

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 7: Students studying NCERT Class 10 Social Science are required to complete a substantial section on India. The many facets of the histories of India and the other countries are covered in six chapters. Here we have provided NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 7 Print Culture and the Modern World.

Download and prepare the expertly crafted NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 7 in order to thoroughly study and prepare these chapters. Improve your answering techniques to increase your final exam score.

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 7 Overview

In Chapter 7 of NCERT Solutions for Class 10 History, the history of print is covered in detail, beginning with its origins in East Asia and continuing to Europe and India. It is difficult to envision a world without printed materials. Print materials such as books, journals, newspapers, official circulars, calendars, diaries, and ads are all around us. Our modern world has been formed by the history of this print medium.

Additionally, it helps students comprehend the effects of technology proliferation and how the introduction of print media altered social interactions and cultural norms.

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 7

Q.1 Give reason for the following:

1. **Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1295.**
2. **Martin Luther was in favour of print and spoke out in praise of it.**
3. **The Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of prohibited books from the mid-sixteenth century.**
4. **Gandhi said the fight for Swaraj is a fight for the liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and freedom of association.**

(A) Italian traveller Marco Polo travelled to China and picked up the art of woodblock printing. He carried this information with him when he went back to Italy in 1295. This information gradually travelled from Italy to other regions of Europe.

(b) The religious reformer Martin Luther nailed 95 theses—dismissals critical of the corrupt practices of the Catholic Church—to the Wittenberg church door in 1517. Luther's theses were printed in thousands of copies very quickly, which helped propagate his ideas among the populace.

When Martin Luther saw that printing had the ability to spark the reformation movement and ultimately lead to the creation of Protestantism, he was profoundly touched.

(c) A wide range of unique interpretations of religious beliefs and concepts were fostered by print and popular literature. Italy's Manocchio, a roller, started reading books that were easily accessible in his neighbourhood in the sixteenth century.

His fresh reading of the Bible and his conception of God and creation infuriated the Roman Catholic Church. The outcome was that Manocchio was twice hauled up and ultimately executed when the Roman Catholic Church began its inquisition.

(d) In 1922, during the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922), Mahatma Gandhi uttered these remarks. He claimed that no nation could possibly exist without the freedoms of speech, the press, and association. These liberties were crucial if the nation was to break free from foreign rule.

Q.2 Write short notes on what you know about:

1. **The Gutenberg Press**
2. **Erasmus's idea of the printed book**
3. **The Vernacular Press Act**

a) The European printing press originated with the Gutenberg Press. It was created by Strasbourg native Johannes Gutenberg. He was knowledgeable about and had expertise running wine and olive presses because he was raised on a sizable farm. About 1448, he created the printing press, and the first book to be printed was the Bible.

(b) The Latin scholar Erasmus was dissatisfied with book printing because he thought it would encourage the spread of publications that advocated rebellious beliefs.

While certain books might contain helpful knowledge, he believed that most books are either irrelevant or illogical, which can propagate scandalous or irreligious notions and ultimately encourage revolt.

(c) The British government in India passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878. This statute gave the government broad authority to suppress news articles and opinion pieces in the local press.

A vernacular publication would be outlawed, and its printing equipment would be confiscated and destroyed if it published any seditious content.

Q.3 What did the spread of print culture in the nineteenth century India mean to:

1. **Women**
2. **The poor**
3. **Reformers**

(a) **Women:** Women became as important as readers and writers. Reading habits improved among them. With an increase in literacy, women took a great interest in reading and writing.

Many journals started emphasizing the importance of women's education. Many magazines and books were especially published for women.

Women had some freedom to study and form their own opinions on a variety of topics, particularly those pertaining to women, thanks to the print culture.

(b) The Poor: Printed materials, particularly for entertainment purposes, started to reach even the poorest people as the literacy rates in Europe and India increased. Penny magazines were distributed by street vendors in England and only one penny, making them affordable for even the poorest of people.

Folktales and stories could be heard by those who were illiterate. Others could read these folktales and stories to them. Book owners would occasionally rent out their books for a little price. Even in India, the introduction of extremely affordable little books to the market in the city of Madras in the 19th century gave impoverished people access to print culture.

(c) Reformers: To draw attention to the social ills that are pervasive in society, reformers employed books, journals, and newspapers. To draw attention to the situation of widows, Raja Ram Mohan Roy produced the "Sambad Kaumudi."

Many Bengali women writers, such as Kailashbashini Debi, began writing books in the 1860s that highlighted the hardships of women. These writings described how women were treated unfairly by the men they worked for, kept in ignorance, imprisoned at home, and forced to perform harsh household tasks.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 7

Below we have mentioned some of the benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science History Chapter 7 -

- These solutions will help you quickly review each chapter after finishing it and quickly remember all you have studied.
- Answer any queries you may have on the concepts presented in the Social Science solutions for Class 10 PDF as soon as possible. To assist you advance your rewrite, think about how the experts have offered a more detailed explanation of these concepts.
- Once you can remember the material from the solutions, answering basic questions won't be difficult. It will take less time to gather precise answers to every exam question and retain the necessary information.