

Nationalism in India (Assignment)

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

The Congress

- It was considered as a Hindu party by Britishers during Divide and Rule policy.

- Separate electorate and reserved seats were less in 1946, but after that it stood first than Muslim League.

- It haven't gave separate electorates to Dalits at 1946

Muslim League

It is only for Muslims to vote.

It gave right to vote for Muslims in 1906, and also gave right to vote for Sikhs also in 1932.

It also gave right to vote for Dalits also

2. Name the writers of Novel Amendments
→ Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

3. What did the Spinning wheel in the Swaraj Flag represent?

→ It represented the Gandhian ideal of Self-help

4. How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belonging in India during the 19th century? Explain.

In response, Indians began looking into the past to discover India's great achievements. They wrote about the glorious development in ancient times when art and architecture, science and mathematics, religion and cultural 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.

Madras, Nates 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 developed 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 8 lotuses representing 8 provinces of British India and 4 crescent moons, 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 the 12th century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with

the image of ~~B~~ 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 ~~poet~~ painted his famous image of Bharat Mata. In his painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as a ascetic figure, she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual.
- In late 19th century India, nationalists began recording folk tales sung by bards and they toured villages to gather folk songs and legends.
- In Bengal, Rabindranath Tagore himself began collecting ballads, ~~poems~~ easy rhymes and myths and led the movement for folk revival.