

## CHAPTER

# 6

# WORK, LIFE AND LEISURE

## Syllabus

- *Development of modern cities due to Industrialization in London and Bombay.*
- *Housing and Land Reclamation.*
- *Social Changes in the cities.*
- *Cities and the challenges faced by the environment.*



## TOPIC-1

### London in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century

## Quick Review

- Towns and cities that first appeared along river valleys, such as Ur, Nippur and Mohenjo-Daro, were larger in scale than other human settlements, later cities developed when they could support a wide range of the non-food producers.
- Cities with dense population called metropolises, vary greatly in size and complexity, which combine political and economic functions for an entire region and support very large populations.
- With the advent of industries, Industrialisation changed the form of urbanisation in the modern period by attracting large number of rural populations in the cities to work in the textile factories.
- In Britain, Leeds and Manchester were the first modern cities since it attracted large numbers of migrants to the textile mills set up in the late 18th Century.
- 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 675,000 and continued to expand.
- According to Gareth Stedman Jones, in the 19th century England, London was "A city of clerks, shopkeepers, small investors, skilled artisans and a growing number of semi-skilled workers, soldiers, beggars, servants, casual labourers."
- During the First World War (1914-18) London began manufacturing cars and electrical goods.
- As London grew, crime became a big concern. There were the cheats and tricksters, pickpockets and petty thieves crowding the streets of London.
- Initially, in the late 18th century and early 19th century, women were employed in factories but with technological developments, women lost their industrial jobs and got confined to their household chores.
- Often the parents pushed their children into low-paid work. Andrew Mearns, a clergyman who wrote- 'The Bitter Cry of Outcast in the 1880s, showed why crime was more profitable than labouring in small underpaid factories.
- After the Industrial Revolution, large number of factories was established but the factory owners did not provide any housing facility to the migrant workers and thus, they were put up in tenements.
- Gradually poverty grew in the cities due to lack of proper housing, sanitation, ventilation, overcrowded population, etc. which became a major concern for the elite groups.
- Housing was a threat to public health, fire hazards were expected and there was a fear of rebellion and revolt by the working class (Russian Revolution of 1917 that led to communism in Russia).
- To keep London clean, attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city.

#### TOPIC - 1

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- The London underground railway partially solved the housing crisis by carrying large masses of people to and from the city.
- The very first section of the underground train in the world opened on 10 January, 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon Street in London.
- Initially people were afraid of travelling in the underground train and those who travelled shared their experience as 'near dead of asphyxiation and heat'.
- Due to this arrangement, the population in the city became more dispersed. Better-planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled large numbers to live outside central London and travel to work.
- The city encouraged a new spirit of individualism among both men and women, and a freedom from the collective values that were a feature of the smaller rural communities.
- By the twentieth century, the urban family had been transformed into smaller units.
- Gradually for the wealthy Britishers, there had been annual 'London Season'.
- Several cultural events, such as the opera, the theatre and classical music performances were organised.
- For the working class, large-scale entertainment came into being, they met in pubs to have a drink, exchange news and sometimes also organize for political actions. Libraries, art galleries and museums were established to provide people with a sense of history and pride in the achievements of the British.
- London Riots: 1886 winter witnessed a 10,000 strong crowd of poor people marching to London from Deptford. They demanded relief from terrible conditions of poverty; dispersed by the police.
- In 1887, the poor people of London broke into a riot, demanding relief from the terrible conditions of poverty. The police brutally suppressed the demonstration which came to be known as the Bloody Sunday of November 1887.
- In 1889, thousands of London's dockworkers went on strike and marched through the city. The 12 day strike was called to gain recognition for the dockworkers' union.
- Due to all these demands and strikes by the people, politics was given way in the city.

## Know the Terms

- **Urbanization** : The process of development of a city or a town.
- **Individualism** : A theory that promotes the welfare of a person rather than the society.
- **Metropolis** : It means the capital or chief city of a country or region.
- **Tenements** : Cheap, usually unsafe one-room accommodation for migrant workers.
- **Asphyxiation** : Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply
- **Temperance Movement** : A social reform movement led by middle-class people. It emerged in Britain and America from the 19th century onwards.

## Know the Dates

- 1880 : Population of London was 4 million.
- 1880 : The underground train service was expanded completely.
- 1887 : 13th November, 1887 a riot occurred in London, which is known as the 'Bloody Sunday'.
- 1889 : Dockworkers strike

## Know the Links

- [www.youtube.com/watch?v=KINzeoyAokE](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KINzeoyAokE)
- <https://www.q-files.com/.../life-in-18th-century-britain>



## Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Ⓐ Q. 1. Name any one film made by Dada Saheb Phalke.<br/>Ans. Raja Harishchandra. 1</p>                          | <p>Ans. Paddington and Farringdon Street in London. 1</p>  |
| <p>Ⓐ Q. 2. Name any two Presidencies in British India.<br/>Ans. Bombay, Bengal and Madras. (Any two) 1</p>          | <p>Ⓤ Q. 4. How did the East India Company get possession of Bombay?<br/>Ans. The Portuguese government gifted it to Britain's King Charles-II on the occasion of his marriage to the Portuguese. 1</p> |
| <p>Ⓤ Q. 3. The very first section of the underground railways in the world was opened between which two places?</p> |  |



## Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

**Q. 1. What is meant by tenement?**

[Board, Term-I, BHTK, 2013]

**Ans. (i)** A tenement is run-down and often over crowded apartment house especially in a poor section of large city.

**(ii)** In the 19th century, more and more people began crowding into American cities including thousands of newly arrived immigrants seeking a better life. The population got doubled every decade from 1800 to 1880 in New York city. This led to the division of single family dwellings into multiple living spaces to accommodate the growing population.

