

8th History NCERT (1st part)

Chapter 1:

- In 1817 James Mill, a Scottish economist and philosopher published a massive 3 volume work i.e. *The History of British India*. He divided Indian History into 3 parts; Hindu, Muslim and British.
- He felt that only British rule could civilise India and before British came to India it was ruled by Hindu & Muslim despots and India couldn't progress without British help.

Colonization:

- When the subjugation of a country by another leads to economic, social, cultural and political changes, it is referred as colonization.
- From the end of 19th century along with surveys, census began to be conducted every 10 yrs.

Chapter 2: From Trade to territory (The Company establishes power)

- Aurangzeb's death in 1707 resulted in breakup of Mughal Empire into many regional kingdoms emerged under Subadars who were previously under Mughal Empire.
- By 2nd half of 18th century i.e. after 1750s British emerged on the political horizon.
- In 1600 East India Company obtained a charter from Queen Elizabeth I to be the sole company from England which could trade in the east.
- By the time British reached the Indian shores, Portuguese had already established their base at Goa. Soon French also arrived at the scene.
- The main problem was that all the companies wanted to buy the same things i.e. cotton, silk, pepper, cardamom, cloves, cinnamon were in great demand in Europe. This led to fierce battles between the rival companies and they regularly sank each others' ships during 17th and 18th centuries.
- They fortified their trade settlements and trade was carried out under arms which led to frequent conflicts with local rulers.

East India Company begins trade in Bengal:

- 1st English factory was setup on the banks of Hugli River in **1651**. This was the base from which the traders of company called as "Factors" carried on their trade.
- Company persuaded traders and merchants to stay near the factory.
- **1696**: They started building the fort around the settlement. They bribed Mughal officials and got the zamindari rights of 3 villages. One of them was kalikata now known as Kolkata. They persuaded Aurangzeb to issue farman granting them the right to trade duty free. Company misused this farman and officials carrying on even private trade didn't pay duties.

Trade leads to battles:

- After death of Aurangzeb the Nawabs of Bengal viz, Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and his grandson sirj-ud-daulah rightfully claimed that company is causing them huge losses and asked for huge tributes for the right to trade, denied the right to mint coins and stopped it from fortifying around settlements.
- Company said that the demands of Nawabs are unjustified. This led to frequent conflicts which culminated in the famous **Battle of Plassey in 1757**.

Battle of Plassey:

- **1756**- Alivardi Khan died & Sirajuddaulah took his place. Company tried to push their candidate for the Nawabi of Bengal but failed.
- Infuriated Sirajuddaulah then marched on their factory at Kassimbazar and closed it down.
- Finally, Clive led the company's forces against Sirajuddaulah at Plassey in 1757 where Mir Jafar betrayed him and he was defeated.
- Battle of Plassey was the first major victory of the company in India.

- Mir Jafar was made the nawab now. Soon company found out that even puppet nawabs couldn't be trusted as they also were sometimes unwilling to give concessions as they had to maintain a degree of dignity to keep getting support from their subjects.
- When Mir Jafar complained Mir Qasim was appointed Nawab and when Mir Qasim complained he was defeated at **Battle of Buxar in 1764** and Mir Jafar was reinstated.

1765: Mir jafar died & Clive declared that now "We must become Nawabs"

1765: Mughal Emperor appoints Company as the diwan of the provinces of Bengal.

- Diwani of Bengal solved the following problem of Company,
- Earlier, when they had no product to sell in India they had to import gold and silver from England to meet their expenses but now they could raise the resources in the Bengal itself and use them to maintain their troops and meet the cost of building company forts and offices at Calcutta.

Company Officials become "Nabobs":

- Some officials amassed hordes of wealth and when they returned back to England they were labelled as "Nabobs" an anglicised version of Nawab & were made fun of and ridiculed.

