

COLONIAL CITIES

STUDY NOTES

- During the Mughal period, towns were famous for their concentration of populations, monumental buildings and imperial grandeur and wealth.
- Towns such as Agra, Delhi and Lahore were prominent centres of imperial administration and control. They represent unique form of economic activities which thrived on the surplus and taxes derived from agriculture.
- Towns and cities were demarcated from the countryside by a fortified wall. People flocked to towns while they were travelling for pilgrimage or during the time of famine.
- There are evidence of reverse flow of humans and goods from towns to villages. However, people migrated to the countryside when towns were attacked.
- The presence of emperor, nobles and other affluent people in town meant that a wide variety of service had to be provided.
- The emperor lived in a fortified palace. The town was enclosed by a wall, with entry and exit being regulated by different gates.
- These towns included gardens, mosques, temples, tombs, colleges, bazaars and caravanserais. However, the main focus of the town was towards the palace and the principal mosque.
- In the towns of South India like Madurai and Kanchipuram the main centre of attraction for the people was the temples.
- During the eighteenth century, the Mughal Empire declined resulting into the decline of old towns associated with their rule and development of new towns like Lucknow, Hyderabad, Seringapatnam, Poona, Nagpur, Baroda and Tanjore. These towns were the seat of local authority and thus developed as regional capitals.
- In these towns, traders, administrators, artisans and others migrated from the old Mughal centres in search of work and patronage.
- During the Mughal period, the European companies had set up their base in centres such as Panaji in 1510 by the Portuguese, Masulipatnam in 1605 by the Dutch, Madras in 1639 by the British and Pondicherry in 1673 by the French.
- Subsequently, there was expansion of commercial activities and gradually by the end of the eighteenth century, land-based empires in Asia were taken over by the powerful sea-based European empires.
- Now, the nature of the society was defined by the forces of international trade, mercantilism and capitalism.
- After the battle of Plassey in 1757, the British took over political control in India. This led to the expansion of trade of the East India Company and emergence of colonial port cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras became important economic capitals as well as centres of administration and political power.
- Consequently, new occupations developed and by about 1800 they were the biggest cities in terms of population as people flocked to these colonial cities.
- It is said that a number of records and data were collected by the British as well as Indian officials. These provide information about the colonial cities but in view of historians, the figures might be misleading, some may have correct information and some may have ambiguity.
- By the mid-nineteenth century, many local censuses had been carried out in different regions.
- In 1872, the first all-India census was attempted. From 1881, census was conducted every ten years and it became

a regular feature. Thus, the collection of data through the census became an invaluable source for studying urbanisation in India.

- But the historians have to be cautious while using the sources like the census. However, census, survey maps and records of institutions such as the municipality provide good information for studying colonial cities in greater detail than is possible for pre-colonial cities.
- Towns such as Calcutta, Madras and Bombay grew rapidly as new commercial and administrative centres. It is said that in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, these towns functioned as collection depots for the export of Indian manufactures such as cotton textiles.
- However, after the Industrial Revolution in England, these towns became the entry point for British-manufactured goods and for the export of Indian raw materials.
- With the introduction of railways in 1853, railway towns like Jamalpur, Waltair and Bareilly developed.
- By eighteenth century, the towns of Madras, Calcutta and Bombay had become important ports. The East India Company built its factories and due to competition amongst the European companies these settlements were fortified for protection.
- For instance, the Fort St. George in Madras, Fort William in Calcutta, and the fort in Bombay were important areas of British settlement known as 'White Town'.
- The Indian merchants, artisans and other workers involved in the economic activities lived outside these forts and their settlements were known as 'Black Town'.
- With the expansion of railways, the countryside from where the raw materials and labour were linked became closely linked to these port cities.
- Though, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras became centres for supply of raw materials to the industries in England yet their economies were not primarily based on factory production.
- Majority of workers in these cities worked in the tertiary sector. According to historians, there were only two industrial centres, that is, Kanpur which was specialised in leather, woollen and textiles, and Jamshedpur which was specialised in steel.
- Due to the discriminatory policies of the colonial government, India never developed as a modern industrialised country.
- Colonial cities reflected the mercantile culture of the East India Company. Now, the political power and patronage shifted from Indian rulers to the merchants of the Company.
- For example, the Indian traders, merchants, middlemen and interpreter who worked with the East India Company were given importance in cities.
- With the development in the economic activities, ghats and docks developed. It also led to the development of godowns, mercantile office, insurance agencies, transport depots and banking along the shore.
- Further, for the ruling elite exclusive clubs, racecourses and theatres were constructed.
- European merchants and agents resided in palatial houses in 'White Town' while rich Indian agents and middlemen lived in traditional courtyard houses in the 'Black Town'.
- After the revolt of 1857, the colonial rulers felt that towns needed to be better defended and white people had to live in more secure and segregated enclaves.
- This led to the clearance of the pasture lands and agricultural fields around the older towns and development of new urban spaces known as 'Civil Lines' where the White people began to reside in.
- Cantonment were developed as safe enclaves and in these places the Indian troops lived under European command.
- In the view of British, the 'Black Town' were symbolised as places of chaos, anarchy, filth and disease. They were primarily interested in the cleanliness and hygiene of the 'White Town' only.
- But, when epidemics of cholera and plague spread resulting in the death of thousands. The British officials decided to take stringent measure for sanitation, public health, hygiene and cleanliness in the 'Black' areas.

