

CBSE NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science Chapter 5

Activity

Q.1. What was the impact of advertisement as printed material on the public mind? What were the reactions of different people to the printed material?

Solution: Advertisement had a major impact on the public minds of the 20th century urban populace.

With the massive innovations in the printing technology from the late eighteenth century to early twentieth century, mass printing became a part of every business's selling point.

Businesses introduced cheap ways of printing and brought out advertisements of all kinds to attract customers.

Printed advertisements and notices were plastered all over street walls, railway platforms and public buildings.

The reactions of different people about the printed material was that:

- Such advertisements impacted people's minds immensely. These printed advertisements excited people to purchase the item.
- These diverted people's considerations and provoked them to purchase the promoted products.



EMBIBE

Activity

Q.1. Look at the given images carefully and answer the given questions.

IMAGE 1**IMAGE 2****IMAGE 3**



1. What comment are the artists making on the social changes taking place in society through these images?
2. What changes in society were taking place to provoke this reaction?
3. Do you agree with the artist's view?

Solution:

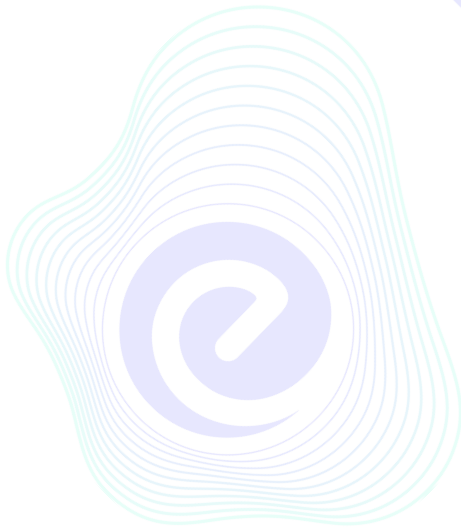
(a) In the first image, a man is dominated by his wife, and he is dominating his mother. Artist comments that the tradition of mother-in-law dominating the daughter-in-law through her son has reversed, due to the new social changes taking place.

(b) In the second image, the part between men and women has turned around as women appreciate hookah and a man plays the veena in order to entertain his wife.

(c) In the third image, the artist depicts that social changes do not affect English families, and it shows traditional family roles.

The changes such as cultural upliftment and empowerment of women through the westernised systems of education taking place in the society. All these changes provoked artists to depict such images of families specifically in India.

The artist's view in the given images about the empowerment of women is way more extreme than the actual situation. The images are out of focus or over assumed. The artist could have taken a moderate stand in their comments on the social changes taking place in Indian society.



Write in brief

Q.1. Give reasons for the following:

a) Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.

Solution: Woodblock Prints came to Europe in 1295 when Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after years of completing explorations in China.

- He brought a lot of information back with him. Italians began creating books with woodblocks and began spreading to other parts of Europe.
- With the growing demand for books, Woodblock printing became popular with the growing demand for books in Europe.
- Woodblocks were used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards, religious pictures and brief texts.

Q.2. Give reasons why Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.

Solution: Martin Luther was in favour of print because it helped popularise and spread his ideas. He wrote these to criticise the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. These writings were reproduced in large numbers and were read widely by a large population.

His translation of the New Testament was accepted and read by thousands of people which became possible due to the improvements in print technology allowing the working classes as well to gain access to these informative books.

Q.3. Give reason for the following:

The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.

Solution:

- The Roman Catholic Church had to face dissents from the mid-sixteenth century.
- People wrote books that interpreted God and their creation in their own ways or as they liked.
- Due to this, the institution banned such books and kept the record of all these banned books and was named the Index of Prohibited Books.

Q.4. Give reason for the following:

Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.

Solution:

1. Gandhi considered that the liberty of speech, liberty of press, and freedom of association were the three most powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion.
2. According to Gandhi, he said Swaraj is a fight for the liberty of the press and freedom of association because he believed that these are the powerful modes of expression and development of public opinion.

Q.5. Write a short note:

a) The Gutenberg Press

Solution:

1. The Gutenberg Press: Gutenberg was the child of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. The first printing press was created by Johan Gutenberg in 1430.
2. It was a developed form of the olive and wine presses. By 1448, Gutenberg idealised this framework. The lead moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet.
3. The first book he printed was Bible. He produced 180 copies of the Bible in 3 years, which was much faster by standards of the time, at the time.

Q.6. Write a short note to show what you know about Erasmus's idea of the printed book.

