

WORK , LIFE AND LEISURE

Q1. State in brief, How did “The city of Calcutta “ both amazed and confused the God.

Ans. **Positive :-**

- a. The God was wonderstruck by the big, modern city.
- b. The train, large ships, factories, bridges, monuments and shops selling a wide range of commodities really impressed the God.
- c. City was full of opportunities – for trade and commerce, education and jobs.
- d. God also decided to build a Museum and High Court in Heaven.

Negative Side :-

- a. The Gods were disturbed by certain other aspects of city life like – its cheats and thieves, its grinding poverty and the poor quality of housing.
- b. The gods were also got tensed at the confusion of caste, religious and gender identities in the city.

Q2. List the three historic processes that have shaped modern cities in decisiveways.

- Ans. 1. The rise of Industrial capitalism.
2. The establishment of colonial rule over large part of the world.
3. The development of democratic ideals.

Q3. Discuss the characteristics of ‘Ancient cities’.

- Ans. a. Ancient towns and cities first appeared along river valleys, e.g- Ur, Nippur, and Mohenjodaro.
c. There was an adequate supply of food grain to support non-food producers.
d. Cities were the centre of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious institutions and intellectual activity.
e. Cities were supported by various social groups such as artisans , merchants and priests.

Q4. How did industrialization changed the form of urbanization in the modern period?

- Ans. 1. The early industrial cities of Britain such as Leeds and Manchester attracted large numbers of migrants to the textile mills.
2. In 1851, more than three-quarters of the adults living in Manchester were migrants from rural areas.

Q5. Describe the rise and expansion of the city of London.

- Ans. a. By 1750, one out of every nine people of England and Wales lived in London.
b. But over the 19th century its population multiplied fourfold, increasing from 1 million to about 4 million.

Q6. What did historian Gareth Stedman Jones say about the ‘city of London’ ?

- Ans. Acc. to Gareth Stedman , in the 19th century London was a city of clerks, shopkeepers, of small masters and skilled artisans, of a growing number of semi skilled workers, of soldiers and servants of casual labourers , street sellers and

beggars.

Q7. Name the major industries of London in the 19th century .

Ans. 1. London Dockyards, clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery, and precision products such as surgical instruments, watches and objects of precious metals.

2. During the first world war , London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods and the number of large factories increased.

Q8. 'As London grew, crime flourished' justify the statement.

Or

Who made a crime in London ?

Ans. 1. As London grew, crime became an object of widespread concern.

2. The police were worried about law and order, so the population of criminals was counted, their activities were watched, and their ways of life were investigated.

3. Mainly poor people were criminals, they lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, lump of coal, and clothes drying on hedges.

3. There were some skilled criminals like cheats and tricksters, pickpockets, thieves etc.

4. In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who considered the 'deserving poor'.

Q9. Discuss the effects of technological developments in the 18th century ,particularly on the woman.

Ans. 1. With the technological developments, women gradually lost their industrial jobs, and were forced to work within households.

2. A large number of women started working as domestic servants in London.

3. Many women used their homes to increase family income by taking in lodgers or through tailoring, washing or matchbox making.

4. Large number of children were also pushed into low-paid work, often by their parents.

Q10. Name two pieces of legislation that helped to keep children out of industrial jobs.

Ans. a. Compulsory Elementary Education Act in 1870.

b. Factory Act in 1902, that children were kept out of industrial work.

Q11. Give a brief account of Charles Booth's first social survey .

Ans. a. Charles Boon was a Liverpool shipowner, he conducted the first social survey of low skilled London workers in the East End of London.

b. He found that as many as 1 million Londoners were very poor and were expected to live only up to an avg. age of 29.

c. Life expectancy among the gentry and the middle class was of 55.

d. Poor people likely to die in workhouse, hospitals or lunatic asylum.

e. Charles Boon concluded that London needed the rebuilding of at least 400,000 room to house its poorest citizens.

Q12. Why did better-off London city dwellers continue to demand for housing for the poor?

Ans. a. The vast mass of one room houses occupied by the poor were seen as a serious threat to public health, as they were overcrowded, badly ventilated, and lacked sanitation.

b. There were worries about fire hazards created by poor housing.

c. There was a widespread fear of social disorder, especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917. Worker's mass housing schemes were planned to prevent the London poor from turning rebellious.

Q13. What were the various steps taken to clean up London ?

1. Decongest localities, reduce pollution and landscape the city.

2. Large blocks of apartments were built in the city like Berlin and New York which had the similar housing problems.

3. Rent control was introduced in Britain during the 1st World War to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.

