

# Print Culture and Modern World

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## Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

### 5.1 The First Printed Books

#### VSA (1 mark)

1. Fill in the blank.

Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology into around A.D. 768-770. (2020)

OR

How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan? (Delhi 2019)

2. Name the oldest Japanese book. (2020 C, 2016) R

3. Explain the meaning of the term 'Calligraphy'. (AI 2019, 2014)

4. Who introduced hand-printing technology in Japan? (2014)

5. Which method of hand-printing was developed in China? (2014)

#### SAI (3 marks)

6. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples. (Delhi 2019)

7. Describe any five uses of print culture in the 17th century China. (2014)

### 5.2 Print Comes to Europe

#### MCQ

8. 'Vellum' is

(a) Printing on palm leaves

(b) Printing on paper

(c) A parchment made from the skin of animals

(d) Printing on cloth. (2020)



### **VSA (1 mark)**

9. Who invented the Printing Press? (2020)
10. Who brought the knowledge of woodblock printing technique to Italy during the 13th century? (2020)
11. By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the (2020)
12. Wooden or Metal frames in which types are laid and the text composed for printing was known as? (2020)
13. Name the first book printed by Gutenberg Press. (2020 C, 2017)
14. Who developed the first printing press? (2014)

### **SAI (3 marks)**

15. Mention any three reasons for the limited circulation of manuscripts in Europe before Marco Polo introduced the printing technology. (2017)
16. What is manuscript? Mention any two limitations of it, during nineteenth century. (2016)
17. How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? Explain with example. (2016)
18. How did print help to spread new ideas that led to the reformation in Europe? (2015)
19. Explain the reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China. (2015, 2014)
20. Why were manuscripts not widely used in everyday life? Give three reasons. (2014)

## **5.3 The Print Revolution and its Impact**

### **VSA (1 mark)**

21. Why did Roman Catholic church impose control over publishers and book sellers? (2018)
22. Who was Menocchio? (2016)

### SAI (3 marks)

23. "The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution in Europe'. Explain the statement with examples. (2023)

24. "Printing brought the reading public and hearing public closer." Substantiate the statement with appropriate argument. (2019 C)

25. "Print Revolution in sixteenth century Europe transformed the lives of people. Support the statement with suitable arguments. (AI 2019)

OR

"The Print Revolution had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge" Analyse the statement. (2018, AI 2014)

26. How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Explain. (2016)

OR

"With the printing press a new public emerged in Europe! Justify the statement. (2015)

27. Why did the Roman Catholic Church begin to keep an index of prohibited books from the mid 16th century? (2015)

28. What is meant by the print revolution? Explain its significance. (2014)

### LA (5 marks)

29. Describe the impact of the print revolution in Europe during 15th and 16th century. (2017, 2016)

30. Martin Luther remarked "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one". Explain this remark in the light of the religious reforms that took place in Europe in the 16th century. (2014)

## 5.4 The Reading Mania

### MCQ

31. Who were called 'Chapmen'? (2020)

(a) Bookseller

- (b) Paper seller
- (c) Workers of printing press
- (d) Seller of 'penny chap books'

32. Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe (2020)

- (a) Printing of ideas of Isaac Newton
- (b) Development of printing press
- (c) Interest of people in science and reason
- (d) Traditional aristocratic groups supported it

**VSA (1 mark)**

33. How were Bibliotheque Bleue different from penny chapbooks? (2015)

**SAI (3 marks)**

34. What are the factors that lead to the reading mania in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Europe? (2017)

35. Print culture created the condition within which French Revolution occurred. Give any three suitable arguments to support the statement. (2016)

## 5.5 The Nineteenth Century

**SAI (3 marks)**

36. How did print help in empowering women folk? (2015)

**LA (5 marks)**

37. Explain with example how print culture catered to the requirement of children. (2016)

38. What difference did printing technology make in the lives of women and children in the 19th century? Explain. (2014)

## 5.6 India and the World of Print

**MCQ**

39. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options: (2020)

- (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap
- (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out
- (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi
- (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

**SAI (3 marks)**

40. How were the students taught in pre-colonial Bengal? (2017)
41. Enumerate any three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print in India. (2016)

