

# Rise of Print Culture and Novels

- Much before the era of print or the invention of the Printing Press, writing of books was a purely manual affair.
- China is credited with the invention of paper.
- Ancient Indian scriptures were written on palm leaves (Bhoj patra).
- By the 19th century, mechanical printing presses made their appearance in China.
- Hand printing was substituted by machine printing to meet the demands of the schools.
- The art of producing books from wood blocks travelled from China to Europe courtesy the Explorer Marco Polo. From Italy, the Chinese technology spread to other countries of Europe.
- The invention of the printing press radically changed the process of production of books. The first ever printing press was invented in 1430s by Johannes Gutenberg at Strasbourg.
- Germany took the lead in revolutionizing printing all over Europe. Printers travelled to different European countries to set up printing presses.
- The spread of printed material scared the orthodox religious preachers.
- The protestant reformation was largely accelerated by the print culture.
- The sale of books registered rapid increase through the 17th and the 18th century.
- The spread of new ideas through books encouraged a culture of discussions and debates.
- A number of technological developments took place in the printing technology during the nineteenth century. The power driven cylindrical press could print up to 8,000 sheets in an hour. This technological innovation was most suited for printing newspapers.
- Print culture came to India with the coming of the Portuguese Missionaries.
- English printing in India commenced with the publication of Bengal Gazette in 1780.
- Printed tracts played a very significant role in the spread of social reform movements in India during the early 19th century. A group of social reformers protested against the then prevailing social evils using printed matter as one of their vehicles of protest.
- During the later part of the 19th century some women writers came into the open and wrote books that highlighted their miserable lives within the traditional homes. Such books made appearance in Bengal and Maharashtra.
- In Europe, books were also published highlighting the exploitation of workers in factories. Social reformers used printed tracts to convey to the working class the harmful effects of wasteful practices like drinking intoxicating liquors.
- Controls on freedom of the press were first introduced in 1820 by the Calcutta Supreme Court.
- The constitution of India guarantees freedom of expression as a Fundamental Right. The only time India faced press censorship was when emergency had been imposed (1975) in the country.
- A novel is different from a short story or even a long story in many ways. While a story focuses on a single event in the life of an individual or a group, a novel is made up of multiple characters and multiple events involving them.
- The novels written during the early years of industrialization in England are about men being reduced to machines devoid of all human emotions and living just to satisfy the greed of the factory owners.
- The language of the novel was not the classical English. The local dialects are frequently used to give the novel a realistic touch. The characters appeared real as they spoke in a language that is actually spoken by them in real life.
- The early European novels glamorized colonization. Much later authors like Joseph Conrad (1857 - 1924) wrote novels that put forth before the readers the evil side of colonial rule.
- Many other novels in 19th century India dealt with other themes like love stories based on historical events.
- In Bengal novels were read by the elite sections of the society in the privacy of their homes. This was in contrast to poetry recital sessions that were held as public entertainments.
- Novels were not just a portrayal of society as it really existed at that time. Novelists had their own vision of how society ought to be and they projected their views through the characters in their novels.
- In the early years of the 20th century, host of women novelists appeared on the literary scene. Many novels had love as the main theme.
- The works of Bankim Chandra are classic as the themes covered by him are of eternal value. His works have a literary merit while the characters portrayed in his novels are both real as well as ideal. Bankim Chandra remains the tallest among Bengali novelist long after his death in 1894.
- Munshi Prem Chand (1880-1936) is hailed as the greatest novelist in Hindi literature.
- The central theme of most of his works was the life in villages as it then existed.
- Prem Chand presented life as it then existed in the country side. His works have a social purpose. They are intended to awaken the reader to the harsh realities of life. There are no imaginary or fanciful characters. His characters are real and living.
- He was a social reformer. His works do not just entertain. They raise the reader to higher planes where he is expected to do something about the social evils and poverty.