Company Rule Expands:

- The policy of annexation of states in India, from 1757 to 1857 had following key features,
 - 1). Company never attacked any unknown kingdom directly. Instead it used variety of economic, political and diplomatic methods to exert its influence and then annexed the kingdom.
 - 2). Appointment of Residents: Residents were appointed after Battle of Buxar (1764). Residents were agents of the company & they meddled within the internal affairs of the states.
 - 3). Company forced states into "**subsidiary alliance**" under which a kingdom was not allowed to maintain troops and company troops provided the protection for which kingdoms had to pay; failure to pay resulted in taking away part of their territories by the company.

Tipu Sultan:

- Company resorted to direct military confrontation when it perceived a threat to its political or economic interests like in Mysore.

Mysore: It was ruled by Haidar Ali (1761-82) and then by his son Tipu Sultan (1782-99).

1785-

- Tipu stopped the export of sandalwood, pepper & cardamom from his ports and disallowed local merchants from trading with the company. He further established relations with French and modernised his army with their help.
- British were furious and they fought 4 wars with Tipu. They finally won in **1799** at **Battle of Seringapatnam** where Tipu was killed.
- Mysore then was placed under former ruling dynasty of the **wodeyars** & a subsidiary alliance was imposed on it.

War with the Marathas:

- Marathas were subdued through a series of wars.

1st Anglo-Maratha War

- ended in 1782 with the **Treaty of Salbal** with no clear victor.

2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05):

- British gained control of Orissa & the territories north of Yamuna & Agra, Delhi too.

3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19):

- Peshwa (Principal Minister based in Pune. He was the military and administrative head of the confederacy (various states led by Bhonsle, gaekwads, Holkar, Scindia) of Marathas) was removed and sent away to Bithur in Kanpur on pension.

New Policy of Paramountcy:

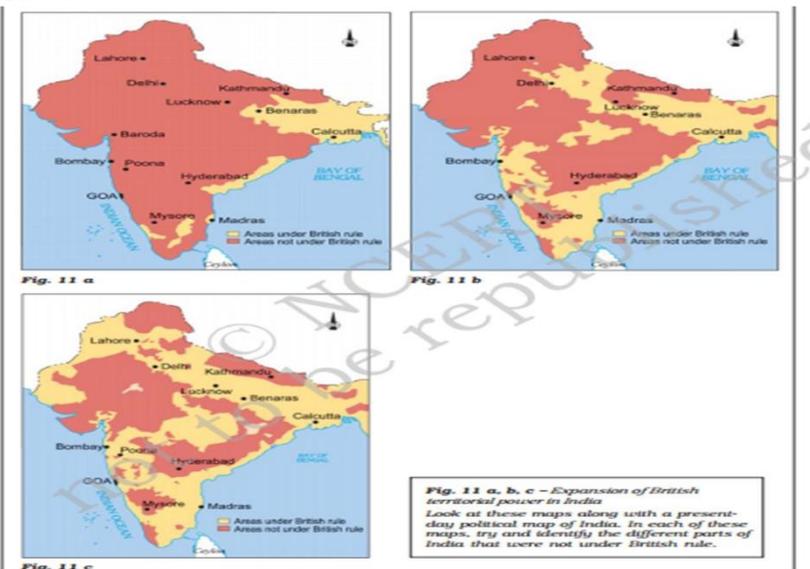
- During early 19th century company followed an aggressive policy of territorial expansion.
- Under Lord Hastings claim to paramountcy was made. Under this policy company claimed that its power was supreme than Indian States so in order to protect its interests it was justified in annexing or threatening to annex any Indian kingdom.
- Fearing expansion by Russia from NW British fought a prolonged war with Afghanistan (1838-1842) & established indirect rule there.
- 1843- Sind was taken over.
- Maharaja Ranjit Singh died in 1839. 2 anglo-Sikh wars were fought & finally Punjab was annexed in 1849.

Doctrine of Lapse:

- The final phase of annexation happened under Lord Dalhousie (1848-56). He devised a new policy titled “Doctrine of Lapse” under which any kingdom whose ruler died without a male heir would lapse i.e. become a part of the company territory.

Kingdoms annexed under this policy:

1. Satara (1848)
2. Sambalpur (1850)
3. Udaipur (1852)
4. Nagpur (1853)
5. Jhansi (1854)
6. Awadh (1856): an added reason was given that it is the moral duty of the British to free people from the mis-governance of Nawab. Enraged by this humiliation to their Nawab, the people of Awadh joined the revolt of 1857.



