


Print Culture and The Modern World

Fastrack« Revision

- ▶ The earliest printing technology was developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing.
- ▶ From 594 CE onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks. Textbooks for civil service examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.
- ▶ By the 17th century, the uses of print diversified in China and merchants, women and wives of scholars started using the print media. Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture catering to the Western-style schools.
- ▶ Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan in around 768-770 CE. The oldest Japanese book, printed in 868 CE, was the *Diamond Sutra* which contained woodcut illustrations and six sheets of text.
- ▶ Marco Polo brought back the art of woodblock printing from China to Italy (Europe) in 1295. Soon the technology spread to other parts of Europe. By the early 15th century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe to print textiles, playing cards, etc.
- ▶ However, as demand continued to grow, a need for new technology was felt which was fulfilled when Gutenberg developed the first printing press in 1430s.


Knowledge BOOSTER

 Gutenberg mastered printing technique by 1448. First book he printed was the Bible. It took him 3 years to print 180 copies.

- ▶ By 1550, printing presses were set-up in most countries of Europe. By the second half of the 15th century, 20 million copies of printed books flooded the market. The number went up to 200 million copies by the 16th century.
- ▶ To improve the penetration rate of printed books, the publishers began publishing popular ballads and folk tales which were profusely illustrated. These were then sung and recited at gatherings in villages and in taverns in towns. Oral culture entered print and printed material was orally transmitted. So, hearing public and reading public became intermingled.
- ▶ Not everyone welcomed the printed books and those who did also had a fear of it. This fear manifested in early modern Europe when the thoughts of religious reformer Martin Luther led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.

- ▶ Through the 17th and the 18th centuries, literacy rates went up to 60-80% in most parts of Europe. As literacy spread in Europe, there was virtually a reading mania.

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

- ▶ Books of various sizes serving different purposes and interests were printed. The following books are worth mentioning in this context:
 - ▶ In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as Chapmen and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.
 - ▶ In France, 'bibliothèque Bleue' were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.
- ▶ The periodical press developed from the early 18th century. Newspapers and journals carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places.
- ▶ In France, in 1857, a children's press was set-up devoted to the literature for children alone. The press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folktales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants. These stories were edited and published in 1812.
- ▶ Women became important readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. Some of the famous women novelists were Jane Austen, The Bronte Sisters and George Eliot.
- ▶ In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time. From the turn of the 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations.
- ▶ India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts in various languages, viz., Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages. These manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade papers.
- ▶ The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in mid-16th century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts.

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By the late 18th century, the press came to be made out of metal. By the mid 19th century, Richard M Hoe of New York perfected panel driven cylindrical press.



This was capable of printing 8,000 sheets per hour. It was useful for printing newspapers.

- By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kannada languages. In 1579, the first Tamil book at Cochin and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, the Dutch protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts.
- Indians too published an English newspaper. First one to appear was the Bengal Gazette by Gangadhar Bhattacharya.
- Social reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy published *Sambad Kaumudi* from 1821 to popularise and gain support for his views of opposing child marriage, widow immolation, etc.
- In North India, the 'Deoband Seminary' was founded in 1867 which published thousands of 'fatwas' telling the Muslims how to conduct their everyday life and explained the meanings of Islamic doctrines.
- From the 1880s, the Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published numerous religious texts in vernaculars.
- During the 18th and the 19th century, new forms of publications such as novels, lyrics, short stories, etc., came into the market.
- By the end of 19th century, visual images could be reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Cheap prints and calendars were easily available for the poor.

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Jyotiba Phule wrote about the injustices of caste system in *Gulam-giri* (1871). Kashibaba wrote and published 'Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation.



- The print industry was also instrumental in changing the lives of women. Lives and feelings of women began to be written about in print. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women folk at home. Some even sent them to women schools. Educated women wrote articles in journals.
- In Punjab, Ram Chaddha published the fast-selling '*Istri Dharm Vichar*' to teach women how to be obedient wives.
- The new innovations brought down the cost of printing, cheap and small books appeared in the market. They were sold at cross-roads so that the poor people could purchase them.
- As the print media became powerful, a need was felt to control it and the concept of censorship was introduced. By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control the press freedom.
- In 1835, Governor General William Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. Thomas Macaulay formulated new rules to restore the earlier freedoms. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.



Important Dateline

Date/ Year		Important Events
1295	—	Marco Polo brought woodblock printing technology to Europe from China.
1448	—	Gutenberg invented the printing press.
1517	—	Martin Luther wrote ' <i>Ninety Five Theses</i> '.
1579	—	The first Tamil book printed in Cochin.
1713	—	The first Malayalam book printed.
1780	—	Weekly magazine ' <i>Bengal Gazette</i> ' started its publication.
1878	—	Vernacular Press Act passed.
1907	—	Tilak wrote about Punjab revolutionaries sympathetically in his ' <i>Kesari</i> '.



