12

Colonialism and Indian Towns Town Plans and Municipal Reports

Introduction:

With the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century, many of the older rulers lost their importance. The 18th century marks the emergence of several new states such as Lucknow, Hyderabad, Poona, Baroda, and Nagpur. Port towns/cities that developed in the 17th century declined in the mid-18th century with the growth of new towns such as Madras, Calcutta and Swat, Masulipatnam, and Bombay in Dhaka.

1. Colonialism and Indian Towns: Town Plans and Municipal Reports

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Colonial rule relied on a variety of data and information gathering. Its purpose is to monitor city life and business activities to generate statistical data, maps, censuses, and official records of municipalities.

The Survey of India was formed in 1878 to produce a survey map of India.

Railways in India were started in 1853. The introduction of railways brought many changes in urban life.

In the 19th century, the East India Company established several stations in Shimla, Mount Abu, and Darjeeling. These hill stations were established to deploy troops, defend borders and attack enemies.
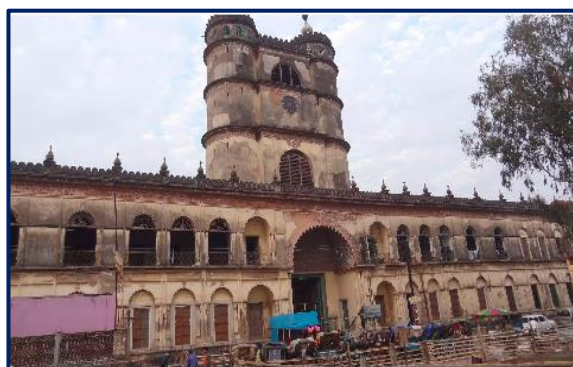
In 1864, Viceroy John Lahi lance officially moved his capital to 'Shimla' and the official residence of the Commander-in-Chief was also established in Shimla.

The social life of the new cities was volatile. It includes the rich and the poor. The development of means of transport has brought many new changes in the social life of the people. The importance of the middle class in new cities began to grow. Here, he got many new job opportunities, which brought about a big change in his perception and attitude. New identities and new social groups emerged in these cities.

There have been many new changes in people's lives. Significant changes were seen in the lives of women living in cities. Here he got many new job opportunities which brought new changes in his understanding and attitude. The British East India Company first started its business operations in Surat.

Buildings and architectural style emit invaluable light on many subjects and provide us with important information about the ideal building. These buildings also illustrate the attitude and perspective of the people who built these buildings.
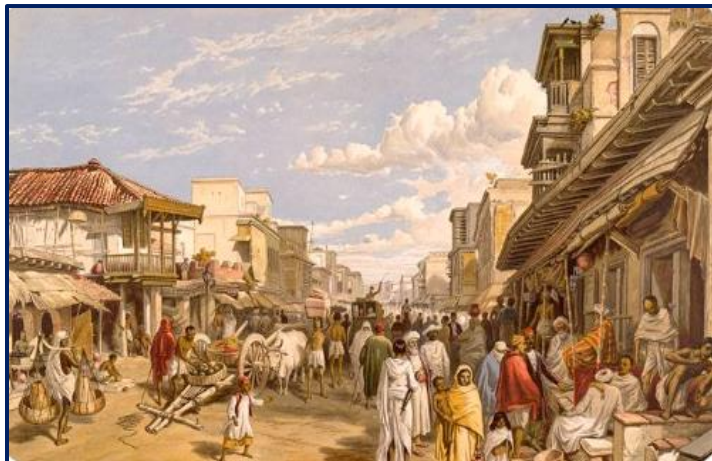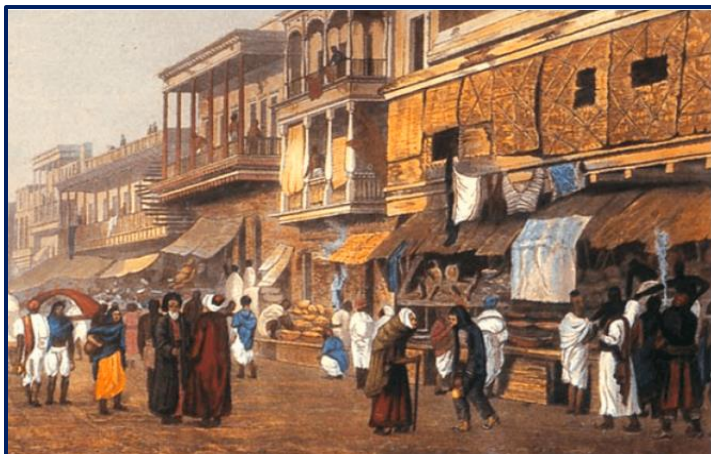
The architectural style does not and does not reflect the current passion. It shapes tastes, popular styles, shapes, and cultures. Company agents initially settled in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay, which were fishing and weaving villages. They gradually developed these villages into cities. These cities bear the stamp of colonial government agencies established to regulate economic activity and demonstrate the power of the new regime.

