



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: HISTORY
Chapter-3 Question Bank:3	Topic: Print culture and the Modern world	Year: 2022-2023

1	Where did the print technology first develop in the World? Ans: The earliest kind of print technology was first developed in China, Japan and Korea. This was a system of hand printing.
2	How books were printed in China since AD 594? Ans: Page no.154 First para (From AD 594-----the beauty of calligraphy)
3	What is calligraphy ? Ans: Calligraphy is an art of beautiful and stylised writing.
4	“The imperial state of China was for a very long time, the major producer of printed material”. Explain OR “From the 16th century the volume of print increased in China”. State reasons. Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The imperial state in china was, for a very long time the major producer of printing material. China possessed a huge bureaucratic system which recruited its personnel through civil services examinations.• Textbooks for this examination were printed in vast numbers under the sponsorship of the imperial state.• From the 16th century the number of examination candidates went up and that increased the volume of print.
5	‘The use of Print was diversified in the 17th century China’. Explain. OR Describe the major uses of print culture in the seventeenth century in China. What were its effect? OR What were the reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China ? Ans: In the seventeenth century, many cities had come up in China. As the urban culture spread, the uses of print also increased. It was used in different fields as mentioned below: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was used by scholar officials.• Merchants used it to collect trade information.• Reading printed material became a leisure activity. So, people started reading fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays. Women began publishing their poetry and plays.• Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives. The new reading culture had the following effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It brought western printing techniques and mechanical presses into China.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture. • Thus, there was a natural change from hand-printing to mechanical printing.
6	<p>How did the Buddhist missionaries from China introduce printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the development of print in Japan.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The development of print in Japan took place as mentioned below :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology in Japan around AD 768-770. • The oldest Japanese book printed in AD 868 was the Buddhist Diamond Sutra. It contained six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. • Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards and paper money. • In medieval Japan, the poets and prose writers regularly published their works. • Printing of visual material led to interesting publishing practices. For example, in the late eighteenth century, at Edo (modern Tokyo) illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. • Libraries and bookstores were full with hand-printed material of various types such as books on women, cooking, famous places, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony and flower arrangements.
7	<p>What is meant by Ukiyo art form ?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitagawa Utamaro, born in Edo in 1753, widely known for his contributions to an art form called Ukiyo (pictures of the floating world) or depiction of ordinary human experiences, especially urban ones. • These prints travelled to contemporary US and Europe and influenced artists like Monet and Van Gogh. • Publishers like Tsutaya Juzaburo identified subjects and commissioned artists who drew the theme in outline. • Then a skilled woodblock carver pasted the drawing on a woodblock and carved a printing block to reproduce the painter's lines. • In the process, the original drawing would be destroyed and only prints would survive.
8	<p>“Knowledge of print came to Europe in 1295 AD”. Give reasons</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Who brought the technology of wood block printing in Europe?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wood block printing was developed in China. In this technology the books were printed by rubbing the paper against the surface of the woodblocks. • Earlier the silk route was used by China to export silk and spices to Europe and in the 17th century through the same route Chinese paper reached Europe. • Marco Polo returned to Italy from China in the year 1295 and brought the technology of woodblock printing. • To meet the expanded demand for books the export of books increased, book fairs were held, organized the production of handwritten manuscripts and woodblock printing became more popular.
9	<p>What is meant by the term luxury editions?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Luxury editions were handwritten on very expensive vellum (A parchment made from the skin of</p>

	animals) meant for aristocratic circles and rich monastic libraries which mocked at printed books as cheap vulgarities.
10	<p>How was the increase in demand for books met in Europe in the fourteenth century ?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The expanded demand for books in Europe was met in the following ways :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries. • Book fairs were held at different places. • Production of handwritten manuscripts also continued to meet the expanded demand. Skilled hand writers were employed by booksellers. Sometimes more than 50 scribes were employed by one bookseller. • Woodblock printing was widely used to meet the demand, but in spite of the above efforts, there was still a great need for even quicker and cheaper reproduction of texts which was fulfilled by the development of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg in the 1430s
11	<p>What is a manuscript? Why production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the limitations or short-comings of handwritten manuscripts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What were the factors led to the invention of printing press?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Manuscript is a document or book written by hand.</p> <p>The production of handwritten documents could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books for the reasons as mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copying was an expensive, laborious and time consuming business. • Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. • As a result of the above factors, the circulation of manuscripts remained limited and by the early 15th century, woodblocks were being widely used in Europe.
12	<p>How did Gutenberg get the idea of a printing press? Which was his first printed book?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gutenberg was the son of a merchant and grew up on a large agricultural estate. From his childhood, he had seen wine and olive presses. • Subsequently, he learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. • With this knowledge, Gutenberg adapted existing technology to design his innovation. • The olive press provided the model for the printing press. Moulds were used for casting the metal types for the letters of the alphabet. • By 1448, Gutenberg perfected the system. The first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them. By the standards of the time this was the fast production.
13	<p>“The new technology did not entirely displace the existing art of producing books by hand.” Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did Gutenberg personalise the technology of print?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>It is true that the new technology did not displace the existing art of producing books by hand. At</p>

