

अभ्यास | CLASS 10TH

SOCIAL SCIENCE

**HISTORY | PRINT CULTURE AND THE
MODERN WORLD**

Crafted with love 

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Print Culture And The Modern World

How print reached the world? 🤔



- China
- Japan
- Europe



- Print revolution and its impact [New reading public, Religious debates, Print and Dissent]
- The reading mania [French Revolution]
- The nineteenth century [Children, Women and Worker]

India

-
-
- Manuscripts before the age of print → **Print comes to India**
 - Religious reform and public debates
 - New forms of publications [women and poor people]
 - Print and censorship

The first printed books

China

- Woodblock printing [Traditional Chinese “Accordion book”]
- Increase in printed book with the civil services examinations in China.
- Blooming urban culture diversified the use of print. 🤔

Print in Japan

- Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770.
- The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the *Buddhist Diamond Sutra*.
- Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices. (Ukiyo - Kitagawa Utamaro)

Print comes to Europe

Silk route

- Chinese paper reached Europe
- In 1295, *Marco Polo* brought the knowledge of woodblock printing from China. [Idea spread to the other parts of Europe]

As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many countries.

Manuscripts ➡ Limitation 🤔 ➡ Need for even quicker and cheaper technique.

Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1448. The first book he printed was the *Bible*.

Gutenberg's printing press

The print Revolution and its impact



The shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.



How? 🤔



A new reading public → Printing reduced the cost of books, Oral culture entered print and printed material was orally transmitted.

Religious debates and the fear of print



Anxiety and criticism associated with print 🤔

- It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
- In 1517 Martin Luther wrote ninety-five theses → beginning of **Protestant Reformation**

Print and dissent



Stimulated many distinctive individual interpretations of faith even among little-educated working people. 🤔
Menocchio, a miller V/S Roman Catholic Church

The Reading Mania → Literacy rate ↑ = There was a virtual reading mania, various types of material were out. 🤔



Almanacs, penny chapbooks in England, bibliotheque bleue in France, book on folktales and ballads. Newspaper and journals, ideas of scientists and philosophers were published.

Tremble, therefore,
tyrants of world!



- **Louise-Sebastien Mercier**, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, declared: 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.'
- Print as a means of spreading enlightenment

Print culture and the
French revolution



Print culture created a condition under which French Revolution occurred? 🤔

- I. Print popularised the idea of enlightened thinkers
- II. Created a new culture of dialogue and debate.
- III. Outpouring of Literature that mocked the royalty and criticised their morality.



Conclusion 🤔

The Nineteenth century

→ Emergence of new readers among children, women, and worker 🤔

Children



Production of school textbooks, a **children's press in France (1857)**, **Grimm brother in Germany** compiled traditional folk tales.

Women



Become important readers as well as writers. **Jane Austen, Bronte sisters, George Eliot** → Defined new type of women through writings.

Worker



Lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and Lower-middle-class people.

Further Innovations



Richard M.Hoe perfected the power driven cylindrical press, offset press was developed, electrical press, method of feeding paper improved. Novels were serialised, cheap shilling series and paperback editions was introduced. Dust cover/book jacket was also an innovation.

India and the world of print

→ Situation Before print 🤔 → Manuscripts dominated → Limitation 🤔

Print comes to India:



The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries. Many of the regional tracks printing began. James Augustus Hickey weekly magazine - *Bengal Gazette* and Gangadhar Bhattacharya newspaper - *Bengal Gazette*

Religious Reform and Public Debates



Religious debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread the new ideas, but they shaped the nature of the debate.



- Religious reformers V/S Hindu orthodoxy [Ram Mohan Roy's *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) *Samachar Chandrika* by Hindu Orthodoxy].
- Ulemas and their worries 🤔 → used of print to spread religious message *Deoband Seminary* (1867)
- Religious texts were printed in vernacular languages. *Ramcharitmanas* (Calcutta, 1810)
- Print stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities, but it also connected communities and people in different parts of India.

New forms of publication



Novels, lyrics, short stories, essays about social and Political matters

Printed paintings [even poor could afford], cartoons and caricatures appeared.