Practice Exercise



Multiple Choice Questions

- Q 1. When was hand printing technology brought to Japan?
- a. CE 768-770 b. CE 850-855
c. CE 659-670 d. CE 780-790
- Q 2. When did the Chinese start hand printing?
- a. From CE 550 onwards b. From CE 563 onwards
c. From CE 575 onwards d. From CE 594 onwards
- Q 3. What do you mean by the term 'Calligraphy'?
- a. The art of beautiful printing.
b. The art of beautiful hand printing.
c. The art of beautiful and stylish writing.
d. None of the above

Q 4. In which countries the earliest kind of print technology was developed?

- a. China b. Japan
c. Korea d. All of these

Q 5. Who is known for his contribution to an art form called Ukiyo?

- a. Kitagawa Utamaro
b. Van Gogh
c. Martin Luther
d. Iwao Akiyama

Knowledge BOOSTER

Kitagawa Utamaro was a Japanese artist famous for his contribution to an art form called Ukiyo, i.e., pictures of the floating world or depiction of ordinary human experiences.



- Q 6. Which one of the following defines 'Scribes'?**
- Enlightened thinkers whose writings are said to have created conditions for revolution in France.
 - Skilled handwriters who wrote manuscripts by hand.
 - Manuals teaching proper behaviour.
 - Texts written and illustrated by hand.
- Q 7. During which period were printing presses set-up in most countries of Europe?**
- In the hundred years between AD 1450 and AD 1550
 - In the years between AD 1550 and AD 1650
 - In the years between AD 1350 and AD 1450
 - In the years between AD 1650 and AD 1750
- Q 8. Which religious reformer was responsible for the 'Protestant Reformation'?**
- Martin Luther
 - George Eliot
 - Maxim Gorky
 - Martin Luther King
- Q 9. Who wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church?**
- Martin Luther
 - Gutenberg
 - Marco Polo
 - Louis Sebastien Mercier
- Q 10. What do you mean by the term 'Compositor'?**
- A person who composes poem.
 - A person who composes the text for printing.
 - A person who composes music.
 - None of the above
- Q 11. What do you mean by the term 'Galley'?**
- A metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed
 - A corridor
 - A scarecrow
 - None of the above
- Q 12. Identify the correct option based on the following information:**
It is the system of governance in which absolute power is exercised by an individual unregulated by legal and constitutional checks.
- Despotism
 - Diwan
 - Monotheism
 - Fatwa
- Q 13. Which one of the following was not the reason for the popularity of scientific ideas among the common people in eighteenth century Europe?** (CBSE 2020)
- Printing of Ideas of Isaac Newton.
 - Development of printing press.
 - Interest of people in science and reason.
 - Traditional aristocratic groups supported it.
- Q 14. Why were the 'Bibliothèque Bleue' popular in France? Choose the correct option from the following:** (CBSE 2020)
- They were cheap and small books.
 - They were promoted by the state.
 - They were voluminous and colourful.
 - They were printed on good quality of paper.

- Q 15. Who were called 'Chapmen'?** (CBSE 2020)
- Book seller
 - Paper seller
 - Workers of printing press
 - Seller of 'penny chapbooks'
- Q 16. 'Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.' Which one of the following option support this statement?** (CBSE 2020)
- Print popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers.
 - Provided a critical commentary on modernity and despotism.
 - Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate of clergies.
 - Print culture spread the views of nobility only.
- Q 17. How did the production of manuscripts became possible in Europe?**
- Paper reached Europe via the Arab world.
 - Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.
 - The Europeans discovered paper.
 - None of the above
- Q 18. Who were employed by booksellers to increase production of manuscripts in Europe?**
- Merchants
 - Scribes
 - Students
 - None of these
- Q 19. Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options:** (CBSE 2020)
- Manuscripts were highly cheap.
 - Manuscripts were widely spread out.
 - Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
 - Manuscripts were fragile.

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Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile. They could not be read easily as they were written in different styles. So, they were not widely used in daily life.

- Q 20. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:**
- Hand printing technology was introduced in Japan.
 - Paper reached Europe from China.
 - Books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of woodblocks.
 - The first Japanese book 'The Diamond Sutra' was printed.
- (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
 - (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
 - (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)
- Q 21. With what purpose was the Vernacular Press Act passed by Lord Lytton in 1878?**
- To popularise vernacular press.
 - To supervise vernacular press.
 - To clamp down and censor the native press.
 - To encourage authors writing in Indian languages.

Q 22. Name the 14th century poet whose collected works are known as 'Diwan'.

- a. Hafiz
b. Ram Chaddha
c. Kashibaba
d. J.A. Hickey


Q 23. Name a Gujarati newspaper published in 1822.

- a. Jam-i-Jahan Numa
b. Bombay Samachar
c. Indian Charivari
d. Amar Jiban

Q 24. Identify the incorrect pair from the following:

- a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy — Sambad Kaumudi
b. Shamsul Akhbar — Persian newspaper
c. Ram Chaddha — Amar Jiban
d. Jyotiba Phule — Gulamgiri

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

Q 25. Which was the first full-length autobiography?

