

# NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science  
HISTORY – The Age of Industrialisation



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## 1. Which Factories came up in Europe First?

**Ans.** The earliest factories came up by 1730s & they multiplied by late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Production of cotton boomed in late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, this increase was linked to number of changes in the production process as series of inventions which not only increased the efficiency of production process but also enhanced the output per worker, enabling the workers to produce more. Richard Arkwright created a cotton Mill which increased production of cotton.

## 2. Why hand labour or workers were preferred over machine?

**Ans.** (i) It was because in the Victorian Britain there was no shortage of human labour. Poor peasants moved into the cities in search of jobs. So the industrialists had no problem in hiring them at low cost nor were they interested in introducing machines which required large capital investments.

(ii) In many industries the demand for labour was seasonal. For example Gas works & breweries were busy during the cold months, also the printing & book binders were busy at this time due to Christmas, ships were also repaired during this time, in all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialist usually preferred hand labour.

(iii) Range of products could be produced only with hand labour. Machines were oriented to produce uniforms, standardized goods for mass market but the demand for goods with intricate design and specific shapes.

(iv) The upper class-the aristocracies and bourgeoisie- preferred things produced by hands. Handmade products came to symbolize refinement and class. They were better finished & carefully designed and were mainly for export.

(v) In the countries with shortage of labour, industrialist were keen on using mechanical power so that the need for human labour can be minimized.

## 3. How coming of the European Companies affected Indian traders.

**Ans.** (i) European companies gradually gained power first securing a variety of concessions from local courts then the monopoly rights to trade..

(ii) This resulted in the decline of old ports of Surat & Hoogly. These were operated and controlled by Indians.

Exports from these ports fell dramatically, credit that had financed earlier trade began drying up, and the local bankers slowly went bankrupt.

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(iii) While Surat & Hoogly decayed Bombay & Calcutta grew.

(iv) Trade through new ports came to be controlled by the European companies in their ships. Those who wanted to survive had to now operate within the network shaped by European trading companies.

(v) European merchants completely dominated trades.

#### 4. Write a short note on starting of industries in India

**Ans.** The first cotton mill in Bombay came up in 1854 and it went into production two years later. By 1862 four mills were at work with 94,000 spindles and 2,150 looms. Around the same time jute mills came up in Bengal, the first being set up in 1855 and another one seven years later, in 1862. In North India, the Elgin Mill was started in Kanpur in the 1860s, and a year later the first cotton mill of Ahmadabad was set up. By 1874, the first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production.

#### 5. Why Small-scale industries were able to predominate?

**Ans.** Industries grew steadily and after the war large industries formed only a small segment of the economy. Most of them 67 percentage in 1911 were located in Bengal and Bombay, and over rest of the country small scale production continued.

Only a small section of the industrial labour force worked in the registered factories.

The rest worked in small workshops and household units, often located in alleys and by lanes.

Handicrafts & handloom production actually expanded in the twentieth century.

cheap machine-made thread wiped out the spinning industry in 19<sup>th</sup> Century weavers survived despite problems.

Technological changes helped small scale industries to survive.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who among the following produced a popular music book that had a picture on the cover page announcing the Dawn of the century?

(A) New Comen (B) James Watt (C) E.T. Paull (D) Mathew Boulto

Ans: (C)

2. Who created the cotton mill?

(A) Richard Arkwright (B) Williams (C) New Comen (D) James Watt

Ans: (A)

3. Which of the following were the most dynamic industries of the Great Britain?

(A) Cotton and Sugar Industry (B) Cotton and Metal Industry  
(C) Metal and Agro-based Industry (D) Ship and Cotton Industry

Ans: (B)

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*M. Pareek*

An  
**NTSE Scholar**  
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4. Who invented the steam engine?

(A) James Watt

(C) Richard Arkwright

(B) New Comen

(D) None of these

Ans: (B)

5. Who devised the Spinning Jenny?

(A) Richard Arkwright

(C) James Hargreaves

(B) James Watt

(D) Samuel Luke

Ans: (C)

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