- To fulfil the needs of the British army, the colonial government developed hill stations, for instance, the hill station of Simla was founded during the course of the Gurkha War, the British developed interest in Mount Abu during the Anglo-Maratha War and Darjeeling was taken from the ruler of Sikkim by the British.
- Since the British associated hot weather with epidemic so, they sent their army to these hill stations. Hence, these hill stations developed as places where soldiers could be sent for rest and recover from illnesses.
- Gradually, it became a practice for viceroys to migrate to hill stations during the summer months.
- With the advent of railways, hill stations became accessible to a wide range of people including upper and middle class Indians.
- Hill stations were important economic centres as the cultivation of tea and coffee flourished in these regions.
- In cities there was inequality between the rich and the poor.
- With the development in the transport facilities like horse-drawn carriages, trams and buses people began to travel from home to office.
- There was creation of public places such as public parks, theatres and cinema halls which provided exciting new forms of entertainment and social interaction. These were created during the twentieth century.
- In the cities there was an increasing demand for clerks, teachers, lawyers, doctors and engineers. As a consequence, new middle class increased and they had access to schools, colleges and libraries.
- These educated people put forward their opinions on society and government in newspapers, journals and public meetings.
- A new public sphere of debates and discussions emerged and people began to question about the social customs, norms and practices.
- Cities provided opportunities to the middle class women who sought to express themselves through the medium of journals, autobiographies and books.
- As a result, the conservatives feared that the education of women would threaten the basis of the entire social order.
- Gradually, women entered into new professions in the city as domestic and factory workers, teachers, theatres and film actresses.
- Another new class that emerged in the cities were the labouring poor or the working class. The poor were attracted towards the urban culture despite of the fact that the city life was full of struggle.
- For example, in the cities jobs were uncertain, food was expensive and places to stay were difficult to afford.
- The East India Company had first set up its trading activities in the port of Surat. Then in 1639, the search for cotton textile led to the construction of a trading post in Madraspatanam locally known as Chenapattanam. The Company was granted the right to settlement from the local Telugu lords, the Nayakas of Kalahasti.
- However, the rivalry between the French and British companies led to the fortification of Madras by the latter.
- Fort St George became the important centres where the Europeans lived. Walls and bastions made it a distinctive enclave. In the fort, colour and religion determined who was to reside within the fort. So, within the fort only the 'White' were permitted to live.
- The 'Black Town' developed outside the fort. This town resembled traditional Indian towns with living quarters constructed around its own temple and bazaar.
- On the narrow lanes that criss-crossed the township, there were distinct caste-specific neighbourhoods such as the area of Chintadripet for weavers, Washermanpet was a colony of dyers and bleachers of cloth and Royapuram settlement was for Christian boatmen.
- Gradually, the urbanisation of Madras brought the areas of villages within the city.
- The city of Calcutta had developed from three villages called Sutanati, Kolkata and Govindapur. The East India Company cleared the village of Govindapur and ousted the traders and weavers living there.