**LA (5 marks)**

42. Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society of the 19th century, support with examples. (2017)
43. Explain briefly the initial efforts made by foreigners to introduce printing press in India. (2016)
44. How were the manuscripts written in India before the age of print? What were their drawbacks and effect? (2014)

**5.7 Religious Reform and Public Debates**

**MCQ**

45. Select the correct pair from the following Column A and Column B.

	Column A	Column B
(a)	Jyotiba Phule	Istri Dharm Vichar
(b)	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Sambad Kaumudi
(c)	Ram Chaddha	Gulamgiri
(d)	Gangadhar Bhattacharya	Chhote Aur Bade Sawal

(2020)

**VSA (1 mark)**

46. Who were the Ulama? (2014)

**SAI (3 marks)**

47. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:  
From the early nineteenth century, there were intense debates around

religious issues. Different groups confronted the changes happening within colonial society in different ways, and offered a variety of new interpretations of the beliefs of different religions. Some criticised existing practices and campaigned for reform, while others countered the arguments of reformers. These debates were spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate. A wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions. This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments. To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people. (2020)

(i) Analyse any one issue of intense debate around religious issues. (1 mark)

(ii) Examine the role of print media in these debates. (2 marks)

#### SA II (4 marks)

48. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

#### WHY NEWSPAPERS?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the eccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited! Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849 'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence. Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

(i) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji.

(ii) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition?

(iii) Analyse the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century. (2023)

### LA (5 marks)

49. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source(i): Religious Reform and Public Debates There were intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. In Bengal, as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of argument.

Source- (ii): New Forms of Publication New literary forms also entered the world of reading lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters. In different ways, they reinforced the new emphasis on human lives and intimate feelings, about the political and social rules that shaped such things.

Source- (iii): Women and Print Since social reforms and novels had already created a great interest in women's lives and emotions, there was also an interest in what women would have to say about their own lives.

Source -(i): Religious Reform and Public Debates

(i) Evaluate how did the print shape the nature of th debate in the early nineteenth century in India.

Source- (ii): New Forms of Publication

(ii) To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives?

Source- (iii): Women and Print

(iii) To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain. (2020)

50. "Print not only stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India". Examine the statement. (2016)

### 5.8 New Forms of Publication

#### MCQ

51. Which one of the following aspects was common between the writings of B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker? (2023)

- (a) Wrote on the caste system in India
- (b) Highlighted the experiences of woman
- (c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage
- (d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom

52. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai?

- (a) Demanded economic equality for masses
- (b) Highlighted the experiences of women
- (c) Raised awareness about cultural heritage
- (d) Motivated Indians for their national freedom (2023)

### VSA (1 mark)

53. Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871? (2020)

54. Name the book published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. (2020)

55. Name the author of 'Amar Jiban (2020)

56. Who wrote "Chhote aur Bade ka Sawal"? When was it published? (2015)

### SAI (3 marks)

57. Why were women not educated in India in the early part of the nineteenth century? Give any two reasons. (2015)

58. For what purpose did Ram Chaddha, publish 'Istri Dharm Vichar'? (2015)

### LA (5 marks)

59. Describe the attitude of liberal and conservative Indians towards women's reading. (2016)

60. Evaluate the role of print in connecting various communities in different parts of India. (2014)

61. "From the late 19th century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays." Support the statement by giving example. (2014)

## 5.9 Print and Censorship

### VSA (1 mark)



62. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878? (2020)

63. How did Governor General Willian Bentinck react to the petition filed by editors of English and vernacular newspapers? (2014)

**SAI (3 marks)**

64. Examine the steps taken by the British under the Vernacular Press Act, 1878. (2020 C)

**OR**

What restrictions were imposed by the Vernacular Press Act on the Indian Press? Explain. (2016)

65. Why did British Government curb the freedom of the Indian press after the revolt of 1857? (2016)

66. What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspapers? (2014)

### **CBSE Sample Questions**

#### **The Reading Mania**

##### **MCQ**

1. Arrange the following in chronological order:

I Print culture created the conditions for the French Revolution.