- a. Amar Jiban
b. Amar Jaban
c. Padmarag
d. None of these

Q 26. Match the following and find the correct option:

Column I	Column II
A. Rashsundari Devi	1. Istri Dharm Vichar
B. Ram Chaddha	2. Tulsidas
C. Ramcharitmanas	3. Amar Jiban

- A B C
a. 3 1 2
b. 3 2 1
c. 1 3 2
d. 2 1 3

Q 27. Which one of the following was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy? (CBSE 2020)

- a. Sambad Kaumudi
b. Shamsul Akhbar
c. Punjab Kesari
d. Chandrika

Q 28. 'Istri Dharm Vichar' was published by:

- a. Ram Chaddha
b. Tarabai Shinde
c. Munshi Premchand
d. Rashsundari Devi

Q 29. The main theme of the book 'Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal' written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker was:

- a. the life of the elite upper castes.
b. the link between caste and class exploitation.
c. restrictions on the vernacular press.
d. injustices of the caste system.

Q 30. Read the information given below and select the correct option:

Some new strategies to sell books were incorporated in 19th century. These were periodicals with serialised novels, cheap shilling series, cheap paper back editions, etc.

Identify the statement that correctly describes 'shilling series'.

- a. Texts written and illustrated by hand.
b. Popular works sold in cheap series.
c. Manuscripts written on palm leaves.
d. Theses describing the practices of Roman Catholic Church.

Q 31. In which language, manuscript of Rigveda was produced in the eighteenth century?

- a. Tamil
b. Malayalam
c. Gujarati
d. Hindi

Q 32. Choose the correct option from columns I and II:

Column I	Column II
A. Deoband Seminary	1. Published religious text in vernaculars.
B. Naval Kishore Press	2. Set-up in Goa by Portuguese missionaries.
C. Indian Charivari	3. Journal of caricature and satire published in late 19th century.
D. Bengal Gazette	4. Published thousands of fatwas explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines.

Q 33. Who among the following was associated with 'Kesari'?

- a. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Jyotiba Phule
d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Q 34. Popular works wrote in cheap series in the 1920s in England were called:

- a. The Weekly Series
b. The Monthly Series
c. The Fortnightly Series
d. The Shilling Series

Q 35. Which one of the following aspects was common among the writings of Kailashbhashini Debi, Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai? (CBSE 2023)

- 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.

Q 36. Which one of the following books was printed first by Gutenberg? (CBSE 2023)

- a. Chapbooks
b. Amar Jiban
c. Bible
d. Almanac

Q 37. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer: (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Statement (I): Western printing techniques and mechanical press were imported in the late 19th Century was Western powers established their outposts in China.

Statement (II): Beijing became the hub of the new print culture, catering to Western-style schools.

- a. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
b. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
c. Both statements are incorrect.
d. Both statements are correct.

Q 38. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): The new reading culture was accompanied by a new technology.

Statement (II): From hand printing there was a gradual shift to mechanical printing.

- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- Both statements are incorrect.
- Both statements are correct.

Q 39. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): The first book that Gutenberg printed was the Bible.

Statement (II): About 500 copies were printed and it took two years to produce them.

- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- Both statements are incorrect.
- Both statements are correct.

Q 40. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): Children became an important category of readers.

Statement (II): Primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century.

- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- Both statements are incorrect.
- Both statements are correct.

Q 41. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Statement (I): The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books.

Statement (II): Chinese paper reached Europe via the silk route.

- Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect.
- Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct.
- Both statements are incorrect.
- Both statements are correct.

Q 42. Assertion (A): It is easy for us to imagine a world without printed matter.

Reason (R): We find evidence of the print everywhere around us in books, journals, newspapers, prints of famous paintings, and also in everyday life in things like theatre programmes, official circulars, calendars, etc.

Q 43. Assertion (A): Woodblock print only came to Europe after 1395.

Reason (R): Marco Polo brought with him the technology of woodblock printing.

Q 44. Assertion (A): Gutenberg's press was too slow as compared to present press technology.

Reason (R): It could print 180 copies of Bible in three years.

Q 45. Assertion (A): Cheap paperback editions of books were printed by the end of the eighteenth century.

Reason (R): It became easy for poor people to buy them.

Q 46. Assertion (A): India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts.

Reason (R): Manuscripts were copied on banana leaves or on hand made paper.

Q 47. Assertion (A): Women were not educated in India in the early part of the nineteenth century.

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

Q 48. Assertion (A): Some people in 18th century Europe thought that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism.

Reason (R): The ideas of scientists and philosophers became more accessible to the common people after the coming of print culture.

Q 49. Assertion (A): Women became important readers as well as writers.

Reason (R): Penny magazines were especially meant for women as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping.



Assertion & Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q.Nos. 42-49): In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (d) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (b) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (a) | 28. (a) | 29. (b) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (d) | 43. (d) | 44. (b) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (a) | |



Source Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of books. The time and labour required to produce each book came down and multiple copies could be produced with greater ease. Books flooded the market, reaching out to an every-growing readership.

