

## Vidya Bhawna balika Vidyapeeth. shakti utthan aashram Lakhisarai

Class-8<sup>th</sup>

(Based on N C E R T pattern)

Date:- 13.01.21. History

colonialism and urban change

## Question 1.

How did the Old City of Delhi change under British rule? Answer:

- 1. The British wanted Delhi to forget its Mughal past.
- 2. The area around the Fort was completely cleared of gardens, pavilions, and mosques (temples were left intact) for security reasons.
  - Mosques in particular were either destroyed or put to other uses.
  - The Zinat-al-Masjid was converted into a bakery.
  - No worship was allowed in the Jama Masjid for five years.
  - One-third of the city was demolished.
  - Its canals were filled up.
  - In the 1870s, the western walls of Shahjahanabad

- were broken to establish the railways and to allow the city to expand beyond the walls.
- The Delhi College was turned into a school and shut down in 1877.
- 3. The British now began living in the sprawling Civil Lines away from the Indians in the Walled City.

## Question 2.

How did the partition affect life in Delhi?

## **Answer:**

India got partitioned in 1947 and this led to a massive transfer of populations on both sides of the new border. As a result, the population of Delhi increased all of a sudden. The job of the people changed and the culture of the city became different. Most of these migrants were from Punjab. They stayed in camps, schools, etc. While some got the opportunity to occupy residences that had been vacated by the Muslims.

Yet others were housed in refugee colonies. New colonies like Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar grew at this time. Shops and stalls were set up to cater the needs of the migrants, schools and colleges were opened. The migrants coming to Delhi were rural landlords, lawyers, teachers, traders and small shopkeepers. Partition changed their lives and occupations. They had tp take up new jobs like hawkers, vendors, carpenters, and ironsmiths.

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