DO YOU KNOW?	
Kasba:	A small town in a rural area.
Ganj:	Small size fixed market.
Census:	Census
White Towns:	Cities inhabited only by Europeans.
Black cities:	Cities inhabited only by Indians.

2. Cities and towns in pre-colonial times:

Towns and cities before the arrival of the British can be discussed under the following headings:
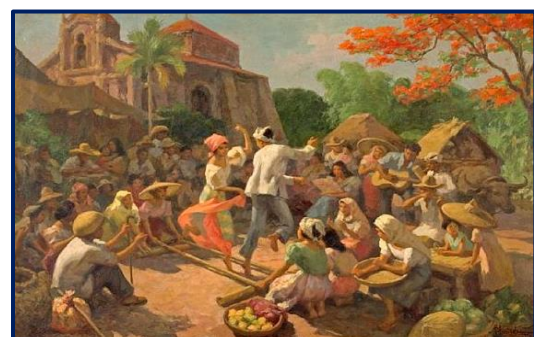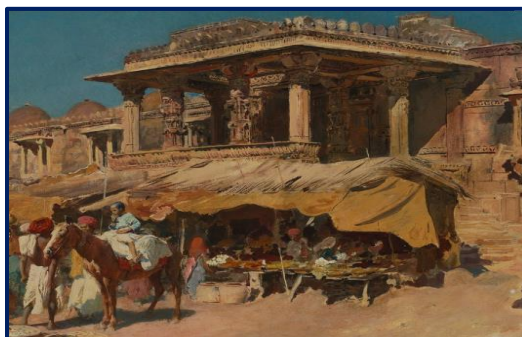
Nature of towns:

Cities represent a unique form of economic activity and culture. Rulers, administrators, artisans, insiders and jaghirdars, merchants, etc. lived in the city. Cities were surrounded by fortified walls and developed with surpluses and taxes from agriculture.

Farmers from rural areas used to come to the city for pilgrimages etc. or to sell their produce during the drought. There is also evidence that people went to the village to sell their goods, handicrafts, etc. When cities were attacked, people moved to villages.

Due to the presence of emperors, lords and other wealthy powerful people in cities and centers, a wide variety of services had to be provided and these cities were the seat of power for the administration of the empire. Delhi, Agra, Lahore, Madurai, and Kanchipuram were famous towns and cities during the medieval period.

DO YOU KNOW?

