



శ్రీవర్ర చెన్నారెడ్డి ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల



పలమనేరు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా



భావోపేక్ష ప్రత్యేక సంచిక

Journal of Literary, Culture & Language Studies

Vol.19 Issue. 08 Spl.Edition - August 2022 - ISSN No.2456-4702

ICSSR Sponsored Two Day National Seminar

“Role and Inspiration of Telugu Poetry and Poets in Attaining Indian Independence”

ఐసిఎస్ఎస్ఆర్ రెండు రోజుల జాతీయ సదస్సు

“స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలో తెలుగు సాహిత్యం, కవుల పాత్ర”

18 & 19 ఆగస్టు, 2022



నిర్వహణ

డా॥ ఇ. వాసు

తెలుగు శాఖ

శ్రీవర్ర చెన్నారెడ్డి ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల, పలమనేరు, చిత్తూరు జిల్లా



మాతెలుగు తల్లికి మల్లెపూదండ - మాకన్న తల్లికి మంగళారతులు

BHAVA VEENA (భావ వీణ)

Journal of Arts, Literary, Culture & Language Study

(కకలు - సాహిత్య-సాంస్కృతిక భాషాధ్యయన పత్రిక)

Editor : Kolla Sri Krishnarao
E-mail : parisodhanatelugu@gmail.com

7989781963,
9490847482.
Rohini Towers,
2/11 Brodipet,
GUNTUR-2.

Vol. 19 Issue 8 Spl (3) - August 2022 - ISSN No.:2456-4702 - RNI No. APTEL/2003/12253 - Rs. : 15/-

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chief Editor

Dr. PITTA SANTHI

M.A.(Tel), M.Sc(Psy), M.Ed., M.Phil(Edu), Ph.D.,

C/o. Dr. Busi Venkataswamy

Holy Homes Apartment, Postal colony,

4 Th Line, - 522 002, Guntur Dist., A.P. Cell no : 7386529274, 7989781963.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Prof. G. Yohan Babu**, M.A., PhD.
Dept. of Telugu,
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
- Prof. K. Madhu Jyothi**, M.A., PhD.
Dept. of Telugu,
Sri Padmavathi Mahila University,
Tirupathi.
- Prof. C. Srirama Chandra Murthy**, M.A., PhD.
Dept. of Telugu, Faculty of Arts,
Benaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.
- Dr. Busi Venkataswamy**, M.A. (Tel), M.A (San),
M.A (Ling), PhD.
Associate Professor, Dept. of Telugu,
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam.
- Thottempudi Sree Ganesh**, M.A., M.Phil
(Computational Linguistics) (Ph.D)
Research Scientist, Centre for Applied Linguistics
and Translation Studies, University of Heidelberg, Germany.
- Prof. Darla Venkateswara Rao**, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.
HOD, Dept. of Telugu,
Hyderabad Central University, Hyderabad, Telangana.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

- Dr. N. R. SADASIVA REDDY**, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Associate Professor,
Dept. of Telugu & Comparative Literature,
Sri Krishna Deva Raya University,
Ananthapuram, Andhra Pradesh.
- Prof. V.SANKARA RAO**, M.A., M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
HOD, Dept. of Telugu,
Madras University,
CHENNAI, Tamilnadu.
- Dr. D. SESHUBABU**, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Associate Professor, Dept. of Hindi,
Moulana Azad National Urdu University,
HYDERABAD, Telangana.
- Dr. K. Lavanya**, M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D.
HOD, Dept. of Telugu
Telangana University, Dichpally,
Nizamabad, Telangana.
- Prof. N.V. KRISHNA RAO**, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Dept. of Telugu & O.L.,
Acharya Nagarjuna University,
Nagarjuna Nagar, Guntur District.
- Prof. A. JYOTHI**, M.A., M.Phil, Ph.D.
Dept. of Telugu,
Kakatiya University, Warangal District,
Telangana.