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 folktales 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 were a hearing public, now a reading public came into being. But the transition was not so simple. Books could be read only by the literate and the rates of literacy in most European countries were very low till the twentieth century.

Q 1. Which of the following correctly describes about ballad?

- An art of beautiful and stylised writing.
- A historical account or folktale in verse, poem or song usually sung or recited.
- A small pamphlet containing tales.
- A picture or description of a person in order to create comic effect.

Q 2. How did printing reduce the cost of books?

- The time required to produce each book decreased.
- Less labour was needed to produce each book.
- Multiple copies of books could be produced easily.
- All of the above

Q 3. Which of the following statement shows that knowledge was transferred orally at that time?

- Common people lived in a world of oral culture.
- Common people heard sacred texts read out, ballads recited and folktales narrated.
- People collectively heard a story or saw a performance.
- Reading was restricted to the elites.

Q 4. Which of the following examples does not state that books create new culture of reading?

- Books reached a large section of people so reading public increased instead of hearing public.
- Printers began publishing popular ballads and folktales with beautiful illustrations.
- Printing popularised the idea of enlightened thinkers.
- With the expansion of printing technology, the line between oral and reading cultures became blurred.

Q 5. How can you say that the printed books closely resemble the handwritten manuscripts?

- The appearance and layout resembled the written manuscripts.
- Metal letters initiated the ornamental handwritten styles.
- Borders were illuminated.
- All of the above

Q 6. Two statements are marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and select the correct option.

Assertion (A): Publishers persuaded common people to welcome printed books in Europe.

Reason (R): Publishers blurred the line that separated the oral and reading cultures and so, the hearing and reading public became intermingled.

- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Answers

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a)

Source 2

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

Source A: Religious Reforms 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 arguments.

Source B: 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 C: 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. (CBSE 2020)

Source A: Religious Reforms and Public Debates

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

Ans. Print helped in providing more information and diverse views on religious and social topics. So, it helped in shaping the nature of the debate in the early nineteenth century in India.

Source B: New Forms of Publication

Q 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?

Ans. Print opened up new worlds of experience and gave a vivid sense of diversity of human lives to a large extent in the following ways.

- (i) People could get to know about people from other parts of the country and the world because of flow of information facilitated by print.
- (ii) This helped a person from North India to understand about the culture of a person from South India.

Source C: Women and Print

Q 3. To what extent did the print culture reflect a great interest in women's lives and emotions? Explain.

Ans. In the early days, a woman's world was limited to the confines of her kitchen and home. Women had no means to share their lives and emotions. Print helped in developing many women authors. Even some male authors started to write about women's lives. In this way, it can be said that the print culture reflected a great interest in women's lives and emotions.

Source 3

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

WHY NEWSPAPERS?

'Krishnaji Trimbugh 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

(CBSE 2023)

Q 1. Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji?

Ans. The main reason for Krishnaji Trimbugh Ranade to publish a newspaper in Marathi language was to provide useful information on every topic of local interest to the people.

Q 2. How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition?

Ans. The role of native newspaper, like the opposition in the House of Commons should critically examine the government policies, suggest improvements by remove those parts which would not benefit people and should ensure and speedy implementation of the approved policy.

Q 3. Analyse the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century.

Ans. The popularity of newspapers during the 19th century are:

- (i) Newspapers were issued as a national service and as a means of spreading and generating public opinion.
- (ii) A vernacular newspaper was frequently regarded as a political work and an agitator at great personal cost.



Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Who introduced hand printing technology in Japan?
OR

How had hand printing technology introduced in Japan?

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan in around AD 768-770.

Q 2. Why was printing of textbooks sponsored by the Imperial State in China?

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. The Imperial State in China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil service examinations. For this, textbooks were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the Imperial State.

Q 3. Which country printed the Buddhist Diamond Sutra in 868 AD?

(CBSE 2020)

Ans. Japan printed the Buddhist Diamond Sutra in 868 AD.

Q 4. Mention any one feature of the oldest Japanese book. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. Oldest Japanese book contained six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations.

Q 5. Despite the woodblock printing, what factor raised the demand of new technology in print.

(CBSE 2016, 17)

Ans. The factor was gradual increase in demand than the rate of printing by the use of woodblock printing.

Q 6. Give the ancient name of Tokyo. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. The ancient name of Tokyo was Edo also romanised as Jedo, Yedo or Yeddo.

Q 7. Name some artists who were influenced by the art form Ukiyo.

Ans. Artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh were influenced by the art form Ukiyo.

Q 8. Why was Gutenberg's press too slow as compared to present press technology?

Ans. Gutenberg's press used hand printing method but present press technology follows mechanical printing method. So, Gutenberg's press was too slow as compared to present press technology.

Q 9. Why were manuscripts not widely used in India before the age of print? (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Manuscripts were highly expensive and fragile. They had to be handled carefully and could not be read easily as the script was written in different styles. So, they were not widely used.

Q 10. Handwritten manuscripts could not meet the demand for books. Why?