Civil Lines: Urban areas where only whites can settle and live.
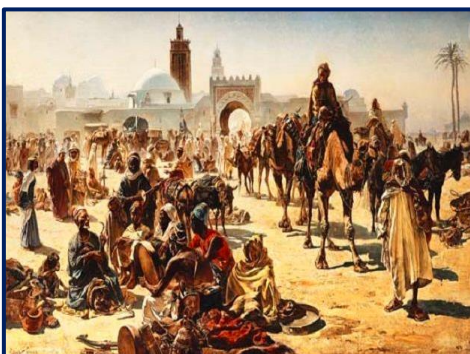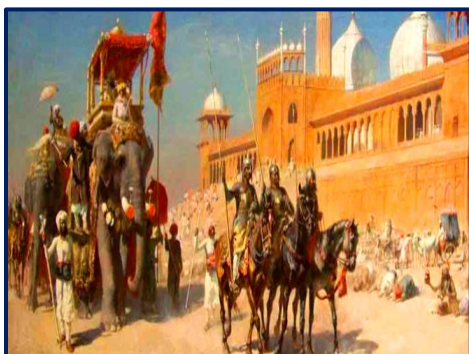**Pet:** A Tamil word meaning settlement.
Purim: A Tamil word for a village.
Narrators: People who speak English as well as the local language.
Vellar: A local rural community in Madras.
Garemath: The East India Company built Fort William in Calcutta. A large empty space was placed around it to protect it. This is locally known as Gar Mathematics or Virgo.
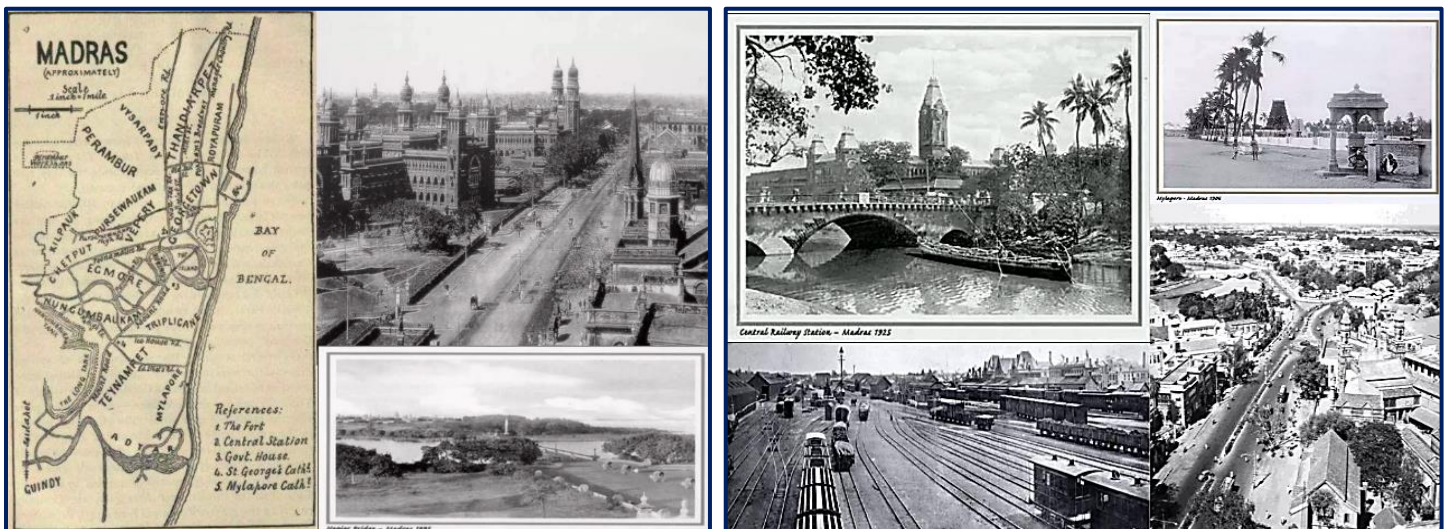
3. Changes in the 18th century:

With the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century, the old cities also lost their glory, and new cities like Lucknow, Hyderabad, Seringapatam, Pune, Nagpur, Baroda, Tanjore developed and became local centers of power. Merchants, artisans, operators, and mercenaries migrated to these cities from the old Mughal centers for work and encouragement. Many new chases (small towns in the country) and garrisons (small stable markets) came into existence, but the effect of political decentralization was unequal (Puducherry).

European trading companies have established bases in various cities, e.g., the Portuguese in Panji, the Dutch in Masulipatnam, the British in Madras, and the French in Pondicherry. With the expansion of trade, cities developed further, and by the end of the 18th century, the land-based empires in Asia were gradually being replaced by powerful sea-based European empires. The forces of international trade, trade, and capitalism defined the nature of society.

As the British took political control of India from 1757, the East India Company's trade expanded and colonial port cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras emerged as economic and political powers.

4. Development of towns and cities during the colonial period:

Many records and data providing information about colonial cities were collected by British and Indian authorities. However, according to historians, the statistics may be misleading, contain some accurate information and some ambiguity.