## Important Terms

**Ballad** : A folk tale in verse.

**Calligraphy** : The art of beautiful style writing.

**Compositor** : The person who composes the text for printing.

**Despotism** : A system of government in which an individual exercises absolute power.

**Galley** : Metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed.

**Reformation** : The movement to reform the Catholic Church.

**Sedition** : Conduct or language inciting rebellion against the State.

**Ulema** : Legal scholars of Islamic law.

**Exploitation** : To utilize for one's own ends.

**Novel** : A fictitious prose narrative.

**Vernacular** : Language as it is spoken in the informal form.

**Important Novelists** : Their works.

**Advaita Malla Barman** : Titash Ekti Nadir Naam.

**Banbhatta** : Kadambari.

**Bankim chandra** : Durgeshnandini.

**Charles Dickens** : Hard Times, Oliver Twist.

**Charlotte Bronte** : Jane Eyre.

**Daniel Defoe** : Robinson Crusoe.

**Devikinanadan Khatri** : Chandrakanta.

**Emile Zola** : Germinal.

**Jane Austen** : Pride and Prejudice.

**O Chandu Menon** : Indulekha.

**Potheri Kun Jambu** : Saraswativijayam.

**Premchand** : Sewasadan, Rangabhoomi, Godaan.

**R.L. Stevenson** : Treasure Island.

**Rokeya Hossein** : Sultana's Dream.

**Rudyard Kipling** : Jungle Book.

**Srinivas Das** : Pariksha Guru.

**Thomas Hardy** : Far From the Madding Crowd.

## Exercise

### 1

**DIRECTIONS** : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

- Which of the following is not true of urban culture in seventeenth century?
  - Merchants used printing in everyday life
  - Women of richer classes published poetry and writing
  - Reading became a leisure activity
  - Officials put censorship on publishing of books
- Which of the one city of China became a new centre of printing technology in nineteenth century?
  - Beijing
  - Tonkin
  - Shanghai
  - Yenan
- Who from the following introduced woodblock printing from China to Europe, especially Italy
  - Nicolo Conti
  - Abdul Razzak
  - Marco Polo
  - Christopher Columbus
- Choose only one correct option for the term, 'Vellum'
  - A paper made from wood
  - A parchment made from skin of animals
  - A wood-pulp material
  - A product for paper making
- Who of the following developed first known printing press in Strasbourg, Germany?
  - John Shelly
  - John Suleiman
  - Johann Gutenberg
  - John S. Mill
- Which was the first book published by Gutenberg by using printing technology ?
  - Quran
  - Bible
  - Hebrew book
  - Story book

7. Which one of the following led to the print revolution in world ?  
 (1) Hand printing (2) Manuscript writing  
 (3) Calligraphy (4) Mechanical printing
8. Which one of the following choices described effect of printing on religious ideas in Europe?  
 (1) Printing brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to reformation.  
 (2) It worked against Christian religion  
 (3) It led to serious riots  
 (4) It led to disorder in society
9. Who was Martin Luther ? Choose appropriate choice :  
 (1) Leader of European Church  
 (2) Leader of Protestant  
 (3) Leader of Catholics in Europe  
 (4) He was leader of political party
10. Which one of the following options is appropriate reason for Erasmus, a Latin scholar who criticised the printing and publication  
 (1) He considered printed book against the scholarship of established thoughts  
 (2) He considered them illogical  
 (3) He supported catholic reforms  
 (4) He criticised church's publication
11. Which one of the following options is appropriate reason which resulted due to the high rate of literacy in seventeenth and eighteenth century in Europe?  
 (1) People wanted to read books and printers produced books in increasing numbers  
 (2) Publisher published only religious books  
 (3) People read books only in library  
 (4) People were not interested in books
12. Which one of the following options is reason that print culture affected French revolution in what ways ?  
 (1) Print open up possibility of thinking differently  
 (2) Print shaped mind for revolutionary ideas  
 (3) Print played pivotal role in shaping French revolution  
 (4) Print helped in spreading revolutionary ideas
13. Which one of the following options is appropriate reason for production of children literature in nineteenth century in Europe.  
 (1) Primary education became compulsory from nineteenth century.  
 (2) Demand increase for children books.  
 (3) New schools were opened.  
 (4) New story book were published.
14. Which of the following published folk tales and stories from the peasants in Germany in 1812  
 (1) Graham Company  
 (2) Music Germany  
 (3) Grimm Brothers  
 (4) Queens Publishing Company
15. Which of the following was not a women novelist in nineteenth century?  
 (1) Maria Montessori (2) Jane Austen  
 (3) George Eliot (4) Bronte sisters
16. The Penny Magazines were written especially for which one of the group?  
 (1) Children (2) Women  
 (3) Workers (4) Peasants
17. Who of the following published first weely magazine Bengal Gazette in India in 1780?  
 (1) James Augustus Hickey (2) Warren Hastings  
 (3) Gangadhar Bhattacharya (4) Ram Mohan Roy
18. Who of the following by end of nineteenth century produced mass images for circulation in Public ?  
 (1) V.B.Cama (2) T.B. Rangachari  
 (3) Raja Ravi Verma (4) Hari Sen
19. Which one of the following Journals were published in late nineteenth century ?  
 (1) Bombay Gazzette (2) Bengal Gazzette  
 (3) Indian Charivari (4) Al-Hilal
20. Which of the following women wrote first biography, 'Aamar Jiban' in 1876 in Bengali Language?  
 (1) Bibi Fatima (2) Pandita Ramubai  
 (3) Kumardevi (4) Rashindri Debi
21. Which one of the following woman writer did not write during ninetieth century on woman issue ?  
 (1) Ismat Chughtai (2) Kailashbashini Debi  
 (3) Tarabai Shinde (4) Pandita Ramabai
22. Which one of the following was the aim of Khalsa Tat Society?  
 (1) To work among the Sikh only  
 (2) To work for Hindus  
 (3) To work for women issues  
 (4) To work for widow-remarriage
23. Which one of the following is appropriate choice which helped in growth of novels in modern society?  
 (1) The readers were drawn into story and identified with lives of fictious character  
 (2) The story was lengthy and good  
 (3) The story was enthralling in novels  
 (4) It infuse new spirit of reading
24. Which of the following novelists claimed he was the founder of a new province of writing ?  
 (1) Henry Schelding (2) Henry Fielding  
 (3) Henry Fredman (4) Henry Trueman
25. Who was Leo Tolstoy ? Choose only one option of the following :  
 (1) Russian peasant  
 (2) German Scientist  
 (3) Russian Novelist who write on life of peasants in Russia  
 (4) A Russian official
26. Which of the following is the subject of Emile Zola's novel Germinal?  
 (1) The life of peasants in France  
 (2) The life of Workers in Factories  
 (3) The life of a young miner in France  
 (4) The life of children in railways