100. Independence Movement in Andhra Pradesh - <i>K.S. KANNAN</i>	285
101. Role of Press In National Movement In India: A Study - <i>Dr.C.Venkatakrishnaia, Dr.A.Devaki, Mr.K.Saivenkatesh</i>	287
102. WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN ANDHRA PRADESH - <i>Dr K. Mallikarjuna</i>	291
103. Participation of women in the constructive programmes of Non co-operation movement in Andhra - <i>Dr.K.Chitti Kalavathi</i>	295
104. Impact of the Drain Theory on National Movement - <i>Dr M. Ravindar</i>	298
105. Independence Movement in Andhra Pradesh - <i>Dr.G.Sreenivasulu</i>	301
106. Role of Press in National Movement - <i>Sri.K.Venkata Narayana</i>	304
107. Impact of Gandhiji's visit in Rayalaseemaduring Non-Co operation Movement :A Study - <i>Dr.M.Ramesh, Dr.D.Sahadevudu</i>	307
108. Indian and Telugu Press: A tool for the National movement - <i>Dr.K. Ushasri & Dr R.Krishnaveni</i>	311
109. Prowess of Telugu poets, prosaists and Revolutionaries In Indian Freedom Struggle - <i>Dr. V. Vasavi, Dr. G Tirumalaiah</i>	313
110. Role of Telugu Plays in Freedom Struggle - <i>A. REKHA</i>	315
111. Role of the press in National Movement - <i>Dr.P.Anuradha</i>	316
112. GARIMELLA SATYANARAYANA'S ROLE IN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT: AN OUTLOOK - <i>Dr. T. SASIKANTH REDDY</i>	318
113. Role of Women from Andhra Pradesh in Indian Independence - <i>Talari Balaji, G Chinna Reddy, and P Bhanuprakash</i>	321
114. THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE PRESS IN TELUGU- A SPECIAL FOCUS ON INDEPENDENCE PERIOD - <i>K.Ch. V. Subbaiah Naidu, M.Kiran Babu</i>	323
115. Role of Press in National Movement - <i>Sunila Vanagapandu</i>	325
116. <u>The Role of Indian Fiction in Attaining Independence</u> - <i>Dr.T.T.Prasad Mohan Babu</i>	327
117. The Press in Telugu language in Rayalaseema During the Colonial period; 1863-1947 - <i>Dr.Seelam Srinivasa Rao</i>	330
118. The role of press in the freedom of India - <i>Dr G SURESH BABU</i>	333
119. ECONOMIC HISTORIAN ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT AND HIS LITERARY CONTRIBUTION TO INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT: AN ASSESSMENT - <i>Dr. P. VENUGOPAL</i>	335
120. ROLE OF PRESS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT - <i>KRISHNA.TAMMISETTI</i>	337
121. THE ROLE OF TELUGU PRESS IN FREEDOM MOVEMENT - <i>Dr.BENAZEER SHAIK</i>	339

Indian writers in English have made the most significant contributions in the field of fiction. So have the writers in other languages of India. It is generally believed that excellent novels came to be written in the pre-independent years. However, in the beginning novels were not as mature as the later ones. It took some to perfect the genre in the regional languages. Later there has been the flood of fiction with its different themes of excellence to the world of literature. R.S.Pathak says that the earliest ventures were immature and derivative. The novels written between the two world wars were primarily concerned with the contemporary social milieu and were greatly influenced by the Gandhian Ethos. After the 1950s their interest shifted from the public sphere and most of them renounced the larger world in favour of the inner men engaging themselves in a search for the essence of human living.

Though actually, R.S.Pathak says it about the Indian English fiction and its writers, there is no doubt that it is aptly appropriate to the other language fictions and writers in India.

