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పలమనేరు, చిత్తూరు ఇల్లా





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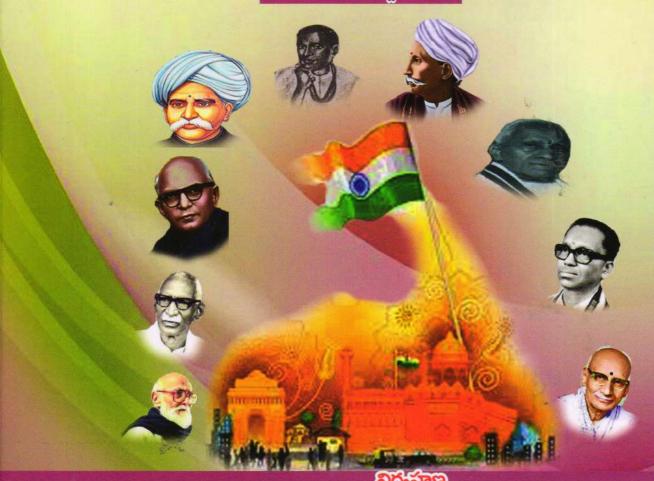
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ఐసియస్యస్ఆర్ రెండు రోజుల జాతీయ సదస్సు

"స్వాతంత్ర్య సాధనలు తెలుగు సాహిత్యం, కవుల పాత్ర"

18 & 19 ఆగష్టు, 2022



கோது.வை මිවාරා ෂාඛ

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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 sphare 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 from 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

Although these regional fictions are more than a century old, they remained confined to their linguist boundaries. Thanks to the introduction of the concept of comparative literature and the concept of integrated approach to studying literatures. Translations have appeared in English besides translations into other Indian languages. Institutions like SahityaAkademi, National Book Trust, Oxford University Press, Macmillan Universities the regional literatures are made available to the national and the international readers. It passed 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 Indian. The mosaic of Indian Society with its compassocial, cultural, metaphysical, religious and political issues is reflected in them.

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

By 1919, a younger generation was replaced the moderate voices that had thus far represented freedom movement. For them, talk of reform was all longer adequate, what mattered to them complete transfer of power. Agitations and prevailed. The British rulers were virulent; arrests and imprisoning without trials were the order of the decimal trials.

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

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

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