

Chapter-6

Work, Life and Leisure

1 marks Questions

1. Novel written by Durgacharan Ray about the city of Calcutta is—

- (a) Nirmala**
- (b) Godan**
- (c) durgesh modin**
- (d) Debganer martye agaman**

Ans. (d) Debganer martye agaman

2. Which of the following city is called 'Mayapuri'—

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

Ans. (d) Bombay

3. "The Bitter cry of outcast London" written by—

- (a) Rudyard Kipling**
- (b) Samuel Richardson**
- (c) Charles Dickens**

(d) Andrew Mearns

Ans. (d) Andrew Mearns

4. Which of the following film was made by Dada Saheb Phalke?

(a) CID

(b) Guest House

(c) Tezab

(d) Raja Harish Chandra

Ans. (d) Raja Harish Chandra

5. Which was the Indian first city to get smoke nuisance?

(a) Bombay

(b) Calcutta

(c) Madras

(d) Surat

Ans. b) Calcutta

6. Most of the people in the film industry were –

(a) Local

(b) Migrants from Lahore, Calcutta and madras

(c) Foreigners

(d) Freedom fighter

Ans. (b) Migrants from Lahore, Calcutta and madras

7. Who developed the principal of ‘Garden City’?

- (a) Ebenezer Howard**
- (b) Charles Dickens**
- (c) Thomas Hardy**
- (d) Andrew Mearns**

Ans. (a) Ebenezer Howard

8. The first underground railway was built in –

- (a) New York**
- (b) Calcutta**
- (c) London**
- (d) Dubai**

Ans. (c) London

9. What were tenements –

- (a) Over crowded apartment**
- (b) Official documents**
- (c) Surgical instrument**
- (d) wartime offices**

Ans. (a) Over crowded apartment

10. What does a ‘Metropolis’ refer to

- (a) State**

(b) Capital

(c) Country

(d) Town

Ans. (b) Capital

11. Which acts kept the children of the city of London out of the industrial work?

Ans. Compulsory Elementary Education Act and the factories Act.

12. Name the novelist who wrote about the destruction caused by the construction of London underground railway.

Ans. Charles Dickens

13. Who developed the principle of garden City?

Ans. Ebenezer Howard

14. When was the first cotton textile mill established in Bombay?

Ans. 1854

15. Which was the first movie made by Dada Sahib Phalke?

Ans. Raja Harish Chandra

16. What is Metropolis?

Ans. A large densely populated city of a country or a state often the capital of the region.

17. Who are Philanthropists?

Ans. Someone who works for community services without any personal gain.

18. What is Schizophrenia?

Ans. A mental disease marked by disconnection between thoughts, feelings and actions.

19. Who wrote 'Dombey and Son'?

Ans. Charles Dickens

20. What does Mayapuri mean to Bombay?

Ans. A city of dreams

21. When and where was the London underground railway started?

Ans. 10 January 1963 between Paddington and Farrington Street

22. What are Chawls?

Ans. Chawls were multi-storeyed buildings which had been built from at least in the 1860s in the native parts of the town

23. When was primary education law made in London?

Ans. 1870

24. When did Bombay become a capital of Bombay Presidency?

Ans. Bombay become a capital of Bombay Presidency in 1819

25. Name the novel written by Duragacharan Ray about the city of Calcutta.

Ans. Debganer Martye Agaman

26. Name the two industrial cities of Britain.

Ans. Manchester and Leeds

27. What was the population of London in 1750s?

Ans. 675000

28. What was the expected life of poor workers in London in 1877 according to Charles Booth's Survey?

Ans. 29 Years

29. According to the census of 1901, how much percent people of Bombay lived in one room tenements?

Ans. 80%

30. Name two films which deals with the problem of the migrants.

Ans. C.I.D. and Guest House

31. What steps were taken to clean up London?

Ans. 1. Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces reduce pollution and landscape the city.