Colonial Records of Urban History:

The British government kept detailed records, conducted general surveys, collected statistical information, and published official records of its business activities to control its trade affairs. The British also began mapping, saying that maps would help them understand landscape topography, plan development, maintain security, and explore commercial activity opportunities. From the end of the nineteenth century, the British government began to delegate the responsibility of selecting Indian representatives to carry out basic services in the cities and this introduced the systematic annual collection of municipal taxes.

The first All India Census was conducted in 1872 and a decade after 1881 (every ten years). But the data records maintained and maintained by the British government cannot be trusted blindly as they are obscure. At that time people responded appropriately to the authorities with suspicion and fear. Many times, local people gave false information about deaths, illness, and illness. These are not always reported. Sometimes the reports and records kept by the British government were also biased. However, despite the ambiguity and bias, these records and data helped in the study of immigrant cities.

> **DO YOU KNOW?**
> **1688:** Bombay is ceded to the East India Company by the Butane Empire.
> **1673:** France establishes a trading post in Pondicherry.
> **1757:** Battle of Plessis
> **1798:** Lord Wellesley is appointed the first General of Bengal
> **1807:** The Lottery Commission is established in Calcutta.
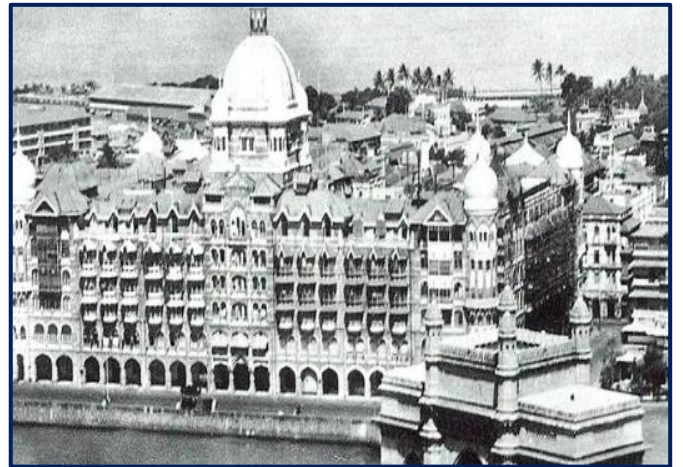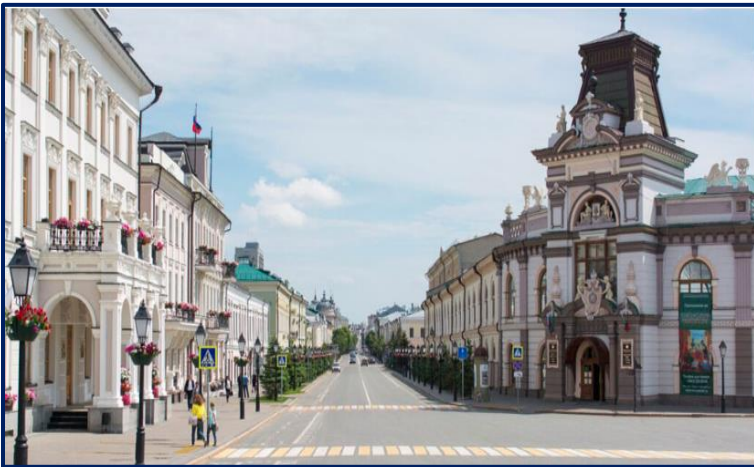> **1814-1816:** Shimla founded.

Change trends:

The urban population of India was stable in the 1800s. Between 1900 and 1940, the urban population increased from 10 percent to almost 13 percent of the total population.

Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay became big cities. They are the entry and exit points of goods from the country. Small towns are much less likely to thrive. Some cities, such as Mirzapur (which specializes in collecting cotton and cotton goods from the Deccan) on the banks of the river, were growing but with the introduction of railways, its development stopped. Railway expansion led to the establishment of railway workshops and railway colonies. Cities such as Jamalpur, Voltaire, and Bareilly were developed by the railways.
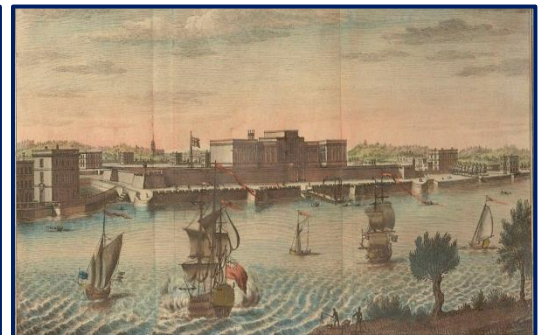
5. Towns: A Special Identity:

Colonial cities show many features. They are also important from an economic, political, and cultural point of view, showing a special identity. They also describe how power was transferred from Indian rulers to European lords.