**(iii)** These narrow low-rise apartment buildings also known as tenements were too often cramped, poorly built and lacked indoor plumbing and proper ventilation.

**(iv)** A full two-third of the New York city population was living in the tenement in 1900.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

**Q. 2. Who are Philanthropists? Explain any two steps taken to control crime in London in the 1870s.**

[Board Term-I, (37), 2012]

**Ans. (i)** The group of the people who work for social upliftment and charity, donating time and money for the purpose are called philanthropists.

**(ii) Steps taken to control crime were :**

**(a)** The authorities imposed high penalties for crime.

**(b)** They offered work to the deserving poor.

$1 + 2 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 3. Why did people of London call underground railway 'the iron monster'. Give any three reasons.** [Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]

**Ans. (i)** Underground railway was considered a menace to health.

**(ii)** The massive destruction was also made in the process of construction of underground railway.

**(iii)** Houses were knocked down, streets broken through and stopped.

**(iv)** Deep pits and trenches dug in the ground.

**(v)** It also led to a massive displacement of the London poor.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 4. Highlight any three attempts taken by Londoners to decongest localities during the First World War.**

[Board, Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

**Ans. (i)** Green the open spaces, reduced pollution and landscape the city.

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

**(iii)** Rent control was introduced in Britain during the 1st World War to ease the impact of a severe housing shortage.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 5. Why was London called the 'city of magnet'? Give three reasons.**

[Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

**Ans. (i)** The city of London was a magnet for the migrant populations due to the job opportunities provided by its dockyards and industries.

**(ii)** The population of London kept expanding through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

**(iii)** During the First World War, London began manufacturing motor cars and electrical goods.

**(iv)** This increased the number of large factories, which in turn increased the number of people coming to the city in search of work.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 6. How did London become a powerful magnet for the migrant population? Explain.**

[Board Term-I, (46) 2012]

**Ans. (i)** London became a powerful magnet for migrant population since it offered employment opportunities.

**(ii)** London dockyard housed a large number of porters, traders and people in the shipping line.

**(iii)** Major industries such as clothing, footwear, metal, engineering, etc., attracted labour from outside.

**(iv)** Being capital city also, it attracted people.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 7. How did the London Underground Railways eventually become a huge success? Explain.**

[Board Term-I, (82), 2012]

**Ans. Underground London Railway became a huge success due to following reasons :**

**(i)** By 1880, the expanded train service carried 40 million passengers a year.

**(ii)** Population in the city became dispersed.

**(iii)** Planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled large number of people to live outside Central London.

$1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 8. When was the London Underground Railway started? How did it help to solve the housing problem?**

**Ans. (i)** The very first section of the Underground Railway in London started on 10th January, 1863.

**(ii) It helped to solve the housing problem in the following ways :**

**(a)** The population in the city became more dispersed.

**(b)** Better planned suburbs were developed.

- (c) A good railway network enabled large number of people to live outside Central London and travel to work. (Any two)  $1+2=3$

**A Q. 9. Highlight any three changes that took place in London between the two World Wars.**

[Board Term-I, 6HTQGTF, 2016-17]

[Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

**Ans.(i)** Between the two World Wars the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state.

(ii) A million of single family cottages were built by local authorities.

(iii) The city had extended beyond the range where people could walk to work.

(iv) New forms of mass transports were introduced.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**A Q. 10. Explain any three historical processes that have shaped London in decisive ways.**

[Board Term-I, 2015]

**Ans. The three historical processes have shaped modern cities namely :**

(i) Rise of industrial capitalism,

(ii) The establishment of colonial rule over large parts of the world.

(iii) Development of democratic ideals.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**Q. 11. How was the family life transformed in the industrial city during the 18th century?**

[Board Term-I, DDE-2014]

**Ans. 'Family' as an institution underwent a social change due to industrialization.**

(i) Ties between members of households were loosened and the institution of marriage tended to break down among the working class families.

(ii) Women lost their jobs due to machines.

(iii) Rich upper class women lived easier lives as they were served by domestic maids who made their work easier.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**A Q. 12. What was the impact of industrialization and urbanization on the family life in Britain in the nineteenth century?**

**Ans. (i)** Women gradually lost their industrial jobs and were forced to work within households.

(ii) Through the activities of tailoring, washing or match-box making they could increase their income.

(iii) Large number of children were pushed into low paid work.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**U Q. 13. Explain any three measures taken in order to resolve the environmental problem in London.**

[Board Term-I, Set-C5JWEVD, 2015]

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

(ii) By the 1840s towns such as Derby, Leeds and Manchester had laws to :

(iii) Control smoke in the city.

(iv) 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.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**U+ A Q.14. State any three steps taken to clean up London.**

[Board Term-I, DDE-2014]

OR

**A Describe various steps which were taken to clean up London.**

[Board Term-I, (38, 52), KVS-2014, 2012, (5800, 13, 17, 28, 44), 2011, (B2), 2010]

**Ans. The steps taken to clean up London were :**

(i) Attempts were made to decongest localities, green the open spaces, reduce pollution and landscape the city.

(ii) Large blocks of apartments were built like those in Berlin and New York.

(iii) Rent control was introduced in Britain during the First World War.

(iv) Demands were made for new 'lungs' for the city and some attempts were made to bridge the countryside through ideas as the Green Belt around London. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**U Q. 15. Explain any three reasons for the increasing concern for the London poor during the nineteenth century.** [Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), 2014]

**Ans. (i)** The poor and filthy living conditions of one room houses which posed a serious threat to public health.

(ii) There were dangers of fire hazards.

