

CW  
15/5/21

## HOME ASSIGNMENT & C.W

Q) What was the main point of diff b/w congress & muslim league?

Ans \* The important differences were over the question of representation in the future assemblies that were to be elected.

★ M-R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha strongly opposed the efforts of compromise b/w Muslim League & Congress.

Q) Who strongly opposed the efforts for the compromise b/w Muslim League & Congress?

Ans M-R. Jayakar of the Hindu Mahasabha

Q) Who made the 1<sup>st</sup> image of Bharat Mata?

Ans Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Q) Who wrote 'Anandamath'?

Ans Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Q) Who made the 2<sup>nd</sup> image of Bharat Mata and how was she personified?

Ans ★ Abinobranath Tagore made the 2<sup>nd</sup> image of Bharatmata.

★ In the painting, Bharat Mata is portrayed as an aesthetic figure

5 MARKS

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

Ans

How had a variety of cultural processes developed a sense of collective belonging in India during 19<sup>th</sup> century?

Ans. ① Cultural processes like History & fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols helped in reinstating a feeling of nationalism among people.

Personification of Bharat Mata -

② ★ The Identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata<sup>1st</sup> created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay. With the Swadeshi movement enhancing the growth of nationalism in India; Abindra Nath Tagore also painted a famous image of Bharat Mata.

★ Bharat Mata is portrayed as an aesthetic

figure. She is shown to be calm, composed, divine and spiritual. This personification of Bharat Mata can be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

### National Song

③ Vande ~~Idea~~ of Mataram was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay as a hymn to motherland.

④ \* Ideas of nationalism also developed through a movement to revive Indian folklore where nationalists began rewording folk tales sung by bards and began touring villages to gather folk songs & legends.

\* 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 4-volume collection of Tamil Folk

tales, "The Folklore of Southern India"

⑤ ★ The nationalist leaders became more aware of such icons & symbols in unifying people and inspiring in them a feeling of nationalism.

★ During the Swadeshi movement in Bengal, a tricolour flag (red, green, yellow) was designed. It had 8 lotuses → representing 8 provinces of British India and a crescent moon representing Hindus & Muslims.

★ By 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was a tricolour (red, green & white) flag with a spinning wheel at the centre representing Gandhian ideal of self help.

⑥ ★ 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 past to discover India's great achievements.

\* They wrote about the glorious developments in ancient times when art & architecture, science & maths, religion & culture, law & philosophy, crafts & trade had flourished.

\* Thus; cultural processes helped in creating a sense of collective belonging and oneness in India during 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Q) What did the spinning wheel in the Swaraj Flag represent?

Ans It represents the Gandhian ideal of Self Help.