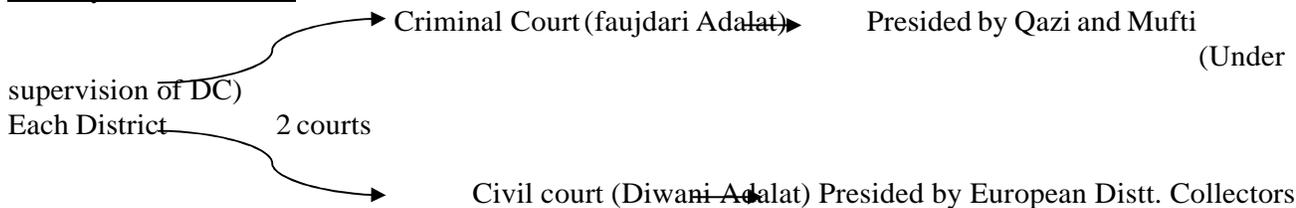
New Administrative setup:

Warren Hastings (1773 - 85)

- 1st governor general; he introduced several reforms in the sphere of justice.
- British territories divided into Presidencies. There were 3 presidencies namely, Bombay, Madras & Bengal ruled by Governor.

-Governor General was the supreme head of the administration.

New System of Justice:



Qazi: A judge

Mufti: A jurist of Muslim community responsible for expounding the law that Qazi would administer.

- Under Regulating Act of 1773 a Supreme court and a court of appeal namely “Sadar Nizamat Adalat” was established in Calcutta.
- Dharamashastras: Sanskrit texts prescribing social rules and code of conduct composed from 500BCE onwards.
- Thus, East India Company transformed from a trading company to a territorial colonial power in above fashion. Steam technology invented in early 19th century also aided this process as now distance was reduced to 3 weeks from 6 months.

Chapter 3: Ruling the Countryside

1765: Company granted diwani of Bengal.

- Diwani means company became chief financial administrator of the territory under its control.

Revenue for the company:

- The main ideology after becoming the Diwan was to increase the revenue as much as it could and buy fine cotton and silk for as cheaply as possible.
- This revenue financed company’s purchase of goods for export. Due to this policy artisans had to leave their villages as they had to sell for cheap prices & agricultural production was on decline.

1770: famine strikes in Bengal killing Millions

- The need to improve agriculture and investment in land was felt by the company officials as the revenues depended on these very factors. So, **Permanent Settlement** was introduced in 1793 by the company.
- Under this, rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars and were asked to collect rent from the peasants and pay fixed revenue to the company.
- This amount was never to be changed in future so company thought it would encourage zamindars to improve quality of land as any increase in the revenue would directly go to the zamindars.

Problem with permanent settlement:

- The Rent fixed was too high and if not paid zamindar lost his zamindari.
- The conditions improved during 1st decade of 19th century as prices rose and agriculture slowly expanded but even then the zamindars were not interested in improving the land as long as they had their rent coming from the tenants & company couldn’t increase the revenue as it had fixed it permanently under the settlement.
- Cultivator was oppressed as the rent was high and he was evicted if he didn’t pay.

Mahal: A revenue estate consisting of a village or group of villages

A new system is devised:

- Keeping in mind the ever increasing needs of the company the revenue had to be increased so a new system was devised in NW provinces of Bengal presidency by Holt Mackenzie which came into effect in 1822.

- This new system came to be known as Mahalwari Settlement.

Mahalwari Settlement:

- Under this system the estimated rent of each plot within the village was added up to calculate the revenue the village (mahal) had to pay.
- Village headman was given the charge of collecting the revenue
-The revenue was not fixed and was to be revised periodically.

The Munroe system:

- In south India there was a move away from the Permanent Settlement. A new system called as ryotwari or ryotwar system was devised. It was developed subsequently by Thomas Munroe and gradually implemented to all over South India.
- Under this the settlement was made directly with the cultivators or ryots as traditional zamindari system was not present in South India.