Indian writing in English is now accepted as a distinct genre with writers writing in English Language. Under the impact of colonial rule and the introduction of English in Indian educational system, a set of writers began writing in an alien medium. Thanks to the advantage of free entry into English universities, some have gained mastery over the English Language and started writing novels in the manner of the British novelists. It is to be noted that though the clothing is English, the body and the spirit have been Indian. This form evolved into a more and more sophisticated form in the post-independent Indian and the last few decades have witnessed major fictions comparable with native English writing. It should be remembered that illustrious trio R.K.Narayan, Raja Rao, Mulk Raj Anand are part of the international canon.

Indian writing in Regional literature is an offshoot of Indian writing in English. Written in the many Indian languages like Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada these literatures have their own ideals and goals. Writers focused on the social, cultural and spiritual concerns of their speech communities. Though the main theme in regional literatures is the predicament of the rural poor in the wake of feudal social structure, they focussed the on the national movement that inspired readers towards the struggle for freedom.

The regional writers also attempted nationalist literature, with theme of patriotism and glorification of Indian heritage and culture, by its realistic

descriptions of the social and agrarian milieu. Although these regional fictions are more than a century old, they remained confined to their linguistic boundaries. Thanks to the introduction of the concepts of comparative literature and the concept of the integrated approach to studying literatures. Translations have appeared in English besides translations into other Indian languages. The institutions like SahityaAkademi, National Book Trust, Oxford University Press, Macmillan and Universities the regional literatures are made available to the national and the international readers. It paved way to understand the patriotic fervour of the authors.

Recent appraisal of Indian literatures in English Translations reflected in the Indian reviews suggest that they are more authentic and represent the true Indian. The mosaic of Indian Society with its complex social, cultural, metaphysical, religious and political issues is reflected in them.

The British were well aware of the powerful potential of the spoken word and so wilfully banned books, arrested thousands of writers and poets and seized several printing presses. But the voice of freedom could never be suppressed. That is why exploring the poetry and writing of that time is essential for a true understanding of India's freedom struggle.

By 1919, a younger generation was replacing the moderate voices that had thus far represented the freedom movement. For them, talk of reform was no longer adequate, what mattered to them was a complete transfer of power. Agitations and riots prevailed. The British rulers were virulent; arrests and imprisoning without trials were the order of the day.

Mahatma Gandhi, grasping the new, awakened mood of the Indian masses, decided to launch a new weapon, that of satyagraha, on the twin principles of truth and non-violence. It was the first genuine direct mass-action programme, which involved almost all social classes, including the peasantry.

Literature played an important role in India's freedom struggle. Literature acted as a tool in India's freedom struggle against colonialism. As part of the freedom movement, many indigenous industries and enterprises were set up. Indian art and literature flourished, and soon became a source of national pride. For example, Rabindranath Tagore through his paintings helped raise the consciousness of many. Through various journals, newspapers like Harijan freedom fighters like Gandhiji, Rabindranath Tagore raised important issues on the national platform.

News papers like BandeMataram, JungantarPatrika, and Harijansought to make Indian citizens not only socially and politically aware but also unite them for one common cause. Pamphlets written and distributed across India provided critical information and served as propaganda against the British.

Thus, literature especially fiction played an immense role in India's freedom struggle by evoking emotions, raising nationalist sentiments and by spreading patriotic feelings

REFERENCES

1. R.S.Pathak, Modern Indian Novel in English *Volume 28 of Creative new literatures series*, Creative Books, 1999.
2. Margaret P. Joseph, *Kamala Markandaya*(New Delhi: Hiremann, 1980), Pp. 15-16
3. ShyamalaVenkateswaran: *The Literary Criterion*, No. 3 (Writer 1970), p. 59
4. K. R. SrinivasaIyengar, *Indian Writing in English*
5. Naik, M.K. *Dimensions of Indian English Literature*, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1984. p.105.
6. AnupmaSrivastava *Recent Trends in Indian English Novels: A Journey from Darkness* Indian English Fiction by O.P. Mathur, Abhinav Publications, 2011.