(iii) There was also a fear of social disorder or rebellion by the workers especially after the Russian Revolution in 1917.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**R Q. 16. Describe the life of children as depicted in Andrew Mearn's famous book "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London."**

[Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), 2014]

**Ans. (i)** Andrew Mearn's book showed why crime was more profitable than labouring in small underpaid factories.

(ii) A child of seven years old is easily known to make 10 shillings 6 pence a week from thieving.

(iii) Before he can gain as much as a young thief (a boy) he must make 56 gross of matchboxes a week or 1,296 a day.

(iv) It was only after the passage of the Compulsory Elementary Education Act in 1870 and the Factory Acts beginning from 1902 that children were kept out of industrial work. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**[A] Q. 17. Explain any three efforts made by women in London to increase their income during the eighteenth century.**

**Ans. (i)** In the late eighteenth century, large numbers of women were employed in factories.

**(ii)** They were working as maid servants (domestic servant).

**(iii)** A large number of women used their homes to increase family income by taking in lodgers or through such activities as tailoring, washing or match-box making.  $1 \times 3 = 3$



## Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

**[U] Q. 1. When and where was the first section of the underground railway opened in the world? Explain any three difficulties of travelling in that underground railway. [Board Term-I, (37), 2012]**

**Ans.** The first section of the underground railway in the world was opened on 10th January, 1863 between Paddington and Farringdon street in London.

**Difficulties:**

- (i)** People were scared of travelling underground.
- (ii)** The trains released harmful gases.
- (iii)** The people faced asphyxiation.
- (iv)** They were considered as iron monsters as they led to the destruction of the entire city.  $2+3=5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**[U] Q. 2. The London Underground Railways eventually became a huge success'. Support the statement with examples.**

[Board Term-I, (CB4QHT1), 2016-17]

**Ans. (i)** By 1880, the expanded train service carried 40 million passengers a year.

**(ii)** Population in the city became dispersed.

**(iii)** New York, Tokyo, Chicago built underground railways by the 20th century.

**(iv)** Planned suburbs and a good railway network enabled large numbers to live outside Central London.

**(v)** Social distinctions wore down.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**[A] Q. 3. Explain the social changes in London which led to the need for the Underground Railways.**

OR

**[A] Why did underground railway soon become a necessity in London? Mention any three disadvantages of this system?**

[Board Term-I, (553K), 2013, (35), 2012]

OR

**[A] Explain the benefits of London Tube for the population in the city.**

[Board Term-I, Set-E, DDE -2015]

OR

**[A] Why was the underground railway criticized in London? Explain the reasons.**

[Board Term-I, DDE-2014]

OR

**[A] "Even though the underground Railway eventually became a huge success, it was opposed by many people initially." Explain five valid reasons for this opposition.**

[Board Term-I, (70), 2012]

**Ans.** Attempts were made to decongest the city of London and solve the housing crisis. So, the British government built houses for working classes. All these efforts expanded the city and people found it difficult to walk to their work places. This made the underground rail transport essential for London.

**Disadvantages :** The development of the underground railways was criticized because.

- (i)** The underground railways were considered a menace to health due to the lack of oxygen created in the compartments by smoking pipes, fumes of gas lamps and coal dust.
- (ii)** A large number of houses for poor were displaced for its construction.
- (iii)** It added to the mess and unhealthy environment of the city.
- (iv)** People were afraid to travel underground.
- (v)** Many felt that 'iron monsters' added to the mass and unhealthiness of the city.
- (vi)** To make approximately two miles of railways, 900 houses had to be destroyed.  $5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015, 2013, 2012)

**[A] Q. 4. Why did the population of London city expand over the 19th century? Explain. (NCERT)**

[Board Term-I, 6AP67LB, 2015]

[Board Term-I, (80), 2012]

OR

**[A] The city of London had a powerful migrant population. Explain the reason.**

OR

**[A] Why the population of London multiplied in the late 19th and early 20th century?**

**Ans.** The population of London multiplied four fold in the 70 years between 1810 and 1880 increasing from 1 million to 4 millions.

- (i)** London was a powerful magnet for migrant population, even though it did not have large factories.



- (ii) The 19<sup>th</sup> 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.
- (iii) There was a dockyard which provided opportunities of livelihood.
- (iv) There were five major types of industries employed large numbers; clothing and footwear, wood and furniture, metals and engineering, printing and stationery and precious products.
- (v) During First World War, the number of large factories increased and a large number of people joined the newly created jobs.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015, 2012)

**Q. 5. Explain any five sources of entertainment which came up in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in England to provide leisure activities.**

[Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), 2014]

OR

**A** Describe five forms of entertainment that came up in the 19<sup>th</sup> century England.

[Board Term-I, 2012 (33, 50), 2011 (5800, 22, 40, 44)]

OR

**A** How did people of different classes organise their new found leisure in England? Explain.

[Board Term-I, 2015, Set-C5]WEVD] [DDE-2015, Set-M][Board Term-I, (34), 2012]

- Ans.**
- (i) For the wealthy Londoners, there was the annual 'London Season' where elite groups could enjoy several cultural events such as the opera and theatre.
  - (ii) 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.
  - (iii) The establishment of libraries, museums and art galleries provided entertainment to common people.
  - (iv) Music halls and later cinema houses became a source of mass entertainment.
  - (v) Industrial workers spent holidays by the sea shore and enjoyed both sun and the wind which were a great source of entertainment.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015, 2012)

**Q. 6. Ties between members of households loosened in Britain in the era of industrialization. Explain the statement.**

[Board Term-I, KVS-2014]

OR

**Q. 7. "The function and shape of the family were completely transformed by life in the industrial city". Support the statement with examples.**

[Board Term-I, (52), 2012]

**Ans.** In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the family had been a unit of production and consumption as well as of political decision-making. There was a big change in the newer pattern.