Q14. What do you understand by the ' Garden City' ? Who developed this system

Ans. a. Architect and planner Ebenezer Howard developed the principle of the 'Garden City'.

b. The Garden city, is a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live & work.

c. Acc. to Ebenezer, this would produce better quality citizens.

d. Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker designed the garden city of New Earswick.

e. Only well off workers could afford houses in those 'Garden City'.

Q15. Discuss the changes came in Britain between the two world wars.

Ans. a. Between the two world wars the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state.

b. A million of single family cottages were built by Local authorities.

c. The city had extended beyond the range where people could walk to work.

d. New forms of mass transports were introduced.

Q16. What were the problem solved by the underground railway in London ?

Ans. a. It persuaded the people to leave the city and live in the garden suburb.

b. Underground railway solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and fro from the city.

Q17. How did the underground railway lead to pollution problem ?

Ans. a. Underground railway was considered a menace to health.

b. People who were smoking pipes pollute the atmosphere.

c. The atmosphere in the railway was a mixture of sulphur, coal dust and foul

fumes from the gas lamps above.

d. Due to lack of oxygen atmosphere often became suffocated.

Q18. Why did people called underground railway 'the iron monster'.

Ans. 1. Underground railway was considered a menace to health.

2. The massive destruction was also made in the process of construction of underground railway.

3. Houses were knocked down, streets broken through and stopped.

4. Deep pits and trenches dug in the ground.

SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE CITY

Q1. How did the functions of family change from 18th-19th century ?

Ans. a. In the 18th century, the family had been a unit of production and consumption as well as of political decision making.

b. But the function and the shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city.

c. Ties between members of household loosened .

d. Among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.

e. Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain faced increasingly higher level of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids.

f. The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values.

Q2. Write briefly on the condition of women in the new industrial cities .

Ans. a. Men and women did not have equal access to the new urban space.

b. Women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public spaces.

c. Women were forced to withdraw into their homes & public space became increasingly a male preserve, and domestic sphere was seen as the proper place for women.

d. Gradually , women come to participate in political movements for suffrage that demanded the right to vote for women, or for married women's right to property.

Q3. How did condition of urban family transformed by the 20th century ?

Ans. a. During the First world war , the valuable wartime work done by women.

b. When males were gone to the war, women were employed in large numbers to meet war demands.

c. The family became the heart of a new market- of goods and services and of ideas.

d. The new industrial city provided opportunities for mass work.

Q4. What were the source of leisure for London city life ?

Ans. a. London season- Several cultural events, such as Opera, the theatre and classical music performances were organized for elite group of 300-400

families.

b. Working classes met in pubs to have a drink, exchange news and sometimes also to organize political action.

c. For common people, new type of large scale entertainment came into being, like libraries, art galleries and museums were established to provide people with sense of history and pride in the achievements of the British.

d. Music halls were popular among the lower classes, & by the 20th century, cinema became the great mass entertainment for mass audiences.

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e. British industrial workers were increasingly encouraged to spend their holidays by the seas

POLITICS IN THE CITY

1. Explain by, giving examples to show the large masses of people were drawn into political causes in the city of London.

b. In 1886, there were riot by London poor people demanding relief from poverty.

c. A riot happened once again in 1887 and it was brutally suppressed . This incident is called the Bloody Sunday of 1887.

d. In 1889, a 12 – day dockworker’s strike took place, to gain recognition for the dockworkers union.

e. State authorities went to great lengths to reduce the possibility , of rebellion and enhance urban aesthetics.

THE CITY IN COLONIAL INDIA

Q1. What do you mean by presidency city ? Why were they referred to as ‘multi functionality cities ?

Ans. a. The British government in India had developed three administrative regions . these were known as Presidencies. Each Presidency had its own capital, viz. Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

b. These were called the multi-functional cities as they had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices, army camps, as well as educational institutions, museums and libraries.

Q2. How did Bombay come under the British control ?

Ans. a. Bombay was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control.

b. In 1661, control of the islands passed into British had after the marriage of Britain’s Charles II to the Portuguese princess.

c. The East India Company quickly shifted its bases from Surat, its principal western port, to Bombay.

Q3. When did Bombay become the capital of the Bombay Presidency ?

Ans. Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1819, after the Maratha defeat in the Anglo-Maratha war.

Q4. How did Bombay city expand ?

Ans. a. In the 19th century, the Bombay functioned as a port through which large quantities of raw material such as cotton and opium would pass.

b. It became an administrative centre in Western India.

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c. By the end of the 19th Century it became a major industrial centre.

d. With the growth in trade in opium , large communities of traders , bankers , artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay.

e. The establishment of textile mills led to a fresh surge in migration. E.g, by 1921, there were 85 cotton mills with about 146,000 workers, large number of people migrate from the district of Ratnagiri to work in Bombay mills.