Ports, forts, and service centers:

By the 18th century, Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay had become all- important ports and financial centers.
The company built its factories and fortified these bases for defense. St. George's Fort in Madras, Fort William in Calcutta, and the Fort in Bombay were famous sites of the time. Artists working with

Indian merchants, traders, and European merchants lived in their residences outside these forts. The residence of the Europeans was called 'White Town' and the residence of the Indians was called 'Black Town'.

The expansion of the railways connected the inland areas with these port cities. It has therefore become convenient to transport raw materials and workers to cities. Cotton and jute mills expanded in the 19th century in the Bombay and Calcutta region. There are only two proper industrial cities. Kanpur specializes in leather, wool, and textiles and another city is Jamshedpur which specializes in steel. However, industrial development in India was lagging due to British discriminatory policies.

6. New urban climate:

Colonial cities reflected the business culture of the English. Political power and encouragement were transferred from the Indian rulers to the East India Company merchants.

Indian businessmen, traders, intermediaries, and commentators who have worked with the company also have an important place in the cities.

Wharf and dock were developed. Developed along with ports, warehouses, commercial offices, insurance agencies, transport depots, and banking. Racially distinguished clubs, racecourses, and theaters were created for the ruling classes.

European merchants and agents lived in palace houses in the White City while Indians Merchants, brokers, and agents owned traditional courtyards in Blacktown. The working poor served as cooks, deck carriers, coaches, guards, porters, and construction and dock workers for European and Indian masters. They lived in huts in different parts of the city.

The British realized that the city needed more secure and better protection after the uprising. So the meadows and farmlands around the old city were cleared and a new township called Civil Lines was established and inhabited by whites. The cantonments were developed as safe enclosures for Indian soldiers to live in under European command.

The British considered the Black City to be a place of anarchy, anarchy, dirt, and disease.

When cholera and plague epidemics broke out, they decided to take strict measures for hygiene, public health, sanitation, and hygiene.

7. Development of hill stations:

The British government initially began the development of hill stations due to the need for British troops. Shimla (present-day Shimla) was founded during the Gorkha War (1815-16). The Anglo-Maratha War led to the development of Mount Abu (1818). Darjeeling was taken over by the ruler of Sikkim in 1835. As these areas were
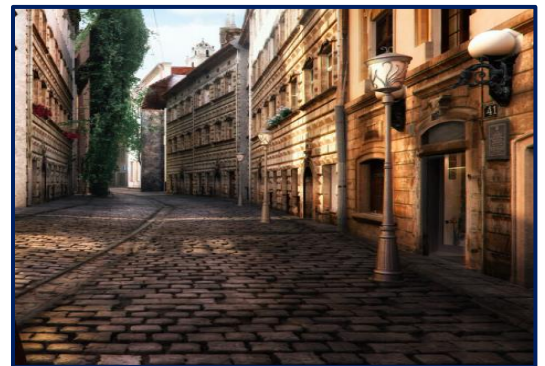

freed from diseases such as cholera and malaria, the temperate and cold climate of the hills appeared to be sanitariums (places where soldiers were sent to rest and recover from illness).

Hill areas and stations have become attractive places for European rulers and other dignitaries. He visits these places regularly for recreation during the summer. Many houses, buildings, and churches are designed in the European style. Later the entry of railways made these places more accessible and even upper and middle-class Indians like Maharajas, lawyers, and merchants started visiting these places regularly. The hilly areas are also important for the economy as tea plantations and coffee plantations thrive in the area.