Problem: The demand of revenue fixed by officials was very high and ryots fled the countryside leaving the villages deserted.

Crops for Europe:

The British realized that countryside could be utilized to grow crops required in Europe. They forced cultivators to grow crops like,

- 1). Jute (Bengal)
- 2). Sugarcane (United provinces now UP)
- 3). Tea in Assam
- 4). Wheat in Punjab
- 5). Cotton in Maharashtra and Punjab
- 6). Rice in Madras

Demand for Indigo:

- India was the largest producer of Indigo and in 13th century Indian indigo was used in Italy, France and Britain.
- However, only small amounts of indigo reached European markets and its price was too high so manufacturers depended on another source namely **woad** but it produced a pale dull colour as compared to Indigo.
- As demand for indigo increased French began its cultivation in St. Dominique in Caribbean islands, English in Jamaica, Portuguese in Brazil and Spanish in Venezuela. Indigo plantations also came up in North America.

Slave Revolt:

- There was a slave revolt in St. Dominique in 1791 & French abolished slavery in French colonies in 1792. These events led to collapse of Indigo plantations on Caribbean islands.
- By the end of 18th century the supply of Indigo collapsed from West Indies and North America. During 1783 – 1789 the supply of Indigo worldwide decreased to half.
- At the same time the demand of Indigo increased due to Britain's industrialization and expanded cotton production. Hence, cloth dyers in Britain were in desperate need of indigo.

For this British turned their attention towards India.

- By the 1st decade of 18th century around 1810 Indigo from India formed 95% of indigo exported to Britain.
- Bengal became the centre of Indigo cultivation.
- 2 main systems were followed to cultivate Indigo, viz.
 - 1). Nij
 - 2). Ryoti

Nij:

- Under this system a planter produced indigo on the land he controlled directly. He either bought the land or rented it from other zamindars and produced indigo directly by employing hired labours.

Problems with Nij:

[1]. Planters required large lands to grow indigo and all that was available were patches of fertile lands.

When they tried to lease lands around indigo factory and evict peasants it led to conflicts.

[2]. Mobilisation of labour and equipment was a tedious job. 1 bigha of land required around 2 ploughs so a planter with 1000 bighas required 2000 ploughs. Investing on their purchase and maintenance was a big problem. Also, the ploughs and bullocks were usually busy in Rice cultivation during the time planters required them.

- Hence, by the late 19th century only about 25% of land producing indigo was under Nij system; the rest was under **Ryoti system**.

Ryoti System:

- Under this system planters forced ryots to sign the contracts (satta) or sometimes forced village headman to sign on the behalf of ryots.
- Cash advances were given to ryots on low interest rates to cultivate indigo on at least 25% of their land.
- Planters provided them with the seed and drill while the cultivator did other work and looked after the crop.
- Once the harvested crop was given to the planter, a new loan was given to the cultivator.
- Peasants realized that system was a trap as the returns were very less and the cycle of loans never ended.
- Also, planters forced them to sow indigo on the fertile area of their holdings which they had reserved for rice cultivation. Indigo roots were long and they depleted the soil of its nutrients and rice couldn't be sown after indigo harvest.

The Blue Rebellion:

1859:

- In Bengal thousands of ryots refused to grow indigo. They stopped paying rent to planters, attacked indigo factories, beat up the **Gomasthas** or agents of the planters who came to collect the money.

Why ryots rebelled at that time?

[1]. Support from the village headmen who were forced to sign contracts and zamindars who were angry at the growing power of the planters and leasing lands for long time.

[2]. Perceived support from the British govt: Ryots felt that they had support of the British govt after the 1857 rebellion.

[3]. Support from intelligentsia: Intelligentsia from Kolkata supported the rebellion. They wrote of the misery of ryots. Din Bandhu Mitra's play Neel Darpan portrayed the oppression faced by the cultivators at the hand of planters.

Result of the rebellion:

- The govt brought in military to protect planters.
- Setup an indigo commission to enquire into the system of indigo cultivation. Commission found planters guilty & declared indigo cultivation was not profitable for ryots.
- ryots were asked to fulfil their existing contracts but they could refuse to grow indigo in future.
- The indigo cultivation collapsed in Bengal. Planters shifted to Bihar.
- Finally, Mahatma Gandhiji's visit to Champaran district of Bihar marked the beginning of a movement against the indigo planters in 1917.