- (i) Ties between members of household loosened.
- (ii) The institution of marriage among the working class tended to break down.
- (iii) Women of the upper and middle classes in Britain faced increasingly higher level of isolation although their lives were made easier by maids.
- (iv) Women who worked for wages had some control over their lives particularly among the lower social classes.
- (v) By the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the urban family had been transformed again partly by experience of the war time and partly work done by the women who were employed in large numbers.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 7. Explain any five changes that took place in the family life in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, which promoted individualism in the city life.**

[Board Term-I, (60), 2012]

OR

**A** Explain any five social changes that took place in the family life in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in London.

OR

**A** Explain the social changes, 'Family' as an institution underwent in Britain in the era of industrialization.

**Ans.** 'Family' as an institution underwent a social change due to industrialisation.

- (i) The class Kant joint family in the village scenario disappeared in the town and cities. The bond between family members loosened.
- (ii) Women lost their jobs to machines.
- (iii) Rich upper class women lived easier lives as they were served by domestic maids who made their work easier.
- (iv) Forced to live at home in urban areas, leading them to face isolation at home.
- (v) Public places were dominated by males and females were confined to the home.
- (vi) Women gradually began to participate in political movements to ask for their rights.
- (vii) Families were small or nuclear. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 8. How did marginal groups threaten the city of London? What was the root cause of this problem? How did the authorities in London try to solve this problem?**

[Board Term-I, (45, 48), 2012]

**Ans.** (i) The police were worried about the law and order and industrialists wanted an orderly work force. There were professional criminals like cheats, tricksters, pick pockets and petty thieves too in the marginal groups.

- (ii) Most of the people in the marginal groups were very poor, who lived by selling lead stolen from roofs, food from shops, lumps of coal and cloth drying from hedges.
- (iii) In order to discipline them the authorities counted the number of criminals, watched their activities and investigated their lives. High penalties were imposed and deserving poor people were offered work.  $2+1+2=5$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**[A] Q. 9. Why did the concept of 'Garden City' come up in London? Describe the different efforts initiated to beautify London. [Board Term-I, (47), 2012]**

OR

**[A] What steps were taken to clean London in the early and mid 20<sup>th</sup> century?**

**[Board Term-I, (A1), 2010]**

- Ans. (i)** The widespread use of coal in homes and industries in 19<sup>th</sup> century England raised serious problems. Shopkeepers, home owners and others complained about the black fog, grey skies and black vegetation. All these factors caused bad temper, smoke related illness and dirty clothes. Congestion in the city also led to a yearning for the clean air.
- (ii) As a result, the demand for new 'lungs' for the city was made. Large blocks of apartments were built and rent control was introduced to ease the housing problem.
  - (iii) 'Garden City' of New Earswick was designed with common garden spaces and landscaping.
  - (iv) Between the two World Wars (1919-39), the responsibility for housing the working classes was accepted by the British state and million houses, most of which were single family cottages, were built by local authorities.
  - (v) The British Government built single family cottages for the working classes and the London underground work was started to enable the workers to reach their work places.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

**[R] Q. 10. How did crime grow in London in 1870s? How were authorities able to control them? Explain.**

**[Board Term-I, (68), 2012]**

**Ans. Growth of Crime in London :**

- (i) In London there were 20,000 criminals in 1870s.
- (ii) In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, Henry Mathew wrote several articles on the London labour and those who made their living from crime.
- (iii) Many criminals were poor, who lived by stealing lead from roofs, food from shops, coal and also clothes.

**Control of Crime:**

- (i) The police were worried about the law and order situation.  
So population of criminals were counted, their activities were watched and their ways of life were investigated.
- (ii) In an attempt to discipline the criminals, authorities imposed high penalties for crime and offered work to those who were considered "deserving poor".  $3+2=5$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**[U] Q. 11. Explain the statement "Certain groups of weavers were in a better position than others to survive the competition with mill industries".**

**[Board Term-I, 2012]**

- Ans. (i)** Certain groups of weavers were in a better position than others to survive the completion with mill industries. Amongst weavers some produced coarse cloth, while others wove finer varieties.
- (ii) The demand for the finer varieties bought by the well-to-do was more stable. The rich could buy these even when the poor starved.
  - (iii) Famines didn't affect the sale of Banarasi or Baluchari saris.
  - (iv) Moreover mills could not imitate specialized weavers.
  - (v) Saris with woven borders or the famous lungis and handkerchiefs of madras, could not be easily displaced by mill production.  $1 \times 5 = 5$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**[U] Q.12. Describe in three points the social changes in the city of London with respect to entertainment and leisure of the people due to industrialisation. (Board, 2010)**

OR

**[U] Describe any three sources of entertainment for common people of London.**

- Ans. (i)** For wealthy Britishers, an annual 'London Season' was organised which included several cultural events, such as the opera, the theatre and the classical music performances.
- (ii) Working classes met in pubs and taverns to have a drink.
  - (iii) Libraries, art galleries and museums were established in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to provide entertainment for the common people.
  - (iv) Music halls were popular among the lower classes, and by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, cinema became a means of great mass entertainment for mixed audiences.  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 5$