Social life in new cities:

Life in cities with so much inequality between rich and poor always seemed to be in flux. New transportation facilities such as horse-drawn carriages, trains, and buses were developed. People are now starting to travel from home to work using the new mode of transportation. Many

public spaces were built, e.g., public parks, theaters, pubs and movie theaters in the 20th century. These places provided opportunities for recreation and social interaction.

People started migrating to towns. Demands came for clerks, teachers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, accountants. There are schools, colleges and libraries. A new open space of discussion and debate has emerged. Began to question social rules, customs and practices. He offered something new. Opportunities for women. It gave women the opportunity to come out of their home and be more visible in public life.

She entered a new career as a teacher, theater and film actress, domestic worker, factory worker and more.

Middle class women began to express themselves through biographies, magazines and books. Conservatives feared these reforms, which they feared would break the current regime and patriarchal system in society. Women who left home faced opposition and social stigma during those years.

Cities had a working class or working class. Poor people come to cities for opportunities, some want to live a new life and see new things. Life in cities is expensive, jobs are uncertain and sometimes immigrants leave their families to their hometowns to save money. Immigrants also participated in tamasha (folk theater) and swang (satire) and thus sought to integrate with city life.

8. Settlement and Partition in Madras:

The company first established its base at Surat and sought to seize the east coast. The British and the French were at war in southern India, but with the defeat of France in 1761, Madras became a secure and commercial center. Fort St. George became an important center for Europeans to live in and was reserved for the English.
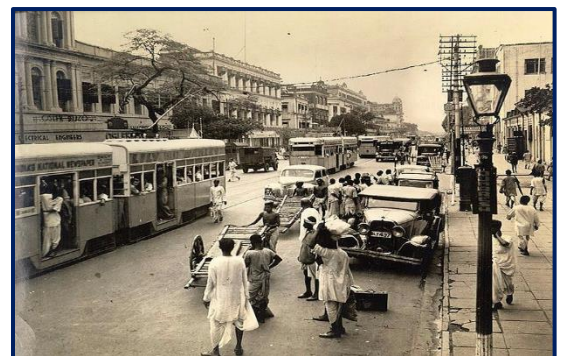
Authorities did not allow Indians to marry. However, unlike the English and Dutch, the Portuguese were allowed to live in the fort as they were Europeans and Christians. Madras developed according to the needs of the whites. The city of Kala, the home of the Indians, was formerly outside the fort but was later changed.

The New Black Town resembles a traditional Indian town with residential areas around the temple and market. There are caste-specific neighborhoods. Madras was developed by amalgamating several nearby villages. The city of Madras offers many opportunities to the local community. As the various communities in the city of Madras did their specific work, people from different communities began to compete for the British government job. The transportation system began to develop gradually. Madras urbanization means that the areas between the villages came under the city.

9. Town planning in Calcutta:

Town planning requires preparing the layout of the entire urban space and urban land use. The city of Calcutta was developed from three villages namely Sutanati, Kolkata and Govindpur. The company approved a site to build a fort in the village of Govindpur.

Town planning in Calcutta gradually spread from Fort William to other areas. Lord Wellesley played a very important role in the planning of Calcutta. The Town Lottery Committee with the assistance of the Government did the next work of town planning. Raised funds through lottery for town planning. The committee prepared a new map of Calcutta, built roads in the city and removed encroachments along the river. To make Calcutta clean and disease-free, many slum dwellers and the poor were displaced and these people were relocated to the outskirts of Calcutta.

Strict regulations have been put in place for building construction as there are frequent fires in the city. Grass roofing was banned and tile roofs were made mandatory. By the end of the nineteenth century official intervention in the city had become even more rigorous. The British removed more huts and developed the British part of the city at the expense of other areas. These policies further exacerbated racial segregation between White Towns and Black Towns and fueled a healthy and unhealthy new division. Gradual public protest against these policies Strengthened anti-imperialist sentiment and nationalism among Indians.

The British wanted cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to symbolize the greatness and power of the British Empire.

Town planning is intended to refer to Western aesthetic ideas as well as their careful and rational planning and execution.

