



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: 2023-2024

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 were books printed in China since AD 594? Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The earlier kind of Print technology was a system of Hand printing.• From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper also invented there against the inked surface of woodblocks. As both sides of the thin, porous sheet could not be printed, the traditional Chinese 'accordion book' was folded and stitched at the side.• Superbly skilled craftsmen could duplicate, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of Calligraphy (an art of beautiful and stylized writing.)
3	"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.
4	'The use of Print was diversified in the 17th century China'. Explain. OR What were the reasons favouring shift from hand printing to mechanical printing in China? Ans: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• By the seventeenth century, as urban culture bloomed in China, the uses of print diversified. Print was no longer used just by Scholar officials. Merchants used print in their everyday life, as they collected trade information.• Reading increasingly became a leisure activity. The new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, romantic plays etc. Rich women began to read, and many women began publishing their poetry and plays. Wives of scholar-officials published their works and courtesans wrote about their lives

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Later, Western printing techniques and mechanical presses were imported in the late nineteenth century and Shanghai became the hub of the new print culture. From Hand printing there was now a gradual shift to Mechanical printing.
5	<p>Who introduced Print technology in Japan? OR Explain the development of print in Japan.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhist missionaries from China introduced Hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768-770. The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations. • Pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards, paper money etc. and printing of Visual material led to interesting publishing practices. In the flourishing urban circles at Edo (later to be known as Tokyo), illustrated collections of paintings depicted an elegant urban culture, involving artists, courtesans, and teahouse gatherings. • Libraries and bookstores were packed with hand-printed material of various types – books on women, musical instruments, calculations, tea ceremony, flower arrangements, proper etiquette, cooking and famous places.
6	<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.
7	<p>“Knowledge of print came to Europe in 1295 AD”. Give reasons OR Who brought the technology of Wood block printing in Europe?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China exported silk and spices to Europe through Silk route and in the 17th century through the same route Chinese paper reached Europe. • Then, in 1295, Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China and brought the technology of Woodblock printing in Italy and soon spread to other parts of Europe. • Luxury editions were still handwritten on very expensive Vellum, (A parchment made from the skin of animals) meant for aristocratic circles and rich Monastic libraries which mocked at printed books as cheap vulgarities.
8	<p>How was the increase in demand for the books met in Europe in the fourteenth century? OR “There was clearly a great need for even quicker and cheaper reproduction of texts.” Why? OR Why production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books?</p>

	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the demand for books increased, booksellers all over Europe began exporting books to many different countries and Book fairs were held at different places. Production of handwritten manuscripts was also organized to meet the expanded demand. • Scribes were employed by booksellers, but the production of handwritten manuscripts could not satisfy the ever-increasing demand for books. Copying was an expensive, laborious and time-consuming business. Manuscripts were fragile, awkward to handle, and could not be carried around or read easily. Their circulation therefore remained limited. • 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.
9	<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. He learnt the art of polishing stones, became a master goldsmith, and also acquired the expertise to create lead moulds used for making trinkets. • 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 and the first book he printed was the Bible. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them.
10	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is true that the new Printing technology did not displace the existing art of producing books by hand. At the same time Gutenberg personalise the printed books suiting to the tastes and requirement of others. • The printed books at first closely resembled the written manuscripts in appearance and layout. 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 was unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same.
11	<p>How were the printing presses setup in most of the countries of Europe between 1450 and 1550? What were its effects?</p> <p>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"> • 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 to start new presses. • 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 the institutions and authorities. It opened up new ways of looking at things.
12	<p>“A new reading public emerge with the mechanized printing press”. Explain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>State the 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 elites. 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 the transition was not so simple because book could be read only by literate people (the rates of literacy in most European countries were very low till the twentieth century), 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.
13	<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"> • Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas, and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. Not everyone welcomed the printed book, and feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread. If that happened the authority of ‘valuable’ literature would be destroyed. • This was expressed by Religious authorities and Monarchs, as well as many Writers and Artists and this anxiety was the basis of widespread criticism of the new printed literature. • (Write examples of Martin Luther’s Protestant Reformation Movement and the message of the Bible reinterpreted by Menocchio. Refer Q.No.15&16))
14	<p>“Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.” Who remarked this statement and Why?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the religious reforms that took place in Europe.</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the Impact of print on Religion.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote Ninety-Five Theses criticizing many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church. A printed copy of this was posted on a church door in Wittenberg. It challenged the Church to debate his ideas. Luther’s writings were immediately reproduced in vast numbers and read widely. This led to a division within the Church and to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther’s translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within a few weeks and a second edition appeared within three months. • Deeply grateful to print, Luther said, ‘Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one.’ Several scholars, think that print brought about a new intellectual atmosphere and helped to spread the new ideas that led to the Reformation. • Print encouraged people to think reasonably and question the customs followed in the Church, which enraged the Roman Catholics.
15	<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"> • Print stimulated even little-educated working people. Menocchio, a miller in Italy, began to read books that were available in his locality and he reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church. • When the Roman Church began its inquisition to repress heretical ideas (Beliefs which do not follow the accepted teachings of the Church) Menocchio was hauled up twice and ultimately executed. • The Roman Church, troubled by such effects of popular readings and questioning of faith, imposed severe controls over publishers and booksellers and began to maintain an Index of Prohibited Books from 1558.
16	<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"> • Through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries literacy rates went up in most parts of Europe. Churches of different denominations set up schools in villages, carrying literacy to peasants and artisans. As literacy and schools spread in European countries, there was a virtual reading mania and printers produced books in ever increasing numbers. • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In England, Penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlars known as Chapmen and sold for a penny. In France low priced small books called 'Biliotheque Blue', were printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers. Romances and the 'histories' which were stories about the past were printed. • Newspapers and journals were printed which carried information about wars and trade, as well as news of developments in other places. Scientific texts were compiled and published, and maps and scientific diagrams were widely printed. • When scientists like Isaac Newton began to publish their discoveries, they could influence scientifically minded readers. The writings of thinkers such as Thomas Paine, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau were also widely printed and read. Thus, their ideas about science, reason and rationality found their way into popular literature.
17	<p>'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!' Who proclaimed this and Why?</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"> • By mid-eighteenth century, people started believing that books were a means of spreading progress and enlightenment. They believed that books could change the world and liberate society from despotism and tyranny. Louise-Sebastien Mercier, a novelist in eighteenth-century France, believed Print to be the engine of progress that would enlighten people to fight against autocratic rule and injustice. • 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: 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer!'
18	<p>"Print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred." Explain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <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 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. • 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. <p>Thus, Print did not directly shape their minds, but it opened up the possibility of thinking differently.</p>
19	<p>Explain the reasons which created a large number of new readers in the nineteenth century.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What did the spread of Print culture in the 19th century mean to a) Children b) Women</p>

