

ASSIGNMENT

Nationalism in India

1) What was the main point of difference between the Congress and the Muslim League?

Ans) The Indian National Congress (INC) was largely a secular party and didn't make any religious distinctions among the people. The Muslim League was a religious party and they wanted the creation of a separate state Pakistan. While the INC claimed to represent both - the Hindus and Muslims, the Muslim League represented only Muslims on the other hand.

2) Name the writer of the novel Anandamath?

Ans) Anandamath is a Bengali novel written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882.

3) What did the ~~spin~~ spinning wheel in the Swaraj flag represent?

Ans) By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green and white) and had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of Self-help. The wheel in the centre represented the ~~Charkha~~ Charkha (handloom) which got widely popularised during the Non-Cooperation movement. It is the symbol of 'Swadeshi movement', nationalism and unity.

4) How had a variety in culture processes developed a sense of collective ~~belongings~~ belongings in India during the 19th Century? Explain.

Ans) (a) The sense of Collective belonging came partly through the experience of united struggles. But there were a variety of cultural processes through ~~the experience~~ which nationalism captured people's imagination.

- (b) History and fiction, folklores and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.
- (c) The identity of the nation is most often symbolised in a figure or image.
(Personification of Bharat Mata)
- (d) The image of Bharat Mata was created by Bankim Chandra ~~Chatterjee~~ Chattopadhyaya.
- (e) ~~Ab~~ Abindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many forms.
- (f) Vande Mataram as a hymn to the motherland widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.
- (g) Folklores and tales gave true pictures of traditional culture that had been ~~com~~ corrupted and damaged by outside forces. Therefore, the nationalists began recording folk tales and legends.

(d) As the national movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of icons and symbolism in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. During the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag was designed.

(e) History was also important means of creating a feeling of nationalism that gave pride in the nation.