Women and print

(+^{ve})



Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their womenfolk at home.

(-^{ve})

Concerns and fear of conservative Hindus and Muslims.

- Rebel women defied prohibitions. 🙄 Rashsundari Debi *Amar Jiban* 1876
- Kailashbhashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experience of women
- Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote against the miserable lives of widows.

- Print in different language for women on various issues 🙄

In Punjab: Ram chaddha published *Istri Dharm Vichar*, The Khalsa Tract Society Published book

In Bengal: The Battala area published popular books, Pedlars sold these books to homes.

Print and the poor people



Public libraries were now set up in cities and towns to expand the access to books

- Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays.
- Jyotiba phule's *Gulamgiri* (1871)
- Kashibaba's *chhote aur bade ka sawal* (1938), Kanpur mill worker who wrote poems under the name of Sudarshan chakr (Sacchi kavitayan) setting up of libraries to educate worker. [Bangalore cotton mill workers]

Print and Censorship



Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was more concerned about Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule. 🙄



After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. 🙄

Vernacular press act, 1878

It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.



!! Warning !!



If ignored, Confiscation of press

Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about Punjab revolutionaries in his *kesari*

Print culture: Print culture refers to the spread of printed materials and its impact on society. This concept explores the development of printing technology, starting from the invention of the printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century, and its influence on how people accessed information, shared ideas, and communicated with each other.

Buddhist Diamond Sutra: The Buddhist Diamond Sutra was the oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

Tripitaka Koreana: The Tripitaka Koreana are a Korean collection of Buddhist scriptures of woodblock printing that belonged to the mid 13th century. These epics were engraved on about 80,000 woodblocks. They were inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2007.

Ukiyo : Ukiyo, or “pictures of the floating world,” is a Japanese art form from the Edo period that captures everyday urban life and culture. Made through woodblock printing, these artworks depict themes like city scenes, beautiful women, and actors. Artists like Kitagawa Utamaro popularized ukiyo, which later influenced Western artists, including Manet and Van Gogh.

Vellum: Vellum is a parchment made from the skin of animals. Luxury editions were handwritten on very expensive vellum meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which scoffed at printed books as cheap vulgarities.

Ballads and Taverns : Ballad a historical account or folk tale in verse, usually sung or recited
Taverns Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, and to meet friends and exchange news

Protestant Reformation : The Protestant Reformation was a movement in the 1500s to change the Catholic Church. It started in 1517 in Germany when Martin Luther, a monk, wrote 95 Theses, criticizing church practices. People were upset with the church, especially for selling indulgences, or ways to buy forgiveness for sins.

Almanacs : An almanac is a book that gives useful information like the sun and moon's movements, tide times, and eclipses. It also has details that were important for things like farming, navigation, and planning events, especially in the past when this knowledge was needed for daily life.

Chapbooks : A chapbook is a small, easy-to-carry book that became popular in the 1500s when printing started. These books were sold by traveling sellers called "chapmen." Chapbooks were cheap and had stories, poems, or religious texts, providing entertainment and information to many people.

'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!': Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a writer from 18th-century France, believed the printing press could change the world. He thought it could spread knowledge, help end unfair rule, and challenge dictators. Mercier warned rulers, saying, "Tremble, tyrants! Fear the power of writers!" He saw printing as a way to promote freedom.

Manuscripts: Manuscripts are handwritten books in languages like Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, and local Indian languages. They were written on materials like palm leaves or handmade paper and often decorated with pictures. To protect them, they were covered with wooden covers or sewn together. Before printing was invented, manuscripts were an important way to keep knowledge and culture safe.

Vernacular Press Act : The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was a law by the British to control newspapers in Indian languages. It was made to stop newspapers that criticized British rule. The government could censor newspapers and shut them down if they didn't follow the rules. This law was meant to stop the spread of ideas against British control.