	<p>the same time Gutenberg personalise the printed books suiting to the tastes and requirement of others as mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The metal letters imitated the ornamental handwritten styles. • Borders were illuminated by hand with foliage and other patterns, and illustrations were painted. • In the books printed for the rich, space for decoration was kept blank on the printed page. • Each purchaser could choose the design and decide on the painting school that would do the illustrations. • No two copies of the first printed Bible were same and every copy could be claimed as unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same.
14	<p>How were the printing presses setup in most of the countries of Europe between 1450 and 1550? What were its effects?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘The shift from handwriting to mechanical printing led to the print revolution.’ Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the hundred years between 1450 and 1550, printing presses were set up in most countries of Europe. • Printers from Germany traveled to other countries-seeking work and helping start new presses. <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the number of printing presses grew, book production boomed. • The second half of the fifteenth century saw 20 million copies of printed books flooding the markets in Europe. • The number of books went up in the sixteenth century to about 200 million copies. • The above shift from hand printing to mechanical printing led to the print revolution. It was a new way of producing books. It transformed the lives of people, changing their relationship to information and knowledge and with institutions and authorities. It opened up new ways of looking at things.
15	<p>How did a new reading public emerge with the printing press? Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>State reasons for increase in reading public by the end of 18th century in Europe.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the advent of printing press, a new reading public emerged. The books became cheaper as printing technology reduced the cost of production. • As books flooded the market, readership increased and books now reached to larger number of people. • Access to books created a new reading culture. Earlier reading was restricted to the elite only—common people lived in world of word culture who heard sacred text read out to them or ballads recited or folk tales narrated. • Now a reading public came into being. But book could be read only by literate people, keeping this point of view, printers published popular ballads and folk tales with a lot of pictures, which could be read to illiterate public. These ballads and tales could then be sung or read out to those who could not read. • Thus, printed material could be orally transmitted at gatherings and taverns. Reading public and hearing public thus got intermingled.
16	<p>“Not everyone welcomed the printed books, and those who did also had fears about it.” Explain the statement by giving examples.</p>

	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many were of the opinion that printed words and wider circulation of books, would have a negative impact on people's minds. They feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read, then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might gain importance. • There was also a fear in the minds of scholars that the authority of 'valuable' literature would be destroyed. Anxiety expressed by religious authorities and monarchs, as well as many writers and artists was the basis of widespread criticism against the new print. • Martin Luther was a German monk, priest, professor and a Church reformer. In 1517, he wrote Ninety-Five Theses and openly criticized many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. This led to a division within the Church, and led to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation.
17	<p>“Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Who remarked this statement and also explain the religious reforms that took place in Europe?</p> <p>Ans: Martin Luther remarked the statement ,“Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.”</p> <p>Religious reforms that took place in Europe were as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticizing the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. These were reproduced in large numbers and read by a large number of people. • This led to the division within the church into Catholics and Protestants and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation Movement. • This print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere, which helped in the spread of new ideas. This also paved the way for the reformation in the practices of the church. • Print encouraged people to think reasonably and question the customs followed in the Church, which enraged the Roman Catholics.
18	<p>“Catholic church began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558”. Give reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Who was Menocchio? Why he has to face opposition from the Roman Catholic church?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain Print and Dissent.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the sixteenth century, Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began reading books in his locality. He reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. • Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed. • From 1558, the Church began to maintain Prohibited Books’ Index to gain control over publishers and booksellers. The Church did this to stop the criticisms and restore people’s faith in them.
19	<p>Explain the impact of print on religion.</p> <p>Ans: Refer Question Answer :17and 18</p>
20	<p>“New forms of popular literature appeared in print targeting new audiences in the Eighteenth century”. Explain with examples.</p>