Ans. It was because copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming process.

Q 11. What were penny magazines?

Ans. Penny magazines were manuals especially meant for women and that taught them the proper behaviour and house-keeping.

Q 12. What was the contribution of Richard M. Hoe in printing technology?

Ans. Richard M. Hoe of New York had perfected the power driven cylindrical press by the mid 19th century that was capable of printing 8000 sheets per hour.

Q 13. Why had Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'Vernacular Press Act' in the 19th century?

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. The Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the Vernacular Press Act in the 19th century as it aimed at curtailing the nationalist activities by clamping down on the vernacular press.

Q 14. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed in 1878?

(CBSE 2020)

Ans. Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878 to control the vernacular papers which had become assertively nationalist and curtail the freedom of Indian press.

Q 15. Who was Louis Sebastien Mercier? How did he view the printing press?

Ans. Louis Sebastien Mercier was a novelist in France in the eighteenth century. He believed that the printing press was the most powerful engine of progress.

Q 16. Which was the first English newspaper to be published in India?

Ans. Bengal Gazette was the first English newspaper to be published in India.

Q 17. What did political leaders and reformers like Jyotiba Phule, Gandhiji, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy oppose? (CBSE 2015)

Ans. These political leaders and reformers opposed the discrimination against the outcaste groups and caste inequalities.

Q 18. Why was 'Gulamgiri' book written by Jyotiba Phule in 1871? (CBSE 2020)

Ans. In 1871, 'Gulamgiri' book was written by Jyotiba Phule to highlight the injustices of the caste system as well as the poor conditions of the low caste people in India.

Q 19. Who wrote the autobiography 'Amar Jiban' published in 1876?

Ans. Rashsundari Devi wrote the autobiography 'Amar Jiban' published in 1876.

Q 20. Name the first weekly paper published in India.

Ans. Bengal Gazette was the first weekly paper published in India.


Q 21. Which type of books were printed by the Battala publications?

Ans. Battala publications published cheap editions of religious tracts and scriptures as well as literature that was considered obscene and scandalous.

Q 22. Name the newspaper started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India in the 19th Century. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. Kesari was the newspaper started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in India in the 19th century.

Knowledge BOOSTER

 In 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about Punjab revolution in 'Kesari'. This led to his imprisonment in 1908.

Q 23. How did Governor-General William Bentinck react to the petition filed by editors of English and vernacular newspapers?

Ans. Governor-General William Bentinck agreed to revise press laws in 1835 after facing urgent petitions by the editors of English and vernacular newspapers.



Short Answer Type Questions

Q 1. How had the earliest printing technology developed in the world? (CBSE 2016)

Ans. The following examples describe how the earliest printing technology developed in the world:

- (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. (Any three)

Q 2. Who was Marco Polo? What was his contribution to print culture?

Ans. Marco Polo was a great explorer of Italy who stayed for many years in China and returned back to Italy in 1295.

Following were his contributions to print culture:

- (i) The earliest kind of woodblock printing technology was developed in China. Marco Polo brought this knowledge back with him in Italy.
- (ii) Thereafter, Italians began to produce books with wooden blocks and soon this technology spread to other parts of Europe.

Q 3. Give any three reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China.

Ans. There was a shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China due to the following reasons:

- (i) Hand printing was an expensive, laborious and time consuming process.
- (ii) Manuscripts prepared by hand printing were fragile, awkward to handle and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation therefore remained limited.
- (iii) The production by hand printing could not satisfy the growing demand for books.

Q 4. How had the Imperial State in China been the major producer of printed material for a long time? Explain with examples. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. Imperial State in China had been the major producer of printed material for a long time because of the following reasons:

- (i) China had a well placed bureaucratic structure whereby the civil servants were selected and recruited through examination system.
- (ii) To cater to the examination, large amount of textbooks were printed and produced by the Imperial State. With the increase in the civil service aspirants, there was a substantial increase in the printed books.
- (iii) Increase in trading activities resulted in merchants collecting and circulating trade information.
- (iv) Later, fictions, autobiographies, poetry also came to be published. Women also became part of reading culture who began to publish their plays and poetry. (Any three)



TIP

Identify the main reasons for the same and elaborate them in points so as to specify why China was a major producer of printed material for a long time.

Q 5. In which three ways did the printed books at first closely resemble the written manuscripts?

(CBSE 2015)

Ans. There were many similar features between early printed books and manuscripts. These are enumerated below:

- (i) Metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten style.
- (ii) Like handwritten manuscripts, borders of printed books were also illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns.
- (iii) Illustrations were hand painted. Each buyer could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations.

Q 6. Explain the main features of the first printed Bible.

Ans. The main features of first printed Bible were:

- (i) Most of Gutenberg's Bibles contained 1286 pages bound in two volumes.
- (ii) No two Bibles were exactly the same.
- (iii) It was made using movable metallic type, a system of individual letters and character pieces that could be rearranged and reused during printing.

Q 7. Why was Martin Luther in favour of print? Explain three reasons.