II. Martin Luther's writings led to beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

III. Menocchio reinterpreted the message of the Bible.

IV. Johann Gutenberg invented Printing press. (2022-23)

(a) III, II, I and IV

(b) I, II, III and IV

(c) IV, III, II and I

(d) IV, II, III and I

#### **New Forms of Publication**

##### **MCQ**

2. Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options.



- (a) Abanindra Nath Tagore
- (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- (c) Raja Ravi Varma
- (d) Samant Das Gupta (2022-23)

### Print and Censorship

#### MCQ

3. Which of the following newspapers was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak? (2022-23)
- (a) Hindu
  - (b) Kesari
  - (c) Sudharak
  - (d) Pratap

## ANSWERS

### Previous Years' CBSE Board Questions

1. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand- printing technology into Japan around A.D. 768-770.
2. Diamond Sutra
3. Calligraphy is a visual art of giving form to signs and writing or lettering in an expressive, harmonious, and skillful manner with a pen or brush.
4. Buddhist missionaries from China.
5. Woodblock printing
6. The Imperial state in China for a long time was the major producer of printed material. China had a large bureaucracy. The Chinese civil services

examinations required the use of large number of text books for its preparation in the recruitment process. Thus, large number of books and other study materials were printed under the sponsorship of the Imperial state. From the 16th century, the number of examination candidates went up and thus the volume of print also increased. Thus, printing of books started rapidly all over the nation. This was further accelerated by authors and rich merchants.

7. (i) By the 17th century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified.

(ii) Print was no longer used just by scholar-officials.

(iii) Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.

(iv) The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces and romantic plays.

(v) Rich women began to read and many women began publishing their poetry and plays.

(vi) Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtsmen wrote about their lives.

8. (c): A parchment made from the skin of animals

9. Johann Gutenberg

10. Marco Polo

11. Galley

12. Bible

13. The Bible

14. Johannes Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s.

15. The circulation of manuscript remained limited because:

(i) The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.

(ii) Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business.

(iii) Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily.



16. Manuscripts are hand written records of the past, written on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Limitations of manuscripts are:

- (i) Pages were beautifully illustrated.
- (ii) Manuscripts were highly expensive but fragile.
- (iii) They were in various vernacular languages.
- (iv) They could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles.

17. (i) The earliest kind of print technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. In China woodblocks were used for hand printing.

(ii) Upto the 6th century print was used only by the scholar officials but later it became common.

(iii) The Buddhist missionaries introduced hand printing technology from China to Japan.

(iv) It was Marco Polo, a great explorer, who brought printing knowledge of woodblock from China to Italy.

18. (i) In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

(ii) Due to writings of Martin Luther, the church got divided and a new Protestant reformation had started.

(iii) Several scholars, think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to reformation.

19. The reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China are:

(i) Textbooks of Civil Service Examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state. From the 16th century, the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.

(ii) By the 17th century, print was no longer used just by scholar officials, merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.

(iii) The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology. Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in China and Shanghai became the new hub of the new print culture.

20. Manuscripts were documents or books written by hand.

They were not used widely because:

- (i) They could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.
- (ii) They were expensive as copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming work.
- (iii) Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily.
- (iv) Their circulation was limited.

21. The Roman Catholic Church imposed control over publishers and booksellers. Because scholars and writers started interpreting religious books, which everyone could read and understand. The public started questioning the Church authorities regarding the rules and regulations imposed and the religious beliefs. The Church wanted to maintain its supremacy and prevent people from questioning them, imposed control over booksellers and publishers.

22. Menocchio was a miller of 16th century in Italy. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and creation that enraged the Catholic Church.

23. With the invention of printing press, the printing of books started on a large scale.

- (i) Wider sections of people started having an easy access of books.
- (ii) Books were printed in large numbers with greater ease.
- (iii) The hearing public and reading public became intermingled.
- (iv) Publishers started publishing popular ballads folk tales with beautiful pictures and illustrations.
- (v) Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, 'Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one! Several scholars, in fact, think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation.

24. Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. They heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited, and folk tales narrated. Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story, or saw a performance. They did not read a book individually and silently. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in



sufficient numbers. Now books could reach out to wider sections of people. If earlier there was a hearing public, now a reading public came into being.