## TOPIC-2

### Bombay in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century

#### Quick Review

- The pace of urbanisation in India was slow under colonial rule.
- In contrast to Western Europe, Indian cities did not develop in the nineteenth century.
- A large proportion of these urban dwellers were residents of the three Presidency cities.
- These were multi-functional cities: they had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices, army camps, as well as educational institutions, museums and libraries.
- Bombay was the premier city of India. It was a group of seven islands under Portuguese control.
- The East India Company shifted its base from Surat, its principal western port, to Bombay.
- Bombay became the capital of the Bombay Presidency in 1819.
- 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.
- The first cotton textile mill in Bombay was established in 1854.
- Bombay dominated the maritime trade of India till the twentieth century and was also at the junction head of two major railways.
- Bombay was a crowded city. From its earliest days, Bombay did not grow according to any plan, and houses, especially in the Fort area, were interspersed with gardens.
- With the rapid and unplanned expansion of the city, the crisis of housing and water supply became acute by the mid-1850s.
- In contrast to the richer Parses, Muslims and upper class traders, more than 70 per cent of the working people lived in the thickly populated chawls of Bombay.
- Chawls were multi-storeyed structures which had been built in the 'native' parts of the town.
- Each chawl was divided into smaller one-room tenements which had no private toilets.
- High rents forced the workers to share homes and due to the close proximity of filthy gutters, privies, buffalo stables, etc., people had to keep the windows of their rooms closed even in humid weather.
- Though water was scarce, but the people kept their houses quite clean. The homes being small, streets and neighbourhoods were used for a variety of activities such as cooking, washing and sleeping.
- Caste and family groups in the mill neighbourhoods were headed by someone who was similar to a village headman.
- People who belonged to the 'depressed classes' found it even more difficult to find housing. Lower castes were kept out of many chawls.
- In 1898 The City of Bombay Improvement Trust was established. It focused on clearing poorer homes out of the city centre.
- Expansion of the city has always posed a problem in Bombay because of a scarcity of land.
- The earliest project on the expansion of the city began in 1784. The Bombay Governor William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay.
- 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.
- 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, the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.
- Despite its massive overcrowding and difficult living conditions, Bombay appears to many as a 'mayapuri' – a city of dreams.
- In 1896, India's first movie was shot by Harishchandra Sakharam Bhatwadekar in Bombay's Hanging Gardens.
- By 1925, Bombay had become India's film capital, producing films for a national audience.
- 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.
- Everywhere the city development occurred at the expense of ecology and the environment.
- Large quantities of refuse and waste products polluted air and water, while excessive noise became a feature of urban life.



- Calcutta too had a long history of air pollution. Its inhabitants inhaled grey smoke, particularly in the winter.
- 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.
- In 1920, the rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal. Later the inspectors of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission finally managed to control industrial smoke.

## Know the Terms

- **Chawls** : These are multi-storeyed structures which had been built in the 'native' parts of the Bombay.
- **Mayapuri** : A city of dreams.
- **Depressed classes** : Term used for 'lower castes' and 'untouchables' (Dalits).
- **Presidency cities** : The capitals of the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies in British India.
- **Green Belt** : An area of open land with plants and trees for maintaining natural habitation and environment in and around the city.
- **Reclamation** : Reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas for settlements..

## Know the Dates

- **1784** : Land Reclamation began in Bombay.
- **1810** : Population of London was one million.
- **1819** : Bombay became the capital of Bombay Presidency, after the Anglo-Maratha War.
- **1847 and 1853** : The Smoke Abatement Acts of 1847 and 1853 were passed.
- **1854** : First Indian cotton textile mill was set up in Bombay.
- **1865** : Bombay's First Municipal Commissioner, Arthur Crawford, was appointed.
- **1898** : The city of Bombay Improvement Trust was established.
- **1901** : Census reports that 80% of Bombay's inhabitants reside in one room houses.
- **1913** : Dada Saheb Phalke made 'Raja Harish Chandra', India's first feature film.
- **1918** : Bombay Rent Control Act was passed to keep rents reasonable.
- **1920** : The rice mills of Tollygunge began to burn rice husk instead of coal to reduce industrial smoke.
- **1925** : Bombay became India's first film capital

## Know the Links

- [theory.tifr.res.in/bombay/history/c19.html](http://theory.tifr.res.in/bombay/history/c19.html)
- [www.slideshare.net/tanishwahi/urbanization-of-mumbai](http://www.slideshare.net/tanishwahi/urbanization-of-mumbai)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Mumbai)



## Very Short Answer Type Questions

(1 mark each)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>[A] Q. 1. Who wrote the book 'The Bitter Cry of Outcaste London' in the 1880s?</p> <p>Ans. Andrew Mearns. 1</p>                        | <p>Ans. Henry Mayhew. 1</p>  |
| <p>[U] Q. 2. Which industry in London did not employ large number of people in the 19th century?</p> <p>Ans. Railway manufacturing. 1</p> | <p>[U] Q. 4. Name one factor which changed the form of urbanisation in the modern world.</p> <p>Ans. Industrialization. 1</p>  |
| <p>[U] Q. 3. Who wrote several volumes on the London labour in the mid of the 19th century?</p>   | <p>[A] Q. 5. Name the author of the novel 'DEBGANER MARTYE AAGAMAN' (The Gods Visit Earth).</p> <p>Ans. Durgacharan Ray. 1</p> |



## Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>[U] Q. 1. Why were the large masses of people drawn into political causes in London? Explain with examples. [Board Term-I, (NLTm8TU) 2016-17]</p> | <p>Ans. (i) Poor people became militant and riotous.<br/>(ii) In 1886, there were riot by London poor people demanding relief from poverty.</p> |
|--|---|

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

- (iii) In 1889, a 12-day dockworker's strike took place, to gain recognition for the dockworkers union.
- (iv) State authorities went to great lengths to reduce the possibility, of rebellion and enhance urban aesthetics (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 2. Why was Bombay called as a Mayapuri or Mayanagri? [Board Term-I, (6HTQGTF) 2016-17]**

- Ans.** (i) Bombay was referred to as Mayanagri because Bombay was seen as a city of opportunities and dreams for those who came from the have not section of population.
- (ii) They found their creative energies well used in the Bombay film industry, it inspired others.
  - (iii) People from all field of life joined it as writers, directors, actors, etc.  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 3. 'Bombay did not experience a planned growth'. Justify the statement with three facts. [Board Term-I, (NLTM8TU) 2016-17]**

- Ans. 'Bombay did not experience a planned growth'.**
- (i) The Bombay fort area was divided into two parts  
(a) The native town (b) The European section.
  - (ii) In the native towns, most of the Indians lived, the European section was inhabited by the 'Europeans or the whites.'
  - (iii) This racial pattern of inhabitation was common to all the three Presidency cities of India.  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 4. How did Bombay emerge as an important colonial city? [Board Term-I, (64, 77) 2012]**  
OR

**How did Bombay come under the British rule? [Board Term-I, Set-XOKG25B, 2015]**

- Ans. Reasons:**
- (i) Bombay was the principal port of the East India Company.
  - (ii) It was an important centre for cotton textiles from Gujarat.
  - (iii) It became an important administrative centre of western India.
  - (iv) It emerged as a major industrial centre in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 5. How did the development or expansion of Bombay (Mumbai) differ from London? State any three points of difference between the two. [Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2015, 2014 (WQ7FXWC), 2012 (33)] [DDE-2015, Set-E]**

- Ans.** (i) Bombay was an over-crowded city, where a person had only 9.5 sq. yards of space whereas it was around 155 sq. yards per person in London.

- (ii) Bombay did not grow according to a plan whereas London grew according to plan.
- (iii) London had an average density of 8 persons per house whereas the density in Bombay was as high as 20 persons.  $1 \times 3 = 3$   
(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015, 2012)

**Q. 6. Describe any three features of 'Chawls' in Bombay. [DDE-2015, Set-M] [Board Term-I, KVS-2014]**

OR

**"The Chawls of Bombay were a small cosmopolitan community in themselves." Explain the statement. [Board Term-I, (45) 2012]**

- Ans.** (i) Chawls were resided by poor.
- (ii) Open space in the center of the chawls was used for various activities.
  - (iii) Chawls were headed by a headman like village headman.
  - (iv) People in chawls lived like an integrated family. (Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 7. Mention the three Presidency cities of India? Why were they referred to as 'multifunctionality' cities? [Board Term-I, 2015]**

- Ans.** The capitals of the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies in British India were multifunctional cities' because they had major ports, warehouses, homes and offices, army camps, as well as educational institutions, museums and libraries.

$$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$$

**Q. 8. When and why was the Rent Act passed in Bombay during the British days? What was its outcome? [Board Term-I, (R9UJGYG), 2014]**

OR

**When was the Rent Act passed in Bombay? What was its aim? What was the impact? [Board Term-I, (80) 2012]**

- Ans.** (i) The Rent Act was passed in Bombay in 1918.
- (ii) It aimed at controlling rent and keeping them within reasonable limit.
  - (iii) The Act had a reserve impact of producing a severe housing crisis, since the landlords withheld renting out houses from the market.  $1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 9. Why did more and more people migrate to Bombay by the early 20th century? Explain three reasons. [Board Term-I, (35, 53) 2012]**

- Ans.** (i) The growth of trade in cotton and opium attracted a large number of traders, bankers and artisans to Bombay.
- (ii) A large number of people migrated to Bombay from Ratnagiri to work in the textile mills.
  - (iii) Bombay was the junction head of two major railways and dominated the maritime trade.  $1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 10. Throw light on some of the land reclamation projects of Bombay.**

**Ans. Land reclamation projects of Bombay are :**

- (i) Building of great sea wall prevented flooding of low-lying areas of Bombay.
- (ii) Levelling of hills around Bombay.
- (iii) Dry dock was built between 1914 and 1918 and the excavated earth was used to create the Ballard Estate.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

**Q. 11. State any three causes of air pollution in Calcutta in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. [Board Term-I, 553K, 2013]**

- Ans. (i)** Pollution was due to large number of people being dependent on dung and wood as fuel.
- (ii)** Industries and other establishment used steam engines that run on coal and caused air pollution.
- (iii)** Due to marshy land, the resulting fog combined with smoke to generate thick smog.
- (iv)** Calcutta had a history of air pollution. Its inhabitants inhaled grey smoke.

(Any three)  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

**Q. 12. "Cities developed at the cost of ecology and environment." Explain with examples.**

[Board Term-I, NCT-2014]

OR

**Assess the impact of development of cities on ecology and environment.**

[Board Term-I, (70), 2012]

**Ans. Effects of development of cities on ecology and environment :**

- (i) Large quantities of refuse and waste products polluted the air and water, while excessive noise became a feature of urban life.
- (ii) In industrial cities, hundreds of factory chimneys released black smoke into the skies.

