

What was main points of differences ~~were~~ ^{majority} over the question of representation in between congress and the muslim league.

Ans:- The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected. This was the main points of differences between Congress and the Muslim league.

How did cultural process help in creating a sense of collective belonging in India? Explain.

How had a ^{Or} variety of cultural process ~~de~~ developed a sense of collective belonging in India in nineteenth century?

Ans:- History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols, all played a part in the making of nationalism.

* Personification of Bharat Mata and was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. ~~Later~~ Moved by Swadeshi movement, ~~in~~ Bengal Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine, and spiritual.

National Anthem

* In the 1870s ~~At~~ Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

Folklore

* Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore. In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, nursery rhymes and myths, and led the movement for folk revival. In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a massive four volume collection of Tamil folk tales, 'The Folklore of Southern India'. He believed that folklore was national literature; it was 'the most trustworthy manifestation of people's real thoughts and characteristics.'

Icons and Symbols

* As the ~~nationalism~~ movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism. During the swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green and yellow) was designed. It had eight lotuses

representing ~~Hindus and Muslims~~. By 1921 eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindus and Muslims. 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.

Reinterpretation of history:-
* Another means of creating a feeling of nationalism was through reinterpretation of history. The British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves. In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover Indian's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and culture, law and philosophy, crafts and trade had flourished.

Name the writer of Novel Anandamath.

Ans:- The writer of Novel Anandamath is Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

Q. What did the spinning wheel in the ^{centre of the} Swaraj Flag represented?

Ans:- The Spinning wheel in the ^{centre of the} Swaraj Flag represented the Gandhian ideal of self-help.