Q5. How did production with machines affect the women labourforce ?

Ans. a. In the period between 1919 and 1926, as much as 23 % of the mill workforce was women.

b. But by the late 1930s, women work force dropped because women's jobs were taken over by machines or by men.

Q6. Give reason : ' Expansion of population in Bombay;.

Ans. a. It was at the junction head of two major railways. That encouraged higher scale of migration into the city?

b. Famine in the dry regions of Kutch drove large numbers of people into Bombay.

Q7. Discuss the effect of population on Bombay.

Ans. a. Bombay was a crowded city, it had mere 9.5 sq yards.

b. By 1872 , the density in Bombay was as high as 20.

c. Due to above factors it did not grow according to any plan.

Q8. Discuss the 'Racial pattern ' housing in Bombay.

Ans. a. Bombay was a crowded city. Bombay did not experience a planned growth.

The Bombay fort area was divided into two parts (i) the native town (ii)

The European section.

b. In the native towns, most of the Indians lived, the European section was inhabited by the 'Europeans or the whites.

c. This racial pattern of inhabitation was common to all the three presidency cities of India.

Q9. Examine the living conditions of different sections of society in Bombay.

Ans. a. The European elite, the richer Parsi, Muslim and upper caste traders and industrialists of Bombay lived in sprawling, spacious bungalow.

b. More than 70% of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay.

Q10. What were Chawls ? .

Ans. a. Chawls were multi-storeyed structures which had been built in the native parts of the town.

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b. These houses were largely owned by private landlords, such as merchants, bankers, and building contractors, looking for quick way of earning money from anxious migrants

Q11. Describe the condition of people living in chawls.

- a. Each Chawl, divided into smaller one room tenements which had no private toilet
- b. Acc. to the census of 1901, 80% of the total inhabitants reside in tenements of one room, the avg. number of occupants lies between 4 & 5.
- c. Due to high rents, workers shared home, either with relatives or caste fellows.
- d. People had to keep the windows of their rooms closed even in humid weather due to close proximity of filthy gutter, privies, buffalo stables etc.
- e. Water was scarce and people often quarreled every morning for a turn at the tap, observers found that houses were kept quiet clean.

Q12 Describe the condition of streets and neighbourhood in the chawls.

- Ans. a. Streets and neighbourhoods were used for a variety of activities such as Cooking, washing and sleeping.
- b. Liquor shops and akharas came up in any empty spot.
 - c. Streets were also used for different types of leisure activities like magicians, monkey players or acrobats used to regularly performed their activities.
 - d. Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.

Q13. How were the disputes settled in the chawls ?

- Ans. a. Caste and family groups in the mill neighbourhoods were headed by someone who was similar to a village headman.
- b. The jobbers in the mills could be the local neighbourhood leader, who settled disputes, organized food supplies, or arranged informal credit.
 - c. He also brought important information on political developments.

Q14. What was the condition of the depressed and lower castes in the city ?

- Ans. People who belonged to the depressed classes found it even more difficult to find housing.
- Lower castes were kept out of many chawls and often had to live in shelters
Made of corrugated sheets, leaves, or bamboo poles

Q15. Discuss the steps taken in Bombay to solve the problem of housing and plague..

- Ans. a. Town planning in Bombay came about as a result of fears about the plague epidemics.
- b. The city of Bombay improvement Trust was established in 1898; it focused on clearing poorer homes out of the city centre.
 - c. By 1918, Trust schemes had deprived 64,000 people of their homes, but only 14,000 were rehoused.

d. In 1918, a Rent Act was passed to keep rent reasonable, but it had the opposite effects of producing a severe housing crisis, since landlords withdrew houses from the market.

Q16. Define Reclamation.

Ans. Reclamation means reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas or other wasteland for settlement, cultivation or other use.

Q17. Describe 'Land Reclamation project in Bombay'.

Or

Describe the several massive reclamation projects undertaken to develop Bombay.

Ans. a. The earliest project of land reclamation began in 1784, it was approved by the Bombay governor William Hornby. Under this project, the great sea wall was built to prevent the flooding of the low lying areas of Bombay.

b. As the population of Bombay was on the rise, the need for commercial space was increasing, it led to the formulation of several plans, both by govt. and private companies, for the reclamation of more land from the sea.

c. In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the Western foreshore from the tip of Malabar hill to the end of Colaba. The hills around Bombay were leveled.

d. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918, subsequently, the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.

Q18. Why is Bombay referred to as a mayapuri or mayanagri ?