10. Architecture in Bombay:
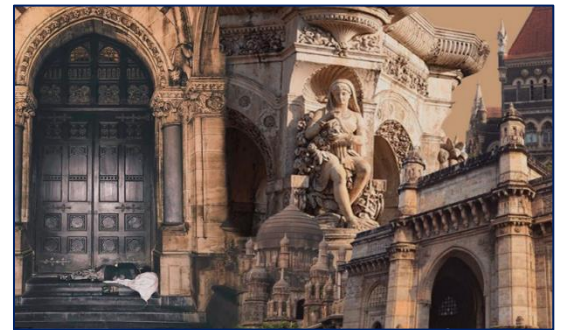
Although government buildings primarily provide functional needs such as defense, administration, and commerce, they are often intended to display ideas of nationalism, religious glory and authority. Bombay initially consisted of seven islands, which later became the commercial capital of colonial India and the center of international trade. Malwa, Sindh and Rajasthan developed from the Bombay port and many Indian merchants also became wealthy. Bombay developed an Indian bourgeoisie that came from diverse backgrounds such as Parsis, Marwaris, Konkani, Muslims, Gujaratis, Baniyas, Bohras, Jews and Armenians.

During the American Civil War and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, Bombay's economic growth was fueled by growing demand for cotton.

Bombay has been declared as one of the most important cities in India. Indian traders in Bombay began to invest in cotton mills and manufacturing operations. Many new buildings were built but they were built in the European style. It was thought to provide a familiar landscape to Europeans in a foreign country so that you can feel at home in the colony. Give them a symbol of dominance, power and authority. Helps to differentiate between Indian subjects and colonial masters. For public buildings, three broad architectural styles were used. These include neo-classical, neo-gothic and Indo-Saracenic styles.

11. Building and Architectural Styles:

The architecture reflects the aesthetic idea of the time and also expressed the vision of the builders. Architectural styles also mold tastes, popularize styles and shape the shapes of culture. Since the end of the nineteenth century, regional and national flavors have been developed to counter the colonial ideal. Style has changed and evolved through extensive processes of cultural conflict.

Activity
Q1. Make a note on Colonialism and Indian town?
Q2. Explain the changes in the 18th centuries in India?
Q3. See the political Indian map and find out the 18th centuries India?
Q4. Write a note on the Development of town and cities during the colonial periods?
Q5. Write a note on the Building and Architecture?

1. Why did the poor come to the cities from the countryside?
   (a) Education
   (b) Entertainment
   (c) Employment
   (d) Agriculture

2. High ceilings, angled arches and elaborate decorations are the features of which architectural style?
   (a) Indian style
   (b) Neo-classical
   (c) Neo-Gothic
   (d) Indo-Saracenic style

3. Bombay _____ given to the Company?
   (a) 1690   (b) 1661
   (c) 1639   (d) 1680

4. The first census survey was conducted on _____?
   (a) 1872   (b) 1882
   (c) 1892   (d) 1852

5. In the British population Madras was called _____?
   (a) Fort William
   (b) Fort St. George
   (c) Fort Augustus
   (d) All of these

6. Civil Lines established for _____?
   (a) Clerk   (b) Kings
   (c) worker   (d) British

7. Lottery Committee established in _____?
   (a) 1795   (b) 1800
   (c) 1817   (d) 1805

8. What was the significance of Delhi, Agra and Lahore during the Mughal period?
   (a) Important trade centers
   (b) Important religious city
   (c) Important centers of imperial administration
   (d) Important port city

9. When did the East India Company settle in Madras?
   (a) 1639   (b) 1661
   (c) 1690   (d) 1699

10. When did the East India Company settle in Calcutta?
    (a) 1639   (b) 1661
    (c) 1690   (d) 1699

11. The Gateway of India was built to welcome?
    (a) Jamshedji Tata
    (b) Prem Chand rai Chand
    (c) George V and his wife
    (d) Lord Dalhousie

12. Which of the following is not a valid choice?
    (a) Calcutta was founded by the British.
    (b) The port of Surat declined in the 16th century.
    (c) There are three Presidency Cities.
    (d) The British introduced many new architectural designs in India.