2. Large blocks of apartments were built.

3. Demands were made for 'New Lungs' for the city and the idea of green belt around London was offered.

32. Give three reasons why the population of London expended from the middle of the 18th century?

Ans. 1. Industrialization was the most important factor which attracted people to London.

2. The textile industry of London attracted a large number of migrants.

3. The city of London attracted people from all walks of life like clerks, shopkeepers,

soldiers, servants, laborers, beggars etc.

33. How did people entertain themselves in the 'chawls'?

- Ans.** 1. Magicians, Monkey players or acrobats used to perform their acts on the streets.
2. The Nandi bull used to predict the future.
3. Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.
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34. Explain the social change in London which led to the need for underground?

- Ans.** 1. British made a million houses, single family cottages.
2. Now people could not walk to work and this led to the development of underground railways.
3. By 1880, the expanded train services were carrying 40 million passengers in a year.
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35. What was the status of the women folk in the conservative industrial towns?

- Ans.** 1. Women of upper and middle classes faced higher level of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids.
2. Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives particularly among the lower social classes.
3. As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public places, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.

3 marks Questions

1. 'Bombay was a prime city of India'. Justify by giving examples.

Ans. 1. It was the major outlet for cotton textile from Gujarat.

2. It functioned as a major port city.

3. It was an important administrative centre in western India.

4. It soon emerged as a major industrial centre.

5. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 brought the west close to Bombay.

2. Describe the life in chawls?

Ans. 1. Chawls were multistoried structure built and owned by private landlords such as Merchants, bankers and building contractors.

2. Each chawl was divided into smaller one room tenements which had no private toilets.

3. Many families could reside at a time in a tenement.

4. People had to keep the window of their rooms closed even in humid weather due to close proximity of filthy gutters, buffalo stables etc.

5. Though water was scarce and people often quarreled every morning for a turn at the tap, observers found that houses were kept quite clean.

3. Explain the life style of workers of mid 19th century in Britain?

Ans. 1. In most of the industries the demand for labour was seasonal.

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2. The workers were getting very low wages.
 3. Factories employed large numbers of women.
 4. Most of the workers were living in slums. Factories or workshop owners did not house the migrant workers.
 5. For the poor workers the street often was the only place for rest, leisure and fun.
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4. Describe the problems of traveling in the underground railway?

- Ans.** 1. People were afraid to travel underground.
2. The Compartments were over crowded and polluted by smoke.
 3. The atmosphere was a mixture of sulphur, coal and dust with fuel fumes from the gas lamps.
 4. Many felt that the iron monsters added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city.
 5. Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply and heat.
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5. Describe the features of the big modern city of Calcutta as viewed by the gods in the novel written by Durgacharan Roy?

- Ans.** 1. Durgacharan Roy wrote a novel, *Debganer Martye Aagaman*, in which Brahma, Varun and some other gods visit Calcutta.
2. They were wonder struck by the big modern city, the train, the large ships on the river Ganges, factories belching smoke, bridge and monuments and a dazzling array of shops selling a wide range of commodities.
 3. Gods were disturbed by another aspect of city life-its cheats and thieves, its grinding poverty and the poor quality of housing for many.
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6. What did historian Gareth Stedman Jones say about the city of London?

- Ans.** 1. London was a city of clerks and shopkeepers.

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2. It was a city of small masters and skilled artisans.
 3. It was a city of growing number of semi skilled and sweated out workers, of soldiers and servants, of casual workers, street sellers and beggars.
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7. Why was the development of the underground railway in London criticized?

- Ans.** 1. The compartments were filled with passengers who were smoking pipes.
2. The atmosphere was a mixture of sulphur, coal dust and foul fumes from the gas lamp above.
3. There was a problem of suffocation due lack of oxygen supply. It was considered to be a menace to health.
4. Many felt that the iron monster added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city.
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8. Describe three main features of Charles Booth's first social survey of low skilled London workers.

