

# WORK, LIFE AND LEISURE

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [3 MARKS]

1. **Explain any three problems faced by people who migrated to Bombay in the mid-nineteenth century.**

**Answer:**

The problems faced by migrated people in Bombay in the mid nineteenth century were as follows.

- **Housing:** They were forced to live in cheap and unsafe multistoreyed structures called chawls. More than 70 per cent migrants lived in these thickly-populated chawls. They were overcrowded with no toilets and privacy.
- **Shortage of water and other basic amenities:** Water was scarce, which led to daily quarrels at the tap. People had to use streets and neighbourhood for cooking, washing and sleeping.
- **Caste discrimination:** Depressed classes faced difficulties in finding house. They were kept out of chawls and had to live in shelters made of sheets, leaves or bamboo poles.
- **Fear of spread of diseases:** Being overcrowded and built in an unplanned way, there was a constant danger of spread of epidemic diseases like plague and other communicable diseases in chawls.

2. **Why was the land reclamation in Bombay necessary? Mention any two land reclamation projects taken up in Bombay.**

**Answer:**

Being a multi-functional presidency city of British India, Bombay witnessed a huge surge in migration. To accomodate a large number of people, the expansion of the city was required, which always posed a problem because of the scarcity of land. The only way to solve this problem was land reclamation. Two land reclamation projects taken up in Bombay in the late 18th century were as follows.

- Reclamation of the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba by Back Bay Reclamation Company in 1864.
- Development of dry dock between 1914 and 1918 by Bombay Port Trust, where the excavated earth was used to create Ballard Estate.

3. **“The congestion in the nineteenth century industrial city led to a yearning for clean country air.” Explain how the wish of the people fulfilled.**

**Answer:**

The following points sum up how the Londoners got their wish for a clean air fulfilled.

- Due to the increasing pollution level, Londoners made demands for new ‘lungs’ for the city. Some attempts were made to bridge the gap between city and countryside through ideas like the Green Belt around London.
- The notion of the Garden City came into being, which was a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work.
- Smoke Abatement Acts of 1847 and 1853 were passed to clear the air.

4. **State any three characteristics of the ancient cities.**

**Answer:**

The following were the three characteristics of the ancient cities.

- Towns and cities, that first appeared along river valleys, such as Ur, Nippur and Mohenjodaro in ancient times, were larger in scale than other human settlements of those times.
- There were certain conditions needed for the development of ancient cities. It could develop only when an increase in food supplies made it possible to support a wide range of non-food producers.

- Cities were often the nucleus of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious institutions, and knowledge production. It supported variegated social groups such as artisans, merchants and priests.

**5. Explain any three features of chawls of Bombay (Mumbai).**

**Answer:**

The following were the three features of chawls of Bombay.

- Chawls were multi-storeyed structures that had been built from at least the 1860s in the native parts of the town.
- Each chawl was divided into smaller one-room tenements, which had no private toilets.
- Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.

**6. Examine the condition of people living in chawls of Bombay.**

**Answer:**

The people living in chawls were living in pitiful condition.

- Many people lived together in single tenements.
- Due to closeness of gutters and animal shelters, people had to keep their windows shut even in humid weather.
- There were no private toilets or water connections, which often led to quarrels among residents.

**7. Who are philanthropists? Explain any two steps taken to control crime in London in the 1870s.**

**Answer:**

Philanthropists were social workers, who worked for social upliftment and public morality. They took to donating time and money to fulfill their purpose. The following were the steps taken to control crime in London in the 1870s.

- Counting of criminal population, keeping a watch on their activities and investigating their way of life
- Imposing huge penalties and offering work for deserving poor.

**8. Explain how the underground railway was able to solve transport problems as well as housing crisis in London in the nineteenth century?**

**Answer:**

The problem of transport and housing crises was solved by underground railway in the following ways.

- The London underground railway partially solved the housing crises by carrying large masses of people to and from the city.
- Better-planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled a large number of people to live outside London and travel to work. A large number of houses were built for the working class, most of them were single-family cottages.
- By 1880, the expanded train service was carrying 40 million passengers a year

**9. How did people entertain themselves in the chawls of Bombay?**

**Answer:**

The people in the chawls of Bombay entertained themselves in the following ways.

- Streets were used for different leisure activities. Magicians, monkey players or acrobats performed their acts here.
- People used to exchange news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.
- Liquor shops and akharas too came up where people spent their time.