Chapter 4: Tribals, Dikus & Vision of Golden age

- By 19th century tribal people were involved in various activities.

Jhum Cultivation:

- It is a kind of Shifting cultivation practiced along the hilly areas of NE and central India.
- A patch of forest land was cleared and burnt. The ash containing potash was spread to fertilise the soil.
- Bewar: A term used for Shifting Cultivation in MP.

Hunter Gatherers:

- Some tribes like Dongria kondhs in Orissa still were hunters and gatherers. They frequented forests to gather fruits and hunt for meat. They sold their produce in local market.

From where these forest people got Rice and other grains?

- Sometimes they exchanged forest produce for it and sometimes they used little money they had for it. Some also worked on the fields of peasants to earn money.

Baiga tribe of central India were reluctant to work for others as they believed that they could only survive on forest produce & it was below a dignity of a Baiga to work as a labourer.

- Moneylenders and traders set in as tribals often needed to buy and sell in order to get goods not produced in the forest.
- Moneylenders lend them loans at high interest rates while traders came selling goods at high prices. So tribals came to associate poverty and misery with the outsiders i.e. Money lenders and traders

Herders and pastoralists:

Cattle herders

Van Gujjars of Punjab Hills

Labadis of AP

Gaddis of Kulu: Shepherds

Bakarwals of Kashmir: Reared Goats

Settled Cultivators:

Gonds and santhals were settled tribes

Effect of Colonial rule on tribal life:

Tribal Chiefs:

- They were allowed to retain the land titles but lost much of their administrative power and were forced to follow British.

-Had to pay tributes to the British

-disciplined tribes on the behalf of British

-lost the authority they earlier had amongs tribal people

Shifting Cultivators:

- British wanted tribal people to settle down. They were uncomfortable with groups who moved from time to time. Settled tribal groups were easier to administer and control.
- British also wanted a regular source of revenue so they introduced land settlements.
- British efforts to settle jhum cultivators didn't bore fruit as those who shifted to plough cultivation suffered low yields.
- After widespread protests British had to allow Jhum cultivation in some areas of forests in NE.

Forest Laws and their impact:

- Life of the tribals was connected to the forests so any forest laws introduced by the British affected tribals in a big way.
- British declared forests as State property.
- Those forests having timber were classified as Reserve forests for British wanted timber. In these forests Jhum cultivation, collection of fruits etc was not allowed.
- British faced a problem of shortage of labour once they disallowed tribals from entering the forests so they devised a solution wherein they allowed tribals to practice jhum cultivation on a small area in forest and in turn they had to provide labour to forest deptt and look after forests
- Forest villages were established to ensure a cheap supply of labour.
- Many tribal groups rose in rebellion against such laws and practices.

Songram Sangama in 1906 (Assam)

Forest Satyagraha in 1930s (Central Provinces)

- Middlemen's role in the trade made tribals cynical of the trade and they considered them as their main enemies.
- Those who were recruited in coal mines in Jharkhand and tea plantations of Assam were paid miserably low wages & were prevented from returning home.

Tribal rebellions:

- Throughout 18th and 19th centuries tribals rebelled against new laws, oppressive practices and taxes imposed on them.

1831-32: Kols rebelled

1855: Santhals

1910: Bastar Rebellion in Central India

1940: Warli Revolt in Maharashtra

One such movement was Birsa Movement.

Birsa Movement:

- It was aimed at reforming the tribal society
- To establish Munda raj by driving out Missionaries, Hindu landlords, Moneylenders and the govt, with Birsa at its helm
- Critical of Land policies of British
- Birsa told Mundas to clean their villages, stop believing in witchcraft and sorcery
- He was against missionaries and Hindu landlords who were ruining Munda way of life.
- Birsa also wanted people to once again work on their land, settle down and cultivate their fields
- Mundas saw themselves as the descendents of the original settlers of the region
- White flag was raised as a symbol of Munda Raj
- Birsa was arrested in 1895 and jailed for 2 yrs till 1897.
- He began touring villages after he came out and rallied the Mundas by using traditional symbols like urging them to destroy Ravana (dikus and Europeans)
- 1900: Birsa died and movement faded out.