- Ans.** 1. Charles Booth conducted the first social survey of low skilled London workers in the east end of London. He found that about one million Londoners about one fifth of the population of London at the time, were very poor.
2. These poor people were expected to live only up to an average age of 29 in comparison to the average life expectancy of 55 among the gentry and the middle class.
3. The people were more than likely to die in a workhouse, hospital or lunatic asylum.
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9. "The London underground railway became a huge success." Explain.

- Ans.** 1. The London underground railway partially solved the housing crises by carrying large masses of people to and from the city.
2. By the 20th century, most large metropolises such as New York, Tokyo and Chicago could not do without their well-functioning transit system. While the London underground railway became huge success.

3. By 1880s, it was carrying 40 million passengers a year.

10. Explain any three steps taken to clean up London.

Ans. 1. Large blocks of apartments were built. It has been proved that housing schemes brings a magical change in the urban area where land is very important. In this case no one is permitted to build the personal apartment.

2. Rent control was introduced to check housing shortage.

3. Green belt was created around London. Demands were made for new Lungs for the city, and some attempts were made to bridge the difference between city and countryside through such ideas as the green belt around London.

11. What is meant by the term individualism? Explain.

Ans. 1. Individualism is a theory which promotes the liberty, rights or independent action of the individual, rather than of the community.

2. This is a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the small rural communities.

3. Ties between members of household loosened, and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down.

12. Explain what is meant by the Haussmanisation of Paris.

Ans. 1. Haussmanisation of Paris refers to the forcible reconstruction of Paris to enhance their beauty and impose orders.

2. Baron Haussmanisation was the chief architect of the new Paris of Louis Napoleon-III.

3. The poor were evicted from the centre of Paris to reduce the possibility of political rebellion and to beautify city.

13. Explain the problems faced by people who migrated to Bombay during nineteenth

century.

Ans. 1. Bombay become over crowded city because of rapid unplanned expansion.

2. There was an acute crisis of housing.

3. Due to overpopulation shortage of water also arose. People often quarreled every morning for a turn at the tap.

14. Explain the term reclamation.

Ans. 1. Reclamation refers to the reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas or other wasteland for settlement, cultivation and other use.

2. Because of the scarcity of land, the city of Bombay has developed is through massive reclamation projects.

3. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock.

4. Famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed through reclamation process.

15. Highlight the different ways by which the people entertain themselves in the chawls.

Ans. 1. There was an open space in the middle of for chawls. That place was used by magicians and acrobats to perform their acts. They visit that place regularly.

2. The Nandi bull used to come. There was the Kadaklakshmi. The performers beat themselves on their naked bodies to earn their livelihood.

3. Chawls were also a place for exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.

16. How did the rise of industrial capitalism help in shaping the modern cities in decisive way?

Ans. 1. Industrialization changed the form of urbanization in the modern period.

2. Most of the western countries were largely rural even for many decades after the beginning of the industrial revolution.

3. Due to industrialization cities become centers of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious and education institutions, and supported various social groups such as artisans, merchants and priests.

17. How did the establishment of colonial rule help in shaping the Bombay city in decisive way?

Ans. 1. In the seventeenth century, Bombay was a group of seven islands under Portuguese.

2. In 1661, control of the islands passes into British hands after the marriage of Britain's king Charles-II to the Portuguese princess. The East India Company quickly shifted its base from Surat to Bombay.

3. Bombay became the capital of the Bombay presidency in 1819, after the Maratha defeated in the Anglo-Maratha War.

18. How did the development or expansion of Bombay differ from London?

Ans. 1. London had an average density of 8 persons per house, whereas the density in the Bombay was as high as 20.

2. Bombay was not grown in a planned way where as London grow according to plan.

3. Bombay was over-crowded city where a person had only 9.5 sq yards of space whereas in London it was around 155 sq yards per person.

19. Bombay is a city of dreams. Explain.

Ans. 1. There was huge expansion of industries and infrastructure in Bombay.

