

# Work, Life and Leisure

## Short Answer Type Questions - Work Life and Leisure

1) 103 Explain any three reasons for which the population of London City expanded over the nineteenth century. [Delhi 2008]

**Answer:**

Between 1810 and 1880 the population of London multiplied fourfold. London became a powerful magnet for migration of population even though it did not have large factories. It became a city of clerks and shopkeepers of small traders and skilled artisans, of a growing number of semi-skilled and sweated out workers, soldiers and servants, casual labourers, street sellers and beggars. There was a dockyard where many people earned livelihood. People came to the city looking for jobs. Five major types of industries that employed large number of people were clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationary and precision products such as surgical instruments, watches, objects of precious metals.

2) Why is Mumbai (Bombay) known as the city of dreams? Give three reasons. [AI 2008]

**Answer:**

Despite being overcrowded and difficult living conditions, Bombay appears to many as Mayanagari or a city of dreams. Thousands of people came here every year looking for a bright career in film industry. Bombay films have contributed in a big way to produce an image of the city as a blend of dream and reality, of slums and star bungalows. The first movie was made in 1896. Soon after Dada Saheb Phaike made Raja Hindustani (1913). After that there was no turning back. By 1925 Bombay had become India's film capital producing films for the national audience. Millions of rupees were invested and by 1987 the film industry employed 520,000 people.

3) How urban development is directly related to the cost of ecology and environment? Explain, giving examples of industrial cities of England in the nineteenth century. [AI 2008]

**Answer:**

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

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

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

**(iii) The widespread use of coal in homes and industries in nineteenth century England raised serious problems. In industrial cities such as Leeds, Bradford and Manchester hundreds of factory chimneys spewed black smoke into the skies. Skies used to look grey due to smoke.**

**(iv) The black fog that descended on the towns caused smoke related diseases and dirty clothes.**

**(Any three)**

4) Explain in brief the history of land reclamation in Mumbai. [Foreign 2008]

**Answer:**

Seven islands of Bombay were joined into one landmass over a period of time. The need for additional commercial place in mid-nineteenth century led to the formulation of several plans for the reclamation of more land from sea. Both private companies and government were involved. In 1864, the Black Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hills to the end of Colaba. Reclamation often meant levelling of hills around Bombay. By 1870 the city had expanded 22 square k.m. As the population continued to increase, every bit of available area was built over and new area were reclaimed from the sea. A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create the 22 acre Ballard Estate, Subsequently famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.

5) Explain the two main factors responsible for the change in working conditions of women in London between the nineteenth and twentieth century. [Foreign 2008]

**Answer:**

19th century encouraged a spirit of individualism among men and women. But men and women did not have equal access to this new urban space. As women lost their industrial jobs and their presence in public spaces was not encouraged by conservative sections women were forced to withdraw into their homes. Domestic sphere was seen as the proper place for women. Women were not yet eligible to vote. A large number of women increased family income by activities like tailoring, washing, matchbox making. A large number of women ' increased their income by taking in lodgers. By 20th century urban family life began to change. Women did a commendable work during wartime. They were employed in large numbers to meet war demands. Some women were employed in offices.

---

6) What led to the major expansion of Bombay's population in the mid-nineteenth century?

**Answer:**

Bombay became the capital city of the Bombay Presidency in 1819 after the defeat of the Marathas by the British. As the trade in opium and other trade grew, large communities of traders and bankers as well as artisans and shopkeepers came to settle in Bombay, Another important reason for the expansion of Bombay was the establishment of textile mills which also led to a fresh surge in migration.

---

7) What forms of entertainment came up in 19th century England to provide leisure activities for the people?

**Answer:**

Several cultural events such as the opera, the theatre and classical musical performances were organised for the elite group of 300-400 families in the late 18th century. Working classes met in pubs to have a drink or to exchange news. Some form of large-scale entertainment for the common people started with money from the state. Libraries, art galleries and museums were established in the 19th century to provide people with some form of entertainment as well as to equip people with a sense of history and pride in the achievements of the British. Music halls were popular among the lower classes.

---

8) Mention the steps taken to clean up London.

**Answer:**

Steps to clean up London:

- |  |
|--|
| <b>(i) Attempts were made to decongest localities</b>  |
| <b>(ii) To have more green spaces or green belts.</b>  |
| <b>(iii) To adopt measures to prevent or reduce pollution.</b>   |
| <b>(iv) Landscaping the city by planting more trees and plants. Planning poor peoples houses, etc.</b> |

**(Any three)**

---

9) Explain the evolution of Bombay as one of the major cities of India.

