

1. The main points of difference between congress and the muslim league were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be detected.

2. Novel Anandamath was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

3. The Swaraj Flag's spinning wheel represented self help Gandhian ideal.

~~Ans~~ Q How had a variety of the of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belonging in India in 19th century?

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

In the twentieth century, with the ~~grew~~ growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

In the 1870s he wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland. Later it was included in his novel Anandamath.

Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous ~~image~~ image of Bharat Mata. In his painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.

In late nineteenth century India, nationalists began recording folk tales, songs by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.

In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began ~~and~~ 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.

National movement developed, nationalist leaders became more and more aware of such icons and symbols in uniting 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 eight provinces of British India, and a crescent moon, representing Hindu and Muslims.

In 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 British saw Indians as backward and primitive, incapable of governing themselves.

In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India'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.

This glorious time, in their view, was followed by a history of decline, when India was colonised.