**10. Explain the concept of the ‘Garden City’? Who developed this system in London?**

**Answer:**

The concept of the ‘Garden City’ was introduced to decongest localities in London. It was thought to have more green spaces that would serve as new lungs for the city that had been choking under pollution and crowd. For this less polluted large block of apartments were to be made to house the growing population in London. A pleasant space, full of plants and trees and beautiful views, would be developed where people would both live and work. This system was developed by an England based architect and planner Ebenezer Howard.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION [5 MARKS]**

**11. How did the development or expansion of Bombay (Mumbai) differ from that of London? Give any three points of difference.**

**OR**

**Explain the factors which led to the expansion of Bombay.**

**OR**

**Explain what led to the expansion of Bombay’s population in the mid-19th century.**

**Answer:**

**(i) Bombay as capital city :** Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1519. after the Maratha defeat in the Anglo – Maratha war. The city quickly expanded. With the growth of trade in cotton and opium, large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay.

**(ii) Industrialisation:** The establishment of textile mills led to a fresh surge in migration. The first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854. By 1921, there were 50 cotton mills with about 1,46,000 workers. Only about one-fourth of Bombay’s inhabitants between 1881 and 1931 were born in Bombay ,the rest came from outside. Large numbers flowed in from the nearby district of Ratnagiri to work in the Bombay mills.

**(iii) Introduction of railways:** The first railway was introduced from Bombay to Thane in 1853. It was at the junction head of two major railways. The development of railway encouraged an even higher scale of migration into the city.

**(iv) Famines:** Famines in the dry regions of Kutch drove large number of people into Bombay in 1888-89. The flood of migrants in some years created panic and alarm in official circles.

**(e) Bombay as a film city:** By 1925. Bombay had become India’s film capital. Most of the people in the film industry were themselves migrants who came from cities like Lahore. Calcutta. Madras, etc

**12. ‘The chawls of Bombay were a small cosmopolitan community in themselves’. Explain the statement.**

**Answer:**

The chawls of Bombay were a small cosmopolitan community in themselves because of the following reasons.

Chawls were multi-storeyed low cost buildings that were built during 1860s to house the anxious migrants into the city of Bombay.

These were owned by private landlords who looked for quick ways of making money.

Each chawl was divided into smaller one room tenement with no private toilet.

In the middle of the chawl there was an open space for social and cultural gatherings.

People from different social backgrounds lived here. Those who belonged to the depressed classes found it difficult to find space in these chawls. They lived in shelter along the roads by using corrugated sheets, leaves or bamboo poles.

**13. Why was the underground rail criticized in London? Explain the reasons.**

**Answer:**

The underground railway in London was constructed to solve the housing problem. It was criticized initially because of the following reasons.

- A newspaper reported the danger to health and asphyxiation (lack of air) and heat in the train compartments.
- It was referred to as iron monsters, which added to the mess of the city. Charles Dickens and Son described its destructive process of construction.
- About 900 houses were destroyed to make two miles of railways.
- It led to a large-scale displacement of the poor.
- The underground railway created huge ecological and environmental problem. The process of construction led to large-scale destruction of forests and other natural features.

**14. Explain any five social changes that took place in the family life in the 18th century in London.**

**Answer:**

Family became a unit of production and consumption along with political decision making. Functions and shape of the family transformed. Following were the social changes that took place in the family life in the 18th century in London.

- Ties between the members of the family began to loosen with marriages breaking down.
- Women among the lower social classes, who worked for wages, controlled their lives themselves.
- Spirit of individualism developed among men and women.
- As women lost their jobs from industries, public spaces became male dominated and domestic sphere was meant ideal for women.
- Women faced higher levels of isolation despite being helped by maids.

**15. Ties between members of household loosened in Britain in the era of industrialization. Explain the statement.**

**Answer:**

The function and shape of the family was completely transformed by life in the industrial city.

- Ties between members of households loosened.
- Among working class, the institution of marriage tended to break down.
- Women of upper and middle classes in Britain faced increasingly high level of isolation. Their lives though were made easier by maids who cooked, cleared and cared for young children on low wages.
- Women who worked had some control over their lives, especially among the lower social classes.
- When women lost their industrial jobs, conservative people forced them to withdraw into their homes.
- The 20th century saw another change; the family became the heart of new market of goods, services and of ideas. Families after the war became smaller units.
- The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and freedom from the collective values.

**16. Describe the features of the big modern city of Calcutta (Kolkata) as viewed by the gods in the novel written by Durgacharan Roy.**

**Answer:**

The following were the features witnessed by the gods in the novel written by Durgacharan Roy.