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



- i) Printing for Civil Service Exams:** The Chinese imperial state produced a large amount of printed material to support its civil service exams, which recruited government officials. As more people took these exams in the sixteenth century, the demand for printed textbooks increased.
- ii) Expanded Use of Print in Daily Life:** By the seventeenth century, as cities grew, print became popular beyond just official purposes. Merchants used it for trade, and people started reading for pleasure. Stories, poetry, and plays became popular, and even wealthy women began reading and publishing their own writings.
- iii) New Printing Technology:** In the late nineteenth century, Western printing machines were introduced in China, especially in Shanghai. This brought a shift from hand printing to mechanical printing, which helped expand access to printed materials, especially in Western-style schools.

Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe. Justify the statement ?



- i) **Expansion of Schools:** Churches across Europe set up schools, especially in villages, which made literacy more accessible to peasants and artisans. This widespread access contributed to increased literacy rates, reaching as high as 60 to 80 percent by the end of the eighteenth century in some regions.
- ii) **Growth of Popular Literature:** The demand for reading material led to the production of affordable books, such as almanacs, ballads, and folktales. Booksellers employed pedlars to sell these inexpensive publications in villages, making reading materials accessible to a wider audience, including those of lower income.
- iii) **Spread of Scientific and Philosophical Ideas:** The rise of the periodical press and the publication of scientific and philosophical works, such as those by Newton, Paine, and Rousseau, made new ideas available to common readers. This access encouraged a culture of learning and curiosity, further fueling literacy and intellectual engagement among the general population.

Did print culture create the favorable condition for the French Revolution ? Explain.



Print culture created the favorable conditions for the French Revolution. It is classified through the following arguments—

- i) Print helped spread the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers like Voltaire and Rousseau, who criticized tradition, superstition, and despotism. Their writings promoted reason over custom and questioned the authority of the Church and the monarchy, challenging the traditional social order.
- ii) Print created a new public space for discussion, where people debated and questioned existing values and institutions. This led to the development of revolutionary ideas, as people began to demand social change and question the old system.
- iii) Printed materials, including cartoons and satire, mocked the royalty and showed how they ignored the suffering of the common people. This literature spread secretly, increasing anger towards the monarchy and fueling revolutionary feelings.

In the nineteenth century, printing technique underwent various innovations. What were those changes?



In the nineteenth century, printing technology underwent significant advancements that transformed the printing. Here are some key developments that shaped printing during this time.

- i) **Metal Printing Presses:** By the late eighteenth century, presses were made from metal, which paved the way for further advancements.
- ii) **New Technology in Printing:** New printing techniques emerged, including the power-driven cylindrical press by Richard M. Hoe, which printed thousands of sheets per hour and was ideal for newspapers. Later, the offset press allowed for multi-color printing, while electrically operated presses in the early 1900s increased speed and quality.
- iii) **New Publishing and Marketing Strategies:** Publishers serialized novels in magazines to attract readers, introduced cheap "Shilling Series" editions, and added dust covers to books.

How had many new readers among children, women, and workers increased in nineteenth century Europe ? Explain.



i) Education and Children's Literature: Compulsory primary education in the late 1800s made children important readers. Publishers began creating textbooks and children's books, including fairy tales and folk tales, though these stories were edited to remove anything unsuitable.

ii) Preserving and Changing Stories: Folk tales collected by people like the Grimm Brothers were published in new forms, blending old traditions with changes made by editors.

iii) Women as Readers and Writers: Women became key readers and writers in the 19th century. Magazines and novels targeted them, with famous authors like Jane Austen and the Bronte sisters shaping the idea of strong, independent women.

iv) Lending Libraries: Libraries helped educate workers, artisans, and middle-class people. They became places where people could borrow books and learn new things.

v) Workers Writing Their Stories: As workers got more free time in the 19th century, they used it to learn and write. Many shared their life experiences and ideas through autobiographies and political writings.

Explain the role of print in the religious reforms in India.