27. Which one of the following was depicted by the novelist living in city during nineteenth century  
 (1) Fate of rural communities  
 (2) Life of farming community  
 (3) Life of rural people  
 (4) Life of farmers in fields
28. Who of the following wrote Mayor of Casterbridge ?  
 (1) William Shakespeare (2) Thomas Mann  
 (3) Thomas Hardy (4) Thomas Mill
29. Which one of the following Language was used by Thomas Hardy in his novel.  
 (1) French (2) English  
 (3) Vernacular (4) German
30. Which of the following emotions is depicted by the novel of Jane Austen - Pride and Prejudice?  
 (1) Marriage and money in rural society  
 (2) Marriage and money in city life  
 (3) Marriage of young women  
 (4) Marriage of women in society
31. Which one of the following emotions projected by the novel - Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte ?  
 (1) Independent and assertive Women in society  
 (2) Life of a young girl  
 (3) Life of a business women  
 (4) None of these
32. Which of the following woman writers, write by Pen name of Mary Ann Evans ?  
 (1) Jane Austen (2) Charlotte Bronte  
 (3) G.A. Henty (4) George Elliot
33. Which one of the following depicts the aim of Indian novelist in nineteenth century ?  
 (1) To produced a sense of national belonging and cultural equality  
 (2) To challenge British authority  
 (3) To work for national movement  
 (4) To popularise nationalism
34. Which one of the following wrote novels showing darker side of colonialism ?  
 (1) Daniel Dafoe (2) Samuel Jackson  
 (3) Joseph Conard (4) Joseph Hess
35. Who of the following considered pioneer of modern Hindi literature ?  
 (1) Prem Chand  
 (2) Jatin Das  
 (3) Bhartendu Harischandra  
 (4) Dwarka Das
36. Which one of the following was the first novel in Hindi by Srinivas Das of Delhi ?  
 (1) Guru-Dakshina (2) Guru-Kripa  
 (3) Pariskha-Guru (4) Guru-Jiwan
37. Who from the following is considered greatest novelist of nineteenth century Bengal ?  
 (1) Rabindranath Tagore  
 (2) Rajmukund Das  
 (3) Rasbihari Ghose  
 (4) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya
38. Name the first Oriya writer who wrote first novel in Oriya Language  
 (1) Ramashankar Ray, Saudamani  
 (2) Fakir Mohan Senapati, Chha Mana Atha Guntha  
 (3) Rahiman Khan, Gudiya  
 (4) Tarachand Bandhopadhyaya, Sonar Oriya
39. Who of the following become world-renowed novelist of Bengal during twentieth century ?  
 (1) Ashapura Devi  
 (2) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya  
 (3) Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya  
 (4) Rabindranath Tagore
40. Which one of the following Tamil Author wrote under the pen name of Kalki?  
 (1) Verasinglem (2) K. Raghuachari  
 (3) R. Krishnamurthy (4) T. Krishnamachari
41. Which one of the following emotion portrayed in novels during twentieth century?  
 (1) Indians could be brought under western fold  
 (2) Indians are more modernise  
 (3) Indians and foreign lifestyle could be brought together ideally.  
 (4) Indians are mostly adaptive to change
42. Who wrote 'Sultan's dream' a novel in Eighteenth century?  
 (1) Bijlis Kuji (2) Rokeya Hussain  
 (3) Rokeya Begum (4) Sabri Mala
43. In which language Basheer Muhammed Vaikkom wrote?  
 (1) Tamil (2) Bengali  
 (3) Malayalam (4) Telgu
44. Who wrote first historical novel in Bengal by name Anguriya Binimoy ?  
 (1) Bankim Chandra (2) Sarat Chandra  
 (3) Bhudeb Mukhopadhyaya (4) Salim Ali