- The town planning of Calcutta did not end with the building of Fort William and the Maidan. It was further extended by Lord Wellesley who built a massive palace, the Government House for himself in Calcutta.
- After Wellesley's departure, the work of town planning was further carried out by the Lottery Committee as the name indicates this committee was named so as funds for town improvement were raised through public lotteries.
- Town planning was given a further impetus with the spread of cholera and plague in 1817 and 1896 respectively.
- There was racial division between the 'White Town' and 'Black Town' and it was further reinforced by the new division of 'healthy' and 'unhealthy'. This new division was opposed by the Indian representatives in the municipality.
- This unfair bias towards the development of the European parts of the town led to public protest and strengthened the feeling of anti-colonialism and nationalism among Indians.
- Bombay has initially seven islands but later on, with the increase in population the islands were joined to create more space. Gradually, it fused into one big city.
- Bombay's economy was linked with the world by the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Consequently, the Bombay government and Indian merchants used this opportunity and declared Bombay as the most important city of India.
- The architectural style used in buildings of Bombay was usually European. This importation of European styles reflected the British desire to create a familiar landscape in an alien country, it also symbolises their superiority as well as difference and distance between the colonial rulers and their Indian subjects.
- For public buildings, the British used three architectural styles, that is, neo-classical, neo-Gothic and Indo-Saracen.
- Basically, architecture reflects the aesthetic ideals of a particular time and building expresses the vision of the ruler who built it.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- In which year Bombay was given to the East India Company?**
 (a) 1661 (b) 1674 (c) 1666 (d) 1669
- The British settlement Fort St George was situated at**
 (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Madras (d) Delhi
- Read the following statements in the context of towns and choose the incorrect option.**
 (a) Towns were often defined in opposition to rural areas.
 (b) Towns and cities were often fortified by walls which symbolised their separation from the countryside.
 (c) During the Mughal era, towns were famous for their concentration of populations, their monumental buildings and their imperial grandeur and wealth.
 (d) The people residing in towns flocked to villages during times of famine.
- The European commercial Companies had set up base in different places early during the Mughal era. Name the place where the Dutch set up their base.**
 (a) Panaji (b) Masulipatnam (c) Madras (d) Pondicherry
- The capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta, in 1911, to**
 (a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Delhi (d) Agra
- Consider the following statements regarding the colonial cities after the Revolt of 1857.**
 I. The British felt that towns needed to be better defended, and white people had to live in more secure and segregated enclaves.
 II. Pasturelands and agricultural fields around the older towns were cleared, and new urban spaces called "Civil Lines" were set up.

Select the correct option.

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
7. Bombay was gifted to the English king as a part of his wife's dowry from the
(a) King of Portugal (b) King of Russia (c) King of Prussia (d) King of France
8. What is meaning of the term 'Qasbah'?
- (a) A small town in the countryside, often the seat of a local notable.
(b) A small fixed market.
(c) A big town.
(d) None of the above
9. Who was the *kotwal* of Delhi before the Revolt of 1857?
- (a) Ram Prasad (b) Ganga Dhar Nehru (c) Nana Sahib (d) Wajid Ali Shah
10. Given below are the pairs of the European commercial companies along with the places where they have set up their base. Choose the pair which is not correctly matched.
- (a) Portuguese - Panaji (b) Dutch - Masulipatnam (c) British - Calcutta (d) French - Pondicherry
11. The walls that surrounded the city of Shahjahanabad was demolished after
(a) 1888 (b) 1853 (c) 1851 (d) 1857
12. _____ people began to live in the Civil Lines.
(a) White (b) Black (c) Upper caste (d) Lower caste
13. Name the fort which became the nucleus of the White Town where most of the Europeans lived.
(a) Fort William (b) Fort St George (c) Gonsi Fort (d) Mehrangarh Fort
14. Agra, Delhi and Lahore were important centres during the Mughal period. Why?
- (a) Important religious centres.
(b) Important trading centres.
(c) Important centres of imperial administration and control.
(d) Important port towns.
15. What does the term *dubashes* mean?
- (a) Indian weavers (b) Indians living in 'White Town'
(c) Villagers residing in cities (d) Indians who could speak two languages
16. Read the below statements and choose the correct statement.
- (a) First census survey was held in 1882.
(b) The British lived in the 'Black Town'.
(c) John Lawrence officially shifted his capital to Agra.
(d) Bombay was the commercial capital of colonial India.
17. Why did paupers from rural areas flocked to the cities?
- (a) Employment (b) Entertainment (c) Agriculture (d) Education
18. The East India Company had first set up its trading activities in the well-established port of
(a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Surat (d) Calcutta
19. British merchants constructed a trading post in Madraspatam. This settlement was locally known as
(a) Chenapattanam (b) Masulipatnam (c) Madraspatti (d) Chennapatinam
20. In which year the first all-India census was attempted?
- (a) 1873 (b) 1877 (c) 1872 (d) 1881
21. From which year decennial censuses became a regular feature?
- (a) 1880 (b) 1881 (c) 1882 (d) 1888

22. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The conversion of census data into convenient statistical data by the British in India riddled with ambiguities.

Reason (R): Often people themselves refused to cooperate or gave evasive answers to the census officials.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

23. The founding and settling of hill stations was initially connected with the needs of the

- (a) Viceroys
- (b) Governor Generals
- (c) British army
- (d) British merchants

24. Name the war during the course of which the hill station of Simla was founded by the British.

- (a) The Gurkha War
- (b) The Anglo-Maratha War
- (c) The Anglo-Mysore War
- (d) The Revolt of 1857

25. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Hill stations became an attractive destination for the new rulers.

Reason (R): They approximated the cold climates of Europe.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

26. Read the information given below. Identify and name the fort.

This Fort became the nucleus of the White Town where most of the Europeans lived. Walls and bastions made this a distinct enclave. Colour and religion determined who was allowed to live within the Fort.

- (a) Fort William
- (b) Fort St George
- (c) Gonsi Fort
- (d) Mehrangarh Fort

27. Consider the following statements in the context of the importance of hill stations.

- I. The founding and settling of hill stations was initially connected with the needs of the British merchants.
- II. They had tea and coffee plantations in their vicinity.
- III. There was an influx of immigrant labour from the plains as these hill stations provided many job opportunities.

Select the correct option.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Both II and III

28. Find out the incorrect pair.

- (a) Swangs - folk dance
- (b) Pet - Settlement
- (c) Puram - Village
- (d) Tamashas - Folk theatre

29. Calcutta had grown from three villages. Name them.

- (a) Sutanati, Kolkata and Govindapur
- (b) Suttanati, Kolkatta and Govindapur
- (c) Midnapur, Sutanati and Govindapur
- (d) Mirzapur, Kolkata and Govindapur

30. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): The British took upon themselves the task of town planning from the early years of their rule in Bengal.

Reason (R): One immediate cause for town planning was defence.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

31. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Several different communities came and settled in Madras.

Reason (R): Royapuram was a settlement for Christian boatmen who worked for the Company.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

32. Name the architectural style which is characterised by the high-pitched roofs, pointed arches and detailed decoration.

- (a) Neo-Gothic style
- (b) Indian style
- (c) Neo-classical
- (d) Indo-Saracenic style

33. The British officials felt the need for more stringent measures of sanitation and public health in the 'Black Towns'. Why?

- (a) The British official feared that epidemic would spread from the "Black" to the "White" areas.
- (b) The British official symbolise the "Black" areas for chaos and anarchy.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

34. Consider the below statements and select the incorrect option.

- (a) The city of Calcutta was established by the East India Company.
- (b) Masulipatnam and Dhaka had grown in the sixteenth century.
- (c) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras soon became sprawling cities.
- (d) The British introduced many new architectural styles in India.

35. Read the below statements in the context of the railways.

- I. The introduction of railways in 1854 meant a change in the fortunes of towns.
- II. Railway towns like Jamalpur, Waltair and Bareilly developed.
- III. With the expansion of the railway network, railway workshops and railway colonies were established.

Select the incorrect option.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only III
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Both II and III

36. Read the below passage and answer the question.

Although Calcutta, Bombay and Madras supplied raw materials for industry in England, and had emerged because of modern economic forces like capitalism, their economies were not primarily based on factory production.