2. The industries had numerous job opportunities and attracted many people from outside.

3. People from all over India came here to fulfill their dreams.

4. Bombay also became a hub of Indian films.

20. Bombay is a city of hardships. Explain.

Ans. 1. Bombay city due to over population lacked in housing facilities.

2. Maximum people lived in chawls with minimum basic amenities.

3. It was a costly city, which made the life of daily wage earners very miserable.

4. People had to travel long distances to reach their job locations.

5. Industrial labourers were exploited by the industrialists.

21. Explain any three causes of air pollution in Calcutta.

Ans. 1. A high level of pollution was a consequence of the huge population that depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily life.

2. The main causes of pollution in Calcutta were the industries and establishment that used steam engines run on coal.

3. The city was built on marshy land the resulting fog combined with smoke to generate thick black smog.

22. Write any three historical processes which have shaped modern cities in decisive ways.

Ans. 1. The rise of industrial revolution.

2. The establishment of colonial rule over maximum areas of the globe.

3. The developments of the ideas of democracy were also responsible to give a shape to the modern cities.

23. Highlight the conditions of children during the 18th and 19th century.

Ans. 1. Children were pushed into low-paid works by their parents.

2. Some children were forced by their parents to do some kind of crime to earn more-like stealing.

3. It was only after the Compulsory Elementary education Act, in 1870 and Factory Acts, in 1902 that children were kept out of industrial work.

24. What was the role of Jobber in Chawls?

Ans. 1. They provide jobs to the people.

2. Sometimes they settle disputes of the people.

3. They also organize supplies, or arranged informal credit for the people in chawls.

4. Jobbers also share information among the people.

25. Highlight the different types of crimes done by different people in London?

Ans. 1. In London there were about 20,000 criminals in the 1870s.

2. Many criminals were poor, who lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, lumps of coal and clothes drying on the hedger.

3. There were cheats and tricksters, pickpockets and petty thieves, crowding the streets of London.

26. Explain the different steps taken by authorities to control crimes in London.

Ans. 1. The police were worried of criminals and also about the law and order situation.

2. The population of criminals was counted their activities were watched and their life was investigated.

3. In an attempt to discipline the population, the authorities imposed high penalties for crime.

4. They also offered work to those, who were considered the deserving poor.

27. Write some features that disturbed Gods during their visit to a modern city like Calcutta.

Ans. 1. Gods were disturbed by the city's cheat and thieves, its grinding poverty and the poor quality of housing for many who lived in Juggies.

2. The Gods were perturbed at the confusion of caste, religion and gender identities.

3. Brahma Himself was tricked into buying a pair of cheap glasses and when he tried to buy a pair of shoes, he was greatly confused by the shopkeepers, who accused one another of being swindlers.

28. How did the various architects develop the concept of garden City of London?

Ans. 1. Ebenezer Howard was an Architect and a planner.

2. He developed the principle of the garden city, a pleasant space full of plants and trees, where people would both live and work.

3. Getting idea from Howard's Raymond Unwin and Berry parker also designed the garden city of New Earswick.

29. How was Marine Drive developed?

Ans. 1. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust.

2. It built a dick between 1914 and 1918.

3. It used the excavated earth to create the 22 acre balled Estate.

4. In this way the famous marine Drive of Bombay was developed.

30. How Bombay was depicted in the earliest filmy songs? Give two examples.

Ans. 1. Various songs related to the miseries and lives of the people of Bombay were sung by the singers.

2. In the film CID (1956) hero's buddy sings, "Ai dil hai mushkil jeena Yaha; Jara hatke jara

bachke, yeh hai Bombay meri jaan.

3. In film Guest House (1959) it was “Ziska juta usika sir, dil hai chhota bada shahar, are vah teri Bombai”.

31. How did Britishers get control of Bombay? And how did British make use of it?

Ans. 1. In 1661 control of seven islands of Bombay were passed into British hands after the marriage of Britain’s King Charles II to the Portuguese princess.

