

CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: N862DY

Questions: 45

Maximum Marks: 123

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SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	Print Culture and the Modern World
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	45

Composition — Types: 18 MCQ · 11 source_based · 10 Short · 6 Long · 1 Very short · 1 fill_in_blank

Q1. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[1]

The given image shows a famous painting. Choose the painter of this art work from the following options :

- (A) Satyendranath Bishi
- (B) Abanindranath Tagore
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Raja Ravi Verma

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q3

♦ Nationalism in India

Raja Ravi Varma and Mass Circulation of Art

Q2.

[1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

List-I (Author) — List-II (Book)

- (A) Jyotiba Phule — Amar Jiban
- (B) Sudarshan Chakra — Sachhi Kavitayen
- (C) Rash Sundari Debi — Gulamgiri
- (D) Kashi Baba — Chotte aur Bade Sawal

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q4

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Authors and their works related to print culture

Q3.**[1]**

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

Column – A (Writer) | Column – B (Contribution)

- (A) Ram Chaddha – Bengal Gazette
- (B) Gangadhar Bhattacharya – Kesari
- (C) Jyotiba Phule – Gulamgiri
- (D) Rashsundari Devi – Padmarg

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q4; 2026 32/1/1 Q4 – 2×

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Writers and their contributions to print culture

Q4.

§ Introduction

§ 3.1 A New Reading Public

§ 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

[2]

Explain how print culture gave rise to nationalism by giving two arguments.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q21(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and the Rise of Nationalism

Q5.

§ 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[1]

Who among the following published 'Samvad Kaumudi' ?

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q1

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Samvad Kaumudi – Indian Newspapers and Print Culture

Q6.

§ Introduction

§ 1 The First Printed Books

[5]

"By the seventeenth century, the flourishing of urban culture in China also led to diversity in the use of printing." Explain the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q30(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print culture in China – Urban culture and diversity in printing by the 17th century

Q7.

§ 1.1 Print in Japan

[1]

Identify the given picture and choose the correct option :

- (A) Korean Jikji
- (B) Diamond Sutra
- (C) Tripitaka Koreana
- (D) Chinese script

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q6

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Diamond Sutra – earliest printed book

Early print in East Asia / role of Buddhist missionaries

Q8.

§ 1.1 Print in Japan

[5]

Evaluate the role of Buddhist Missionaries in printing culture.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q6(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Early print in East Asia / role of Buddhist missionaries

Q9. § 1.1 Print in Japan**[1]**

Read the following characteristics of 'Jikji' of Korea carefully and choose the correct option :

Characteristics :

- I. It is one of the oldest existing printed books in the world.
- II. It contains the main beliefs of Christianity.
- III. Its second volume is available in the National Library of France.
- IV. It was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001.

- A Only I, II and III are correct.
- B Only II, III and IV are correct.
- C Only I, III and IV are correct.
- D Only I, II and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q4

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Jikji - Early Korean Print Culture

Q10. § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press**[4]**

Gutenberg printed about 180 copies, of which no more than 50 have survived.

Look at these pages of Gutenberg's Bible carefully. They were not just products of new technology. The text was printed in the new Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. Even when two copies look similar, a careful comparison will reveal differences. Elites everywhere preferred this lack of uniformity: what they possessed then could be claimed as unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same.

In the text you will notice the use of colour within the letters in various places. This had two functions : it added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. But the colour on every page of the text was added by hand. Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

- (34.1)** Mention the contribution of Gutenberg in the field of printing. [1]
- (34.2)** How were the books borders painted and illuminated ? [1]
- (34.3)** Describe any two benefits of colouring in the letters. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Early Printed Books – Design, Illumination and Colouring

Gutenberg and the printing press

Q11. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 6 India and the World of Print**[1]**

Assume you are doing research on 15th century print culture. Which of the following would be the most significant advantage for your research ?

- (A) Easier access to rare manuscripts
- (B) Reduced need for libraries
- (C) Increase in the ability to copy text by hand
- (D) Increased speed and accuracy of print

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q4

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Early Print Culture and the Development of Printing Press in 15th Century

Q12. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 6 India and the World of Print**[3]**

Analyse Gutenberg's contribution to printing in Europe.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q7(a)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Gutenberg and the printing press

Q13. § Introduction § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print § 6 India and the World of Print**[1]**

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

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q2

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Gutenberg and the printing press

Q14. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 3.1 A New Reading Public**[3]**

Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the spread of print culture in Europe.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q6 (A)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Gutenberg and the printing press

Q15. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution**[5]**

Evaluate the role of print in the French Revolution.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q6(a)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and the French Revolution

Q16. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q25

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Effects of Print Culture on the French Revolution

Q17. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 6 India and the World of Print**[3]**

How did print come into existence in Europe ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q25(a)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Gutenberg's Printing Press

Introduction of Print in Europe

Q18. § 4.1 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!'**[4]****Printed Words**

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

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

34.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier ? [1]**34.2** Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer ? [1]**34.3** How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts ? Explain in any two points. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Impact of Print and Reading on Intellectual Life

Mercier and the Culture of Reading in the Print Age

Q19. § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution**[3]**

"Print culture created the favourable conditions for the French Revolution." Explain the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q6(a)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and the French Revolution

Print, Public Opinion and Political Mobilisation

Role of Print in Spreading Enlightenment Ideas

Q20. § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print**[1]**

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q4

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Martin Luther's quote on printing as the greatest gift of God

Q21. § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print**[5]**

"Not everyone welcomed the printed book." Explain the statement with examples from sixteenth century Europe.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q30(a)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Opposition to the Printed Book in Sixteenth Century Europe

Q22. § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print**[3]**

"Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Analyse the statement.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q7(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Impact of Print on Society and Religion

Significance of Print – Martin Luther and the Reformation

Q23. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 3.1 A New Reading Public § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print**[3]**

Explain the role of print in the expansion of protestant reformation.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q6 (B)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print and the Protestant Reformation / Religious Debates

Q24. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution**[4]**

Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred. Some arguments have been usually put forward in this context. First : print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational. Second : 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. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

34.1 What impact did the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers have on society ? [1]

34.2 How did print culture affect religion in France ? [1]

34.3 How did print culture contribute to the social revolution in France ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and the French Revolution

Print culture and its effect on religion in France

Print culture as a catalyst for social revolution in France

Role of Enlightenment thinkers and print in spreading new ideas

Q25. § 3.1 A New Reading Public § 5 The Nineteenth Century**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q25(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Access to Books and the New Culture of Reading

Q26. § 5.2 Further Innovations**[1]**

Identify the appropriate reason for the slow growth of the English Language Press during the 18th century from the following options :

- (A) Restriction of British government on the regional press
- (B) English Press worked on commercial perspectives
- (C) Increase in the demand for the regional press in the market
- (D) Reason and rationality were not prominent in press

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q4

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Growth of English Language Press in the 18th Century

Q27. § 5.2 Further Innovations**[3]**

"Throughout the nineteenth century, there were a series of innovations in printing technology." Explain the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q6(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Innovations in Nineteenth-Century Printing Technology

Q28. § 5.2 Further Innovations

[5]

Analyze the significant changes in printing technology during 19th century in the world.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q31(b)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Technological Changes in Printing during the 19th Century

Q29. § Introduction § 6 India and the World of Print

[1]

Arrange the following events of 'print culture' in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. Publication of 'Sambad Kaumudi'
- II. Publication of weekly magazine 'Bengal Gazette'
- III. 'Vernacular Press Act' was implemented
- IV. The first printed edition of the 'Ramcharitmanas'

- (A) III, I, IV, II
- (B) III, I, II, IV
- (C) II, IV, III, I
- (D) II, IV, I, III

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q5

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Chronological order of print culture events in India

Q30. § 6.1 Manuscripts Before the Age of Print § 8 New Forms of Publication

[1]

The given painting is from the sixteenth century from Mughal India. Identify the work shown in this painting from the following options :

- (A) Minting of coins
- (B) Metal crafting
- (C) Pottery making
- (D) Book making

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q3

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Manuscripts and hand-illustrated works before print in India

Q31. § 6 India and the World of Print

[5]

Analyse the changes in Indian printing by the end of the 19th century.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q31(a)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Changes in Indian Printing by the End of the 19th Century

Q32. § 6.2 Print Comes to India**[4]****Print Comes to India**

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

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published ? [1]

(34.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted ? [1]

(34.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s ? Why were they encouraged ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Comes to India

Q33. § 6 India and the World of Print**[1]**

How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interests in India ? Choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) By censoring the Indian newspapers
- (b) By funding the regional language newspapers
- (c) By encouraging the development of independent Press
- (d) By using print media to spread eastern culture

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q2

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and Colonial Interests: British East India Company

Q34. § Introduction § 1.1 Print in Japan § 6 India and the World of Print**[1]**

Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. Publication of Bengal Gazette
- II. Publication of Diamond Sutra
- III. Publication of Bible by Johann Gutenberg
- IV. Return of Marco Polo to Italy from China

- A I, II, III, IV
- B IV, III, II, I
- C II, IV, I, III
- D II, IV, III, I

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q2

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Bengal Gazette – first Indian newspaper

Chronological order of key events in print history

Diamond Sutra – earliest printed book

Johann Gutenberg and the printing press / Bible

Marco Polo and the transmission of print technology from China to Europe

Q35. § 6.2 Print Comes to India

[1]

Who among the following brought out 'Bengal Gazette', the first weekly newspaper ?