## Exercise

## 2

### Matching Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 9) :** Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

- | 1.  | Column-I                         | Column-II  |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|
| (A) | The art of beautiful Writing     | (p) Vellum |
| (B) | The person who composes the text | (q) Galley |

- (C) A parchment made from the sky of animals  
 (r) Compositor
- (D) Metal frame  
 (s) Calligraph
- (1) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)  
 (2) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)  
 (3) A → (r); B → (p); C → (q); D → (s)  
 (4) A → (s); B → (q); C → (r); D → (p)

2. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Ballad (p) Board for typing  
 (B) Tavera (q) Legal scholars of Islam  
 (C) Platen (r) Places where people gathered  
 (D) Ulama (s) A historical account
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (q)$
3. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Fatwa (p) A former Roman Catholic Court  
 (B) Inquisition (q) A legal pronouncement on Islamic  
 (C) Aloanac (r) Action which oppose government  
 (D) Seditious (s) An annual publication giving data
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
4. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Kissa-goi (p) A form of representation through writing to provide criticism  
 (B) Vernacular (q) Written in the form of a series of letter  
 (C) Epistolary (r) Normal form of spoken language  
 (D) Satire (s) Art of story telling
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
5. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) John Austen (p) Germinal  
 (B) Thomas Hardy (q) Oliver Twist  
 (C) Charles Dickens (r) Mayor of Casterbridge  
 (D) Emile Zola (s) Pride and Prejudice
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (q)$
6. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Premchand (p) Titash Ekti Nadir Naam  
 (B) Advaita Malla Burman (q) Rangbhoomi  
 (C) Potheri Kun Jambu (r) Pamelu  
 (D) Samuel Richardson (s) Sarasvatijayam
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (s)$

7. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Srinivas Dev (p) Jungle Book  
 (B) Devkinandan Khatri (q) Treasure Island  
 (C) Rudyard Kipling (r) Pariksha Guru  
 (D) R.L.Stevenson (s) Chandrakanta
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
8. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) 1880 - 1932 (p) Sharad Chandra Chettopadhyay  
 (B) 1914 - 51 (q) Rokeya Hossein  
 (C) 1876 - 1936 (r) Ramashankar Ray  
 (D) 1877 - 78 (s) Advaita Malla Burman
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (s)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
9. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Daniel Defoe (p) Emile Zola  
 (B) Charels Dickens (q) Silly Novels by Lady Novelists  
 (C) Edourd Manet (r) Robinson Crusoe  
 (D) George Eliot (s) Hard Times
- (1)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (s)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$

### Statement Based MCQ

10. Consider the following statements :
- (a) China was a chief producer of printed material.  
 (b) By the 17<sup>th</sup> century, uses of print diversified because of the start of urban culture.  
 (c) China possessed a huge bureaucratic atmosphere.  
 (d) The course materials and textbooks are required for civil service examination that encourage printing press.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (c) and (d)  
 (3) (a), (c) and (d) (4) (a) and (d)
11. With reference to print technology.
- Consider the following statements :
- (a) Western printing technologies and mechanical printing were introduced in shanghai in 19<sup>th</sup> century.  
 (b) Italy introduced woodblock technology. It was widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards and religious pictures.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
12. Consider the following statements :
- (a) The olive press provided Gutenberg the model to print materials.  
 (b) Gutenberg press was designed by Erasmus.  
 (c) This press brought revolution in printing industry and shifted hand printing to mechanical printing.  
 (d) Gutenberg press took one year to print Bible.

- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?  
 (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (a) and (c)  
 (3) (b) and (d) (4) (b), (c) and (d)
13. Consider the following statements :  
 With reference to Vernacular Press Act :  
 (a) Vernacular Act empowered the government to censor reports and editorials in Vernacular newspapers by curtailing freedom of the press.  
 (b) Martin Luther passed the Vernacular Press Act and Vernacular paper has the right of expression.  
 Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?  
 (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
14. Consider the following statements :  
 (a) Novelists of different parts of India wrote with a cause.  
 (b) They wrote for down trodden people, farmers and women.  
 (c) Through their writing they attacked English people.  
 (d) Some of them wrote about English people only.  
 Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?  
 (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (c) and (d)  
 (3) (a) and (d) (4) (b) and (d)
15. With reference to the cause of novels  
 Consider the following statements :  
 (a) Potheri Kunhambu wrote Saraswativijayam in 1892. It was a strong attack on caste opperssion. In this novel, a young man converted his religion from schedule caste to Christianity.  
 (b) Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay wrote Titash Ekti Nadir Naam. It is based on the story of the community of fisherfolk.  
 Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?  
 (1) (a) only (2) (b) only  
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

### Passage Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16 to 25) :** Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

#### PASSAGE - 1

Munshi Premchand (1880 - 1936) was one of the greatest novelist of Hindi and Urdu literature. He wrote about 300 stories, 12 novels and two plays. His works was based on social conditions of the society. Some of his best known novels are Sewasadan Godan, Rangbhoomi, Nirmala etc. Premchand is considered the first Hindi author whose writings prominently featured realism. In 1920's he was influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's Non - cooperation Movement. He dealth with social issues like poverty, Zamindari exploitation, dowry system etc. He was the one of the most celebrated writers of the Indian subcontinent.

16. When was Munshi Premchand born ?  
 (1) 1860 (2) 1880  
 (3) 1890 (4) 1850
17. How many novels did Munshi Premchand write ?  
 (1) 12 (2) 11  
 (3) 10 (4) 9

18. In which language did Premchand write his stories ?  
 (1) Hindi and Urdu (2) Bengali and Hindi  
 (3) English and Hindi (4) Hindi and Awadhi
19. With whom did he influence in 1920 ?  
 (1) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru (2) Madan Mohan Malviya  
 (3) Mahatma Gandhi (4) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
20. What was the main theme of Premchand's novels ?  
 (1) British rule  
 (2) Economically weaker class  
 (3) Social issues  
 (4) Zamindari System

#### PASSAGE - 2

The printing was first introduced in India by the portugese in Goa in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Print created a new desire for new kinds of writings. By 1870s caricatures and cartoon were published in journals. Many new ideas like short stories, lyrics, novels entered the world of reading. Printing reduced the cost and time involved to release the books. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. In China from 594 A.D. woodblocks were used for hand printing. The Buddhist missionaries around 768 - 770 A. D. introduced hand printing technology from china to Japan.

21. Who introduced printing in India?  
 (1) British (2) Dutch  
 (3) Indian (4) Portugese
22. In which year cartoons were published ?  
 (1) 1860 (2) 1870  
 (3) 1890 (4) 1850
23. In which year Chinese started using woodblocks ?  
 (1) 594 A. D. (2) 580 A. D.  
 (3) 575 A. D. (4) 585 A. D.
24. Who introduced handprinting in Japan ?  
 (1) Chinese (2) Britishers  
 (3) Holland (4) Buddhist Missionaries
25. From which country hand printing technology was introduced in Japan ?  
 (1) France (2) Germany  
 (3) China (4) India

#### Assertion Reason Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26 to 30) :** Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the '**Assertion**' and the other as '**Reason**'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

**Code :**

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
 (3) A is true but R is false  
 (4) A is false but R is true.
26. **Assertion :** Martin Luther brought an atmosphere, spread new ideas to challange the Church.  
**Reason :** Luther's ideas led to the questioning of the authority of the Roman Catholic Church which began Protestant Reformation.