25. The print revolution transformed the lives of a large section of the society in the 16th century Europe.

- (1) A new reading public emerged as printing reduced the cost of books making it very affordable.
- (ii) Access to books created a new culture of reading. Earlier, reading was restricted to the elites. Common people lived in a world of oral culture. Common folk only heard sacred texts that was read out. Knowledge was transferred orally. People collectively heard a story, or saw a performance.
- (iii) Now books could reach out to wider sections of people and a reading public came into being. The line that separated the oral and reading cultures became blurred. And the hearing public and reading public became intermingled.

26. (i) Wider sections of people started having an easy access to books.

- (ii) Books were printed in large numbers with greater ease.
- (iii) The prices fell and they became affordable for large public.
- (iv) The hearing public and reading public became intermingled.

27. (i) Printed religious literature stimulated a variety of interpretations of faith, even among the less educated working class in the early 16th century.

(ii) Menocchio, an Italian miller, reinterpreted the Bible in a way that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.

(iii) Such instances worried the Church about people reading the various interpretations of the religion and questioning the Church.

(iv) Hence, it imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began maintaining an index of prohibited books.

28. With the invention of printing press, the printing of books started at a large scale. it was called the Print Revolution. Significance:

- (i) With the printing press, a new reading public emerged.
- (ii) Printing reduced the cost of books.
- (iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever growing readership.

29. Impact of the print revolution in Europe during the 15th and 16th century:

- (i) Printing reduced the cost of books.

- (ii) The time and labour required to produce each book came down, multiple copies could be produced with greater ease.
  - (iii) Books flooded the market, reaching out to an ever- growing readership.
  - (iv) Publishers started publishing popular ballads folk tales with beautiful pictures and illustrations.
  - (v) Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion.
  - (vi) Even those who disagreed with established authorities, could now print and circulate their ideas, e.g. Martin Luther was a German monk, priest, professor and church reformer. He challenged the Church to debate his ideas. This led to division within the Church and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
  - (vii) Print and popular religious literature stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people.
30. (i) Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising the malpractices in the Roman Catholic Church. He posted a printed copy of it on the door of a church in Wittenberg.
- (ii) Luther's writing immediately became popular through printed copies and was read widely.
  - (iii) 5000 printed copies of Luther's translation of the New Testament were sold in a week.
  - (iv) All these led to a religious debate and marked the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
  - (v) Printing technology played a key role in bringing religious reforms in the 16th century. Hence Martin Luther's remarks were apt, effective and practical.
31. (d): Seller of 'penny chap books'!
32. (d): Traditional aristocratic groups supported it
33. Both were low priced books printed on poor quality paper, but the Bibliotheque Bleue were bound in cheap blue covers.
34. As literacy spread to peasants and artisans, the literacy rate rose as high as 60 to 80 per cent in some parts of Europe.
- (i) People wanted to read books and the printers produced books in ever increasing numbers.
  - (ii) By mid-eighteenth century, there was a common belief that books were a



means of spreading progress and enlightenment.

(iii) Others felt that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny and would bring an era when reason and intellect would rule.

(iv) Convinced by the power of print, there was virtual reading mania among Europeans of 18th century.

35. (i) Print popularised the ideas of enlightened thinkers on traditions, superstitions and despotism.

(ii) They advocated reasons.

(iii) People read books of Voltaire and Rousseau. Print created dialogue and debate.

(iv) People started discussion and evaluated the royalty.

(v) Print literature mocked the royalty.

(vi) These kind of print literature circulated underground and it created awareness among people and formed the basis of French Revolution.

36. Printing helped in empowering women folk greatly. Lives and feelings of women were written with intensity in the books. This increased the number of women who took to reading. Liberal husbands and fathers started educating their women folk at home and some sent them to schools. Many journals began carrying writings by women and explained why women should be educated. They also carried a syllabus and attached suitable reading matter which could be used for home-based schooling. Social reforms and novels created a great interest in women's lives and emotions. Women's opinions and views began to be considered and respected. Stories were written about how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labor and treated unjustly by the very people they served. Stories about the miserable lives of upper-caste Hindu women, especially widows also appeared in print. These stories paved the way for the liberation of the suppressed Indian woman.