Significance of Birsa Movement:

[1]. Forced colonial govt to introduce laws so that lands of tribals couldn't be easily taken over by Dikus.

[2]. Showed that tribals had the capacity to protest against injustice and express their anger against the colonial rule.

Chapter 5: When People Rebel (1857 and After)

- From mid 18th century i.e. 1750s Nawabs and Rajas saw their power erode. They lost their authority, honour, armies and their territories.
- Mughal Dynasty was also given a final farewell in **1856** when **Lord Canning** declared that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after him his successors would be called princes.

Peasants & Sepoys:

- Reasons of Discontent of, Peasants: High Taxes & loss of land on non-payment of taxes.
- Zamindars: the rigid methods of revenue collection.

Sepoys:

1). pays, allowances and conditions of service

2). Rules violating their religious beliefs like going overseas for fighting wars they had to cross the seas which was considered unholy. In 1824 they refused to go to Burma for the same reason but agreed to go by land route.

3). Most of the Sepoys were from peasant families so the oppression their families were facing in the countryside affected them too and made them angry.

Response to Reforms:

- English believed that Indian society had to be reformed. So they introduced many reforms including widow remarriage and for stopping the practice of sati.
- After 1830, Christian missionaries were allowed to function freely. In 1850 a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed any convert to inherit property of his ancestors.
- Promotion of English language
- Seeing above changes Indians began to believe that English were trying to destroy their religion, customs and traditional way of life.

Book: *Majha Pravas*

Written by: Vishnubhatt Godse, a Brahmin from Maharashtra

From Meerut to Delhi:

29th Mar 1857 – Mangal Pandey hanged in Barrackpore for attacking his officers

9th May 1857 - 85 soldiers dismissed as they refuse to use Enfield rifles containing cartridges coated with fat cows and pigs.

10th May 1857- Other Indian Sepoys free their jailed compatriots, kill British officers & declare war on “*Firangis*”.

- Soldiers rode all night to Delhi and proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader. With Zafar’s blessings the mutiny took the form of a mass revolt having a popular support from other rulers & chieftains.
- Other rulers and chiefs joined revolt because,
- The Mughal dynasty had ruled over a very large part of the country. Smaller rulers and chieftains controlled different territories on behalf of the Mughal ruler.
- Threatened by the expansion of British rule, many of them felt that if the Mughal emperor could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once more, under Mughal authority.

Spread of the rebellion:

- After taking over Delhi the news spread to other regiments within a week & one by one regiment after regiment joined the mutiny. They gathered at nodal points viz., Delhi, Lucknow & Kanpur.
- Local people also joined the chiefs, local leaders and zamindars.

Many leaders emerged to lead the rebellion in different parts of the country.

Kanpur- Nana Saheb

Lucknow- Birjis Qadr

Jhansi- Rani lakshmbai

Bihar- Kunwar Singh (zamindar)

- From Faizabad, Ahmadullah Shah, a Maulvi prophesised that British rule would come to an end soon and he raised a large force to fight British at Lucknow.
- In Delhi large number of *Ghazls or religious warriors* came to fight
- Bakht Khan from Bareilly commandeered a large number of soldiers and came to fight at Delhi.
- As British lost no of battles, it convinced more and more people to join the revolt as they began to saw the end of British rule.

The Company fights back:

- Reinforcements were called from England.
- New rules were passed to convict rebels with ease
- Zafar tried and sentenced to life imprisonment at Rangoon
- September 1857: Delhi Recaptured. It took 2 more years from here on to suppress the rebellion fully.
- March 1858: Lucknow taken back
- June 1858: Jhansi
- As victories had encouraged the rebellion similarly defeats and killing of their leaders led to desertions.
- British declared that loyal landholders would enjoy full rights to their land.

British regained control by the end of 1859.