**Answer:**

Originally the seven Islands of Bombay area were joined into one landmass. The earliest project started in 1784 and a plan to build a great sea wall was approved to prevent flooding of the lowlying areas of Bombay. Since then there were several reclamation projects both by government and private companies. In 1864, the Back Bay Reclamation Company got the right to reclaim the western foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hills to the end of Colaba. Hills around Bombay were levelled. As the population continued to increase, every bit of available area were used for building activities and new areas were reclaimed from the sea under the supervision of Bombay Port Trust. It built a dry dock by 1918, and used excavated land to create 22 acre. Ballard Estate and later developed Marine Drive. Bombay now is one of the most important and prosperous cities of India.

---

10) Describe the Bombay fort area.

**Answer:**

In early 19th century, Bombay's fort area formed the heart of the city. The area was interspersed with gardens and was divided into 'native' town where most of the Indians lived and the 'European' or 'white' section, where the white people lived. A European suburb and an industrial zone began to develop to the north of the Port settlement area and a cantonment in the south. This racial pattern was true of all Presidency cities under British rule.

---

11) What is referred to as Chawls in Bombay? With which kind of London housing can these be compared? How are these similar?

**Answer:**

Chawls are multistoried structures which are divided into smaller one-room tenements without any private toilets. These are the dwelling houses of the urban poor in Bombay mostly owned by private landlords. Chawls were used to make quick money. Many families could reside in every chawl. Chawls could be compared to tenements of London. Those were also small apartments built for the poor workers of London.

---

12) Examine the effects of air pollution on Calcutta.

**Answer:**

Calcutta suffered from air pollution. Its inhabitants inhaled grey smoke, particularly in winter. Since the city was built on marshy land, the resulting fog combined with smoke produced thick black smog. High level of pollution was the result of the huge population that depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily life. Smoke from the chimneys of industrial units in addition to smoke from steam engines of trains polluted the city even further.

---



*Ebenezer Howard*

13) By whom was the concept of a Garden City first developed? What were the main features of the proposed Garden City?

**Answer:**

The concept of a Garden City was first developed by an architect and planner named Ebenezer Howard. Garden City would be a pleasant place full of plants and people would both live and work. He believed this would produce better quality citizens. There would be a common garden, spaces and beautiful views. Attention was to be paid to all details.

---

14) What were the mode of entertainment in 18th century England? Or Examine the new types of large scale entertainment for the common people introduced in 19th century.

**Answer:**

Refer to Ans. 7 (3 Marks).

---

15) Why was the expansion of the city of Bombay difficult? Mention any one way adopted to develop the city.

**Answer:**

Expansion of the city of Bombay has always posed a problem because of scarcity of land. Originally Bombay consisted of seven islands which were joined into one land mass over a period of time. Bombay did not grow according to any plan. For second part? Refer to Ans. 9 (3 Marks).

---

16) How does urbanisation pose a threat to environment?

**Answer:**

Urbanisation always takes place at the cost of ecology and environment. Growing demand for space required for factories, houses and institutions, are provided only by clearing forests, cutting trees and flattening ground. This spoils the natural environment and habitat. Large quantities of waste products polluted air and water while excessive noise caused noise pollution both in London as well as Bombay. Widespread use of coal in homes and industries, smoke from chimneys of factories and homes throw black smoke into the atmosphere causing breathing problems and diseases. Tuberculosis was common disease among factory workers in big industrial cities in 19th century. Increase in population leads to further population. Slums pose great threat to public health - Lack of sanitation leads to air and water pollution.

17) How does the existence of a large urban population affect each of the following: Illustrate with historical examples.

**(a) A private landlord.**

**(b) A police superintendent in charge of law and order.**

**(c) A leader of a political party.**

**Answer:**

**(a) As the urbanisation began, people began to migrate to cities in search of jobs. The private land lord suffered due to shortage of labour.**

**(b) Urbanisation led to the rise of crime rate in cities. Many people earned their livelihood by stealing and through other crimes. The police superintendent who was in charge of law and order found it difficult to check the crimes.**

**(c) Large urban population had led to the increase in number of constituencies. The leader of the political parties became busy to get the popular vote from the constituencies.**

**(Any three)**