13. Which of the following city has set up a Lottery Committee to raise funds for development?
    (a) Bombay   (b) Calcutta
    (c) Madras   (d) Delhi

14. The American Civil War begins in _?
    (a) 1867   (b) 1861
    (c) 1835   (d) 1776

15. Which of the following options is correct?
    (a) The first census was taken in 1881.
    (b) The British lived in black cities.
    (c) John Lawrence formally transferred his council to Shimla in 1804.
    (d) Bombay was the commercial capital of colonial India

16. A lottery committee has been set up?
    (a) Development of Calcutta
    (b) Development of Bombay
    (c) Development of Madras
    (d) Development of Delhi

17. What do you mean by 'Dubash'?
    (a) Indian weavers
    (b) Indians living in 'white cities'
    (c) Villagers living in cities
    (d) Bilingual Indians

18. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
    (a) Bombay was given as a dowry to the British King.
    (b) The British divided cities into black towns and white towns.
    (c) Lord Dalhousie formally transferred his council to Shimla.
    (d) Madras was developed by merging several nearby villages.

19. Why are hill stations important to the colonial economy?
    Reason for installation:
    (a) Tea and coffee plantations
    (b) Tea and hemp plantations
    (c) Banana and coffee plantations
    (d) Hemp and banana plantations

20. Why did the poor come to the cities from the countryside?
    (a) Education
    (b) Entertainment
    (c) Employment
    (d) Agriculture

21. Which style of architecture is associated with high ceilings, angled arches and elaborate decorations?
    (a) Indian style
    (b) Neo-classical
    (c) Neo-Gothic
    (d) Indo-Saracenic style

22. Who paid for the construction of the University Hall?
    (a) Sir Kawas Jahangir Ready Money
    (b) Prem Chand Rai Chand
    (c) Rajabai Rai Chand
    (d) Jamshedji Tata

23. The first census was taken?
    (a) 1872   (b) 1882
    (c) 1892   (d) 1852

24. Known as Madras among the British population?
    (a) Fort William
    (b) Fort St. George
    (c) Fort Augustus
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25. Civil lines were established for ___?
    (a) Clerk   (b) Kings
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   (a) 1639   (b) 1661
   (c) 1690   (d) 1699

29. When did the East India Company settle in Calcutta?
   (a) 1639   (b) 1661
   (c) 1690   (d) 1699

30. When did the All-India Census become a common feature?
   (a) 1872   (b) 1881
   (c) 1891   (d) 1911

31. The American Civil War began in _____?
   (a) 1867   (b) 1861
   (c) 1835   (d) 1776

32. Gateway of India was built to welcome _____?
   (a) Jamshedji Tata
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   (a) Calcutta was founded by the British.
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   (c) There are three Presidency Cities.
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34. Which of the following city lottery committee has set up a collect fund for development?
   (a) Bombay   (b) Calcutta
   (c) Madras   (d) Delhi

35. Which of the following is not correct?
   (a) Bombay was given as a dowry to the British King.
   (b) The British divided cities into black towns and white towns.
   (c) Lord Dalhousie formally transferred his council to Shimla.
   (d) Madras was developed by merging several nearby villages.

36. Which of the following options is correct?
   (a) The first census was taken in 1881.

(b) The British lived in black cities.
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   (c) Development of Madras
   (d) Development of Delhi

38. What do you mean by the word 'Dubash'?
   (a) Indian weavers
   (b) Indians living in 'white cities'
   (c) Villagers living in cities
   (d) Bilingual Indians

39. Who paid for the construction of the University Hall?
   (a) Sir Jahangir Ready Money
   (b) Prem Chand Raichand
   (c) Rajabai Raichand
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40. Why are hill stations important to the colonial economy?
   Reason for installation:
   (a) Tea and coffee plantations
   (b) Tea and hemp plantations
   (c) Banana and coffee plantations
   (d) Hemp and banana plantations

Solutions

1. (c)	5. (b)	9. (a)	13. (b)	17. (d)	21. (c)	25. (d)	29. (c)	33. (b)	37. (a)
2. (c)	6. (d)	10. (c)	14. (b)	18. (c)	22. (a)	26. (c)	30. (b)	34. (b)	38. (d)
3. (b)	7. (c)	11. (c)	15. (d)	19. (a)	23. (a)	27. (b)	31. (b)	35. (c)	39. (a)
4. (a)	8. (c)	12. (b)	16. (a)	20. (c)	24. (b)	28. (a)	32. (c)	36. (d)	40. (a)

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