- (A) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q2

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Bengal Gazette – First Weekly Newspaper in India

Q36. § 8 New Forms of Publication

[4]

New Forms of Publication

By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

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

34.1 How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture ? [1]

34.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India ? [1]

34.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19th century social landscape ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q34

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Impact of Printing Technology on Visual Culture

New Forms of Publication and Visual Culture in the 19th Century

Raja Ravi Varma and Mass Circulation of Art

Q37. § 8.1 Women and Print

[1]

Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q4

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Rashsundari Devi and 'Amar Jiban'

Q38.**[1]**

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

- A Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Gulamgiri
- B Jyotiba Phule – Amar Jiban
- C Raja Rammohan Roy – Sambad Kaumudi
- D Tarabai Shinde – Istri Dharam Vichar

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q4; 2023 32/4/1 Q14; 2023 32/6/1 Q12 – 3×

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Kesari and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Rashsundari Devi and 'Amar Jiban'

Samvad Kaumudi and Ram Mohan Roy

Q39.

§ 6 India and the World of Print

§ 6.2 Print Comes to India

[1]

Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following :

Column-I (Publications): a. Bengal Gazette, b. Kesari, c. Ramcharitmanas, d. Samvad Kaumudi

Column-II (Authors): i. Tulsidas, ii. James August Hickey, iii. Ram Mohan Roy, iv. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- A a-i b-ii c-iii d-iv
- B a-ii b-iii c-iv d-i
- C a-ii b-iv c-i d-iii
- D a-iv b-i c-ii d-iii

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q7

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Bengal Gazette and James Augustus Hickey

Kesari and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ramcharitmanas and Tulsidas

Samvad Kaumudi and Ram Mohan Roy

Q40.

§ 9 Print and Censorship

[4]**Print and Censorship**

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the colonial government towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. 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. From now on 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.

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

- (9.1) Which Act was the inspiration of the 'Vernacular Press Act' ? [1]
- (9.2) Why was the colonial government not in favour of freedom of the press ? [1]
- (9.3) Which two powers were given by the Vernacular Press Act to the colonial government ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q9

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Vernacular Press Act and Colonial Censorship

Q41. § 9 Print and Censorship

[4]

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 began debating measures of stringent control. 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. From now on 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.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) On which rule was the 'Vernacular Press Act' based ? [1]

(34.2) Why did the attitude of the British change towards the freedom of press after the Revolt of 1857 ? Explain. [1]

(34.3) Explain any two impacts of passing the 'Vernacular Press Act.' [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q34

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Colonial control over the press and nationalist newspapers

Impact of the Revolt of 1857 on press freedom in India

Vernacular Press Act 1878

Q42. § Introduction § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 9 Print and Censorship

[4]

Print and Censorship

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

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

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) Mention any one law passed by the colonial government to control the press. [1]

(34.2) Why did the colonial administration keep an eye on books and newspapers ? [1]

(34.3) Why did Gandhiji start a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act ? Explain any two reasons. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q34

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Colonial censorship and press control laws

Colonial surveillance of books and newspapers

Rowlatt Act and Gandhiji's Satyagraha

Q43. § 9 Print and Censorship**[4]****Print and Censorship**

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Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers ? [1]

(34.2) How did the colonial government's laws affect the press ? [1]

(34.3) Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Colonial Press Laws and Their Impact on Indian Newspapers

Print and Censorship – Colonial Government's Regulation of the Press

Sedition Committee and Its Impact on Newspapers

Q44. § 6 India and the World of Print § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 9 Print and Censorship

[4]

Why Newspapers ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper. [1]

(34.2) Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region ? [1]

(34.3) What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers ? Mention any two. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Growth of Press in Colonial India — Bombay/Marathi Press

Newspapers as vehicles of public discourse and social reform

Role of Vernacular Press and Native Newspapers in India

Q45. § 6 India and the World of Print § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[1]

Which among the following newspapers is related to Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- A Hindustan
- B Bangla Patrika
- C Veer Bhoomi
- D Kesari

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q19

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Newspapers and Nationalist Leaders in India

Q46. § Introduction § 6 India and the World of Print § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[3]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q25

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Impact of Print Culture on Religious Reforms in India (19th Century)

Q47. § 6 India and the World of Print § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[4]

WHY NEWSPAPERS ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially...the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

- (I) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji ? [1]
- (II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition ? [1]
- (III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q34

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Native newspapers and political associations as opposition voices

Newspapers as forums for free discussion and public opinion

Popularity and spread of newspapers in the 19th century

Role and growth of vernacular/native newspapers in colonial India

Available for free from:

<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>

<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>

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CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)**ANSWER KEY***From previous CBSE Board Exam questions***Code: N862DY****Questions: 45****Maximum Marks: 123****Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05****Q1.** § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging**[1]**

The given image shows a famous painting. Choose the painter of this art work from the following options :

- (A) Satyendranath Bishi
- (B) Abanindranath Tagore
- (C) Rabindranath Tagore
- (D) Raja Ravi Verma

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q3

◆ **Nationalism in India**

Raja Ravi Varma and Mass Circulation of Art

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 • 2026-06-15 06:55 • grounding rag**Model Answer****(D) Raja Ravi Verma**

The painting, depicting a mythological/royal scene with figures in traditional Indian attire, is characteristic of Raja Ravi Verma's style of oil painting blending Indian themes with Western realism.

Explanation

Raja Ravi Verma (1848–1906) is the most celebrated Indian painter known for large-format mythological and royal portraits combining Indian subjects with European academic realism. The other options — Abanindranath Tagore (Bengal School), Rabindranath Tagore (poet/artist), and Satyendranath Bishi — did not paint in this style. Note: The source passages provided are from the History chapter on European Nationalism and do not directly reference this painting, so answer is based on general CBSE Art/History knowledge.

Q2.

[1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

List-I (Author) — List-II (Book)

- (A) Jyotiba Phule — Amar Jiban
- (B) Sudarshan Chakra — Sachhi Kavitayen
- (C) Rash Sundari Debi — Gulamgiri
- (D) Kashi Baba — Chotte aur Bade Sawal

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q4

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Authors and their works related to print culture

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Model Answer

(D) Kashi Baba — Chotte aur Bade Sawal

Explanation

This question tests knowledge of authors and their works from the Print Culture chapter. Jyotiba Phule wrote *Gulamgiri*, Rash Sundari Debi wrote *Amar Jiban*, making (A) and (C) swapped. Option (D) is the correctly matched pair.

Q3.

[1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

Column – A (Writer) | Column – B (Contribution)

- (A) Ram Chaddha – Bengal Gazette
- (B) Gangadhar Bhattacharya – Kesari
- (C) Jyotiba Phule – Gulamgiri
- (D) Rashsundari Devi – Padmarg

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q4; 2026 32/1/1 Q4 – 2×

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Writers and their contributions to print culture

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Model Answer

(C) Jyotiba Phule – Gulamgiri

Jyotiba Phule wrote *Gulamgiri* (1873), which means slavery, highlighting the oppression of lower castes.

Explanation

The other options are incorrect: Ram Chaddha is not associated with *Bengal Gazette* (that was James Augustus Hickey); Gangadhar Bhattacharya is not linked to *Kesari* (Tilak's newspaper); Rashsundari Devi wrote *Amar Jiban*, not *Padmarg*. Jyotiba Phule–*Gulamgiri* is the only correctly matched pair. Note: The source passages provided do not cover this topic directly, but this is standard CBSE Class 10 History (Print Culture and the Modern World / Social and Religious Reform chapter) content.

Q4. § Introduction § 3.1 A New Reading Public § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

[2]

Explain how print culture gave rise to nationalism by giving two arguments.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q21(b)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Print Culture and the Rise of Nationalism

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Model Answer

Print culture assisted the growth of nationalism in the following ways:

1. **Spread of ideas:** Print allowed new ideas to circulate widely among large numbers of people, creating a shared awareness and common identity that could challenge existing authorities.
1. **Debate and discussion:** Print introduced a world of debate where even those opposing established powers could circulate their views, persuading people to think differently and move them to action, thus uniting people against oppression.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World, Chapter 5*

Explanation

The question asks for **two arguments** — award yourself 1 mark per valid point. The key idea is that print enabled **mass circulation of ideas** and **created a shared public opinion**, both essential for nationalism. Examiners look for clear, distinct points — don't repeat the same idea twice. Always link print directly to nationalism (not just to general social change). The passage's phrase "*persuade people to think differently, and move them to action*" is excellent to quote or paraphrase.

Q5. § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[1]

Who among the following published 'Samvad Kaumudi' ?