Name the economic sector to which the majority of working population in these cities belong to?

- (a) Primary sector
- (b) Secondary sector
- (c) Tertiary sector
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

37. Why India never became a modern industrialised country?

- (a) Because the discriminatory colonial policies limited the levels of industrial development.
- (b) Because of competition among the European companies.
- (c) Because Indian merchants, artisans and other workers who had economic dealings with European merchants.
- (d) Because of the American Civil War.

38. After Wellesley's departure the work of town planning was carried on by the Lottery Committee with the help of the government. Why was Lottery Committee so named?

- (a) Because funds for town improvement were raised through public lotteries.
- (b) Because funds for town improvement was taken from public.
- (c) Because funds for town improvement was taken as a tax by the public.
- (d) Because funds for town improvement were collected from public shops.

39. The Lottery Committee commissioned a new map of the city so as to get a comprehensive picture of Calcutta. Choose the option which is not correct in the context of Committee's major activities.

- (a) Road were build in the Indian part of the city.

- (b) Removed many huts and displaced the labouring poor.
- (c) Clear the river bank of “encroachments”.
- (d) Pushed the rich Indian merchants to the outskirts of Calcutta.

40. According to the British, there was a direct correlation between living conditions and the spread of disease. Name the two prominent Indian merchants who supported this view.

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore and Rustomjee Cowasjee
- (b) Dwarkanath Tagore and Romesh Chandra
- (c) Rustomjee Cowasjee and Devendranath Tagore
- (d) Dwarkanath Chatterjee and Rustomjee Banerji

41. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): In Calcutta, working people’s huts or “bustis” became the target of demolition.

Reason (R): Densely built-up areas were seen as insanitary since they obstructed direct sunlight and circulation of air.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

42. In Calcutta, the government took over all the initiatives for town planning including funding.

Select the option which does not justify the above statement.

- (a) The government used this opportunity to clear more huts.
- (b) It develop the British portions of the town at the expense of other areas.
- (c) The existing racial divide of the “White Town” and “Black Town” was reinforced by the new divide of “healthy” and “unhealthy”.
- (d) The Indian representatives in the municipality supported the British initiatives for town planning.

43. Consider the following statements in the pretext of Madras city and choose the correct statement.

- (a) With the defeat of the French in 1763, Madras became more secure and began to grow into an important commercial town.
- (b) Colour and religion determined who was allowed to live within the Fort St George.
- (c) The development of Madras followed the needs and convenience of the majority ‘Blacks’ in the town.
- (d) The Black Town developed inside the Fort St George.

44. Read the below statements and select the false option.

- (a) Initially jobs with the Company were monopolised by the Vellalars.
- (b) Paraiyars and Vanniyars formed the labouring poor.
- (c) Mylapore and Triplicane were earlier Muslim religious centres.
- (d) San Thome with its cathedral was the centre for Roman Catholics.

45. Identify the architectural style with the help of the clue given.

Towards the beginning of the twentieth century a new hybrid architectural style developed which combined the Indian with the European.

- (a) Neo-Gothic style
- (b) Indian style
- (c) Neo-classical
- (d) Indo-Saracenic style

46. Which of the following statement regarding the Bombay city is not correct?

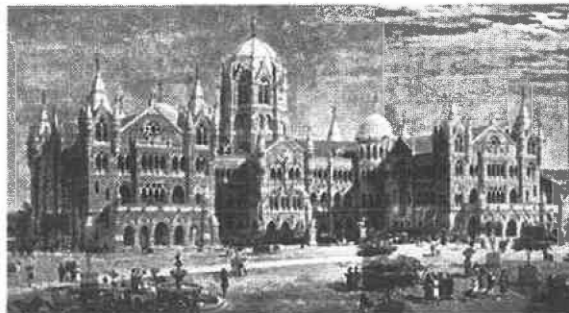
- (a) Bombay was initially seven islands.
- (b) As the population grew, the islands were joined to create more space and they gradually fused into one big city.
- (c) It was the commercial capital of colonial India.
- (d) Though Bombay was the premier port on the western coast yet it was not the centre of international trade.

