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# NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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

Ans:- The Indian National Congress was largely a secular party & did not make any religious distinction among the people the people. The Muslim League was a religious party which wanted the creation of the separate state of Pakistan. While the INC claimed to represent both the Hindus & the Muslims, the Muslims League represented only Muslims.

2. Name the writer of Novel Anandamath?

Ans:- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

3. What did the spinning wheel in the Swaraj flag represent?

Ans:- In 1921, Gandhiji had designed the Swaraj flag. It was again a tricolour (red, green & white) & had a spinning wheel in the centre, representing the Gandhian ideal of <sup>self-</sup>help. Carrying the flag, holding it aloft, during marches becomes a symbol of defiance.

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

Ans:- It means that people began to believe that they were all a part of the same nation & discovered some unity, which bound them together.

Q4. (i) Main cultural processes:

1. Figures or Images helped to create an image with which people could identify the nation. Devotion to this Mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.

(a) It was with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India was associated with the image of PM at Mata.

(b) The image was first created by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, who wrote the song 'Vandemataram' in his novel Anandamath.

(c) "The Rabindranath Tagore" painted the famous image of Bharat Mata. He was moved by the Swadeshi Movement.

(d) In this painting Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure; she is calm, composed & divine & spiritual.

(e) In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms as it circulated in popular prints & was painted by different artists.

(f) Devotion to this Mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.