

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 6: History is one of the most essential courses in Class 10, as it covers the study of historical events and experiences that have influenced society. In addition to a variety of textbooks and notes, you'll also need solution manuals to comprehend the format of the test and marking schemes to assign a higher percentage.

Students who use the NCERT Solutions for Class 10 History Chapter 6 have been shown to establish a consistent study schedule and gain a thorough comprehension of the material.

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 6

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

Ans:

The two factors listed below explain why London's population began to grow in the middle of the eighteenth century:

Given the employment opportunities provided by its industries and dockyards, London served as a draw for migrant populations. In England and Wales, one in nine people lived in London by 1750. Consequently, throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, London's population grew.

London started manufacturing autos and electrical items during World War I. This led to an increase in the number of large factories and, consequently, in the number of people seeking employment in the city.

2. What were the changes in the kind of work available to women in London between the nineteenth and the twentieth century? Explain the factors that led to this change.

Ans:

Industrial and scientific advancements were the main forces behind changes in the kinds of professions available to women in London throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As a result, women were compelled to earn a living by working in homes, which increased the need for domestic help.

A few women started taking up jobs as room attendants, tailors, laundry service providers, or matchbox manufacturers. But when the First World War broke out, women were allowed to return to the industrial sector.

3. How does the existence of a large urban population affect each of the following? Illustrate with historical examples.

(a) A private landlord

Rent increases benefit private landlords since they have more influence over rent prices. The need for space increased along with the population; in London and Bombay, for instance, expensive building rentals were commonplace.

(b) A Police Superintendent in charge of law and order

As urban populations increased, challenges would arise for everyone concerned with law and order. Because of the generally high rate of crime in cities, he would have to put in a lot of effort to maintain law and order. For example, to address the rising rate of nighttime crime, people in London employed police officers.

(c) A leader of a political party

Political leaders would have to deal with higher voter turnout and hence higher accountability. Cities can attract large numbers of people to political causes, as London's Bloody Sunday in November 1887 demonstrated. On the one hand, living in a city would force him or her to be more liberal and secular.

On the other hand, extreme conservatism or extremism could help them get votes because they are a reactionary phenomenon, as the rise of the Nazis in Germany or the Liberal Democrats in France.

4. Describe the following in detail:

(a) Why well-off Londoners supported the need to build housing for the poor in the nineteenth century.

Three factors led wealthy Londoners to accept the idea of building homes for the underprivileged in the nineteenth century:

- One-room cottages owned by the poor were thought to be a breeding ground for diseases and a hazard to public health.
- These filthy, overcrowded, and badly ventilated homes posed a risk of fire.
- Fear of social disintegration was pervasive, especially after the 1917 Russian Revolution. Housing programs were instituted to prevent a poor uprising.

(b) Why several Bombay films were about the lives of migrants.

Following Bombay's establishment as the primary western port by the British government instead of Surat, Bombay gained popularity among job seekers. A significant number of people moved in as a result of the growth in trade and industry that followed. Therefore, migrants were—and still are—a vital component of Bombay.

The majority of those working in the film industry were immigrants themselves, and they wanted to use their platform to draw attention to the suffering of this community. Thus, the lives of migrants were the subject of numerous Bombay films.

2. Explain the social changes in London which led to the need for the Underground railway. Why was the development of the Underground criticised?

The city was expanded beyond the area where people could walk to work as a result of the suburbs built as part of the attempt to relieve traffic in London. People could not be convinced to move out of the city and live distant from their places of employment, even if these suburbs had been constructed, because there was no public transport available. The Underground Railroad was constructed to solve the housing problem. It was initially criticized due to:

- A newspaper article discussed the risks to one's health, heat, and asphyxiation (lack of oxygen).
- Its nickname, "Iron Monsters," contributed to the pandemonium in the city. In his book "Dombey and Son," Charles Dickens emphasized the destructive nature of the building.
- Two miles of railways required the demolition of about nine hundred dwellings.