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q1

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Samvad Kaumudi – Indian Newspapers and Print Culture

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Model Answer**(C) Raja Rammohan Roy** published *Sambad Kaumudi* from 1821.**Explanation**

The passage explicitly states: "Rammohun Roy published the Sambad Kaumudi from 1821." Ram Chaddha published *Istri Dharm Vichar*, Rashsundari Debi wrote *Amar Jiban*, and Tarabai Shinde wrote about widows' lives — none of them published Sambad Kaumudi.

Q6. § Introduction § 1 The First Printed Books

[5]

"By the seventeenth century, the flourishing of urban culture in China also led to diversity in the use of printing." Explain the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q30(b)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Print culture in China – Urban culture and diversity in printing by the 17th century

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Model Answer

By the seventeenth century, urban culture flourished in China, leading to diverse uses of print beyond scholarly purposes. Key examples:

1. **Merchants** used print in everyday life to collect and share trade information.
2. **Leisure reading** grew popular; the new readership preferred fictional narratives, poetry, autobiographies, anthologies of literary masterpieces, and romantic plays.
3. **Rich women** began to read, and many started publishing their own poetry and plays.
4. **Wives of scholar-officials** published their literary works.
5. **Courtesans** wrote about their lives, showing print reached diverse social groups.

Thus, print was no longer restricted to scholar-officials or state purposes — it became a medium for commerce, entertainment, and personal expression across different sections of urban Chinese society.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 1 — The First Printed Books

Explanation

The examiner looks for **specific examples** from the passage (merchants, leisure readers, women, courtesans) — not just general statements. Since it's 5 marks, aim for 5 distinct points. Avoid copying large chunks; paraphrase neatly. The key phrase to echo is "uses of print diversified," showing you understand the central idea. Listing examples in points makes it easy to award marks.

Q7. § 1.1 Print in Japan

[1]

Identify the given picture and choose the correct option :

- (A) Korean Jikji
- (B) Diamond Sutra
- (C) Tripitaka Koreana
- (D) Chinese script

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q6

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Diamond Sutra – earliest printed book

Early print in East Asia / role of Buddhist missionaries

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Model Answer

(B) Diamond Sutra — The image shows an old printed religious manuscript with East-Asian vertical script, which identifies it as the Diamond Sutra, the world's oldest known printed book.

Explanation

The Diamond Sutra (868 AD) is a Chinese Buddhist scripture and the oldest dated printed book, featuring vertical columns of Chinese script — matching the image description. The Korean Jikji is Korean movable type, and Tripitaka Koreana is woodblock-carved, not a single manuscript page. Note: The source passages provided are unrelated to this question; the answer is based on general CBSE History (Class 10, Chapter 5 — *Print Culture and the Modern World*) knowledge.

Q8. § 1.1 Print in Japan

[5]

Evaluate the role of Buddhist Missionaries in printing culture.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q6(b)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Early print in East Asia / role of Buddhist missionaries

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Model Answer

Buddhist missionaries played a significant role in spreading print culture across East Asia:

1. **Introduction of print technology to Japan:** Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan around AD 768–770.
1. **Oldest printed book:** The oldest Japanese book, printed in AD 868, is the **Buddhist Diamond Sutra**, containing six sheets of text and woodcut illustrations — a direct result of missionary influence.
1. **Spread of printing material:** Through this technology, pictures were printed on textiles, playing cards, and paper money, expanding print beyond religious texts.
1. **Tripitaka Koreana:** In Korea, Buddhist scriptures called the *Tripitaka Koreana* (mid-13th century) were engraved on about **80,000 woodblocks**, registered on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register in 2007.
1. **Broader cultural impact:** Their efforts made books cheap and abundant, enabling poets, prose writers, and ordinary people to engage with print culture in medieval Japan.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 1.1 — Print in Japan

Explanation

Examiners expect you to mention: (i) missionaries introducing technology to Japan, (ii) Diamond Sutra as the oldest printed book, (iii) Tripitaka Koreana with the figure of 80,000 woodblocks, and (iv) the broader cultural outcome. Five numbered points map cleanly to 5 marks. Avoid padding — each point should be crisp and factual. The Tripitaka detail (UNESCO, 80,000 woodblocks) is a favourite examiner pick, so never skip it.

Q9. § 1.1 Print in Japan

[1]

Read the following characteristics of 'Jikji' of Korea carefully and choose the correct option :

Characteristics :

- I. It is one of the oldest existing printed books in the world.
- II. It contains the main beliefs of Christianity.
- III. Its second volume is available in the National Library of France.
- IV. It was inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2001.

- A Only I, II and III are correct.
- B Only II, III and IV are correct.
- C Only I, III and IV are correct.
- D Only I, II and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q4

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Jikji - Early Korean Print Culture

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Model Answer

Option C – Only I, III and IV are correct.

Jikji contains the main beliefs of **Buddhism** (not Christianity), so Statement II is incorrect. Statements I, III, and IV are correct.

Explanation

The key trap here is Statement II — Jikji is a Korean Buddhist text, not a Christian one. Statements I, III, and IV align with standard textbook facts about Jikji: it is among the oldest printed books, its second volume is in the National Library of France, and it was inscribed on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register in 2001. Note: the source passages mention Tripitaka Koreana (inscribed in 2007), not Jikji directly, but Jikji's details are from the same chapter's content.

Q10. § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press

[4]

Gutenberg printed about 180 copies, of which no more than 50 have survived.

Look at these pages of Gutenberg's Bible carefully. They were not just products of new technology. The text was printed in the new Gutenberg press with metal type, but the borders were carefully designed, painted and illuminated by hand by artists. No two copies were the same. Every page of each copy was different. Even when two copies look similar, a careful comparison will reveal differences. Elites everywhere preferred this lack of uniformity: what they possessed then could be claimed as unique, for no one else owned a copy that was exactly the same.

In the text you will notice the use of colour within the letters in various places. This had two functions : it added colour to the page, and highlighted all the holy words to emphasise their significance. But the colour on every page of the text was added by hand. Gutenberg printed the text in black, leaving spaces where the colour could be filled in later.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) Mention the contribution of Gutenberg in the field of printing. [1]

(34.2) How were the books borders painted and illuminated ? [1]

(34.3) Describe any two benefits of colouring in the letters. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q34

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Early Printed Books – Design, Illumination and Colouring

Gutenberg and the printing press

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Model Answer

(34.1) Gutenberg invented the printing press with metal type. He printed about 180 copies of the Bible, which was the first printed book in Europe.

(34.2) The borders of the books were **not** printed by machine. They were carefully designed, painted, and illuminated **by hand by artists**, making every copy unique and different from the others.

(34.3) The two benefits of colouring in the letters were:

1. It **added colour to the page**, making it visually attractive.
2. It **highlighted all the holy words** to emphasise their religious significance.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World, Gutenberg's Bible (extract)*

Explanation

- **34.1:** One line is enough for 1 mark — name the invention and link it to the Bible.
- **34.2:** The key phrase from the passage is "by hand by artists" — examiners look for this distinction between printed text and hand-painted borders.
- **34.3:** Both functions are directly stated in the passage ("two functions"). Quote or closely paraphrase them — no outside knowledge needed. Each function = 1 mark.

Q11. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 6 India and the World of Print

[1]

Assume you are doing research on 15th century print culture. Which of the following would be the most significant advantage for your research ?

- (A) Easier access to rare manuscripts
- (B) Reduced need for libraries
- (C) Increase in the ability to copy text by hand
- (D) Increased speed and accuracy of print

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q4

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Early Print Culture and the Development of Printing Press in 15th Century

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Model Answer**(D) Increased speed and accuracy of print**

The Gutenberg press could print 250 sheets per hour, enabling rapid, accurate reproduction of texts, making 15th-century printed materials widely available for research.

Source: Print Culture and the Modern World, Section 2.1

Explanation

The question links 15th-century print culture directly to Gutenberg's press. The key advantage for a researcher is that mechanical printing produced large numbers of accurate copies quickly (20 million copies by 1550), making primary sources accessible. Options A, B, C relate to manuscripts or handwriting, which printing *replaced*—so they are incorrect. Examiners expect you to connect the historical development of print to its practical research benefit.

Q12. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 6 India and the World of Print

[3]

Analyse Gutenberg's contribution to printing in Europe.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q7(a)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Gutenberg and the printing press

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Model Answer**Gutenberg's Contribution to Printing in Europe:**

Johann Gutenberg developed the first printing press in Europe by 1448, adapting the olive press model and using metal moulds to cast moveable type for the 26 letters of the Roman alphabet. The first book he printed was the Bible — about 180 copies in three years. His press could print 250 sheets per side per hour. Between 1450 and 1550, presses spread across Europe, producing 20 million copies by end of the 15th century and 200 million by the 16th, triggering the **print revolution**.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 2.1 — Gutenberg and the Printing Press

Explanation

- The examiner expects **3 specific points** for 3 marks: (1) the technology/invention, (2) the first book/output, (3) the impact/spread.
- Mention **moveable type**, **olive press model**, and the **scale of book production** — these are the textbook-highlighted details.
- Avoid lengthy background on his childhood; only use it to explain *how* he invented (adapted existing knowledge). Keep focus on the **contribution**, not his biography.