Aftermath:

Important changes that were introduced as an aftermath of the revolt,

1).GOI Act 1858 was passed transferring all the powers to the British Crown. A member of British cabinet was appointed as Secretary of State and he was responsible for all the matters wrt governance of India. An Indian council to assist Sect of state was also introduced. Governor General now became Viceroy and now he represented the Crown.

2).All ruling chiefs assured that their territories would never be annexed in future. Heirs even if adopted were allowed to rule. Rulers now had to accept the British queen as paramount meaning they had to hold their kingdoms as subordinates of British Crown.

3).Amount of Indian soldiers to be reduced and European soldiers to be increased. Also instead of recruiting soldiers from Bihar, Central India and South India , more soldiers would be recruited from Gurkhas, Sikhs and pathans.

4).Land and property of Muslims was taken away and now they were viewed with suspicion as British believed they were responsible for the revolt in a big way.

5).Customary social and religious practices of people in India were to be respected from now onwards.

6).Policies giving zamindars and landlords security of rights over their lands were formulated.

- At the similar time in 1857 in southern parts of China “taiping rebellion “emerged where thousands of labouring people led by Hong Xiuquan rebelled.
- Hong Xiuquang was against Buddhism and Confucianism and wanted to establish Christianity (he was a Christian convert himself).
- The British and French forces helped emperor of Qing dynasty to crush the rebellion.

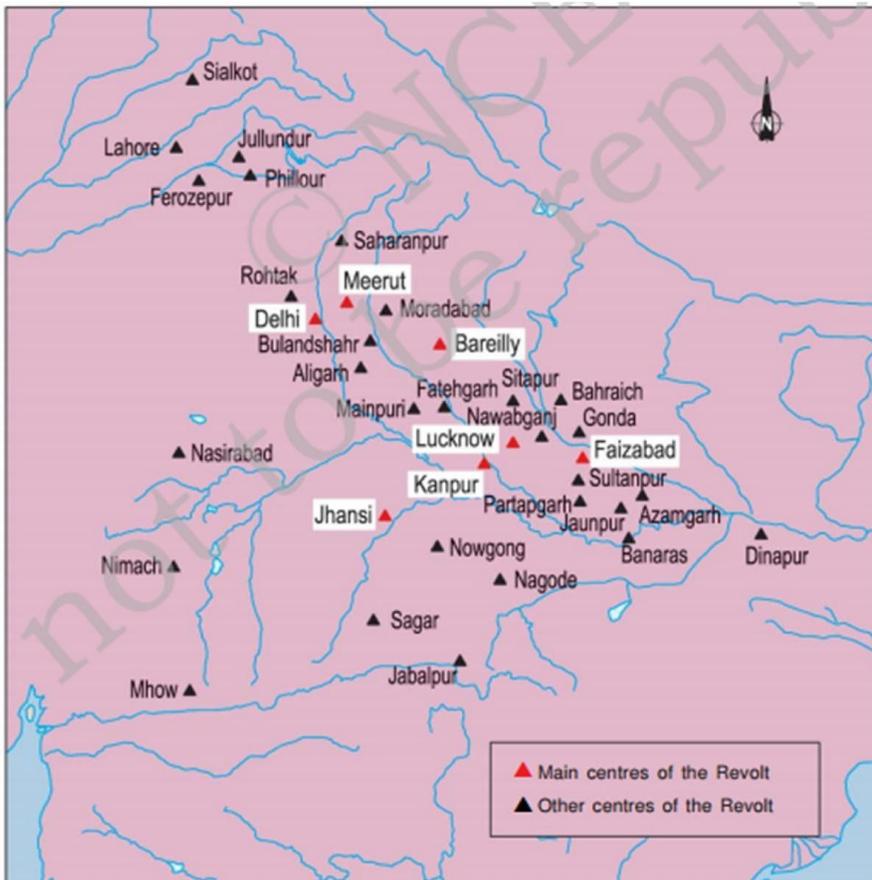


Fig. 10 – Some important centres of the Revolt in North India

Chapter-6-Colonialism and the City (The Story of an Imperial Capital)

What Happened to Cities Under Colonial Rule?

