

Grade 10 Social Science
Chapter: Print Culture and the Modern World

Marks : 15

1 Mark Questions (Any 1 × 2 = 2 Marks)

1. Who invented the printing press?

Ans. Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press in the 15th century in Germany.

2. What was the first printed book by Gutenberg?

Ans. The Gutenberg Bible.

2 Mark Questions (Any 2 × 3 = 6 Marks)

3. Mention any two ways in which print culture helped in the spread of new ideas in Europe.

Ans. 1. The printing press made books cheaper and easily available, helping more people to read.

2. It spread new ideas of humanism, reformation, and scientific thinking across Europe.

4. How did the printing press contribute to the spread of the Reformation Movement?

Ans. Reformers like Martin Luther printed their criticisms of the Church and circulated them widely. Cheap printed pamphlets spread new religious ideas rapidly.

5. Name any two early Indian newspapers and their founders.

Ans. Bengal Gazette by James Hicky (1780) and Kesari by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1881).

3 Mark Questions (Any 3 × 4 = 12 Marks)

6. Explain any three major effects of the print revolution in Europe.

Ans. 1. Spread of Knowledge: Printing made books easily accessible, increasing literacy and education.

2. Religious Reformation: Printed books spread ideas that questioned the authority of the Church.

3. Rise of Public Opinion: People began discussing politics and religion, leading to social and political changes.

7. How did print culture bring social and religious reform in India?

Ans. 1. Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy used pamphlets and journals to oppose social evils such as sati and caste discrimination.

2. Vernacular print encouraged public debate on issues like women's education and widow remarriage.

3. It united educated Indians for social awakening.

8. Describe the contribution of print to the growth of Indian nationalism.

Newspapers exposed colonial exploitation and spread awareness.

Print connected people across regions through shared news and ideas.

It inspired participation in the freedom struggle by creating a sense of unity and national identity.

9. How did print culture contribute to the growth of nationalism in India? Explain with examples.

Ans. 1. Spread of Nationalist Ideas: Indian newspapers and journals spread awareness about colonial rule and inspired freedom.

2. Vernacular Press: Regional language papers like Kesari and Amrita Bazar Patrika reached common people and united them.

3. Exposure of British Exploitation: Writers exposed social evils and British policies that exploited Indians.

4. Promotion of Indian Identity: Books and journals promoted Indian culture, history, and pride among people.

5. Mass Mobilization: Print culture connected people across regions, helping them join the freedom movement with a sense of unity and purpose.

Grade 10 Social Science
Chapter: Political Parties

Marks : 20

1 Mark Questions ($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ Marks)

1. What is a political party?

Ans. A political party is an organized group of people who share similar ideologies and aim to contest elections to form the government.

2. What type of party system exists in India?

Ans;. Multi-party system.

3. Name any one regional political party in India.

Ans. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) or Shiv Sena.

4. Which body in India gives recognition to political parties?

Ans. The Election Commission of India.

2 Mark Questions (Short Answer Type) (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)

5. Mention any two functions of political parties.

Ans. They contest elections and form governments.

They help in making laws and shaping public opinion.

6. Why do we need political parties in a democracy?

Ans. Political parties link the government and the people.

They help citizens participate in decision-making through elections and debates.

Political parties contest elections to form or oppose the government.

They help in making laws, shaping public opinion, and representing different sections of society.

7. What is the difference between a national and a state party?

Ans. National Party: Operates across the country and must secure at least 6% of votes in four or more states (e.g., BJP, Congress).

State Party: Operates within one or a few states and focuses on regional issues (e.g., BJD, DMK).

3 Mark Questions (3 × 4 = 12 Marks)

8. What challenges do political parties face in India

Ans. Lack of internal democracy: Power remains in a few hands.

Dynastic succession: Family members often control leadership.

Money and muscle power: Elections require huge funds, encouraging corruption.

9. Explain the role of political parties in forming public opinion.

Ans. Parties discuss issues in public forums and media.

They educate citizens about government policies.

They bring diverse opinions together to shape collective decisions.

10. What are the major components of a political party?

Ans. Leaders: Provide direction and take major decisions.

Active members: Engage in campaigns and activities.

Followers: Support and vote for the party during elections.

11. “Political parties are necessary for the proper functioning of democracy.”

Justify the statement with arguments.

Ans. Representation: Parties represent different groups and opinions in society.

Policy-making: They propose and debate policies for public welfare.

Accountability: Ruling parties are answerable to the opposition and voters.

Political education: Parties inform people about political issues and encourage participation.

Government formation: Without parties, democracy would lack organized decision-making and stability.

Hence, political parties are the backbone of a democratic government.