47. Name one important item of trade that the East India Company exported to China.
 (a) Opium (b) Cotton (c) Tea (d) Rubber
48. In which year Suez Canal was opened?
 (a) 1866 (b) 1869 (c) 1870 (d) 1871
49. What does the Latin phrase *Urbs Prima in Indis* means?
 (a) Most important city of India (b) Most beautiful city of India
 (c) Most beloved city of India (d) Most expensive city of India
50. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Indians got used to European architecture and made it their own.

Reason (R): The colonial bungalow was set on extensive grounds which ensured privacy and marked a distance from the Indian world around.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.
51. The University Hall was made with money donated by
 (a) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney (b) Dwarkanath Tagore
 (c) Rustomjee Cowasjee (d) Ganga Dhar Nehru
52. What did the British wanted to prove by integrating Indian and European styles in public architecture?
 (a) They were superior than Indians. (b) They were legitimate rulers of India.
 (c) They were liberal rulers. (d) They liked the Indian architectural style.
53. In 1911, The Gateway of India, built in the traditional Gujarati style to welcome
 (a) King George V (b) Queen Mary (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Viceroy John Lawrence
54. The Victoria Terminus Railway Station of Bombay was designed by
 (a) F.W. Stevens (b) H. St Clair Wilkins (c) Stevens George (d) William Jones
55. Name the industrialist who built the Taj Mahal Hotel.
 (a) Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney (b) Dwarkanath Tagore
 (c) Rustomjee Cowasjee (d) Jamsetji Tata
56. Which building in Bombay is a symbol of Indian enterprise and a challenge to the racially exclusive clubs and hotels maintained by the British.
 (a) Taj Mahal Hotel (b) Municipal Corporation Building
 (c) Victoria Terminus Railway Station (d) Bombay Secretariat
57. Identify and name the building.



- (a) Municipal Corporation Building (b) Taj Mahal Hotel
 (c) Victoria Terminus Railway Station (d) Bombay Secretariat

58. From the below options select the important centres of imperial administration and control.
 (a) Lucknow (b) Lahore (c) Delhi (d) Both (b) and (c)
59. In the towns of South India such as Madurai and Kanchipuram the principal focus was the _____.
 (a) Mosque (b) Cities (c) Nobles (d) Temple
60. Who was the kotwal of Delhi before the Revolt of 1857?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Ganga Dhar Nehru (c) Har Krishan (d) Moti Lal Nehru
61. Consider the below statements and select the incorrect option.
 (a) As the British gradually acquired political control after the Battle of Plassey in 1757, and the trade of the English East India Company expanded.
 (b) Colonial port cities such as Madras, Calcutta and Bombay rapidly emerged as the new economic capitals.
 (c) Commercial centres such as Surat, Masulipatnam and Dhakahad grown with the development of colonial cities.
 (d) New occupations developed and people flocked to the colonial cities.
62. The first all-India census was attempted in
 (a) 1871 (b) 1872 (c) 1877 (d) 1879
63. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
 (a) After 1900, urbanisation in India was sluggish.
 (b) All through the nineteenth century up to the first two decades of the twentieth, the proportion of the urban population to the total population in India was extremely low and had remained stagnant.
 (c) In India, between 1900 and 1940 the urban population increased from about 10 per cent of the total population to about 13 per cent.
 (d) All of these
64. With the expansion of the railway network, railway workshops and railway colonies were established. In the light of this statement name the railway towns that had developed.
 (a) Bombay (b) Jamalpur (c) Bareilly (d) Both (b) and (c)
65. Below are the pairs of European trading companies along with their base in India. Select the incorrect pair.
 (a) Portuguese – Panaji (b) Dutch – Masulipatnam (c) British – Madras (d) French – Bombay
66. The lottery committee was made to
 (a) To develop Calcutta (b) To develop Bombay (c) To develop Madras (d) To develop Delhi
67. In the British period, modern town planning began in the _____.
 (a) Towns (b) Colonial cities (c) Lucknow (d) Hyderabad
68. The English East India Company traders had been continuously questioning the _____ of the Nawab.
 (a) sovereignty (b) rule (c) loyalty (d) authority
69. The battle of Plassey was fought between
 (a) Sirajudaula and East India Company (b) Nawab of Awadh and East India Company
 (c) Hyderabad Nawab and East India Company (d) East India Company and Bahadur Shah Zafar
70. Read the clue and identify the city.
 This city had grown from three villages called Sutanati, Kolkata and Govindapur.
 (a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Delhi
71. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Bombay was initially seven islands.