- Most parts of the Western world modern cities emerged with industrialisation
- Machlipatnam, 1672-Machlipatnam developed as an important port town in the seventeenth century. Its importance declined by the late eighteenth century as trade shifted to the new British ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.
- Calcutta, Bombay and Madras rose in importance as Presidency cities
- centres of regional power collapsed when local rulers were defeated by the British and new centres of administration emerged. This process is often described as de-urbanisation.
- Machlipatnam, Surat and Seringapatam were deurbanised during the nineteenth century.
- Delhi became a dusty provincial town in the nineteenth century before it was
- rebuilt as the capital of British India after 1912, has been a capital for more than a 1,000 years, built by Shah Jahan, Shahjahanabad was begun in 1639, densely packed mohallas and several dozen bazaars, the Jama Masjid was among the largest and grandest mosques in India and first mosque in India with minarets and full Domes.
- Delhi during Shah Jahan's time was also an important centre of Sufi culture

Dargah—The tomb of a Sufi saint

Khanqah— A sufi lodge, often used as a rest house for travellers and a place where people come to discuss spiritual matters, get the blessings of saints, and hear sufi music

Idgah— An open prayer place of Muslims primarily meant for id prayers

Cul-de-sac— Street with a dead end

The Making of New Delhi

- In 1803, the British gained control of Delhi after defeating the Marathas.

- Since the capital of British India was Calcutta, the Mughal emperor was allowed to continue living in the palace complex in the Red Fort.
- The modern city as we know it today developed only after 1911 when Delhi became the capital of British India.

Gulfaroshan– A festival of flowers. The British

- learned to enjoy Urdu/Persian culture and poetry and participated in local festivals.
- the Zinatal-Masjid was converted into a bakery.
- No worship was allowed in the Jama Masjid for five years.
- One-third of the city was demolished, and its canals were filled up.
- 1870s, the western walls of Shahjahanabad were broken to establish the railway and to allow the city to expand beyond the walls.
- In 1877, Viceroy Lytton organised a Durbar to acknowledge Queen Victoria as the Empress of India.
- Remember that Calcutta was still the capital of British India, but the grand Durbar was being held in Delhi.
- In 1911, when King George V was crowned in England, a Durbar was held in Delhi to celebrate the occasion.
- The decision to shift the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at this Durbar. Kingsway (now Rajpath), that led to the Viceroy's Palace (now Rashtrapati Bhavan), with the Secretariat buildings on either sides of the avenue.
- The features of these government buildings were borrowed from different periods of India's imperial history, but the overall look was Classical Greece (fifth century BCE). For instance, the central dome of the Viceroy's Palace was copied from the Buddhist stupa at Sanchi, and the red sandstone and carved screens or jalis were borrowed from Mughal architecture.
- But the new buildings had to assert British importance: that is why the architect made sure that the Viceroy's Palace was higher than Shah Jahan's Jama Masjid.

Life in the time of Partition

- Muslims left Delhi for Pakistan, their place was taken by equally large numbers of Sikh and Hindu refugees from Pakistan.
- two-thirds of the Delhi Muslims migrated.
- Delhi became a city of refugees.
- Most of these migrants were from Punjab. Many of the Muslims who went to Pakistan were artisans, petty traders and labourers.
- The new migrants coming to Delhi were rural landlords, lawyers, teachers, traders and small shopkeepers.
- Partition changed their lives, and their occupations.

Inside the Old City

- Mughal Delhi's famed canals had brought not only fresh drinking water to homes, but also water for other domestic uses.

The decline of havelis

- Mughal aristocracy in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries lived in grand mansions called havelis, large walled compounds with mansions, courtyards and fountains

The Municipality begins to plan

- The census of 1931 revealed that the walled city area was horribly crowded with as many as 90 persons per acre, while New Delhi had only about 3 persons per acre.
- In 1888 an extension scheme called the Lahore Gate Improvement Scheme was planned by Robert Clarke for the Walled City residents.
- The Delhi Improvement Trust was set up 1936, and it built areas like Daryaganj South for wealthy Indians.