- The city was big and modern with improved transportation like train, large ships on rivers, etc.
- New forms of production units were belching smoke from the chimneys.
- Rivers were bounded by bridges. Monuments and a dazzling array of shops were selling a wide range of commodities.
- There were a lot of opportunities for trade and commerce, education and jobs.

- There was a negative aspect of the cities too. Poverty and poor housing were common with cheats and thieves, making their living by their tricks.
- The city had a confusing state of caste, religious and gender identities
- The city also witnessed breaking down of social distinctions, (any five)

**17. State the history of air pollution in Calcutta during the nineteenth century.**

**Answer:**

The following points sum up the history of air pollution in Calcutta during the nineteenth century.

- Calcutta had a long history of air pollution. Its inhabitants inhaled grey smoke, particularly in the winter. Since the city was built on marshy land, the resulting fog combined with smoke to generate thick black smog.
- High levels of pollution were a consequence of the huge population that depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily life. But the main polluters were the industries and establishments that used steam engines run on coal.
- Colonial authorities were at first intent on clearing the place of miasmas, or harmful vapours, but the railway line, introduced in 1855, brought a dangerous new pollutant into the picture coal from Raniganj.
- The high content of ash in Indian coal was a problem. Many pleas were made to banish the dirty mills from the city, with no effect.
- However, in 1863, Calcutta became the first Indian city to get smoke nuisance legislation.

**18. Explain the changes in the work available to women in London during the 19th and 20th century.**

**Answer:**

The following were the changes in the work available to women in London during the 19th and 20th century.

- Factories employed large numbers of women in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
- With technological developments, women gradually lost their industrial jobs and were forced to work within households.
- The 1861 census recorded a quarter of a million domestic servants in London, of whom the vast majority were women, many of them recent migrants.
- A large number of women used their homes to increase family income by taking in lodgers or through activities like tailoring, washing and matchbox making.
- There was a change once again in the twentieth century. As women got employment in wartime industries and offices, they withdrew from domestic service.

**19. How was the condition of urban family transformed by the 20th century?**

**Answer:**

The condition of urban family transformed in the following ways.

- By the twentieth century, the urban family had been transformed once again due to First World War. Women played an important part in this.
- This transformation came into being partly by the experience of the valuable wartime work done by women, who were employed in large numbers to meet war demands.
- The family now consisted of much smaller units and helped each other in the processes of production.
- Due to these developments, the family became the heart of a new market. It propelled the production of goods and services, and ideas.
- The ties between the members of households loosened and institution of marriage broke down.

**20. How did the city development occur at the cost of ecology and environment?**

**Answer:**

The city development occurred at the cost of ecology and environment in the following ways.

- Growing demands for factories, housing, etc. led to the destruction of natural fractures like countryside and forests.
- Large quantities of refuse and waste from homes polluted air and water.
- Widespread use of coal and wood in homes raised serious environmental issues.
- In industrial cities, black smoke from chimneys turned the skies grey and vegetation degraded.
- Excessive noise from industries and railways became a feature of urban life.

**21. Describe in brief the development of Bombay (Mumbai) as the Prime City of India.**

**Answer:**

In the seventeenth century, Bombay was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control. It passed into British hands after the marriage of Britain's King Charles II to the Portuguese Princess.

- It became a prominent base for East India Company after it had shifted from Surat. It became a major cotton textile outlet.
- Later, it began functioning as a port, which dealt with raw materials like cotton and opium.
- After the Anglo-Maratha war and the defeat of Marathas, it became the capital of Bombay Presidency in 1819.
- The city expanded quickly. As trade grew, communities like traders, bankers, artisans and shopkeepers settled in Bombay.
- The establishment of textile mills and migration of people made it a prime city of India.

**22. Mention the major characteristics of an ancient town.**

**Answer.** (i) The towns and the Cities that first appeared along the river valleys like Ur and Mohenjodaro were larger in scale than other human settlements.

(ii) These cities were the centres of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious institutions and intellectual activities.

(iii) These cities supported various social group such as artisans, merchant; and priests

(iv) These cities varied greatly in size and complexity. Some were metropolises and oilier; smaller urban centres.

(v) Industrialisation played an important role in the expansion of cities.

**23. Explain with examples how industrialisation has changed the form of urbanisation In England in the modern period.**

**Answer.** (i) Towns and Cities that first appeared along river valleys, such as Ur. Nippur and Mohenjodaro. were larger in scale than other human settlements.

(ii) The ancient cities could develop only when an increase in food supplies made it possible to support A wide range of non-food producers.

(iii) The cities were often the centre; of political power, administrative networks, trade and industry, religious institutions, and intellectual activity, and supported various social groups such as artisans, merchants and priests. But the industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation. The modern towns like London. Leeds. Manchester developed because they attracted large number of workers to the textile mills.