37. (i) In Europe, primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers. Production of school textbooks became critical for the publishing industry.

(ii) A children's press devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1857.

(iii) This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folktales.





(iv) The Grimm brothers in Germany spent years in compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants. What they collected was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812.

(v) Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or would appear vulgar to the elites, was not included in the published version. Rural folk tales thus acquired a new form. In this way, print recorded old tales but also changed them.

38. Impact on Women:

(i) Women became important readers and writers. Penny magazines, especially meant for women, contained guidelines on proper behaviour and housekeeping.

(ii) Novel began to be written in the 19th century and some of the best novelist were women like Jane Austen, Bronte sisters, George Eliot, etc.

(iii) Their writing created a new image of women with will, strength of personality, determination and power to think. Impact on Children:

(i) Primary education became compulsory from the late 19th century.

(ii) School textbooks, rural folk tales in edited versions, fairy tales and new stories were published for children.

(iii) Grimm brothers of Germany spent years to collect traditional folk tales from peasants and in France a children's press was set up in 1857.

39. (d): Manuscripts were fragile.

40. Even though pre-colonial Bengal had developed an extensive network of village primary schools, students very often did not read texts. They only learnt to write teachers dictated portions of texts from memory and students wrote them down. Many thus became literate without ever actually reading any kinds of texts.

41. Three features of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print everything had to be written by hand.

(i) Handwritten manuscripts were expensive and it was a laborious and time consuming business.

(ii) Skilled hand writers could not meet the ever increasing demand for books.

(iii) As initially paper was not available, bark of trees, palm leaves, vellum, etc. were used to write manuscripts.

42. Printing press played a major role in shaping the Indian society:

(a) It made people aware about various social issues and problems. For example it created intense debate and controversy between social and religious reformers and the orthodox Hindus. The ideas of reformers reached the wider population of the common people through printed reading material. For example the "Sambad Kaumudi carried the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. The Deoband Seminary founded in 1867, published thousands of fatwas telling the Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives. The print culture had a significant impact on the growth of nationalism in India.

(i) In spite of passing a Vernacular Press Act, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers.

(ii) They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities.

(iii) The British Government tried to put down the criticism but there were more protests.

(iv) Punjab revolutionaries were deported, Tilak wrote in Kesari.

(v) It led to his imprisonment in 1908 provoking large protest.

43. (i) The Portuguese missionaries first introduced printing press in India in the mid 16th century.

(ii) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several texts.

(iii) By 1674 about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and Kannada language.

(iv) Catholic priest first published printed books in Tamil in Cochin and in 1713 first Malayalam book was printed.

(v) Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed nearly 32 text in Tamil which were later translated.

(vi) The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though official of the East India Company began to import presses from late 17th century.

(vii) From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine; it was a private English enterprise and was free from colonial influence.

(viii) Hickey published a lot of advertisements including those that related to import and sale of slaves.

(ix) By the close of the 18th century, a number of newspaper and journals appeared in print.



44. (i) In India, manuscripts were written on palm leaves or on handmade paper before the age of print.  
(ii) Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated.  
(iii) They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation.  
(iv) Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.  
(v) Manuscripts, however, were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully and they could not be read easily as script was written in different styles.

45. (b): Raja Ram Mohan Ray - Sambad Kaumudi

46. They were legal scholars of Islam and the Sharia, which is a body of Islamic law.

47. (i) Issue of intense debate around religious issues - widow immolation.

(ii) Role of print media:

(a) Print spread the new ideas as well as shaped these ideas.

(b) It increased public participation in public discussions.

(c) Public discussions and expression of views

(d) Argumentative ideas were circulated

48. (i) Reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji is to give useful information of every topic of local interest.

(ii) Native newspapers and political associations identically criticised the government policy to suggest improvements by removing those parts that was not to be the benefit for the people.

(iii) (a) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another by creating pan-India identities.

(b) Vernacular nationalist. newspapers became assertively

(c) India mirror, Bombay Samachar, The Hindu, Kesari. These are some newspapers exerted deep imprint on the minds of people.

