaning of "half-built shack?"

Ans. It means a shattered house.

Q.42. What was cooking in Mukesh's house?

Ans. Sizzling spinach leaves were cooking in Mukesh's house.

Q.43. To whom is 'frail woman' referring in Mukesh's house?

Ans. It refers to Mukesh Bhabi, the wife of his elder brother's wife.

Q.44 How many people were under the 'bahu'?

Ans. Three men were under her.

Q.45. Who is 'bahu'?

Ans. Mukesh elder's brother's wife is the bahu of the family.

Q.46. What is the custom in your family for bahu?

Ans. Bahu must veil their faces in front of the elders.

Q.47. What did Mukesh's father teach his children?

Ans. He taught him bangle making.

Who said these words, "It is his *karam*, his destiny?"

Mukesh's grandmother spoke these words.

Q.49. How are the lanes in Firozabad?

Ans. The lanes are narrow in Firozabad.

Q.50. How are their eyes adjusted in the bangle industry?

Ans. Their eyes are adjusted to the darkness. They can't see anything in light.

Q.51: What is Savita wearing?

Ans. Savita is wearing a pink dress.

Q.52. How do Savita's hands move?

Ans. Savita's hands move mechanically like the tongs of a machine.

Q.53. What do bangles symbolise for a married woman?

Ans. Bangles are a symbol of their *suhag*.

Q.55. Who said these words, "Ek waqt se bhar khana bhi nahin khaya?"

Ans. Savita spoke these words.

Q.56. How is the bangle making business for the people in Firozabad?

Ans. The bangle making business in Firozabad is a total loss and a health hazard for the people.

Q.57. Who said these words, "Why not organise yourselves in a cooperative?"

Ans. Aness Jung asked the people in Firozabad.

Q.58. What is the role of the police and middlemen in Firozabad?

Ans. The role of the police and middlemen is discriminatory.

Q.59. What are the two distinct worlds that the author sees in Firozabad?

Ans. The author saw that people are caught in a web of poverty and caste, and the other is the vicious circle of the *sahukars*.

Q.60. Who said these words, "I want to be a motor mechanic"?

Ans. Mukesh wants to be a motor mechanic.

Q.61. "Do you also dream of flying a plane?"

Ans. Mukesh had no dreams of flying an aeroplane.

Q. 62. From where does Mukesh want to start?

Ans. Mukesh wants to start from the ground up.

Q.63. What does the author want to convey in this part of the story in Firozabad?

Ans. The author conveys the poor condition of the people in Firozabad.

Q.64. How does Anees Jung relate the two parts of the story?

Ans. She explains the poverty and exploitation of people irrespective of their work.