Ans. a. Bombay is referred to as mayanagri because Bombay was seen as a city of opportunities and dreams who came from the have not section of population.

b. They found their creative energies well used in the Bombay film industry, it inspired others.

Q19. mention some of the songs from the Bombay film Industry which speak of the contradictory aspects of the city.

Ans. a. Film CID- Ai dilhaimushkiljeenayahan; zarahatkezarabachke, yehBombai merijaan.

b. Jiskajuta n usikasar, dilhaichhoteshadashahar, are vah re teriBombai.

Q20. Describe the emergence of Bombay as a city of film industry in the 20th century.

Ans. HarishchandraSakharamBhatwadekar shot a wrestling match at the Hanging Gardens in Bombay in 1896 to make the first movie.

It was followed by Raja Harishchandra in 1913 made by DadasahebPhalke.

Around 1925, Bombay was seen as film capital and films were produced for the entire country.

In 1947, the investment amounted to 756 million and by 1987, it provided

employment to over 5 lakh people .

The film industry was made up of migrants from Lahore, Calcutta, Madras.

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People from Punjab were important for the development of the Hindi Film industry.

Many Famous writers , like IsmatChughtai and Saadat Hasan Manto , were Associated with Hindi Cinema.

Cities and the Challenge of the Environment

Q1. In what ways has city development all over the world occurred primarily at the expense of ecology and environment ?

Ans. a. City development everywhere occurred at the expense of ecology and the environment.

b. Natural features were flattened out or transformed in response to the growing demand for space for factories, housing, and other institutions.

c. Large quantities of refuse and waste products polluted air and water, while excessive noise became a feature of urban life.

d. Use of coal and wood as fuel cause air pollution.

e. Discharge of industrial and city waste cause air pollution

f. use of coal in homes and industries create a serious problem in England in the 19th century

Q2. What measures were taken in order to resolve the problem ?

Ans. a. In industrial cities such as Leeds, Bradford and Manchesters, hundreds of factory chimneys threw black smoke into the skies.

b. People joked that most inhabitants of these cities grew up believing that the skies were grey and all vegetation was black.

c. Shopkeepers, homeowners and others complained about the black for that descended on their towns causing bad tempers, smoke- related illness and dirty clothes.

Measures :-

a. By the 1840s, a few towns such as Derby, Leeds and Manchester had laws to Control smoke in the city.

b. Smoke abatement Acts of 1847 and 1853 were important measures taken in order to resolve the problem, but the factory workers rarely followed rules sincerely and the problem continued.

Q3. Discuss the history of air pollution in Calcutta.

Ans. a. Its inhabitants inhaled grey smoke, particularly in the winter.

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c. Since the city was built on marshy land, the resulting fog combined with smoke to generate thick black smog.

d. Due to huge population there was a high level of pollution .

e. Use of dung and wood as fuel in the daily life also caused pollution.

- f. The main pollutants were the industries and establishments that used steam engines run on coal.
- g. In 1920, the rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal. Then residents started complaining that the air is filled up with black soot which falls like drizzling rain from morning till night.

Q4. Why has city life always been attractive to those seeking freedom and opportunity?

- Ans. a. City life symbolized freedom from the collective social values which people were compelled to follow in their villages.
- b. There were numerous caste and community rules in the rural set up which loosened when people moved to cities.
- c. People were more free and they carried new ways of living.
- d. The Public transport system and multi-storeyed housing loosened traditional regulations and people learned to live in multi-ethnic and multi-cultural environment brought from different places by migrants to the city.
- e. The city symbolize self made people who come here to pursue their dreams.

WORK, LIFE AND LEISURE

1 marks questions.

- Q1. What were 'tavern' ?
- Q2. Compare London and Bombay as modern cities.
- Q3. Name the novel of DurgacharanRoy .
- Q4. When did industrial revolution start in England ?
- Q5. Name two big Industrial cities of England.
- Q6. Define 'Tenement'.
- Q7. Who were 'Philanthropist' ?
- Q8. When and where the world's first section of the Underground railway started ?
- Q9. Name the three Presidency cities of India.
- Q10. When did the first cotton mill start in Bombay ?
- Q11. Name the first film Indian film.
- Q12. Name two writers related to Indian film industries.
- Q13. What are two metropolis ? Write three features of Metropolis.

3 marks questions.

- Q14. Why the population of London expanded from the middle of the 18th century onward. ?
- Q15. Discuss the harmful effects of rise of cities.

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- Q16. Give three effects of industrial revolution on social life.
- Q17. Give three causes of rise in population of Bombay in the mid of 19th century.
- Q18. Write four advantages of underground railway in London.
- Q19. Name five main type of industries in London to provide employment.
- Q20. Distinguish between village and cities.