Reason (R): As the population grew, the islands were joined to create more space and they gradually fused into one big city.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

72. Name the commercial capital of colonial India.

- (a) Madras
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Bombay

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (73 to 75):

Smiting the enemy and driving him before them, the victors overran the city in all directions. All whom they found in the street they cut down ... For two to three days every road in the city, from the Kashmiri Gate to Chandni Chowk, was a battlefield. Three gates – the Ajmeri, the Turcoman and the Delhi – were still held by the rebels ... At the naked spectacle of this vengeful wrath and malevolent hatred the colour fled from men's faces, and a vast concourse of men and women ... took to precipitate flight through these three gates. Seeking the little villages and shrines outside the city, they drew breath to wait until such time as might favour their return.

73. Name the famous poet who described what the people of Delhi did?

- (a) Mirza Ghalib
- (b) Kaifi Azmi
- (c) Rafiq Husain
- (d) Rahat Indori

74. Who are the 'victors' in the above source?

- (a) the nationalist leaders
- (b) the British
- (c) the mutineers
- (d) None of them

75. In which year the above incident had happened in Delhi.

- (a) 1856
- (b) 1858
- (c) 1857
- (d) 1860

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (76 to 78):

... the better European residences are built in the midst of compounds which almost attain the dignity of parks; and rice-fields frequently wind in and out between these in almost rural fashion. Even in the most thickly peopled native quarters such as Black Town and Triplicane, there is little of the crowding found in many other towns ...

76. Name the city about which the above source is talking.

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Madras
- (d) Hyderabad

77. Garden houses first started coming up along the two main arteries –

- (a) Mount Road and Poonamalee Road
- (b) Sutanati and Govindapur
- (c) Fort William and the Maidan
- (d) White Towns and Black Towns

78. With the growth of their empire, the British became increasingly inclined to make cities like _____, _____ and _____ into impressive imperial capitals.

- (a) Hyderabad, Awadh and Bombay
- (b) Bombay, Gujarat and Calcutta
- (c) Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
- (d) Madras, Orissa and Bombay

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (79 to 81):

By the early nineteenth century the British felt that permanent and public rules had to be formulated for regulating all aspects of social life. Even the construction of private buildings and public roads ought to conform to standardised rules that were clearly codified. In his Minute on Calcutta (1803) Wellesley wrote:

It is a primary duty of Government to provide for the health, safety and convenience of the inhabitants of this great town, by establishing a comprehensive system for the improvement of roads, streets, public drains, and water courses, and by fixing permanent rules for the construction and distribution of the houses and public edifices, and for the regulation of nuisances of every description.

79. Wellesley wrote a Minute in 1803 on the need for _____.

- (a) town planning
- (b) bazaars
- (c) ghats
- (d) burial grounds

80. Name the committee which took forward Wellesley's work?

- (a) Select Committee
- (b) Lottery Committee
- (c) Public Committee
- (d) None of these

81. Why was Wellesley concerned about the condition of the Indian part of the city?

- (a) He believed that crowded places in the city leads to many diseases.
- (b) He believed that poisonous gases from marshlands and pools of stagnant water were the cause of most diseases.
- (c) He believed that the tropical climate was unhealthy and enervating.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (d) | 17. (a) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (a) | 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (a) | 39. (d) | 40. (a) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (d) | 46. (d) | 47. (a) | 48. (b) | 49. (a) | 50. (b) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (b) | 53. (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (d) | 56. (a) | 57. (c) | 58. (d) | 59. (d) | 60. (b) |
| 61. (c) | 62. (b) | 63. (a) | 64. (d) | 65. (d) | 66. (a) | 67. (b) | 68. (a) | 69. (a) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (a) | 72. (d) | | | | | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 73. (a) | 74. (b) | 75. (c) | 76. (c) | 77. (a) | 78. (c) | 79. (a) | 80. (b) | 81. (d) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|