	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New forms of popular literature appeared in print targeting new audiences. Book sellers employed pedlars who roamed around villages, carrying little books for sale. There were almanacs or ritual calendars (an annual publication giving astronomical data, information about the movements of the sun, moon etc.), along with ballads and folktales. • In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as chapmen and sold for a penny. • In France 'Biliotheque Blue', low priced small books printed on poor quality paper were bound in cheap blue covers. Romances and the 'histories' which were stories about the past were printed on four to six pages. Books were of various sizes, serving many different purposes and interests.
21	<p>What helped the scientists and the people to know about the research works and various events which took place in the country?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did ideas about science, reason and rationality find their way into popular literature in the 18th century Europe?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along with stories, scientists' theories and philosophies also came to be published. Such publications helped scientists in various parts of the world to know about the ongoing research on a particular topic. Ideas of philosophers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques had a great impact on the readers' minds. • Newspapers, periodicals and journals carried information about wars and trade as well as news of development in other places. • Maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. This helped people to know about the events happening in their country.
22	<p><i>"Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!". Who proclaimed this and why?</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did some people in the eighteenth century Europe think that print culture would bring enlightenment and end despotism?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a statement proclaimed by a French novelist of the eighteenth century – Louise-Sebastien Mercier. • <p>By mid-eighteenth century, people started believing that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. They believed books could change the world and liberate society from despotism and tyranny. Mercier and many believed Print to be the engine of progress that would enlighten people to fight against autocratic rule and injustice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In many of the Mercier 's books heroes are transformed by the acts of reading, and give them strength to fight against despotism. • Convinced of this Louise Sebastien Mercier, proclaimed: <i>"Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!"</i> .
23	<p>Explain with examples the role of print culture in the bringing of French Revolution.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely. These thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than