2. Bombay was a major outlet for cotton textiles from Gujarat. Later the city functioned as a port through which large quantities of raw materials such as cotton and opium would be exported.

3. Bombay became an important administrative center and by the end of the nineteenth century a major industrial centre.

32. What do you understand by Individualism, Chartism and 10 hour movement?

Ans. 1. Individualism: It is a theory which promotes the liberty, rights or independent action of the individual, rather than of the community.

2. Chartism: Chartism was a movement demanding the vote for all adult males.

3. 10-hour movement: This movement is related to limit the hours of work in factories.

33. Name the industries which give employment to large number of workers in London.

Ans. 1. Metals and engineering.

2. Clothing and industries.

3. Wood and furniture.

4. Printing and stationary.

5. Surgical instruments.

34. Highlight the different ways by which the people entertain themselves in the chawls.

Ans. 1. There was an open space in the middle of for chawls. That place was used by magicians and acrobats to perform their acts. They visit that place regularly.

2. The Nandi bull used to come. There was the Kadaklakshmi. The performers beat themselves on their naked bodies to earn their livelihood.

3. Chawls were also a place for exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.

5 marks Questions

1. Give some chief characteristics of the city and their Distinction from towns and Villages.

Ans. 1. Cities like London and Bombay were larger on scale as compared to towns and villages.

2. Cities could develop only when there was an increase in food supplies that could support a wide range of non-food producers. Villages and towns required only food supplies in small quantities.

3. Cities were often the centre of multifarious activities like trade and industry, religious institutions, intellectual pursuits and administrative set-up while villages and towns had restricted activities.

4. In cities a large number of social groups as merchants, traders, bankers, wholesale traders and brokers, skilled artisans and various professionals lived while in the villages and towns were predominated by farmers and petty artisans and shopkeepers.

2. Give reasons why the population of London expanded from the middle of the eighteenth century.

Ans. 1. The population of London was about 6, 75,000 by 1750s. It multiplied fourfold from one million in 1810 to four million in 1880s.

2. London had become a centre of almost all sections of society.

3. People from countryside came to London for better job and future.

4. Wooden, metal, printing, stationary like industries in London employed a large number of

people.

5. London dockyard also attracted a large number of employees.

6. During the First World War, many more things were begun to be manufactured in London including motor cars, electrical goods, and large factories manufacturing war materials.

3. Why well off Londoners supported the need of building houses for the poor in the 19th century?

Ans. 1. Living in slums was very dangerous for the labourers. They lived up to an average age of 29 years as compared to the average life expectancy of 55 among the higher the higher and the middle classes.

2. Such slums were not only harmful for the slum dwellers but they were also a threat to the public health and could easily lead to any epidemic.

3. Poor housing could prove a great fire-hazard and could engulf other areas in the fire disaster.

4. Especially after the Russian revolution of 1917, it was felt that poor housing could lead to any social disaster and could lead to rebellions by the poor slum dwellers.

4. What form of entertainment came up in nineteenth century England to provide leisure activities for the people?

Ans. 1. For the wealthy Londoners, there was the annual London Season where the elite groups could enjoy several culture events such as the opera, classical musical performances and the theatre etc.

2. Working classes too had their own means of entertainment. They used to meet in pubs and enjoy a drink, exchange news and discuss political events.

3. In the 19th century, the establishment of libraries, museums and art galleries provided entertainment to the common people.

4. To some other, music halls and later on cinema houses became a source of mass

entrainment.

5. To some others, especially the industrial workers, spending holidays by the sea-shore and enjoying both the sun and the bracing winds also proved a great source of entrainment and leisure.

5. Ties between members of households loosened in Britain in the era of industrialization. Explain the statement.

Ans. 1. Ties between members of household loosened , and among the working class the institution of marriage tended to break down

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

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

4. Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain faced increasingly higher levels of isolation, although their lives were made easier by domestic maids who cooked, cleaned and cared for young children on low wages.

