

Name: _____ Date: _____

Colonialism and the City

Q1. How did the Partition affect life in Delhi?

Ans. _____

Q2. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.

Ans.	New Delhi	Shahjahanabad

Colonialism and the City

Q1. How did the Partition affect life in Delhi?

Ans. The Partition of India in 1947 led to a massive transfer of populations on both sides of the new border. As a result, the population of Delhi swelled, the kinds of jobs people did changed, and the culture of the city became different. Most of these migrants were from Punjab. They stayed in camps, schools, military barracks and gardens, hoping to build new homes. Some got the opportunity to occupy residences that had been vacated; others were housed in refugee colonies. New colonies such as Lajpat Nagar and Tilak Nagar came up at this time. Shops and stalls were set up to cater to the demands of the migrants; schools and colleges were also opened. 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.

Q2. Identify three differences in the city design of New Delhi and Shahjahanabad.

Ans.	New Delhi	Shahjahanabad
	1. New Delhi was constructed as a 10-square-mile city on Raisina Hill, south of the existing city.	1. It consisted of a fort-palace complex and the city adjoining it. Lal Qila or the Red Fort, made of red sandstone, contained the palace complex. To its west lay the Walled City with 14 gates.
	2. The city had sprawling mansions set in the middle of large compounds.	2. The city had densely packed mohallas and several dozen bazaars.
	3. The city had broad and straight streets.	3. The city had mazes of narrow bylanes.