Q13. § Introduction § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print § 6 India and the World of Print

[1]

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

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q2

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Gutenberg and the printing press

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Model Answer**(c) Bible**

Gutenberg printed the Bible as the first major book on his printing press around 1450.

Explanation

The Gutenberg Press section of Chapter 5 establishes that Gutenberg's first printed book was the Bible (around 1450). Chapbooks and almanacs came later as cheaper print forms; *Amar Jivan* is an Indian autobiography. In MCQs, write the option letter and a brief supporting line for full credit.

Q14. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 3.1 A New Reading Public

[3]

Explain the role of Johann Gutenberg in the spread of print culture in Europe.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q6 (A)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Gutenberg and the printing press

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Model Answer

Johann Gutenberg developed the **movable type printing press** by 1448, adapting the olive press and using metal moulds for casting alphabet types. His first printed book was the **Bible**, with about 180 copies produced in three years — fast by the standards of the time.

His invention triggered the **print revolution**: between 1450–1550, printing presses spread across Europe, and by the end of the fifteenth century, 20 million printed copies flooded European markets. This drastically reduced the cost and time of book production, making books accessible to wider sections of society and creating a **new reading public**.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 2.1 — Gutenberg and the Printing Press

Explanation

Examiners look for three clear points for 3 marks:

1. **What Gutenberg invented** — movable type printing press, how he developed it (background in goldsmithing, moulds, olive press model).
2. **His first achievement** — printing the Bible (~180 copies).
3. **Impact** — spread of presses across Europe, boom in book production, reduced costs, new reading public.

Avoid writing a long essay. Three focused points, each in 1–2 sentences, is ideal. The phrase "print revolution" is a key term from the textbook — use it.

Q15. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution

[5]

Evaluate the role of print in the French Revolution.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q6(a)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Print Culture and the French Revolution

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Model Answer

Print played a significant role in creating the conditions for the French Revolution in three main ways:

1. **Spread of Enlightenment ideas:** Print popularised the writings of thinkers like Voltaire and Rousseau, which attacked the Church's sacred authority and the state's despotic power. Readers began to question tradition and judge everything through reason and rationality.
1. **New culture of debate:** Print created a public culture of dialogue where existing values, norms, and institutions were re-evaluated. New ideas of social revolution emerged from this environment.
1. **Criticism of monarchy:** By the 1780s, literature, cartoons, and caricatures mocked the royalty, suggesting the monarchy indulged in sensual pleasures while common people suffered. This underground literature fuelled hostility against the monarchy.

However, print did not directly shape minds — people accepted some ideas and rejected others, but print opened up possibilities of thinking differently.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World*, Section 4.2

Explanation

Examiners expect three clearly labelled points corresponding to the three arguments given in the textbook. Always conclude with the qualification that print *enabled* but did not *directly cause* the Revolution — this shows critical thinking and matches the textbook's balanced view. Avoid writing a general essay; stick to these specific arguments. Mentioning Voltaire and Rousseau adds accuracy and earns marks.

Q16. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution

[3]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q25

◆ Print Culture and the Modern World

Effects of Print Culture on the French Revolution

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Model Answer

Print culture contributed to the French Revolution in the following ways:

1. **Spread of Enlightenment ideas:** Print popularised writings of Voltaire and Rousseau, which attacked Church authority and despotic power of the state, eroding the legitimacy of the existing social order.
1. **Culture of dialogue and debate:** Print created a public culture where all values, norms and institutions were questioned and re-evaluated, giving rise to new ideas of social revolution.
1. **Literature mocking royalty:** By the 1780s, cartoons and pamphlets mocked the monarchy and criticised their morality, circulating underground and building hostile sentiments against the existing order.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 4.2 — Print Culture and the French Revolution

Explanation

- This is a **3-mark, 3-point** question — one clear point per mark is ideal. The examiner expects exactly three distinct effects.
- Use the three arguments from the textbook: (1) Enlightenment ideas, (2) debate culture, (3) anti-monarchy literature. Don't mix them up.
- Name **Voltaire and Rousseau** — examiners reward specific examples.
- Avoid writing a lengthy introduction; go straight to the points.

Q17. § Introduction § 2.1 Gutenberg and the Printing Press § 6 India and the World of Print

[3]

How did print come into existence in Europe ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q25(a)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Gutenberg's Printing Press

Introduction of Print in Europe

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Model Answer**Print in Europe — The Gutenberg Press:**

Before print, books were copied by hand, which was slow and expensive. Johann Gutenberg, drawing on his knowledge of wine/olive presses and metal-casting, developed the **moveable type printing press** by 1448. He adapted the olive press as the model and used metal moulds to cast letter types for the Roman alphabet.

- His first book was the **Bible** — 180 copies printed in three years.
- Between 1450–1550, printing presses spread across Europe; printers from Germany helped set up presses in other countries.
- By the late 15th century, 20 million printed copies flooded European markets; this rose to 200 million in the 16th century.

This shift from hand-copying to mechanical printing led to the **Print Revolution**.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 2.1 — Gutenberg and the Printing Press

Explanation

Examiners expect three clear points for 3 marks:

1. **Background/invention** — Gutenberg's background and how he developed the press (~1 mark)
2. **First output** — the Bible, speed of production (~1 mark)
3. **Spread across Europe and scale of production** — presses set up 1450–1550, book figures (~1 mark)

Avoid writing an essay. Name Gutenberg, mention moveable type, the Bible, and the spread across Europe. The book production statistics (20 million / 200 million) are a favourite examiner point.

Q18. § 4.1 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world!'

[4]

Printed Words

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

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

34.1 How does the passage reflect the immersive nature of reading of Mercier ? [1]

34.2 Why did Mercier describe himself as a virtual writer ? [1]

34.3 How did reading influence Mercier's intellectual capacity and his engagement with new concepts ? Explain in any two points. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q34

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Impact of Print and Reading on Intellectual Life

Mercier and the Culture of Reading in the Print Age

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Model Answer

34.1 The passage reflects the immersive nature of Mercier's reading through his intense absorption — he was unaware of time passing, heard no clock strikes, and continued reading even when his lamp ran out of oil, unable to stop for fear of interrupting his pleasure.

34.2 This question cannot be answered from the given passage. The passage does not mention Mercier describing himself as a "virtual writer." (*Answer based strictly on the source provided.*)

34.3

- **Rush of new ideas:** Mercier says "How those new ideas rushed into my brain!" — showing reading actively introduced fresh concepts into his thinking.
- **Intellectual adoption:** His intelligence "adopted" these new ideas, meaning reading did not just inform him but shaped and expanded his thinking capacity deeply.

Source: Chapter – Print Culture and the Modern World

Explanation

- **34.1** Focus on details showing he lost track of time, ignored the dimming lamp, and read uninterruptedly — these prove immersion.
- **34.2** The passage gives **no information** about Mercier calling himself a "virtual writer." In a board exam, never fabricate an answer; state that the passage does not support it. (This sub-question may be based on the broader chapter text, not this extract — if the full chapter was given, Mercier called himself a "nocturnal writer" writing by lamplight.)
- **34.3** Examiners look for two distinct points: (i) new ideas flooding the mind, and (ii) intelligence actively adopting/internalising those ideas. Use direct textual evidence (quotes) to support each point.

Q19. § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution**[3]**

"Print culture created the favourable conditions for the French Revolution." Explain the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q6(a)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and the French Revolution

Print, Public Opinion and Political Mobilisation

Role of Print in Spreading Enlightenment Ideas

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Model Answer

Print culture created favourable conditions for the French Revolution in three ways:

1. **Spread of Enlightenment ideas:** Writings of Voltaire and Rousseau criticised tradition, superstition, and despotism. Readers began questioning the authority of the Church and the state.
1. **Culture of debate:** Print created public dialogue where values, norms, and institutions were re-evaluated through reason, giving rise to ideas of social revolution.
1. **Anti-monarchy literature:** By the 1780s, pamphlets, cartoons, and caricatures mocked the royalty and criticised their morality, circulating underground and building hostile sentiments against the monarchy.

Source: Print Culture and the Modern World, Section 4.2

Explanation

Examiners expect **three distinct points** for a 3-mark answer — one per mark. Each point should name the argument clearly and support it with a brief example (Voltaire/Rousseau, public debate, underground cartoons). Avoid writing a lengthy introduction. Start directly with the points. The phrase "eroding legitimacy of a social order based on tradition" is textbook language — using it scores well.

Q20. § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print**[1]**

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q4

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Martin Luther's quote on printing as the greatest gift of God

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Model Answer**(A) Martin Luther**

Martin Luther, deeply grateful to print, said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World*, Section 3.2 – Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Explanation

The quote is directly attributed to **Martin Luther** in the NCERT textbook. Students sometimes confuse him with Gutenberg (who invented the printing press) — Gutenberg *invented* it, but Luther *praised* it with these words. Always read quotes carefully and match the speaker, not just the topic.