5. The family became the heart of a new market, of goods and services, and of ideas.

6. State the characteristics of the ancient cities.

Ans. 1. The cities first appeared along river valleys.

2. Towns and cities that first appeared along river valleys, such as Ur, Nippur and Mohenjo-Daro, were large in scale than other human settlements.

3. Asian cities could develop only when an increase in food supplies made it possible to support a wide range of non food products.

4. Cities were often the centers of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious institution and intellectual activity.

5. These cities supported various social groups such artisans, merchants and priests.

7. Why did well-off Londoners support the need to built housing for the poor in the 19th century? Explain the reasons.

Ans. 1. The vast mass of room houses occupied by the poor was serious threat to public health.

2. They were overcrowded, badly ventilated and lacked sanitation to the general public.

3. In slums, there was always fear of fire hazards created by poor housing.

4. There was widespread fear of social disorder after the Russian Revolution in 1917.

5. Workers' mass housing schemes were planned to prevent the London poor from turning rebellion.

8. How did the condition of women workers change from 19th to 20th centuries in London?

Ans. 1. With technological development, women lost their industrial jobs and had to take up work within household jobs.

2. The 1861 census recorded a quarter of a million domestic servants in London, of whom the vast majority was women; many of them were recent migrants.

3. A large number of women use their homes to increase family income by taking in lodgers or through such activities.

4. Women of London during 20th century took up tailoring, washing, matchbox making, etc. However, there was a change once again in the 20th century.

As women got employment in war time industries and offices, they with drew from domestic service.

9. Why the population of London multiplied in the late 19th and 20th centuries?

Ans. 1. The population of London multiplied four fold in the 70 years between 1810 and 1880 increasing from one million to four million.

2. London was a powerful magnet for migrant population, even though it did not have large factories.

3. 19th century London was a city of clerks and shopkeepers, of small traders and skilled artisans, semi-skilled and sweated out workers, of soldiers and servants, of casual workers, street sellers and beggars.

4. Apart from London dockyard five major types of industries employed large numbers; clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals an engineering, printing and stationary and precious product.

5. During First World War the numbers of large factories increased and a large number of people joined the new created jobs.

10. Describe the steps taken to solve the problem of housing in Bombay.

Ans. 1. Chawls were multi-storeyed structure which had been built in the native parts of the town. These houses were largely owned by private landlords, such as merchants, bankers and buildings.

2. The city of Bombay Improvement Trust was established in 1898. It focused on clearing poorer homes out of the city centre.

3. In 1918, a Rent act was passed to keep rents reasonable. But it had the opposite effect of producing a severe housing crisis, since landlords withdrew houses from the market.

4. The city of Bombay developed massive reclamation projects. Reclamation refers to the reclaiming of marshy or submerged area or other wasteland for settlements.

The seven island of Bombay were joined into one land mass only over a period of time. The earliest project began in 1784.

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1: - Novel written by Durgacharan Ray about the city of Calcutta is—

- (a) Nirmala (b) Godan**
(c) durgesh modin (d) Debganer martye agaman

Ans.(d) Debganer martye agaman

Q.2: - Which of the following city is called ‘Mayapuri’—

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

Ans.(d) Bombay

Q.3: - “The Bitter cry of outcast London” written by—

- (a) Rudyard Kipling (b) Samuel Richardson**
(c) Charles Dickens (d) Andrew Mearns

Ans.(d) Andrew Mearns

Q.4: - Which of the following film was made by Dada Saheb Phalke?

- (a) CID (b) Guest House**
(c) Tezab (d) Raja Harish Chandra

Ans. (d) Raja Harish Chandra

Q.5: - Which was the Indian first city to get smoke nuisance?

- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Madras (d) Surat**

Ans.(b) Calcutta

Q.6: - Most of the people in the film industry were –

- (a) Local (b) Migrants from Lahore, Calcutta and madras**
(c) Foreigners (d) Freedom fighter

Ans.(b) Migrants from Lahore, Calcutta and madras

Q.7: - Who developed the principal of ‘Garden City’?

- (a) Ebenezer Howard (b) Charles Dickens**
(c) Thomas Hardy (d) Andrew Mearns

Ans.(a) Ebenezer Howard

Q.8: - The first underground railway was built in –

- (a) New York (b) Calcutta**
(c) London (d) Dubai 21

Ans.(c) London

Q.9: - What were tenements –

- (a) Over crowded apartment (b) Official documents**
(c) Surgical instrument (d) wartime offices

Ans.(a) Over crowded apartment

Q.10: - What does a ‘Metropolis’ refer to

- (a) State (b) Capital (c) Country (d) Town**

Ans.(b) Capital

Short Answer Type Questions

Q.1: - What steps were taken to clean up London?

Ans.:- 1. Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces reduce pollution and landscape the city.

2. Large blocks of apartments were built.

3. Demands were made for 'New Lungs' for the city and the idea of green belt around London was offered.

Q.2: - Give three reasons why the population of London expended from the middle of the 18th century?

Ans.:- 1. Industrialization was the most important factor which attracted people to London.

2. The textile industry of London attracted a large number of migrants.

3. The city of London attracted people from all walks of life like clerks, shopkeepers, soldiers, servants, laborers, beggars etc.

Q.3: - How did people entertain themselves in the 'chawls'?

Ans.:- 1. Magicians, Monkey players or acrobats used to perform their acts on the streets.

2. The Nandi bull used to predict the future.

3. Chawls were also the place for the exchange of news about jobs, strikes, riots or demonstrations.

Q.4: - Explain the social change in London which led to the need for underground?

Ans.:- 1. British made a million houses, single family cottages.

2. Now people could not walk to work and this led to the development of underground railways.

1. By 1880, the expended train services were carrying 40 million passengers in a year.

Q.5: - What was the status of the women folk in the conservative industrial towns?

Ans.:- 1. Women of upper and middle classes faced higher level of isolation, although their

lives were made easier by domestic maids.

2. Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives particularly among the lower social classes.

3. As women lost their industrial jobs and conservative people railed against their presence in public places, women were forced to withdraw into their homes.²²

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.1: -‘Bombay was a prime city of India’. Justify by giving examples.

Ans.:-

1. It was the major outlet for cotton textile from Gujarat.
2. It functioned as a major port city.
3. It was an important administrative centre in western India.
4. It soon emerged as a major industrial centre.
5. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 brought the west close to Bombay.

Q.2: - Describe the life in chawls?

Ans.:- 1. Chawls were multistoried structure built and owned by private landlords such as Merchants, bankers and building contractors.

2. Each chawl was divided into smaller one room tenements which had no private toilets.
3. Many families could reside at a time in a tenement.
4. People had to keep the window of their rooms closed even in humid weather due to close proximity of filthy gutters, buffalo stables etc.
5. Though water was scarce and people often quarreled every morning for a turn at the top observers found that houses were kept quite clean.

Q.3:- Explain the life style of workers of mid 19th century in Britain?

Ans.:- 1. In most of the industries the demand for labour was seasonal.

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2. The workers were getting very low wages.
 3. Factories employed large numbers of women.
 4. Most of the workers were living in slums. Factories or workshop owners did not house the migrant workers.
 5. For the poor workers the street often was the only place for rest, leisure and fun.

Q.4: - Describe the problems of traveling in the underground railway?

- Ans.:-** 1. People were afraid to travel underground.
2. The Compartments were over crowded and polluted by smoke.
 3. The atmosphere was a mixture of sulphur, coal and dust with fuel fumes from the gas lamps.
 4. Many felt that the iron monsters added to the mess and unhealthiness of the city.
 5. Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply and heat.