- i) Spread of New Ideas:** Print helped social and religious reformers share their ideas and debate with traditional Hindu beliefs on issues like widow immolation and idol worship. Newspapers and tracts were printed in everyday language to reach a wider audience.
- ii) Broadened Participation:** By making these ideas accessible in everyday languages, print enabled a wider public to engage in religious discussions, giving a voice to more people beyond the traditional elite.
- iii) Platform for debate and discussion :** Print media allowed intense religious and social debates, particularly between reformers (like Rammohun Roy) and orthodox groups, to be circulated widely, which fostered an environment of public discourse.
- iv) Mode of connecting with masses for Religious Communities:** Muslim and Hindu groups used print to promote religious teachings, with Muslim scholars printing translations and issuing fatwas, while Hindus published religious texts, making them more accessible and portable for everyday reading.
- v) Fostering Pan-Indian Identities:** Newspapers connected communities across regions, creating a sense of shared identity among people throughout India, uniting diverse groups in shared debates and concerns about religion and society.

How did censorship and the control of the press evolve under British colonial rule in India?



- **Early Censorship (Pre-1798):** Before 1798, the British East India Company was mainly concerned with controlling criticisms from Englishmen in India, fearing these could harm its trade monopoly in England.
- **Regulations in the 1820s:** By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court began regulating the press, and the Company started encouraging newspapers that supported British rule in India.
- **Macaulay's Reforms (1835):** In 1835, Governor-General Bentinck, influenced by petitions, revised the press laws, restoring more freedoms under Thomas Macaulay's liberal policies.
- **Vernacular Press Act in 1878:** After the 1857 revolt, the colonial government cracked down on the nationalist vernacular press, passing the Vernacular Press Act in 1878, which allowed extensive censorship of reports and editorials.
- **Nationalist Press Growth and Resistance:** Despite heavy censorship, nationalist newspapers grew, reporting on colonial misrule and encouraging protests, such as the case with Balgangadhar Tilak, whose imprisonment led to widespread protests across India.

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

Why were women and children often discouraged from reading novels in the early decades of the twentieth century in India ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

“Issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays in India in the late nineteenth century.” Support the statement with two suitable example. 1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time?
Explain with examples. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe ? Explain with examples 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

“Print Revolution in sixteenth century Europe transformed the lives of people.” Support the statement with suitable arguments. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

How had a large number of new readers among children, women and workers increased in nineteenth century Europe ? Explain with examples. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

“The nineteenth century European novels depicted the involvement of women.” Support the statement with suitable examples.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

How were vernacular novels a valuable source of information on native life and customs for colonial administration ? Explain with examples.

3

“Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.” Which one of the following option support this statement ? 1

- (a) Print popularized the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.
- (b) Provided a critical commentary on modernity and despotism.
- (c) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate of clergies.
- (d) Print culture spread the views of Nobility only.

Why were the ‘Bibliotheque Bleue’ popular in France ? Choose the correct option from the following : 1

- (a) They were cheap and small books.
- (b) They were promoted by the State.
- (c) They were voluminous and colourful.
- (d) They were printed on good quality of paper.

Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options :

1

- A. Manuscripts were highly cheap.
- B. Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- C. Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- D. Manuscripts were fragile.

Which one of the following was NOT the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe ?

1

- (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

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

'Vellum' is.

1

- (A) Printing on palm leaves
- (B) Printing on paper
- (C) A parchment made from the skin of animals
- (D) Printing on cloth

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Who were called 'Chapmen'?

1

- A. Book seller
- B. Paper seller
- C. Workers of printing press
- D. Seller of 'penny chap books'

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

The printing press first came to Goa with _____ missionaries.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Catholic priests printed the first _____ book in 1579 at Cochin.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Which country printed the Buddhist Diamond Sutra in 868 A.D. ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

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

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Who invented the Printing Press ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Name the author of 'Amar Jiban'.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system of printing. The first book he printed was the _____.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Who brought the knowledge of woodblock printing technique to Italy during the 13th century ?

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Name the book published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871?

1

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

Source – 1 : 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 – 2 : 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 – 3 : 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 – 1 : Religious Reform and Public Debates

(29.1) Evaluate how did the print shape the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India. 1

Source – 2 : New Forms of Publication

(29.2) To what extent do you agree that print opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives ? 2

Source – 3 : Women and Print

(29.3) To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions ? Explain. 2

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

3

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 carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers not only 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.

(22.1) Analyse any one issue of intense debate around religious issues.

(22.2) Examine the role of print media in these debates.

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

Which one of the following books was printed first by Gutenberg ?