Solution: Erasmus's Idea of the Printed Book:

- Erasmus, a Latin scholar, and a Catholic reformer, who criticised the excesses of Catholicism but kept his distance from Martin Luther, expressed deep anxiety about the printing of books because he was anxious that this would lead to the circulation of books with rebellious thoughts.
- He felt that although a few books may give valuable information, the majority of books may be just useless or give stupid, scandalous or irreligious thoughts which may lead to incitement or disobedience.

Q.7. Write a short note to show what you know about The Vernacular Press Act.

Solution: The Vernacular Press Act :

1. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to the freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became nationalist, the colonial government started debating measures of stringent control.
2. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 by the British government in India. This act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and publications in the Vernacular Press.
3. If a Vernacular Paper published any rebellious material, the paper was prohibited and its printing machinery was seized.

Q.8. What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth century India mean to women?

Solution:

- The spread of print culture in 19th century India benefited Indian women through learning and education.
- The liberal families supported the education of women to consider or read as they believed education and reading would make women corrupt.
- This led to the counter-reaction, as most of the oppressed women began to study and read books and learned to compose in secrecy.
- Some literate women started to compose books and their autobiographies.
- In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashundari Debi, a married young girl from a very orthodox family, learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later, she composed her autobiography "Amar Jiban" which was published in 1876.
- Overall, the print culture in 19th century India helped in the spread of the feeling of self-reliance among Indian women.

Q.9. What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth century India mean to the poor?

Solution:

Print culture bought cheap small books to markets in the nineteenth century and sold them on roads, allowing poor people to buy them. Public libraries were set up to expand access to books.

From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination started showing up in printed tracts and essays. Jyotiba Phule wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his famous book Gulamgiri which helped in bringing up issues to the forefront.

Workers in factories lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But some mill workers like Kashibaba wrote and published 'Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' to show the links between class and caste exploitation.

Sudarshan Chakra, the poems of a Kanpur millworker were brought together and published in a collection called Sacchi Kavitaen.

Q.10. What did the spread of print culture in nineteenth-century India mean to reformers?

Solution:

Indian reforms of 19th century utilised print culture as the most potent means of spreading their reformist thoughts and highlighting the unethical issues.

They started distributing in different vernacular languages, and in English or Hindi newspapers and books. It is through which they could spread their opinions against widow immolation, child marriage, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood.

In this way, the spread of print culture in the 19th century provided reformers with a space for attacking religious orthodoxy and to spread newer social and political ideas to the people of different languages over the nation.

Raja Rammohun Roy published Sambad Kaumudi in 1821, and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to contradict his opinions.

Discuss

Q.1. Why did some people in eighteenth-century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

Solution: The people in 18th century Europe thought that print culture would bring enlightenment and end to despotism because:

Books became cheaper and helped the individuals to read developing rational thinking, scientific outlook, and democratic ideas.

The writings of the great philosophers like Thomas Paine, Rousseau, and Voltaire spread the ideals of democracy and exposed these ideals to monarchial and church propaganda which helped them end despotism.

Louise-Sebastien Mercier during the eighteenth-century in France, declared: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.'

People were not influenced. They accepted some ideas and rejected some. They interpreted things in their own way. It did not directly shape minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.

Q.2. Why did some people fear the effect of easily available printed books? Choose one example from Europe and one from India.

Solution:

- Some people especially from the upper class and powerful class feared the impact of effectively accessible printed books as:
- They were afraid of the spread of education among the common people which would lower their position or authority. Some people thought that this may lead to the spread of rebellions and skeptical thoughts.

Examples from Europe and India are:

(i) In Europe, the Roman Catholic Church attempted to curb the printed books through the Index of Prohibited Books.

(ii) In India, the Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on the Indian press and various local newspapers.

Q.3. What were the effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth-century India?

Solution: The effects of the spread of print culture for poor people in nineteenth-century India were:

- The poor people got access to low-priced books.
- Social reformers composed books and essays illuminating the caste discrimination prevailing in the nation.
- Jyotiba Phule in 1871 wrote about the poor condition of the low caste people.
- In the 20th century, B. R. Ambedkar and Periyar wrote against the caste system.

Q.4. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Solution: The culture of the printing press aided the development of Indian patriotism by providing easy access to nationalistic standards and ideals of freedom and equality for the public. Social reformers can now publish their findings in the newspaper that started the public debate.

Common people could now question the authority of colonial rule. When the British tried to censor and control the print media, nationalist newspapers continued to increase across the country.

They reported on colonial tyranny and encouraged people to participate in nationalist activities. Attempts to censor anti-colonial versions have also sparked radical protests.