

AGLASEM.COM

# **CLASS X HISTORY NOTES**

**work life and leisure**



Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

---

## Chapter 6

### WORK LIFE AND LEISURE

#### Key Points To Remember :

- **Metropolis** : A largely densely populated city of a country or state often the capital of the region.
- **Urbanisation** : Development of a city or town .
- **Philanthropist** : Someone who works for social upliftment
- **Tenements** : Run own and often overcrowded apartment house.
- **Temperance Movement** : A largely middle class led social movement which emerged in Britain and America
- **Asphyxiation** : Suffocation due to lack of oxygen supply
- **Individualism** : A theory which promotes the liberty, rights or Independent action of the Individual.
- **Baron Haussmann**: He was an architect. Who designs the City of Paris.
- **Presidency Cities**: The Capitals of the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies In British India.
- **Reclamation**: The reclaiming of marshy or submerged areas.
- **Smoke Nuisance Legislation** : Calcutta became first India city to get Smoke nuisance legislation.
- Bombay Improvement Trust was established in 1898.
- Notion of garden city was first presented by Ebenezer Harvard.
- The two early Industrial cities were Leeds and Manchester.

#### Very Short Answer Type Questions ( 1 mark each)

- Q.1 Name the novel written Durgacharan Ray?
- Q.2 What is Chartist movement?
- Q.3 In the 17th century how many islands made Bombay?
- Q.4 The first underground Railway connected which Stations?
- Q.5 Who were Called Iron Monsters'?
- Q.6 Which cities of India is called as Mayapuri or MayaNagri?
- Q.7 Which event is called as Bloody Sunday?
- Q.8 When was Smoke nuisance passed in Calcutta?
- Q.9 Who produced movie "Raja Harishchandra"?
- Q.10 What are Chawls'?
- Q.11 The city of Bombay was under whose control before the British control?

---

### **Answer key One Mark Questions**

1. Debganer Martya Aagaman
2. Adult Male Suffrage
3. Seven
4. From Paddington To farrington
5. London Underground Railway
6. Bombay
7. Incident in November 1857 in London
8. 1863
9. Dada Sahib Phalke
10. One room apartments in Bombay
11. Portuguese

### **3/5 Marks Questions**

1. According to Gareth Stedman Jones London was had which major types of industries?
2. What were the reasons for increase in population of London in the eighteenth century?
3. What steps were taken up to clean London?
4. List the factors which compelled the need for underground Rail system in London. Why was it criticized?
5. Describe the leisure activities that grew up in London as result of industrialization?
6. Which factors are responsible for increase in population of Bombay in the 19th century?
7. Which steps were taken by women in London to increase their income?
8. How has Durgacharan Ray described city of Calcutta?
9. For some city of Bombay city of dreams but for others it was a city of hardships/ Eucilidate.
10. Films in Bombay were made on life of migrants why?
11. Large population in towns was an opportunity and threat too. Discuss
12. Discuss Land reclamation projects of Bombay

### **Answer key 3/5marks question**

- 1
  - Clothing and footwear
  - Wood and furniture
  - Metal and engineering

- Printing and stationery
- Precision products
- 2 • Between 1810 and 1880 the population of London rose from 10 lakh to 40 lakh
- There was increase in laborer doing skilled and physical work
- Increase in opportunities because of five types of industries
- The London Dockyard provided employment opportunities
- 3 • Large block apartments were built
- Rent control act was passed
- With the help of local government new 10 lakh houses were constructed
- Underground railway system
- Fear of revolution like condition in London
- Workers agitation
- Feeling of social reform
- Housing for the poor
- Factories were away from cities
- Demolition of houses
- Many people were displaced
- Problem of asphyxiation

### Ans

- Due to industrialization two groups emerged haves and have not
- London season for the rich
- Workers pubs
- General population libraries art galleries and museums
- Cinema / sea shore on holidays
- 6 • Bombay was presidency in 1819
- Between 1854 and 1921 85 cotton mill were established
- Bombay became centre of film industry
- Bombay was a junction railways
- It was a sea port too
- 7 • Work from home
- Dyeing of cloth
- Worker in factories
- Renting free space in the household
- Stitching weaving and match stick making

- 8
  - Calcutta was capital of Britishers God rain Varun traveled to Calcutta by train
  - They were astonished to see pollution and smoke
  - The gods were marveled by dazzling array of shops
  - Wealth and poverty splendor and dirt opportunities and disappointments
- 9
  - Bombay attracted migrants because of its trade industry
  - It was city of hope and dreams
  - Flourishing trade provided capital for investment
- 10
  - Most film makers actors producers script writers came from places far from Bombay
  - These who came from Lahore were especially important for film industry .
  - Most people were migrants
- 11
  - Better job opportunities and better standard of living was an opportunity .
  - Large population posed a threat to the environment, created housing problems increase in crime rate
- 12
  - In 1864 the back bay reclamation company won the right to reclaim
  - By 1870 the city had expanded to about 22 square miles
  - A successful reclamation project was under taken by Bombay port trust