Ans. Martin Luther favoured print because of the below mentioned reasons:

- (i) Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses', criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (ii) Luther's writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely.
- (iii) This led to a division within the Church and the beginning of the 'Protestant Reformation'.

Q 8. Examine the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India.

Ans. The missionaries played a very significant role in growth of press in India in the following ways:

- (i) The printing press first came to Goa in Western India through Portuguese missionaries in mid-16th century.
- (ii) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several texts. By 1674, nearly 50 books had been printed in Konkani and Kannada languages.
- (iii) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin and the first Malayalam book was printed in 1713.
- (iv) By 1710, Dutch protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts among which many were translations of old books. (Any three)

Q 9. What was Protestant Reformation? (CBSE 2016)

Ans. In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising the practices and rituals of Roman Catholic Church. Luther's writings were reproduced in large numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and the beginning of the Protestant Reformation movement. This movement was based on the belief that the Bible, and not traditions, should be the sole source of spiritual authority.

Q 10. Why did Roman Catholic Church impose control over publishers and booksellers? (NCERT; CBSE 2018)

Ans. In the 16th century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, read a few locally available books and reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and creation which infuriated the Roman Catholic Church. Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed. The emergence of Protestant Reformation also infuriated them.

The Roman Catholic Church, in order to control these developments, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and started maintaining an Index of prohibited books, from 1558.

COMMON ERROR

Students do not cite complete explanation for the reason of imposing control over publishers and booksellers by Roman Catholic Church.

Q 11. How had the printing press created a new culture of reading in Europe? Explain with examples.

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. The printing press had created a new culture of reading in Europe. This can be understood through the following examples:

- (i) By the end of the eighteenth century, in some parts of Europe, literacy rate was as high as 60-80 per cent. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania.
- (ii) New forms of literature emerged such as penny chapbooks in England which were sold by petty peddlers known as chapmen. 'Bibliothèque Bleue' in France was printed which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.
- (iii) The periodical press developed from the early eighteenth century combining information about current affairs with entertainment, about wars and trade as well as news of developments in other places.

Q 12. 'Many historians argued that the conditions within which French Revolution occurred were created by the print culture.' Support this statement with three suitable arguments.

Ans. Many people believed that print culture created conditions for the French Revolution in 1789. Their belief is based on the reasons discussed ahead:

(i) The print technology popularised the ideas of the enlightened thinkers. They wanted the rule of reason and demanded that everything should be judged on the basis of reason and rationality. They attacked the authority of the Church and despotic power of the state. The writings of philosophers like Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely and inspired the revolutionaries with ideas of equality and freedom.

(ii) Print created a new culture of debate and dialogue. All values and institutions were re-evaluated. The existing beliefs were questioned. With the print, a new idea of social revolution began to take shape.

(iii) By 1780s, the published literature mocked the royalty and their sense of morality. In other words, it questioned the social order.

Q 13. How did print introduced debate and discussion? Write three points.

Ans. Print introduced debate and discussion in the following manner:

- (i) A wider public was able to take part in public discussions and express their views on social and religious matters.
- (ii) Print ensured that religious texts reached a very wide circle of people, thereby encouraging discussions and debates.
- (iii) Print stimulated the publication of conflicting opinions amongst communities. This also encouraged debates on communal practices.

Q 14. How had a large number of new readers among children, women and workers increased in nineteenth century Europe? Explain with examples.

(CBSE 2019)

Ans. The following examples explain how a large number of new readers among children, women and workers increased in nineteenth century Europe:

- (i) As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, children became an important category of readers.
- (ii) A children's press was set-up in France in 1857. This press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folktales. The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants.
- (iii) Women became important as readers as well as writers. Penny magazines were especially meant for women as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and housekeeping. When novels began to be written in the nineteenth century, women were seen as important readers.



TIP

Mention the reason for increase in the number of readers along with examples.

Q 15. Mention any three strategies adopted by printers and publishers to sell their books.

Ans. To Improve the sale of books, the publishers and printers adopted the following strategies:

- (i) Popular works were sold in cheap series called Shilling Series.
- (ii) They serialised popular Important novels in the 19th century periodicals to hold the interest of the reader and to ensure that he buys subsequent editions.
- (iii) The dust cover or book jacket, cheap paperback editions, etc., were introduced.

Q 16. Explain any three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. The three factors responsible for the invention of new printing techniques are:

- (i) The production of handwritten manuscript could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.
- (ii) Copying was expensive, laborious and time taking.
- (iii) Manuscripts were fragile, difficult to handle and could not be cared for or read easily.

Q 17. How did the printers manage to attract the people, largely illiterate, towards printed books?

OR

Highlight any three circumstances that led to the intermingling of the hearing culture and the reading culture. (CBSE 2015)

Ans. The printers managed to attract people, largely illiterate with the help of the following steps:

- (i) Popular ballads and folktales were printed and they were profusely illustrated with pictures.
- (ii) These books were recited and sung at village gatherings and in taverns at towns.