27. **Assertion :** The Vernacular Press Act was aimed at freedom of press.  
**Reason :** The Vernacular Act was modelled on the Irish Press Laws.
28. **Assertion :** Premchand's novels touched various classes of the society.  
**Reason :** The characters of his novels created a democratic values and the most oppressed section of the society was used to be the hero of the novels.
29. **Assertion :** In his novel 'Hard Times' Charles Dickens wrote about the bad effect of industrialisation.  
**Reason :** In pride on Prejudice, Jane Austen wrote about the world of women in general rural society of Britain.
30. **Assertion :** The power of the press was seen in the way government seek to regulate and suppress print.  
**Reason :** After 1857, the freedom of press changed and started working as the puppet of the British government which led to the introduction of Vernacular Press Act.

### Correct Definition Based MCQ

31. Which of the following is correct definition of Vernacular Press Act ?  
 (1) It was passed to control the print.  
 (2) It was passed to free the control of print.  
 (3) It was nationalist journals.  
 (4) It was passed to write in English language only.
32. Which is the correct definition of calligraphy ?  
 (1) An art of beautiful painting.  
 (2) An art of beautiful drawing.  
 (3) It is an art of urban writing.  
 (4) It is an art of writing.
33. Which is the correct definition of Reformation ?  
 (1) It was a reform movement to reform the Protestant Church.  
 (2) It was a reform movement to reform the Catholic Church.  
 (3) It was a reform movement to reform the religion of Zews.  
 (4) It was a reform movement to reform the Hindu religion.
34. What is the correct definition of Pride and Prejudice ?  
 (1) It is a novel based on the life of a rural women.  
 (2) It is a novel which is based on a women of England.  
 (3) It is a novel based on French women.  
 (4) It is a novel based on a life of Indian women.

### Feature Based MCQ

35. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 (I) It was designed by Johan Gutenberg.  
 (II) It was the first printing press.  
 (III) It shifted hand printing to mechanical printing.  
 (IV) It was a revolution in print technology.  
 (1) Vernacular press (2) Gutenberg press  
 (3) Olive press (4) Irish press
36. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 (I) He is the hero of the novel.  
 (II) He treats colonial people as inferior creature  
 (III) He treats all colonial people barbaric.  
 (IV) He is a typical coloniser.  
 (1) Robinson Crusoe (2) Daniel Dofoe  
 (3) Thomas Hardy (4) Charles Dickens
37. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 (I) He was a renowned author who contributed to English literature.  
 (II) He was a novelist of great reputation.  
 (III) One of his novel is based on the terrible effect of industrialisation.  
 (IV) He was known for his rich story telling and memorable characters.  
 (1) Joseph Conard (2) Thomas Hardy  
 (3) Charles Dickens (4) Helen Hunt Jackson
38. On the basis of following features identify the correct option:  
 (I) He was a great reformer of Holland.  
 (II) He was the pioneer of Reformation of Holland.  
 (III) He was the founder of new learning.  
 (IV) He opposed the corrupt life of pope.  
 (1) Martin Luther (2) Erasmus  
 (3) Gutenberg (4) Marconi

# Hints & SOLUTIONS

## Exercise 1

1. (4) This century is also described as century of enlightenment when printing and publishing industry boomed.
2. (3) It also was a major trading centre in China connected through many land routes.
3. (3) His association with Chinese emperor and court benefited the western world.
4. (2) It was used for writing of only official and books for richer classes in society. It deemed costly.
5. (3) He was the modern pioneer of printing and publishing industry.
6. (2) It was the religious book of Christians
7. (4) It increase the speed of printing, books published in large numbers.
8. (1) It gave succor to protestant reformation in Europe.
9. (2) He was the pioneer, who led movement against church rule and it led to schism in order.
10. (1) However, he supported Luthers idea but he wanted to reform the catholic church and movements of catholic reforms begin under his shadow.
11. (1) The compulsory education acts in various European nations raise the level of literacy.