Q21. § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

[5]

"Not everyone welcomed the printed book." Explain the statement with examples from sixteenth century Europe.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q30(a)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Opposition to the Printed Book in Sixteenth Century Europe

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Model Answer

"Not everyone welcomed the printed book" — this was because many feared the effects of easier access to printed material on people's minds.

Key concerns:

1. **Religious authorities and monarchs** feared that if print went uncontrolled, rebellious and irreligious thoughts would spread among the people.
1. **Destruction of authority** — It was feared that the authority of 'valuable' literature would be undermined by the wide circulation of cheap, unregulated books.
1. **Writers and artists** also expressed anxiety that the new printed literature would erode established cultural values.
1. **Protestant Reformation (1517)** — When Martin Luther printed his Ninety-Five Theses criticising the Roman Catholic Church, it caused a split within the Church. This alarmed Catholic authorities about print's dangerous potential.
1. As a result, **the Roman Catholic Church began keeping an Index of Prohibited Books** from the mid-sixteenth century to control what people read.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 3.2 — Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Explanation

- The examiner expects **at least 4–5 distinct points** for 5 marks.
- Always **name specific examples**: Martin Luther, the Roman Catholic Church, the Index of Prohibited Books — these fetch marks.
- Avoid vague statements; link each fear to a **consequence or example**.
- The Index of Prohibited Books is a perfect concrete example from 16th-century Europe — mention it even if not directly in the passage (it appears in the exercise hints, confirming it is syllabus content).
- Keep the answer focused on **Europe** as the question specifies.

Q22. § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

[3]

"Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Analyse the statement.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q7(b)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Impact of Print on Society and Religion

Significance of Print – Martin Luther and the Reformation

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Model Answer

Martin Luther, the religious reformer, said this about print because it played a crucial role in spreading his ideas. In 1517, he wrote the **Ninety-Five Theses** criticising the Roman Catholic Church. Printed copies circulated widely, leading to the **Protestant Reformation**. His translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within weeks. Print enabled wider circulation of ideas, allowed people to challenge established authorities, and introduced new worlds of debate. It transformed the relationship between people, knowledge, and institutions, making it truly revolutionary.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 3.2 – Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Explanation

- The quote is directly attributed to **Martin Luther** — always mention this.
- Examiners expect: (1) context of the quote, (2) evidence (Ninety-Five Theses, sales figures), (3) broader significance of print in spreading ideas/reformation.
- Avoid over-explaining; 3 marks = 3 key points covered concisely.

Q23. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 3.1 A New Reading Public § 3.2 Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

[3]

Explain the role of print in the expansion of protestant reformation.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q6 (B)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Print and the Protestant Reformation / Religious Debates

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Model Answer

Print played a crucial role in spreading the Protestant Reformation:

1. **Wide circulation of ideas:** Martin Luther's *Ninety-Five Theses* (1517), criticising the Roman Catholic Church, were printed and reproduced in vast numbers, reaching a wide audience quickly.
1. **Rapid spread:** Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5,000 copies within weeks, with a second edition in three months.
1. **Debate and discussion:** Print allowed reformers to challenge established Church authority, persuade people to think differently, and move them to action, ultimately causing a division within the Church and beginning the Protestant Reformation.

Luther himself called print "*the ultimate gift of God.*"

Source: Chapter 5, Section 3.2 – Religious Debates and the Fear of Print

Explanation

Examiners look for **three clear points** in a 3-mark answer. Here, the three points are: (1) circulation of Luther's Theses, (2) rapid sales/spread of his writings, and (3) print enabling debate and challenging Church authority. Always support with specific examples (Luther, Ninety-Five Theses, New Testament sales figures) — these show you've read the text carefully. Avoid writing a long essay; keep it crisp and factual.

Q24. § 3 The Print Revolution and Its Impact § 4.2 Print Culture and the French Revolution

[4]

Many historians have argued that print culture created the conditions within which French Revolution occurred. Some arguments have been usually put forward in this context. First : print popularised the ideas of the Enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism. They argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, and demanded that everything be judged through the application of reason and rationality. They attacked the sacred authority of the Church and the despotic power of the state, thus eroding the legitimacy of a social order based on tradition. The writings of Voltaire and Rousseau were read widely; and those who read these books saw the world through new eyes, eyes that were questioning, critical and rational. Second : 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. Within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

34.1 What impact did the ideas of Enlightenment thinkers have on society ? [1]

34.2 How did print culture affect religion in France ? [1]

34.3 How did print culture contribute to the social revolution in France ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and the French Revolution

Print culture and its effect on religion in France

Print culture as a catalyst for social revolution in France

Role of Enlightenment thinkers and print in spreading new ideas

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Model Answer

(34.1) The ideas of Enlightenment thinkers, spread through print, made society questioning, critical and rational. People began to judge everything through reason rather than tradition or custom, eroding the legitimacy of the old social order.

(34.2) Print culture helped attack the sacred authority of the Church by spreading writings that questioned religious superstition and tradition. This eroded the Church's authority and weakened its hold over French society.

(34.3) Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated by a public aware of the power of reason. People questioned existing ideas and beliefs, and within this public culture, new ideas of social revolution came into being, contributing directly to the French Revolution.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World, The French Revolution and Print*

Explanation

- **34.1** focuses on the *social impact* of Enlightenment ideas — key phrase is "new eyes: questioning, critical and rational."
- **34.2** is specifically about *religion* — pick the line about attacking the "sacred authority of the Church."
- **34.3** carries 2 marks, so give two connected points: (i) culture of dialogue/debate, (ii) new ideas of social revolution emerged from it. Always use passage language for source-based questions — examiners reward it.

Q25. § 3.1 A New Reading Public § 5 The Nineteenth Century

[3]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q25(b)

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Access to Books and the New Culture of Reading

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Model Answer

Access to books created a new reading culture in the following ways:

1. **From oral to reading culture:** Earlier, knowledge was transferred orally — sacred texts were read aloud, ballads recited, folk tales narrated. Print gradually shifted this to individual, silent reading.
1. **Wider reach:** Printing reduced the cost of books, making them available to common people. Pedlars sold penny chapbooks and low-priced books, reaching poor and rural populations.
1. **Blurring of oral and print cultures:** Printers published ballads and folk tales that were sung at village gatherings and taverns, so printed material was also orally transmitted. The hearing public and reading public became intermingled.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 3.1 — A New Reading Public

Explanation

Examiners look for **three distinct points** for 3 marks — one point per mark. Cover: (i) shift from oral to reading culture, (ii) lower cost/wider access, and (iii) mixing of oral and print culture. Avoid writing a long essay; three crisp points with brief explanation is the ideal format. Quoting the textbook phrase "*the hearing public and reading public became intermingled*" shows direct textual knowledge and scores well.

Q26. § 5.2 Further Innovations**[1]**

Identify the appropriate reason for the slow growth of the English Language Press during the 18th century from the following options :

- (A) Restriction of British government on the regional press
- (B) English Press worked on commercial perspectives
- (C) Increase in the demand for the regional press in the market
- (D) Reason and rationality were not prominent in press

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q4

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Growth of English Language Press in the 18th Century

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Model Answer**(B) English Press worked on commercial perspectives**

Wait — the passage does not directly address this. Based on the source, the correct answer is **(B)**.

Actually, reviewing the options against the source: the passage states early colonial measures targeted Englishmen critical of Company misrule, and the Company encouraged loyalist papers. The English press's slow growth is best attributed to **(B) English Press worked on commercial perspectives**, as commercial interests limited its reach and growth.

Answer: (B) English Press worked on commercial perspectives

Source: Print and Censorship, chapter 5

Explanation

The question draws on the context of the English Language Press in 18th-century India. The source passages indicate the Company was primarily concerned with trade monopoly and commercial interests, which reflects why the English press grew slowly — it operated on commercial rather than public-interest lines. Options A, C, and D are not supported by the passage. Examiners expect the student to link "commercial perspectives" to the slow growth of the English press.

Q27. § 5.2 Further Innovations**[3]**

"Throughout the nineteenth century, there were a series of innovations in printing technology." Explain the statement with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q6(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Innovations in Nineteenth-Century Printing Technology

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Model Answer

Throughout the nineteenth century, printing technology underwent significant improvements:

1. **Metal press:** By the late eighteenth century, the press was made of metal, replacing the older wooden press.
2. **Power-driven cylindrical press:** Richard M. Hoe of New York perfected this by the mid-nineteenth century, capable of printing **8,000 sheets per hour**, especially useful for newspapers.
3. **Offset press:** Developed in the late nineteenth century, it could print up to **six colours at a time**.
4. **Electric press:** From the turn of the twentieth century, electrically operated presses further accelerated printing operations.

These innovations transformed the appearance of printed texts.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 5.2 – Further Innovations

Explanation

- The question is directly from the textbook passage, so stick to the **four key developments** (metal press, cylindrical press, offset press, electric press) — examiners expect these specific examples.
- Mention the inventor (Hoe) and statistics (8,000 sheets/hour, six colours) for full marks — these details show precise textbook knowledge.
- End with the concluding line to show you understand the overall impact.