This increased the reach of the printed books because those who were illiterate could enjoy listening to the books.

Knowledge BOOSTER



Indian novelist Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay used to read out his novels before a gathering.

Q 18. Why did the attitude of the colonial government towards the freedom of the press change after the revolt of 1857? What repressive measures were adopted by them to control the freedom of press?

(CBSE 2017)

Ans. After the revolt of 1857, attitude towards freedom of press changed due to the following reasons:

- (i) As vernacular newspapers became nationalist, the colonial government began to exercise measures of stringent control.
- (ii) In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the Irish Press Laws.

The following repressive measures were adopted to control the freedom of press:

- (i) It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- (ii) If Indian newspapers continued to print reports that were considered as seditious and if warnings were ignored then the press was seized, the printing machinery was confiscated and the editors were imprisoned.

Q 19. Critically examine Vernacular Press Act of 1878.

(CBSE 2016)

Ans. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed and modelled according to the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press. Armed with the act if the reports were judged as seditious, the newspapers were warned and if the warning was ignored, press was liable to be seized and printing machinery confiscated. The act directly aimed at curtailing the nationalist activities by clamping down on the Vernacular Press.

Q 20. Provide evidence to support the claim that print culture had a significant impact on the social lives of women in India? (CBSE SQP 2023-24)

Ans. This led to the counter reaction, as most of the oppressed women began to study and read books and learnt writing secretly. Some literate women started to write books and their autobiographies. The spread of print culture in 19th century India benefited India women through learning and education.



Long Answer Type Questions

Q 1. Why did some people in 18th century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?

(NCERT)

OR

'The Print Revolution had transformed the lives of people changing their relationship to information and knowledge'. Analyse the statement. (CBSE 2018)

Ans. In the 18th century, Europe thought that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism for the following reasons:

- (i) The print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. The public became aware of reasoning and recognised the need to question the existing ideas and beliefs.
- (ii) The ideas of scientists and philosophers now became more accessible to the common people. Ancient and medieval scientific texts were compiled and published.
- (iii) Maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed.

- (iv) The writing of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and gained popularity.
- (v) Many believed that books could change the world, liberate society from despotism and tyranny and herald a time when reason and intellect would rule.

Q 2. Analyse the impact of print revolution on religion.

Ans. The impact of print revolution of India can be analysed through the following points:

- (i) In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses', criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
- (ii) The *Ulamas* feared that colonial rulers would encourage conversions and change the Muslim personal laws. To counter this, they used cheap lithographic presses and published Persian and Urdu translations of Holy Scriptures and printed religious newspapers and tracts.
- (iii) Among Hindus too, print encouraged the reading of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.
- (iv) Religious texts reached a very wide circle of people, encouraging discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions.
- (v) Print gave birth to new form of popular literature. Poor people bought these books so, they were cheap.

Knowledge BOOSTER



The Deoband Seminary, founded in 1867, published many 'Fatwas' telling Muslim readers how to conduct themselves in their everyday lives, and explaining the meanings of Islamic doctrines.

Q 3. Explain with examples how print culture catered to the requirement of children. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. The following examples explain how print culture catered to the requirement of children:

- (i) 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 was set-up in France in 1857 devoted to literature for children alone.
- (iii) Children's press published new works as well as old fairy tales and folktales.
- (iv) The Grimm Brothers in Germany spent years in compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants. Their collection was edited before the stories were published in a collection in 1812.
- (v) Anything that was considered unsuitable for children or appear vulgar to the elite group was not included in the published version. Rural folktales acquired a new form and thus print recorded old tales as well as changed them.

Q 4. Explain how print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India.

Ans. Print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in India in the following ways:

- (i) Vernacular newspapers like *Kesari*, *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, etc. carried nationalist feelings. They reported on colonial misrule and criticised the British policies.
- (ii) Attempts to throttle nationalist criticism provoked militant protests contributing indirectly to the growth of nationalist feelings.
- (iii) Through the print culture, nationalist leaders popularised and shaped new ideas of self-government, democracy, industrialisation, modernity and tradition, religion, politics, society and culture among the common people and motivated them to action.
- (iv) Print also helped to connect communities and people living in different parts of India. Newspapers conveyed news from one place to another, creating Pan-Indian identities.
- (v) Gandhiji spread his ideas of Swadeshi in a powerful way through newspapers. Many vernacular newspapers came up in India to spread nationalism.

Q 5. '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. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. The given statement can be examined in the following ways:

- (i) Religious texts reached a wide range of people encouraging discussions, debates and controversies within and among different religions.
- (ii) Newspapers helped to convey 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 assisted in propagating against social evils such as *Sati*, *Purdah System*, etc.
- (v) Many social reforms and reform movements emerged. New ideas too emerged due to clash of opinions.



TIP

Mention the examples, truly supporting the statement and not its criticism.