- (iii) Shopkeepers, homeowners and others complained about the black fog that descended in their towns causing, smoke-related illnesses and dirty clothes.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 13. State any three characteristics of the ancient cities. [Board Term-I, (36), 2012]**

- Ans. (i)** Ancient towns and cities appeared along river valleys such as Ur, Nippur and Mohenjodaro.
- (ii)** They were large in scale than other human settlements, performances and exchange of news related to jobs, strikes, riots, etc.
- (iii)** These cities were centres of political power, administrative network, trade and industry, religious institutions and intellectual activities.

$1 \times 3 = 3$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

**Q. 14. How did farming methods change due to industrialization? Explain.**

[Board Term-I, Set-6AP67LB, 2015]

**Ans. Methods change due to industrialisation :**

- (i) Steel plough used in place of wooden plough.
- (ii) Harrow in place of wooden weeder.
- (iii) Mechanical drill for seed sowing, reaping and threshing machines.  $1 \times 3 = 3$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015)

**Q. 15. Why a number of Bombay films were about the lives of migrants?**

- Ans.** Most of the actors in the film industry were migrants from Lahore, Calcutta, Madras and other parts. They contributed to the blending of culture, dream and stars as well as slums of Bombay. Thus, a number of Bombay films were about the lives of migrants who encountered the pressures of life. **3**



## Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

**Q. 1. Describe any five features of land reclamation in Bombay. [Board Term-I, (OEQL2HT), 2016-17]**

- Ans. (i)** In 1784, William Hornby approved the building of the great sea wall which prevented the flooding of the low-lying areas of Bombay.
- (ii)** 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.
- (iii)** Reclamation often meant the levelling of the hills around Bombay.
- (iv)** As the population increased rapidly in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, every bit of the available area was built over and new areas were reclaimed from the sea.
- (v)** A successful reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust between 1914 and 1918.
- (vi)** The famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed subsequently. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 2. "City development occurred everywhere at the expense of ecology and environment". Substantiate your answer with suitable examples.**

[Board Term-I, (6HTQ4TF), 2016-17]

- Ans. (i)** In the process of development of cities, natural features were flattened out and transformed in response to the growing demand for space for factories, housing and other institutions.

**(ii)** Large quantities of waste material and refuse polluted the air, water.

**(iii)** Excessive noise became a feature of urban life.

**(iv)** Widespread use of coal in homes and industries in 19<sup>th</sup> century England raised serious problems in industries cities like Leeds, Bradford and Manchester.

**(v)** In India Calcutta (Kolkata) too had a long history of pollution.

**(vi)** High levels of pollution were a consequence of the use of dung and wood as a fuel.

**(vii)** The main polluters were the industries and establishments that used coal. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

**Q. 3. Describe any five causes of the expansion of Bombay in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

[Board Term-I, (NLTM8TU), 2016-17]

- Ans.** (i) 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) The establishment of textile mills led to a fresh surge in migration.
- (iii) Large numbers flowed in from the nearby district of Ratnagiri to work in the Bombay mills.
- (iv) Bombay dominated the maritime trade of India till well into the twentieth century.
- (v) It was also at the junction head of two major railways.
- (vi) The railways encouraged an even higher scale of migration into the city.
- (vii) Famine in the dry regions of Kutch drove large numbers of people into Bombay in 1888-89.

(Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016)

Q. 4. What led to the major expansion of Bombay's population in the mid-nineteenth century?

(NCERT) [Board Term-I, (5800, 41), 2011]

OR

'A large number of migrants were attracted to Bombay in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.' Explain the statement. [Board Term-I, DDE-2015, Set-E]

- Ans.** (i) Bombay became the capital city of the Bombay presidency in 1819, hence more people began to settle in Bombay.
- (ii) Growth of trade in cotton and opium led large communities of traders, bankers, artisans and shopkeepers to settle in Bombay.
- (iii) In 1854, cotton mills were established in Bombay. Most of the workers came from outside.
- (iv) Large number of people came to work at the seaport and the railways which encouraged migration.
- (v) Famines in dry regions brought more people to Bombay. Bombay attracted many people to work in films too. 5

Q. 5. Describe the features of the big modern city of Calcutta (Kolkata) as viewed by the Gods in the novel written by Durgacharan Ray.

[Board Term-I, 2015]

[Board Term-I, (X30T4XE), 2014]

- Ans.** In 'Debganer Martye Agaman' Brahma visits the city of Calcutta along with other Gods. They saw distraction by the train, large ships in the Ganga, factories, bridges, monuments, shops and the variety of goods sold in shops. However, they were disturbed to see cheats and thieves, poverty, poor housing, confusion of caste, religious and gender identities in the city. Brahma himself was tricked into buying a cheap pair of glasses. Durgacharan Ray describes the contrasting images and experience like wealth and poverty, splendour and diet, opportunities and disappointments that the cities offered. 5

Q. 6. Describe the social life of people in (Bombay).

[Board Term-I, (WQ7FXWC), 2014]

- Ans.** (i) The city of Bombay was over crowded. As such, there was an interdependence among people.
- (ii) The homes were small, so streets and neighbourhood were used for a variety of activities

and social functions.

- (iii) The rich people lived in spacious bungalows.
- (iv) The working people lived in the thickly-populated chawls of Bombay.
- (v) Shortage of water was a common phenomenon.
- (vi) Lower caste people found it difficult to find housing. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

Q. 7. Why has city life always attracted those seeking freedom and opportunity? Explain.

[Board 2013, Term-I, BHTK]

- Ans.** (i) The city life symbolized freedom from the collective social values which people were compelled to follow in their villages.