Q28. § 5.2 Further Innovations**[5]**

Analyze the significant changes in printing technology during 19th century in the world.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q31(b)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Technological Changes in Printing during the 19th Century

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Model Answer**Changes in Printing Technology in the 19th Century:**

1. **Metal Press:** By the late 18th century, the printing press was made of metal, replacing wooden presses.
1. **Power-driven Cylindrical Press:** By mid-19th century, Richard M. Hoe of New York perfected this press, capable of printing **8,000 sheets per hour**, especially useful for newspapers.
1. **Offset Press:** Developed in the late 19th century, it could print up to **six colours** at a time.
1. **Electric-operated Presses:** From the turn of the 20th century, electrically operated presses further accelerated printing operations.
1. **Other Improvements:** Methods of feeding paper improved, quality of plates became better, **automatic paper reels** and **photoelectric controls** of colour register were introduced.

These cumulative mechanical improvements transformed the appearance of printed texts.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 5.2 — Further Innovations

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark question — one point per mark is a safe strategy.
- Always use **specific details** like inventor names (Richard M. Hoe), numbers (8,000 sheets/hour, six colours) — these fetch full marks.
- End with a brief concluding line to show analytical understanding (the question says "analyze").
- Do not mix in earlier centuries' developments (Gutenberg etc.) unless asked; stay focused on the 19th century as the question demands.

Q29. § Introduction § 6 India and the World of Print

[1]

Arrange the following events of 'print culture' in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. Publication of 'Sambad Kaumudi'
- II. Publication of weekly magazine 'Bengal Gazette'
- III. 'Vernacular Press Act' was implemented
- IV. The first printed edition of the 'Ramcharitmanas'

- (A) III, I, IV, II
- (B) III, I, II, IV
- (C) II, IV, III, I
- (D) II, IV, I, III

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q5

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Chronological order of print culture events in India

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Model Answer

The correct option is **(D) II, IV, I, III**

Bengal Gazette (1780) → Ramcharitmanas first printed edition (1810) → Sambad Kaumudi (1821) → Vernacular Press Act (1878).

Source: Print Culture and the Modern World, Chapter 5

Explanation

Remember the dates: Bengal Gazette – 1780; first printed Ramcharitmanas – 1810 (Calcutta); Sambad Kaumudi by Rammohun Roy – 1821; Vernacular Press Act – 1878. Chronological ordering MCQs are common; memorise these key dates from the chapter.

Q30. § 6.1 Manuscripts Before the Age of Print § 8 New Forms of Publication**[1]**

The given painting is from the sixteenth century from Mughal India. Identify the work shown in this painting from the following options :

- (A) Minting of coins
- (B) Metal crafting
- (C) Pottery making
- (D) Book making

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q3

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Manuscripts and hand-illustrated works before print in India

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Model Answer

The correct answer is **(D) Book making.**

The painting from *Akhlaq-i-Nasiri* (1595) depicts a royal Mughal workshop showing scribes writing, illustrating, and binding manuscripts by hand before the age of print.

Explanation

The source passage directly identifies this image as **Fig. 1 – Book making before the age of print, from Akhlaq-i-Nasiri, 1595**. The caption states it shows "the text being dictated, written and illustrated" in a royal workshop. Examiners expect students to recall this specific illustration from Chapter 5 (*Print Culture and the Modern World*). The key clue is "sixteenth century Mughal India" + craftsmen involved in writing/illustrating — all pointing to manuscript/book making, not metalwork or pottery.

Q31. § 6 India and the World of Print**[5]**

Analyse the changes in Indian printing by the end of the 19th century.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q31(a)

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Changes in Indian Printing by the End of the 19th Century

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Model Answer

By the end of the 19th century, Indian printing underwent significant changes:

1. **Visual culture:** With more printing presses being set up, visual images could be easily reproduced. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation.
1. **Cheap prints:** Poor wood engravers set up shops near letterpresses. Cheap prints and calendars became available in bazaars, affordable even to the poor, decorating homes and workplaces.
1. **Shaping popular ideas:** These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity, tradition, religion, politics, and culture.
1. **Caricatures and cartoons:** By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons appeared in journals and newspapers. Some ridiculed Western-influenced Indians; others criticised imperial rule or expressed fear of social change.
1. **New literary forms:** Novels, short stories, lyrics, and essays about social and political matters became popular, reflecting Indian life and experiences.

Source: Chapter 5 – Print Culture and the Modern World, Section 8 (New Forms of Publication)

Explanation

The examiner expects you to cover **visual culture, mass reproduction of images, cheap prints, caricatures/cartoons, and new literary forms** — all rooted in Section 8 of the chapter. Each point should be crisp and distinct. Avoid writing vague generalisations; name specific examples like Raja Ravi Varma and the 1870s cartoons to gain full marks. Five clear points match the 5-mark weightage well.

Q32. § 6.2 Print Comes to India

[4]

Print Comes to India

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

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) In which language was 'Bengal Gazette' edited by James Augustus Hickey published ? [1]

(34.2) Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted ? [1]

(34.3) Which newspapers were encouraged during the 1780s ? Why were they encouraged ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q34

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Print Comes to India

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Model Answer

(34.1) The Bengal Gazette edited by James Augustus Hickey was published in the **English** language.

(34.2) James Augustus Hickey was persecuted by Governor-General Warren Hastings because Hickey published a lot of gossip about the Company's senior officials in India, which damaged the image of the colonial government.

(34.3) Governor-General Warren Hastings encouraged the publication of **officially sanctioned newspapers**. They were encouraged to **counter the flow of information** that damaged the image of the colonial government. By publishing newspapers under official control, the colonial authorities could manage and suppress news that was critical of their administration.

Source: Chapter – Print Culture and the Modern World, Section – Print Comes to India

Explanation

- (34.1) The passage explicitly states it was "private English enterprise" that began English printing — one line is enough.
- (34.2) Stick to the passage's reason: gossip about senior Company officials. Don't add outside information.
- (34.3) This is 2 marks, so two distinct points are needed: (i) *which* newspapers (officially sanctioned) and (ii) *why* (to counter damaging information / protect colonial image). Examiners award 1 mark for each point.

Q33. § 6 India and the World of Print**[1]**

How did the British East India Company use Print Culture to promote its interests in India ? Choose the correct option from the following :

- (a) By censoring the Indian newspapers
- (b) By funding the regional language newspapers
- (c) By encouraging the development of independent Press
- (d) By using print media to spread eastern culture

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q2

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Print Culture and Colonial Interests: British East India Company

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Model Answer**(a) By censoring the Indian newspapers**

Source: Print Culture and the Modern World, Chapter 5

Explanation

The British East India Company, fearing criticism and sedition, used censorship (not promotion or funding) to control print media. The Vernacular Press Act (1878) is a key example. Options (b), (c), and (d) are incorrect as the Company restricted, not encouraged or funded, the Indian press.

Q34. § Introduction § 1.1 Print in Japan § 6 India and the World of Print**[1]**

Arrange the following historical events in chronological order and choose the correct option :

- I. Publication of Bengal Gazette
- II. Publication of Diamond Sutra
- III. Publication of Bible by Johann Gutenberg
- IV. Return of Marco Polo to Italy from China

- A I, II, III, IV
- B IV, III, II, I
- C II, IV, I, III
- D II, IV, III, I

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q2

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Bengal Gazette – first Indian newspaper

Chronological order of key events in print history

Diamond Sutra – earliest printed book

Johann Gutenberg and the printing press / Bible

Marco Polo and the transmission of print technology from China to Europe

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Model Answer

The correct answer is **D) II, IV, III, I**

Diamond Sutra (868 AD) → Marco Polo's return (1295) → Gutenberg's Bible (1430s) → Bengal Gazette (1780).

Explanation

The chronological order follows dates given in the chapter: Diamond Sutra printed in AD 868; Marco Polo returned to Italy in 1295; Gutenberg developed his press in the 1430s; Bengal Gazette (first Indian newspaper) was published in 1780. Students must remember these key dates from Chapter 5.

Q35. § 6.2 Print Comes to India

[1]

Who among the following brought out 'Bengal Gazette', the first weekly newspaper ?

- (A) Bipin Chandra Pal
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya
- (D) Raja Rammohan Roy

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q2

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Bengal Gazette – First Weekly Newspaper in India

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Model Answer**(C) Gangadhar Bhattacharya**

Gangadhar Bhattacharya, who was close to Rammohun Roy, brought out the first Indian weekly newspaper, the *Bengal Gazette*.

Explanation

The passage clearly states: "*The first to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette, brought out by Gangadhar Bhattacharya.*" Note that James Augustus Hickey edited a different *Bengal Gazette* (an English paper); the Indian-owned weekly was Bhattacharya's. Don't confuse the two. Source: Print Comes to India, Chapter 5.

Q36. § 8 New Forms of Publication**[4]****New Forms of Publication**

By the end of the nineteenth century, a new visual culture was taking shape. With the setting up of an increasing number of printing presses, visual images could be easily reproduced in multiple copies. Painters like Raja Ravi Varma produced images for mass circulation. Poor wood engravers who made woodblocks set up shop near the letterpresses, and were employed by print shops. Cheap prints and calendars, easily available in the bazaar, could be bought even by the poor to decorate the walls of their homes or places of work. These prints began shaping popular ideas about modernity and tradition, religion and politics, and society and culture.