1

- (a) Chapbooks
- (b) Amar Jivan
- (c) Bible
- (d) Almanac

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Who among the following is the writer of 'Gulamgiri'?

1

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) E.V. Periyar
- (c) Jyotiba Phule
- (d) Ram Mohan Roy

Look at the picture given below. Identify the name of the senior litterateur shown in the image and choose the correct option.

Options :

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) Raja Ravi Verma
- (c) Lakshminath Bezbaruah
- (d) Gangadhar Bhattacharya



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

1

- (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.



CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

How did print come into existence in Europe? Explain.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

How did access to books create a new culture of reading? Explain.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Examine any three effects of print culture on the French Revolution.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Explain the implication of print culture on the religious reforms in India during 19th century.

3

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(3×4=12)

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 Deccan 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 ? | 1 |
| (II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition ? | 1 |
| (III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century. | 2 |

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

Who among the following said - "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."?

1

- (A) Martin Luther
- (B) Mahatma Gandhi
- (C) Johannes Gutenberg
- (D) Rashsundari Devi

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/3]

Who among the following published 'Samvad Kaumudi'?

1

- (A) Rashsundari Debi
- (B) Tarabai Shinde
- (C) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (D) Ram Chaddha

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/2]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

List-I	List-II
(Author)	(Book)
(A) Jyotiba Phule	Amar Jiban
(B) Sudarshan Chakra	Sachhi Kavitaen
(C) Rash Sundari Debi	Gulamgiri
(D) Kashi Baba	Chotte aur Bade Sawal

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/2]

In the beginning of the 19th century,
_____ a girl married in a very orthodox household wrote an autobiography called 'Amar Jiban.

- (A) Pandita Ramabai
- (B) Rashsundari Devi
- (C) Tarabai Shinde
- (D) Kailashbashini Debi

Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Printed Words

This is how Mercier describes the impact of the printed word, and the power of reading in one of his books:

'Anyone who had seen me reading would have compared me to a man dying of thirst who was gulping down some fresh, pure water.... Lighting my lamp with extraordinary caution, I threw myself hungrily into the reading. An easy eloquence, effortless and animated, carried me from one page to the next without my noticing it. A clock struck off the hours in the silence of the shadows, and I heard nothing. My lamp began to run out of oil and produced only a pale light, but still I read on. I could not even take out time to raise the wick for fear of interrupting my pleasure. How those new ideas rushed into my brain! How my intelligence adopted them!'

- | | |
|---|---|
| 36. How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier? | 1 |
| 36.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer? | 1 |
| 36.3 How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts ?
Explain in any two points. | 2 |

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

4

Print Comes to India

From 1780, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine that described itself as 'a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none'. So it was private English enterprise, proud of its independence from colonial influence, that began English printing in India. Hickey published a lot of advertisements, including those that related to the import and sale of slaves. But he also published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India. Enraged by this, Governor-General Warren Hastings persecuted Hickey, and encouraged the publication of officially sanctioned newspapers that could counter the flow of information that damaged the image of the colonial government. By the close of the eighteenth century, a number of newspapers and journals appeared in print. There were Indians, too, who began to publish Indian newspapers. The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Raja Rammohan Roy.

(35.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published?

1

(35.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted?

1

(35.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s? Why were they encouraged?

2



Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

4

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 Deccan 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| (36.1) Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper. | 1 |
| (36.2) Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region? | 1 |
| (36.3) What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers? Mention any two. | 2 |

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

Print and Censorship

The power of the printed word is most often seen in the way governments seek to regulate and suppress print. The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India and passed numerous laws to control the press.

During the First World War, under the Defense of India Rules, 22 newspapers had to furnish securities. Of these, 18 shut down rather than comply with government orders. The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened controls that led to imposition of penalties on various newspapers. At the outbreak of the Second World War, the Defense of India Act was passed, allowing censoring of reports of war-related topics. All reports about the Quit India Movement came under its purview. In August 1942, about 90 newspapers were suppressed.

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| (35.1) What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers? | 1 |
| (35.2) How did the colonial government's laws affect the press ? | 1 |
| (35.3) Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. | 2 |

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