(iv) The city of London became a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not have large factories.

**24. What did historian Gareth Stedman Jones say about the 'City of London ?**

**Answer.** (i) London was a city of clerks and shopkeepers.

(ii) It was a city of small masters and skilled artisans.

(in) It was a city of growing number of semi skilled and sweated out workers, of soldiers and servants, of casual labourers, street sellers and beggars.

(iv) Apart from the London dockyards, five major types of industries that employed large number of people were : Clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery and precision products such as surgical instruments, watches and objects of precious metal.

(v) During the First World War. London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods and the number of large factories increased until they accounted for nearly one- third of all jobs in the city.

**25. Explain the rise of London as a modern city.**

**OR**

**Explain the expansion of London over nineteenth century.**

**OR**

**Explain any three reasons for which the population of London expanded during the 19th century.**

**Answer.**(i) By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London. It was a colossal city with a population of about 6,75,000.

(ii) Over the nineteenth century. London continued to expand Its population multiplied fourfold in the 70 years between 1810 and 1860, increasing from 1 million to about 4 million.

(iii) The city of London was a powerful magnet for migrant populations, even though it did not have large factories.

(iv) The nineteenth century London, was a city of clerks and shopkeepers, of small masters and skilled artisans, of a growing number of semi skilled and sweated out workers, of soldiers and servants, of casual labourers, street-sellers and beggars.

(v) During the First World War (1914-18). London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods, and the number of large factories increased until they accounted for nearly one-third of all jobs in the city.

**26. Describe three main features of Charles Booth's first social survey of low skilled London workers.**

**Answer.** (i) Charles Booth conducted the first social survey of low-skilled London workers the East End of London. He found that about 1 million Londoners i.e. about one-fifth of the population of London at the time, were very poor.

(ii) These poor people were expected to live only upto an average age of 29 in comparison to the average life expectancy of 55 among the gentry and middle classes.

(iii) These people were more than likely to die in a workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum.

(iv) He concluded that London needed the rebuilding of at least 4,00,000 rooms to house its poorest citizens.

(v) For a while the better-off city dwellers continued to demand that slums simply be cleared away. But gradually, a large number of people began to recognise the need for housing for the poor.

**27. Explain any five steps taken to clean up London in the 19th century.**

**Answer.** (i) **Housing problem:** The most important problem of London was housing the migrants. To house the new migrants and workers large block of apartments were built.

(ii) **Principle of Garden City and Green Belt:** Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the Garden city, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work. Many architects also supported the idea of Green Belt around London

(iii) **Housing and British government:** Between the two World Wars (1919-39) the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state, and a million houses, most of them single – family- cottages. were built by local authorities. Meanwhile, the City had extended beyond the range where people could walk to work, and the development of suburbs made new forms of mass transport absolutely necessary.

(iv) **New transport system:** The London underground railway was built to carry- people to and

from the city. As a result the population of the city became more dispersed.

(v) **Control over Criminalisation:** To check the growth of criminalization, the population of criminals was counted, their activities were watched, and their ways of life were investigated. In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered the deserving poor.

28. **What was the tradition of London Season? Explain different forms of entertainment which came up in 19th century England to provide leisure activities for the people?**

**OR**

**What were the sources of leisure for the London city life?**

**OR**

**What forms of entertainment came up in the 19th century in England to provide leisure activities ?**

**OR**

**How did the people entertain themselves in their leisure time in urban Britain in the 19th century ?**

**OR**

**How did the people of all classes entertain themselves in their leisure time in Urban Britain after industrialisation?**

**Answer:**

(i) **London Season :** For wealthy Britishers there had long been an annual 'London Season. Several cultural events, such as the opera, the theatre and the classical music performances were organised for an elite group of 300-400 families in the late eighteenth century.

(ii) **Pleasure gardens:** Pleasure gardens came in the 19th century to provide facilities for sports, entertainment and refreshments for the well-to-do.

(iii) **Pubs for working class:** Working classes met in pubs to have a drink: exchange news and sometimes, also to organise for political action.

(iii) **Libraries and museums:** Libraries, art galleries and museums were established in the nineteenth century to provide people with a sense of history and pride in the achievements of the British.

(iv) **Music halls and cinemas:** Music halls were popular among the lower classes and, by the early twentieth century, cinema became the great mass entertainment for the mixed audiences

(vi) **Beaches :** British industrial workers were increasingly encouraged to spend their holidays by the sea. so as to derive the benefits of the sun and the bracing winds