12. (1) Printing of books disseminate the revolutionary ideas in Europe.
13. (1) The number of literates increased enormously within fifty years.
14. (3) They collected stories after traveling in rural areas, a very hard task in those days.
15. (1) She was a teacher of twentieth century in Italy.
16. (2) These magazines broke traditional outlook of women in European Society.
17. (1) His newspaper considered seditions by company, it was finally impounded by company's government in Bengal.
18. (3) He was a great patron of Art in his state - Travancore, Modern Kerala.
19. (3)
20. (4) She was the first woman writer to break traditional role of house maker for the women in society.
21. (1) She was the prolific Muslim writer of twentieth century.
22. (3) It was the practice of religious groups to work for women upliftment.
23. (1) The reason of popularity of novel was that people identified themselves with imaginary characters of the story.
24. (2) He describe that writers can now frame their own laws and enjoy the freedom of expression thoroughly.
25. (3) He wrote many novels, in which he describes wretched conditions of peasants in Russian society.
26. (3) The novelist like Zola describes life of poor sections of society in Europe.
27. (1) All of them extensively describe importance of rural life in novels.
28. (3) In the novel the changing face of rural communities due to rapid industrialisation was describe very extensively.
29. (3) He used locally vernacular words which made his novels immensely popular.
30. (1) She wrote traditional role of women and recommended family life for them in modern world.
31. (1) She asserted independence of women in society through her writings.
32. (4) She was another European woman writer who wrote about life of women.
33. (1) All novels written with perspective of nationalism.
34. (3) He exposed the bad effects of colonial explanation over people of colonial countries.
35. (3) He promoted all reading scholars of his time and played important role in spreading new ideas.
36. (3) It was the beginning of Hindi novel writing in larges context in Indian society.
37. (4) He wrote on many topics such as nationalism family values and reforms in caste society
38. (2) However, Ramashanker Ray serialised his novel in Oriya but he could not publish it due to non-completion. So Fakir Mohan Senapati novel was considered first Oriya novel in literacy circle.
39. (3) He wrote novels like Devdas, Srikant which enthuse generations of readers.
40. (3) He wrote by name of Kalki; His novels full of adventure, Heroism and suspense fascinated.
41. (3) The novelist always kept line limited, they never recommend complete westernised sense of Indians.
42. (2) She was a reformer, started school for girls in Calcutta and wrote many satiric novels in English.
43. (3) Bashir was extraordinary writer, he for first time wrote extensively about Muslim household.
44. (3) In this novel Shivaji was characterised as great hero and raise nationalism in India.

## Exercise 2

- |  |         |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (2)   | 2. (1)  | 3. (3)  | 4. (4)  |
| 5. (1)   | 6. (2)  | 7. (3)  | 8. (4)  |
| 9. (3)   |         |         |         |
| 10. (3) Chinese paper reached Europe via silk route. China started woodblock printing technology.  |         |         |         |
| 11. (3)  |         |         |         |
| 12. (2) Gutenberg was the son of a merchant who printed Bible for the first time through olive press.  |         |         |         |
| 13. (2) Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Act which clearly laid down that Vernacular papers should not print anything against the government.   |         |         |         |
| 14. (1)  | 15. (1) | 16. (2) | 17. (1) |
| 18. (1)  | 19. (3) | 20. (3) | 21. (4) |
| 22. (2)  | 23. (1) | 24. (4) | 25. (3) |
| 26. (1) Martin Luther wrote objections against the sale of indulgences in the form of 95 statements knows a 'Ninety Five Thesis'.  |         |         |         |
| 27. (4)  |         |         |         |
| 28. (1) Munshi Premchand was one of the most popular novelists of the Hindi literature and wrote about the ordinary people and social issues.  |         |         |         |
| 29. (2)  | 30. (1) | 31. (1) |         |
| 32. (4) Calligraphy was the art of beautiful and stylised writing. Skilled craftsmen with remarkable accuracy copied the accordion book with beautiful writing.                                |         |         |         |
| 33. (2)  |         |         |         |
| 34. (1) The novel Pride and Prejudice of Jane Austen give us a glimpse of the world of women in rural society is early 19 <sup>th</sup> century Britain.                                       |         |         |         |
| 35. (2) Gutenberg was a German blacksmith, goldsmith, printer and publisher who introduced printing to Europe. He invented mechanical movable type printing which started printing revolution. |         |         |         |
| 36. (1) Robinson Crusoe is a novel by Daniel Defoe which was published in 1719. The book is a fuctional autobiography of the Robinson Gusoe who spent 28 years on a remote island.             |         |         |         |
| 37. (3) Charles Dickens was an English writer and social critic who is regarded as the greatest novelist of the victorean period.  |         |         |         |
| 38. (2) Erasmus a classical scholar who wrote in pure Latin style and was a propenent of religious tolerance.  |         |         |         |