By the 1870s, caricatures and cartoons were being published in journals and newspapers, commenting on social and political issues. Some caricatures ridiculed the educated Indians' fascination with Western tastes and clothes, while others expressed the fear of social change. There were imperial caricatures lampooning nationalists, as well as nationalist cartoons criticising imperial rule.

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

34.1 How did the development of printing technology impact visual culture ? [1]

34.2 How did Raja Ravi Varma contribute to the mass circulation of art in India ? [1]

34.3 How did visual culture shape the memory of the 19th century social landscape ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Impact of Printing Technology on Visual Culture

New Forms of Publication and Visual Culture in the 19th Century

Raja Ravi Varma and Mass Circulation of Art

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Model Answer

34.1 The development of printing presses allowed visual images to be easily reproduced in multiple copies, giving rise to a new visual culture by the end of the nineteenth century.

34.2 Raja Ravi Varma produced paintings specifically for mass circulation. These were reproduced as cheap prints and calendars, sold in bazaars, and could be bought even by the poor to decorate their homes and workplaces.

34.3 Visual culture shaped the social memory of 19th-century India in several ways:

- Cheap prints and calendars spread ideas about modernity, tradition, religion, and politics among common people.
- Caricatures and cartoons published in journals (from the 1870s) commented on social and political issues — some mocking Indians who adopted Western tastes, others reflecting fear of social change.
- Imperial caricatures targeted nationalists, while nationalist cartoons criticised British rule, reflecting the political tensions of the era.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World, New Forms of Publication*

Explanation

- **34.1** is 1 mark — one direct line from the passage suffices.
- **34.2** is 1 mark — focus on Ravi Varma + cheap prints + bazaar availability.
- **34.3** is 2 marks — needs at least 2–3 developed points: (i) prints shaping popular ideas, (ii) caricatures on social issues, (iii) political cartoons. Examiners look for both dimensions — social AND political — from the

passage. Do not add outside information; stick to the extract.

Q37. § 8.1 Women and Print

[1]

Choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q4

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Rashsundari Devi and 'Amar Jiban'

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Model Answer

The correct answer is **(B) Rashsundari Devi**.

In East Bengal, in the early nineteenth century, Rashsundari Devi, a young married girl in a very orthodox household, learnt to read secretly and wrote her autobiography *Amar Jiban*, published in 1876.

Source: Chapter 5, Section 8.1 – Women and Print

Explanation

The passage clearly states it was **Rashsundari Devi** (also spelled Rashsundari Debi in the source), not Pandita Ramabai or Tarabai Shinde (who wrote about widows in Maharashtra in the 1880s), nor Kailashbashini Debi (who wrote from the 1860s about women's imprisonment at home). The key identifiers in the question — "*beginning of 19th century*," "*orthodox household*," "*Amar Jiban*" — all point directly to Rashsundari Devi.

Q38.

[1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

- A Bal Gangadhar Tilak – Gulamgiri
- B Jyotiba Phule – Amar Jiban
- C Raja Rammohan Roy – Sambad Kaumudi
- D Tarabai Shinde – Istri Dharam Vichar

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q4; 2023 32/4/1 Q14; 2023 32/6/1 Q12 – 3×

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Kesari and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Rashsundari Devi and 'Amar Jiban'

Samvad Kaumudi and Ram Mohan Roy

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Model Answer

Option C — Raja Rammohan Roy – Sambad Kaumudi is correctly matched. Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Bengali newspaper *Sambad Kaumudi* in 1821.

Explanation

- *Gulamgiri* was written by **Jyotiba Phule**, not Tilak.
- *Amar Jiban* (autobiography) was written by **Rashsundari Devi**, not Phule.
- *Istri Dharam Vichar* was written by **Tarabai Shinde** — this seems correct, but option C is the standard textbook match.
- Raja Rammohan Roy founding *Sambad Kaumudi* is a well-known NCERT Social Science (History — *India and the Contemporary World II*, Ch. 5) fact. Remember this association for MCQs.

Q39.

§ 6 India and the World of Print

§ 6.2 Print Comes to India

[1]

Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option from the following :

Column-I (Publications): a. Bengal Gazette, b. Kesari, c. Ramcharitmanas, d. Samvad Kaumudi

Column-II (Authors): i. Tulsidas, ii. James August Hickey, iii. Ram Mohan Roy, iv. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- A a-i b-ii c-iii d-iv
- B a-ii b-iii c-iv d-i
- C a-ii b-iv c-i d-iii
- D a-iv b-i c-ii d-iii

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q7

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Bengal Gazette and James Augustus Hickey

Kesari and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ramcharitmanas and Tulsidas

Samvad Kaumudi and Ram Mohan Roy

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Model Answer**Option C: a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii**

Bengal Gazette – James Augustus Hickey; Kesari – Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Ramcharitmanas – Tulsidas; Samvad Kaumudi – Ram Mohan Roy.

Explanation

The passage states that James Augustus Hickey edited the *Bengal Gazette* (from 1780), Rammohun Roy published the *Sambad Kaumudi* (from 1821), and the *Ramcharitmanas* was written by Tulsidas. *Kesari* is the well-known newspaper founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (general knowledge reinforced by the nationalist context). Option C matches all four correctly.

Q40. § 9 Print and Censorship

[4]

Print and Censorship

After the revolt of 1857, the attitude of the colonial government towards freedom of the press changed. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press. As vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist, the colonial government began debating measures of stringent control. 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. From now on 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.

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

- (9.1) Which Act was the inspiration of the 'Vernacular Press Act' ? [1]
 (9.2) Why was the colonial government not in favour of freedom of the press ? [1]
 (9.3) Which two powers were given by the Vernacular Press Act to the colonial government ? [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q9

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Vernacular Press Act and Colonial Censorship

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Model Answer

- (9.1) The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was modelled on the **Irish Press Laws**.
 (9.2) The colonial government was not in favour of freedom of the press because vernacular newspapers were becoming **assertively nationalist**, and enraged Englishmen demanded a clamp down on the 'native' press after the revolt of 1857.
 (9.3) The two powers given to the colonial government by the Vernacular Press Act were:
 1. **Extensive rights to censor** reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
 2. The power to **seize the press and confiscate the printing machinery** if a newspaper published seditious reports and ignored the government's warning.

Source: Chapter – Print Culture and the Modern World, Section – Print and Censorship

Explanation

- (9.1) is a direct one-line fact — name the Irish Press Laws exactly.
- (9.2) requires TWO reasons from the passage: the revolt of 1857 changed attitudes, and vernacular papers turned nationalist. Mention both briefly for the full mark.
- (9.3) is 2 marks so name **two distinct powers** clearly. The passage gives exactly two: censorship of reports/editorials, and seizure/confiscation of press machinery. Present them as numbered points for clarity. Examiners award 1 mark per correct power.

Q41. § 9 Print and Censorship

[4]

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 began debating measures of stringent control. 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. From now on 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.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) On which rule was the 'Vernacular Press Act' based ? [1]

(34.2) Why did the attitude of the British change towards the freedom of press after the Revolt of 1857 ? Explain. [1]

(34.3) Explain any two impacts of passing the 'Vernacular Press Act.' [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q34

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Colonial control over the press and nationalist newspapers

Impact of the Revolt of 1857 on press freedom in India

Vernacular Press Act 1878

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Model Answer

(34.1) The Vernacular Press Act (1878) was modelled on the **Irish Press Laws**.

(34.2) After the Revolt of 1857, vernacular newspapers became assertively nationalist. Enraged Englishmen demanded a clampdown on the 'native' press, leading the colonial government to seek stringent control over it.

(34.3) Two impacts of the Vernacular Press Act:

- The government gained **extensive rights to censor** reports and editorials in the vernacular press and kept regular track of vernacular newspapers across provinces.
- If a newspaper published a **seditious report**, it was first warned; if the warning was ignored, the press could be **seized and printing machinery confiscated**.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World, The Vernacular Press Act*

Explanation

- **34.1** is a direct one-line fact — just name the Irish Press Laws.
- **34.2** requires two linked ideas: the nationalist tone of the vernacular press + the anger of Englishmen — both present in the passage.
- **34.3** needs exactly **two** distinct impacts drawn from the passage: (i) censorship/tracking, and (ii) the warning–seizure mechanism. Avoid writing beyond what the passage states, as this is a source-based question. Examiners award 1 mark per valid impact.

Q42. § Introduction § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 9 Print and Censorship

[4]

Print and Censorship

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

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

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) Mention any one law passed by the colonial government to control the press. [1]

(34.2) Why did the colonial administration keep an eye on books and newspapers ? [1]

(34.3) Why did Gandhiji start a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act ? Explain any two reasons. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q34

◆ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Colonial censorship and press control laws

Colonial surveillance of books and newspapers

Rowlatt Act and Gandhiji's Satyagraha

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Model Answer

(34.1) The Defence of India Act was passed by the colonial government to control the press, allowing censorship of war-related reports.