	<p>c) Workers Ans:</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. • In the nineteenth century, 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. Working day was gradually shortened from the mid-nineteenth century and workers got some time for self-improvement and self-expression. They wrote political tracts and autobiographies.
20	<p>“Innovations have improved the Printing technology from 19th century onwards”. Explain Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the late eighteenth century, the press came to be made out of Metal. • 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.
21	<p>“Printers and publishers continuously developed new strategies to sell their product”. Explain Ans:</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.
22	<p>“India had a very rich and old tradition of handwritten manuscripts before the age of print”. Explain 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 beautifully illustrated. They would be either pressed between wooden covers or sewn together to ensure preservation. • Manuscripts continued to be produced till the late nineteenth century.
23	<p>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. 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.
24	<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’. It was a private English enterprise 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.
25	<p>What was the impact of Print on the religious reforms in India?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the early nineteenth century, there were debates around religious issues. Some groups criticized the existing practices of different religion and demanded for reform, while others were against the arguments of reformers. • These debates were carried out in public and in print. Printed tracts and newspapers spread the new ideas and a wider public could now participate in these public discussions and express their views. • This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. • To reach a wider audience, the ideas were printed in the everyday, spoken language of ordinary people. Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821 and the Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the Samachar Chandrika to oppose his opinions. • From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published, Jam-i-Jahan Nama and Shamsul Akhbar. In the same year, a Gujarati newspaper, the Bombay Samachar, made its appearance.
26	<p>How was the Print used to spread the religious texts by various communities?</p>

OR

How did religious communities in India make use of Printing technology to spread their ideas? Explain.

Ans:

Print and the Muslims

- Ulama and the print: In North India, the Ulama, (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 battles.

Print and the Hindus

- Among Hindus, too, print encouraged the readings of religious texts, especially in the vernacular languages.
- 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.

27

What were the new forms of Print which developed in India during the 19th Century?

OR

“By the end of 19th century a new visual culture was taking shape in India.” Explain.

Ans:

- Print created a way for new kinds of writing. People wanted to see their own lives, experiences, emotions and relationships reflected in what they read. The novel, a literary form which had developed in Europe, ideally catered to this need. It soon acquired distinctively Indian forms and styles. For readers, it opened up new worlds of experience, and gave a vivid sense of the diversity of human lives. Other new literary forms also entered the world of reading – lyrics, short stories, essays about social and political matters.
- Along with the printed material, visual images were also published. 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.
- Cartoons and caricatures were being published. Some openly criticized imperial rule,

	<p>Indians' fascination with western tastes and clothes while some expressed the fear of social change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
28	<p>What did the spread of Print culture mean to the women in 19th century India? Ans:</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 even though her family wanted her to read only the Arabic Quran which she did not understand. • Rashundari Debi, a young married girl in a very Orthodox household learnt to read in the secrecy of her kitchen. Later she wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban. 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.
29	<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. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very cheap small books were brought to markets in Madras towns and sold at crossroads, allowing poor people travelling to markets to buy them. Public libraries were set up expanding the access to books. • From the late nineteenth century, issues of caste discrimination began to be written. Jyotiba Phule, the Maratha pioneer of 'low caste' protest movements, wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his Gulamgiri . In the twentieth century, 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. • Workers in factories were too overworked and lacked the education to write much about their experiences. But Kashibaba, a Kanpur millworker, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal to show the links between caste and class exploitation. The poems of another Kanpur millworker, who wrote under the name of Sudarshan Chakr, were brought together and published in a collection called Sacchi Kavitaayan. • By the 1930s, Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves. These were sponsored by social reformers who tried to restrict excessive drinking

	among them, to bring literacy and, sometimes, to propagate the message of nationalism.
30	<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 William Bentinck agreed to revise Press laws. • Thomas Macaulay, a liberal colonial official, formulated new rules that restored the earlier freedoms.
31	<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 reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Print played a prominent role in awakening sentiments of Nationalism amongst the Indians”. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Colonial government took measures to control it. • 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. The government kept regular track of the vernacular newspapers published in different provinces. When a report was judged as seditious, the newspaper was warned, and if the warning was ignored, the press was liable to be seized and the printing machinery confiscated. • Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India. They reported on colonial misrule and encouraged nationalist activities. Attempts to control nationalist criticism provoked militant protest. This in turn led to a renewed cycle of persecution and protests. When Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907, Balgangadhar Tilak wrote about them in his Kesari. This led to his imprisonment in 1908, provoking in turn widespread protests all over India. <p>The British passed the Vernacular Press Act. Give reasons</p>