(ii) There were numerous caste and community rules in the rural set-up which were banished when people moved to cities.

(iii) People became more free and they carried new ways of living.

(iv) The public transport system and multi-storeyed housing loosened traditional regulations and people learned to live in multiethnic and multicultural environment brought from different places by migrants to the city.

(v) The city symbolized self made people who came here to pursue their dreams.

(vi) City culture bought a wave of individualism and were supposed to be quite organised than the rural areas, so people who migrated found it attractive. (Any five)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013)

Q. 8. What were 'Chawls'? Describe the living conditions in chawls of Bombay.

[Board Term-I, (36), 2012]

OR

Describe the life of people who lived in the Chawls of Bombay (Mumbai).

[Board Term-I, (49), 2012]

- Ans.** Chawls were the multi-storeyed structures built and owned by private landlord such as merchants, bankers and building contractors. Each chawl was divided into smaller one - room tenements.

(i) No private toilets. Many families could reside at a time in a tenement.

(ii) People used to keep windows closed because of the close proximity to filthy putter, buffalo stables etc.

(iii) Due to water scarcity the people quarrelled every morning for a turn at the tap. Streets and neighbourhood areas were used for activities such as cooking, washing, sleeping.

(iv) Liquor shops and Akharas came up in empty spaces. Streets were used for leisure activities.

(v) Chawls were also a place for exchanging news about strikes, riots, demonstrations, etc.

$1 \times 5 = 5$  (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

Q. 9. Explain any four causes of air pollution in Calcutta in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Which body controlled industrial pollution in Bengal?

[Board Term-I, (55), 2012]



OR

- U **Q. 10. Calcutta (Kolkata) had a long history of 'air pollution'. Explain any five reasons for it.**  
[Board Term-I, (38), 2012]

**Ans.** Calcutta in the nineteenth century was a city full of pollution. The industries and the railways were the main pollutants. The city life was very irksome and difficult. The gods in Durgacharan's novel too speak of this city.

**Causes:**

- Huge population depended on dung and wood as fuel in their daily life.
- The industries and establishments that used steam engines were run on coal.
- In 1855, the introduction of railway brought coal from Raniganj which had high content of ash. It also polluted the air.
- The fog in the city combined with smoke to create thick smog.
- Due to marshy land, the resulting fog combined with smoke to generate thick smog. Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission controlled industrial pollution in Bengal.

4+1=5 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

- A **Q. 10. Why were reclamation projects undertaken in Bombay? Explain any two such projects.**  
[Board Term-I, (53), 2012]

OR

- A **Q. 10. Why was the land reclamation in Bombay necessary? Mention any two land reclamation projects taken up in Bombay.**

**Ans. The Reclamation in Bombay was necessary because:**

- When the islands of Bombay passed into British hands, the East India Company shifted its base from Surat to Bombay. Thus, Bombay became a major outlet for exports and it also became an important administration centre in Western India and by the end of the 19th century a major industrial centre.
- 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.
- Bombay dominated the maritime trade of India till the twentieth century.
- The railways encouraged an even higher scale of migration into the city. For instance, famine in dry region of Kutch drove large numbers of people into Bombay in 1888-89. (Any three)

**Land Reclamation Projects:**

- Back Bay Reclamation:** 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.
- Bombay Port Trust:** A successful Reclamation project was undertaken by the Bombay Port Trust, which built a dry between 1914 and 1918 used the excavated earth to create the 22 acre Ballard Estate. Subsequently the famous Marine Drive of Bombay was developed.

(CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012) 3+2=5

- R **Q. 11. What do you mean by "Land Reclamation"? Explain the history of land reclamation in Mumbai.**

[Board Term-I, (39), 2012, (5800, 23, 45), 2011]

**Ans.** Reclamation means reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas for settlement or other use.

**History of Land Reclamation in Mumbai :**

- William Hornby approved the building of great sea wall.
- Several plans by both government and private companies helped in building new areas reclaimed from the sea.
- In 1864 the Back Bay Reclamation Company won the right to reclaim foreshore from the tip of Malabar Hill to the end of Colaba.
- Bombay Port Trust created 22 acre Ballard Estate.

1+4=5 (CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012)

- U **Q. 12. "Bombay is a city of slums and star bungalows—a blend of dream and reality." Justify the statement giving any five suitable arguments.**

[Board Term-I, (82), 2012]

- Ans.** (i) Bombay films have contributed in a big way to produce an image of the city as a blend of dream and reality.
- Rich industrialists and film producers owned spacious bungalows.
  - Bombay offered employment to both skilled and unskilled workers.
  - With the rapid and unplanned expansion of the city, the pressure on Bombay's housing problem increased.
  - Refuge and waste products of large factories led to pollution.

1 × 5 = 5

- U **Q. 13. According to Durgacharan Ray, in what three ways did the city life of Calcutta present contrasting images of opportunities?**

OR

- U **Q. 13. 'Calcutta in the 19th century was a city of contrasts.' How is this reflected in Durgacharan Ray's novel "Deb nagar Martaye Aagman"?**

**Ans.** The city life of Calcutta was full of contrasts, according to Durgacharan Ray.

- In the 19th century, Calcutta was brimming with opportunities — for trade, commerce and jobs.
- But on the hand, its appalling poverty and the poor quality of housing.
- There was confusion of caste, religious and gender identities in the city.
- All social distinctions that appeared to be natural and normal seemed to be breaking down.
- The contrasting images were of wealth and poverty, splendour and dirt, opportunities and disappointments.

1 × 5 = 5