	<p>custom and demanded that everything should be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the authority of the church and the despotic power of the state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason and recognised the need to question existing ideas and beliefs. • By the 1780s, there was an outpouring of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the, existing social order. Cartoons and caricatures suggested that monarchy remained only in their pleasures while the common people suffered. • Print did not directly shape their minds, but it did open up the possibility of thinking differently.
24	<p>“Innovations have improved the printing technology from 19th century onwards”. Explain Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the mid-19th century, Richard M Hoe of New York had perfected the power-driven cylindrical press. It was capable of printing 8000 sheets per hour which was especially useful for printing newspapers. • In the late 19th century, the offset press was developed which could print up to six colours at a time. • From the beginning of the 20th century, electrically operated presses accelerated printing operations. • Later, some other improvements were developed e.g. methods of feeding paper improved, the quality of plates became better, automatic paper reels and photoelectric controls of the colour register were introduced.
25	<p>Explain the reasons which created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century. OR What did the spread of print culture in the 19th century meant to a)Children b)Women c)Workers Ans: Print culture saw several changes in the 19th century. With a high literacy rate, a large number of children, women and workers became a part of the reading culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary education became compulsory from the late-nineteenth century and it made children an important category of readers. School textbooks and reading material like folk and fairy tales for children formed a major part of the publishing industry. A children’s press, was set up in France that printed books only for children and anything that was considered unsuitable for children was not included in the published version. Grimm’s Fairy Tales, a popular collection of German folktales was published in this period. • Reading and writing became popular among women. Penny magazines catered for women. Women also showed a huge interest in literature and apart from reading they also took up writing. Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters and George Eliot were some of the best known female novelists. Their writings defined the new woman as a person with strength, personality, intelligence and determination. • Lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white-collar workers, artisans and lower-middle class people. Self-educated working class people wrote for themselves too.
26	<p>“Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product”. Explain Ans: Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nineteenth-century periodicals serialized important novels, which gave birth to a particular way of writing novels. • In the 1920s in England, popular works were sold in cheap series, called the Shilling Series. • The dust cover or the book jacket is also a twentieth-century innovation. With the onset of the Great Depression in the 1930s, publishers feared a decline in book purchases. To sustain buying, they brought out cheap paperback editions.
27	<p>“India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print”. Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts – in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, as well as in various vernacular languages. • Manuscripts were copied on palm leaves or on handmade paper. Pages were sometimes beautifully illustrated. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation. • Manuscripts continued to be produced till well after the introduction of print, down to the late nineteenth century.
28	<p>28.Explain the role of missionaries in the growth of press in India</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Kanara 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.
29	<p>‘The writings of James Augustus Hickey were open to all, but influenced by none’ Explain</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
30	<p>How did Hindu religious text benefit from printing?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printed tracts and newspapers not only spread new ideas, but they also shaped the nature of debate. A wider public could now participate in public discussions and express their views. • There were intense controversies between the social and religious reformers and Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. So that these ideas and thoughts could reach a wider audience, newspapers were printed in the spoken language of ordinary people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rammohan Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to oppose his opinions. Two Persian newspapers, Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar were also published.
31	<p>How was the print used to spread the religious texts by various communities? Explain by giving examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What was the main fear of the Ulamas'? What steps were taken by the Ulamas' to defend their religion?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did religious communities in India make use of printing technology to spread their ideas ? Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Print and the Muslims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ulemas and the print: In North India, the Ulemas, i.e., the religious heads of Muslims were deeply worried about the collapse of the Muslim dynasties. They feared that the colonial rulers would encourage conversion, and would change the Muslim personal laws. To counter this, they used cheap lithographic presses which published Persian and Urdu translations of the holy scriptures, and printed religious newspapers and tracts. Deoband Schools: The Deoband Seminary which was founded in 1867, published many fatwas making Muslim readers aware of the code of conduct to be followed in their everyday lives, and explained the meanings of Islamic doctrines. Various Muslim Sects: All through the nineteenth century, a number of Muslim sects and seminaries appeared, each with a different interpretation of faith. Each was keen on enlarging its followers and countering the influence of its opponents. The Urdu print helped them conduct these battle <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Print and the Hindus :</p> <p>Among Hindus, too, print encouraged the readings of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first printed edition of the Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas came out from Calcutta (Kolkata) in 1810. In the mid-nineteenth century, cheap lithographic editions flooded the North Indian markets. From the 1880s, the Naval Kishore Press at Lucknow and the Shri Venkateshwar Press in Bombay published many religious texts in vernacular languages, The printed text was cheap, portable and these could be easily carried by the people at any place and time. They could also be read out to large groups of illiterate men and women. Religious texts and books started reaching a very wide circle of people, encouraging debates and controversies within and among different religions.
32	<p>“By the end of 19th century, a new visual culture was taking shape.” Explain.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The nineteenth century saw the new visual culture taking shape. It was because of following developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along with the printed material, visual images could also be published and reproduced easily in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma used print culture to produce images for mass circulation. Wood engravers began to be employed in print houses for making woodblocks.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartoons and caricatures were being published commenting on social and political issues. Some openly criticized imperial rule, Indians' fascination with western tastes and clothes while some expressed the fear of social change. • Mass production of visual images reduced the cost of production. Cheap prints and calendars were available in market and even the poor could buy to decorate the walls of their homes. • The new visual culture acquired distinctively Indian form and style, as artists began to depict scenes from Hindu religious mythology.
33	<p>What did the spread of print culture mean to the women in 19th century India.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The spread of print culture opened a new world of education and books for many Indian women who had remained confined to their households and families due to the traditional Indian social set-up.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's reading increased enormously in middle-class homes. Liberal husbands and fathers began educating their women at home and sent them to schools when women's schools were set up in the cities and towns after the mid-nineteenth century. • Even girls and women took initiative to get liberated and educated. One such example is of a girl in a conservative Muslim family of North India who had learnt to read and write Urdu. Her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. So she insisted on learning to read a language that was her own. • Another such example was: Rashundari Debi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household who learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later she wrote her autobiography Amur Jiban which was published in 1876. • From 1860, a few Bengali women like Kailashbashini Debi wrote books highlighting the experiences of women about how they were illtreated on the domestic front. • Tarabai Shinde and Pandita Ramabai wrote with passionate anger about the miserable lives of upper caste Hindu women, especially widows. A woman in a Tamil novel expressed what reading meant to women: 'For various reasons, my world is small. More than half my life's happiness has come from books.' • In the early twentieth century, journals, written for and sometimes edited by women, became extremely popular and discussed issues like women's education, widowhood, widow remarriage and the national movement. • In Bengal, an entire area in central Calcutta (the Battala) was devoted to the printing of popular books. Pedlars took the Battala publications to homes, enabling women to read them in their leisure time.
34	<p>Explain any five effects of spreading of print culture on poor people in nineteenth century India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of print technology on the poor people in India.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The effects of spread of print culture on poor people in 19th century India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very cheap books were brought to markets in 19th century Madras towns and sold at crossroads, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were set up from the 20th century, expanding access to books. • From the late 19th century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written about in many printed tracts and essays. • Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri (1871).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B.R. 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. • A mill worker at Kanpur called Kashibaba, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade ka Sawal in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation. Bangalore Cotton Mill workers set up libraries to educate themselves following the example of Bombay workers.
35	<p>How did the Governor-General William Bentinck react to the petition led by the editors of English and Vernacular newspapers ?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before 1798, the colonial state under the East India Company was not concerned with censorship. But its early measures to control printed matter were directed against Englishmen in India who were critical of Company misrule and hated the actions of particular Company officers. • The Company was worried that such criticisms might be used by its critics in England to attack its trade monopoly in India. • By the 1820s, the Calcutta Supreme Court passed certain regulations to control press freedom and the Company began encouraging publication of newspapers that would celebrate British rule. • In 1835 faced with urgent petitions by editors of English and vernacular newspapers, Governor-General Bentinck agreed to revise press laws. • Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms.
36	<p>What was the contribution of print culture in the growth of nationalism in India? How did the British attempt to check them?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>‘The British passed the Vernacular Press Act’. Give reason</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Print played a prominent role in awakening sentiments of Nationalism amongst the Indians”.</p> <p>Explain the statement with Examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. Government’s attempts to censor nationalist criticism provoked militant protest. • For example, when Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Bal Gangadhar Tilak wrote with great sympathy about them in his Kesari. He was arrested and this provoked widespread nationalist protests. The vernacular press brought cases of misrule to the notice of the masses. • After the revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the ‘native’ press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the British government passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878. It was based on the Irish Press Laws. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.