

CHAPTER – 6
Colonialism and The City

❖ LET'S RECALL

State whether true or false:

- (a) In the Western world, modern cities grew with industrialization.
- (b) Surat and Machlipatnam developed in the nineteenth century.
- (c) In the twentieth century, the majority of Indians lived in cities.
- (d) After 1857 no worship was allowed in the Jama Masjid for five years.
- (e) More money was spent on cleaning Old Delhi than New Delhi.

Answer:

- (a) True

Modernization, the transformation from a tradition, rural, and agrarian society to a secular, urban, industrial society. When industrialization began people started moving from urban areas to cities.

- (b) False

Surat and Machlipatnam developed in the 16th to 17th century.

- (c) False

In the twentieth century, Indians were struggling for the freedom and they got that. During this time majority of Indian population lived in rural areas.

(d) True

After 1857 no worship was allowed in the Jama Masjid for five years because British wanted Delhi to forget its Mughal past.

(e) False

More money was spent on new Delhi cleaning not old Delhi reason behind this- new Delhi area is more important than old Delhi because all the important government institutions are there, residential blocks of central government employees are also there so the importance of New Delhi is more than old Delhi. That's why more money on cleaning on New Delhi spent than old Delhi.

Question 2:

Fill in the blanks:

(a) The first structure to successfully use the dome was called the _____.

(b) The two architects who designed New Delhi and Shahjahanabad were _____ and _____.

(c) The British saw overcrowded spaces as _____.

(d) In 1888 an extension scheme called the _____ was devised.

Answer:

(a) The first structure to successfully use the dome was called the **minar**.

(b) The two architects who designed New Delhi and Shahjahanabad were **Edward Lutyens** and **Herbert Baker**.

(c) The British saw overcrowded spaces as **unhygienic, unhealthy and source of disease**.

(d) In 1888 an extension scheme called the **Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme** was devised.

Question 3:

Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.

Answer:

Shahjahanabad	New Delhi
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shahjahanabad (begun in 1639) was constructed as a fort palace complex and city adjoining it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Delhi was built by the British in the twentieth century on a modern planning and pattern.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constructed as a walled city with 14 gates of entry into the city, adjoining a fort – palace complex, with the river jamuna flowing near it. Some of gates still stand are: Delhi gate, Ajmeri gate and Kashmiri gate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unwalled city, constructed on Raisina hill, south of Shahjahanabad or Old delhi.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The main streets of Chandni Chowk and Faiz Bazaar were broad enough for royal processions to pass. There	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Delhi was a very clean city. The new city had broad roads, big bungalows and many

<p>were densely packed mohallas and several dozen bazaars. Jama Masjid was among the largest and grandest mosque in India.</p>	<p>gardens. It had improved drainage system. New Delhi represents a sense of law and order in contrast to the chaos of Old Delhi.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shahjahanabad was confined to the walls built by shah jahan. The old culture was based on Urdu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The area around Red Fort was cleaned in New Delhi. The culture of Urdu was replaced by Punjabi culture.