Q 6. Explain briefly the initial efforts made by foreigners to introduce printing press in India. (CBSE 2016)

Ans. The foreigners made the following initial efforts to introduce printing press in India:

- (i) The Portuguese missionaries first introduced printing press in India in the mid-16th century.
- (ii) Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. About 50 books had been printed in Konkani and Kannada language by 1674.

- (iii) Dutch protestant missionaries had printed nearly 32 printed texts in Tamil which were later translated.
- (iv) From 1780s, James Augustus Hickey began to edit the *Bengal Gazette*, a weekly magazine. It was a private English enterprise and was free from colonial influence.
- (v) A number of newspapers and journals appeared in print by the close of the 18th century.

Q 7. How did issues of caste discrimination began to appear in many printed tracts and essays from the late 19th century? Explain with examples.

OR

'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 suitable examples. (CBSE 2019)

Ans. From the late 19th century, the issues of caste discrimination began to appear in many printed tracts and essays. This can be understood from the following examples:

- (i) Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of the low castes started protest movements. He wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his book 'Gulamgiri'.
- (ii) In the twentieth century, Dr. BR Ambedkar in Maharashtra and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker in Madras better known as Periyar wrote powerfully on caste and their writings were read by people all over India.
- (iii) Local protest movements and sects created a lot of popular journals and tracts criticising ancient scriptures and envisioning a new and just future.
- (iv) Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker wrote and published 'Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal' in 1938

to show the links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur millworker who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr between 1935 and 1955 were brought together and published in a collection called Sacchi Kavitayon.

- (v) By the 1930s, Bangalore cotton millworkers set-up libraries to educate themselves.

Q 8. Describe any five strategies developed by the printers and publishers in the 19th century to sell their products.


OR

Describe the new forms of publications that came out at the end of the 19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century.

Ans. Five strategies (new forms of publications) which were developed by the printers and publishers in the 19th and the 20th centuries are as follows:

- (i) The 19th century periodicals serialised famous novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels. Magazines were attractive to readers as these were illustrated and cheap. Readers bought these magazines eagerly.
- (ii) In the 1920s, England popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series.
- (iii) The dust cover or book jacket was introduced to make the books more attractive to the readers.
- (iv) Books were printed in the offset press which could print books in six colours at a time.
- (v) To sustain buying during the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers brought out cheap paper back editions which soon became a big hit.

Knowledge BOOSTER

 In 1863, Charles Dickens' 'Pickwick Papers' was serialised in a magazine.



Chapter Test

Multiple Choice Questions

Q 1. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one"?

- a. Charles Dickens
- b. Louis Sebastien Mercier
- c. Mahatma Gandhi
- d. Martin Luther

Q 2. When was the paperback editions of books were introduced?

- a. The onset of the Great Depression
- b. The first world war
- c. The second world war
- d. None of the above

Q 3. What made Governor-General Warren Hastings persecute James Hickey who edited the Bengal Gazette?

- a. He published articles supporting Indian nationalist leaders.
- b. He published advertisements related to import and sale of slaves.
- c. He published anti-religious articles.
- d. He published gossip about senior East-India company officials.

Q 4. Folktales were collected from peasants in Germany and completed in the form of book by:

- a. Thomas Palne
- b. Erasmus
- c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- d. Grimm brothers

Q 5. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed by the British Government in India?

- a. The Vernacular Act was passed to promote vernacular languages.
- b. The Vernacular Act was passed by the British Government to put some check on vernacular newspapers which had become assertively nationalist.
- c. The Vernacular Act was passed to please the Indians who wanted to promote Indian languages.
- d. The Vernacular Act was passed to consolidate British rule in India.

Assertion and Reason Type Questions

Directions (Q. Nos. 6-7): In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q 6. Assertion (A): The production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever increasing demand for books.

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

Q 7. Assertion (A): Print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped to spread the new ideas that led to reformation.

Reason (R): Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred.

Source Based Question

Q 8 Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century. Jesuit priests learnt Konkani and printed several tracts. By 1674, about 50 books had been printed in the Konkani and in Kannada languages. Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch

Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts, many of them translations of older works. The English language press did not grow in India till quite late even though the English East India company began to import presses from the late seventeenth century. 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.

- (i) By whom was the printing press set-up in Goa?
- (ii) What is the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India?
- (iii) Explain the contribution of James Augustus Hickey in the development of print culture in India?

Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 9. Mention the features of hand printing in China.
- Q 10. How were Bibliotheque Bleue different from penny chapbooks?
- Q 11. Which was the first book printed by Johann Gutenberg? How many copies were printed in how many years?
- Q 12. Why were women not educated in India in the early part of the 19th century?

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q 13. Why were the manuscripts not widely used in everyday life before the age of print in India?
- Q 14. Who was Louis Sebastien Mercier? What was his opinion on the printing press?
- Q 15. Why was there fear of print among some people in Europe? Explain.
- Q 16. What was the role of new 'Visual image' culture in printing in India?

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q 17. 'Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred'? Give any three suitable arguments to support the statement.
- Q 18. What led the colonial government to pass the Vernacular Press Act in 1878? How did it affect the vernacular newspaper?