49. (i) Print helped in initiating new debate on religious social and political issues in India. Many exciting religious practices were criticised. It also connected in people from different-parts of the country in developing a Pan-India identify.

(ii) As more and more people could now read new kinds writings developed.

People now wanted to see their world lives, experiences, emotions and relationships reflected in what they read. For readers, it opened up new worlds of experiences and gave a realistic sense of diversity of human lives.

(iii) Woman become important reader and writers, magazine specially meant for woman, contained guidelines on proper behaviour and housekeeping.

Their writing created a new image of woman with will strength of personality, differentiation and power to think.

50. (i) Religious texts, reached a wide circle of people encouraging discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions.

(ii) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another creating pan-Indian identities.

(iii) Spread of ideas through printed texts and newspapers led to widespread participation of Indians.

(iv) Print propagated opinion against social evils like sati, child marriage and the purdah system.

(v) New ideas emerged through the clashes of opinions.

51. (a): Wrote on the caste system in India.

52. (b): Highlighted the experiences of women.

53. Gulamgiri book written by Jyotiba Phule on the injustice of the caste system.

54. Sambad Kaumudi/ Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin

55. Rashsundari Debi

56. Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker wrote 'Chhote aur Bade Ka Sawal' in 1938.

57. (i) This was because of the superstitions and myths that prevailed in the society.

(ii) Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading Urdu romances.

58. (1) In Punjab, a similar folk literature about discussing women issues was widely printed from the early 20th century.

(ii) Ram Chaddha published the fast selling 'Istri Dharm Vichar' to teach women how to be obedient wives.

59. (i) Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home and sent them to schools.

(ii) Conservative Hindus believed that a literate girl would be widowed and Muslims feared that educated women would be corrupted by reading romantic books. Kailashbashini Devi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women-how women were imprisoned at home, kept in ignorance, forced to do hard domestic labour.

60. (i) In Bengal as the debate developed, tracts and newspapers proliferated, circulating a variety of arguments.

(ii) To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday spoken language of ordinary people.

(iii) Ram Mohan Roy published the 'Sambad Kaumudi' from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the 'Samachar Chandrika' to oppose his opinion.

(iv) A wider range of people could not participate in these public discussions and express their views but they read the opinions.

(v) New ideas emerged through these clashes of opinions.

(vi) Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating pan-Indian identities.

61. From the late 19th century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written.

(i) Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of low caste, started protest movement. He wrote about the injustice of the caste system in his 'Gulamgiri'

(ii) B.R. Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E. V. Ramaswamy in Madras wrote powerfully on caste. Their writing were read by people all over India.

(iii) Local protest and movements also created a lot of journals and tracts.

(iv) Kashibaba a Kanpur millworker wrote and published 'Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal'.

(v) Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves.

(vi) Workers were overburdened and lacked the education to write much but they kept reading.

62. It was passed to restrict the publishing work of Indians.

63. In 1835, faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General William Bentinck agreed to revise press laws.

64. (i) The Vernacular Press Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular press.

(ii) The government kept regular track of the Vernacular newspapers published in different provinces.

(iii) When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned.

(iv) If the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery could be confiscated.

65. After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of press changed. Enraged English officials clamped down the Indian press because of their nationalists activities.

(i) In 1887, the Vernacular Press Act was passed. It provided the government extensive right to censor reports.

(ii) The government kept regular track of the Vernacular newspaper, when a report was judged as seditious the newspaper was warned, the press was liable to be seized and machinery could be confiscated.

66. (1) The Vernacular Press Act was passed because the vernacular newspapers were assertively nationalist. They openly criticised and debated the government policies.

(ii) The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed which empowered the government to censor reports and editorials.

(iii) The government kept a regular tract of vernacular newspapers. If a report was judged seditious, the newspaper was warned and if warning was ignored, appropriate actions were taken.

### CBSE Sample Questions

1. (b): IV, II, III and I (1)

2. (c): The picture produced by Raja Ravi Varma shown here describes Raja Ritudhwaj rescuing princess Madalsa from the captivity of demons. Raja Ravi Varma produced innumerable mythological paintings that were printed at the Ravi Varma press. (1)

3. (d): Kesari (1)