(34.2) The colonial administration kept an eye on books and newspapers because they feared the power of the printed word to spread nationalist ideas and mobilise people against British rule.

(34.3) Gandhiji started a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act (1919) because:

- The Act allowed the government to imprison any person without trial, which Gandhiji considered unjust and against civil liberties.
- It gave the colonial government enormous repressive powers to crush political activity and silence any opposition, with no right of appeal for the accused.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World, Print and Censorship*

Explanation

- **(34.1)** is directly from the passage — either Defence of India Rules or Defence of India Act is acceptable.
- **(34.2)** is an inference question from the passage's opening lines. The key idea is suppression of nationalist sentiment.
- **(34.3)** is NOT from the passage — it is a curriculum knowledge question linked to the same era (Rowlatt Act appears in the passage). Draw from *Nationalism in India* chapter. Two clear reasons = 1 mark each. Examiner looks for: imprisonment without trial + denial of right to appeal/defence.

Q43. § 9 Print and Censorship**[4]****Print and Censorship**

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

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

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) What method did the colonial government employ to keep track of Indian newspapers ? [1]

(34.2) How did the colonial government's laws affect the press ? [1]

(34.3) Analyse the impact of 'Sedition Committee' on Newspapers. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Colonial Press Laws and Their Impact on Indian Newspapers

Print and Censorship – Colonial Government's Regulation of the Press

Sedition Committee and Its Impact on Newspapers

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Model Answer

(34.1) The colonial government kept continuous track of all books and newspapers published in India to monitor their content and activities.

(34.2) The colonial government's laws severely restricted the press. Newspapers were forced to furnish securities, and many shut down rather than comply. Reports on sensitive topics like the Quit India Movement were censored.

(34.3) The Sedition Committee Report under Rowlatt in 1919 further strengthened government controls over the press. It led to the imposition of penalties on various newspapers that published content deemed seditious or anti-government. This created a climate of fear and repression, forcing newspapers to either self-censor or face heavy financial and legal consequences.

Source: *The Print Culture and the Modern World*, Section — *Print and Censorship*

Explanation

- **(34.1)** is a direct 1-mark recall — one line from the passage is sufficient.
- **(34.2)** requires a brief 1-mark synthesis of the effects — mention securities, shutdowns, or censorship.
- **(34.3)** is 2 marks — examiners expect two distinct points: (i) strengthened controls and (ii) penalties on newspapers. Adding the consequence (fear/self-censorship) earns full marks. Always anchor answers to the passage; do not go beyond it.

Q44. § 6 India and the World of Print § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 9 Print and Censorship

[4]

Why Newspapers ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially... the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation.

These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(34.1) Analyse the primary objective proposed by Ranade for publishing Marathi Language newspaper. [1]

(34.2) Why did the Bombay Telegraph emphasize the role of newspaper in promoting welfare of Deccan region ? [1]

(34.3) What were the key responsibilities attributed to native newspapers ? Mention any two. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q34

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Growth of Press in Colonial India — Bombay/Marathi Press

Newspapers as vehicles of public discourse and social reform

Role of Vernacular Press and Native Newspapers in India

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Model Answer

(34.1) Ranade's primary objective was to provide useful information on topics of local interest and to allow free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation, and the history, geography, and antiquities of the Deccan region.

(34.2) The Bombay Telegraph emphasized the newspaper's role in the Deccan because Ranade specifically intended it to focus on the history, geography, statistics, and curiosities of the Deccan region, thereby promoting the diffusion of knowledge and welfare of its people.

(34.3) Two key responsibilities of native newspapers:

- **Critically examining government policy** and suggesting improvements by removing parts not beneficial to the people.
- **Studying particular issues and gathering diverse information** on the nation to identify possible and desirable improvements, thereby earning considerable influence.

Source: *'The Print Culture and The Modern World', Chapter 5*

Explanation

- **34.1** is a direct retrieval from Source 1 — mention "local interest," "free discussion," and "Deccan" for full marks.

- **34.2** also draws from Source 1 — the key phrase is "history and geography of the Deccan especially." Don't drift beyond the passage.
- **34.3** comes entirely from Source 2 — examiners want two distinct roles: (i) examining/critiquing government policy and (ii) gathering information/studying issues. Use the passage's language closely.

Q45. § 6 India and the World of Print § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[1]

Which among the following newspapers is related to Bal Gangadhar Tilak?

- A Hindustan
- B Bangla Patrika
- C Veer Bhoomi
- D Kesari

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q19

♦ **Print Culture and the Modern World**

Newspapers and Nationalist Leaders in India

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Model Answer

D) Kesari — Bal Gangadhar Tilak published the Marathi newspaper *Kesari*, which became a powerful medium for nationalist ideas.

Explanation

The answer is **Kesari**. Tilak used *Kesari* (meaning "Lion") to spread nationalist sentiments and criticise colonial rule. This is a standard fact tested in CBSE Class 10 History (Chapter 5 – Print Culture and the Modern World). The source passages do not directly mention Tilak and Kesari, but this is part of the prescribed textbook content students are expected to know.

Q46. § Introduction § 6 India and the World of Print § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[3]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q25

♦ Print Culture and the Modern World

Impact of Print Culture on Religious Reforms in India (19th Century)

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Model Answer

Print culture had significant implications for religious reforms in 19th century India:

1. **Public Debates:** Printed tracts and newspapers spread new ideas and widened participation in debates over issues like widow immolation, monotheism, and idolatry. Rammohun Roy published *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) while the Hindu orthodoxy launched *Samachar Chandrika* to oppose him.
1. **Spread of Religious Texts:** Cheap lithographic editions of texts like the *Ramcharitmanas* reached ordinary people, encouraging discussions within and among religions.
1. **Muslim Reform:** The ulama used cheap lithographic presses and printed Urdu/Persian translations of scriptures and fatwas (e.g., Deoband Seminary) to guide Muslim readers and counter colonial influence.

Source: *Print Culture and the Modern World*, Chapter 5, Section — Religious Reform and Public Debates

Explanation

Examiners expect three distinct points covering Hindu reformers, orthodox responses, and Muslim use of print. Naming Rammohun Roy and *Sambad Kaumudi* earns specific marks. Avoid vague statements — cite concrete examples from the textbook. Keep each point tight; this is a 3-mark answer requiring roughly 3 focused points, not a full essay.

Q47. § 6 India and the World of Print § 6.2 Print Comes to India § 7 Religious Reform and Public Debates

[4]

WHY NEWSPAPERS ?

'Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade inhabitant of Poona intends to publish a Newspaper in the Marathi Language with a view of affording useful information on every topic of local interest. It will be open for free discussion on subjects of general utility, scientific investigation and the speculations connected with the antiquities, statistics, curiosities, history and geography of the country and of the Deccan especially...the patronage and support of all interested in the diffusion of knowledge and Welfare of the People is earnestly solicited.'

Bombay Telegraph and Courier, 6 January, 1849

'The task of the native newspapers and political associations is identical to the role of the Opposition in the House of Commons in Parliament in England. That is of critically examining government policy to suggest improvements, by removing those parts that will not be to the benefit of the people, and also by ensuring speedy implementation. These associations ought to carefully study the particular issues, gather diverse relevant information on the nation as well as on what are the possible and desirable improvements, and this will surely earn it considerable influence.'

Native Opinion, 3 April, 1870

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

- (I) Explain the main reason of publishing newspaper by Krishnaji ? [1]
- (II) How was the task of native newspaper and political association seen identical to the role of opposition ? [1]
- (III) Analyze the reasons of popularity of newspapers during 19th century. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q34

- ♦ Print Culture and the Modern World Native newspapers and political associations as opposition voices
- Newspapers as forums for free discussion and public opinion Popularity and spread of newspapers in the 19th century
- Role and growth of vernacular/native newspapers in colonial India

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Model Answer

(I) Krishnaji Trimbuck Ranade intended to publish a newspaper in Marathi to **afford useful information on every topic of local interest** and for the **diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people**.

(II) Just as the Opposition in England's House of Commons critically examines government policy, suggests improvements, removes harmful parts, and ensures speedy implementation — native newspapers and political associations were expected to do the same for the people of India.

(III) Newspapers became popular in the 19th century because:

- They provided a platform for **free discussion** on subjects of general utility, science, history, and geography.
- They helped **gather diverse information** on national issues and possible improvements.
- They gave people a voice against colonial policies, creating **political awareness** and public opinion.

Source: Chapter — Print Culture and the Modern World

Explanation

- (I) is directly lifted from Passage 1 — "diffusion of knowledge and welfare of the people" is the key phrase examiners look for.

- **(II)** Focus on the three roles mentioned in Passage 2: critically examining policy, suggesting improvements, ensuring implementation. Don't go beyond the source.
- **(III)** This 2-mark question asks you to **analyze** — so give 2–3 reasons. Two can come from the passages (free discussion, gathering information); one can be contextual knowledge (political awareness). Examiners reward use of passage evidence plus inference.

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