

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

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