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Dr.D.Uma Rani, M.A,Ph.D., is presently working as the Principal at Govt. Degree College, Avanigadda. Earlier she worked as Principal at GDC, Tiruvuru and as a Reader in English, at SRR&CVR Govt. Degree College, Vijayawada and V.S.R. Govt.Degree College, Movva. She 's a GOLDMEDALIST for Ph.D from Nagarjuna University in 2003 is also a recipient of TEACHER TRAINER CERTIFICATE in CLT by U.S.STATE Department and CCE in 2006 . She has rendered 28 years of service as a Lecturer in English grooming young minds towards excellence guiding 6 MPhils and 1 PhD. She is a dynamic lady with a versatile profile rendering service as the coordinator for Women Empowerment cell while working as lecturer acted as NSS P.O .at GDC, Bhadrachalam. JKC Coordinator at GDC-Bhadrachalam & Movva, P.I.O. for right to information committee, BOS Member for Krishna University, Machilipatnam, & K.B.N.College, Vijayawada, Guided Dissertatons of M.SC, in Value Education and Spirituality of DDE, Annamalai University, delivered many guest lectures etc.

She is diligent at work with a vision to provide holistic education. Being an ardent reader band critic of literature she believes that literature has a great influence on both individuals and society and it can inculcate great qualities like leadership in the individuals. Leadership is not about glorious crowning acts. It's about keeping your team focused on a goal and motivated to do their best to achieve it, especially when the stakes are high and the consequences really matter. It is about laying the groundwork for others' success, and then standing back and letting them shine. This idea is the driving force behind this compilation.

The work aims at throwing light on the genesis of nationalistic ideology in the days of freedom struggle so that it becomes easier for the present generation to understand it's true spirit.

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Indian English Literature with  
Freedom Struggle as Background

Dr. D. Uma Rani  
G. Manibabu  
V. Aruna Kumari



## Indian English Literature with Freedom Struggle as Background



Edited by  
Dr. D. Uma Rani  
G. Manibabu  
V. Aruna Kumari

# **Indian English Literature with Freedom Struggle as Background**

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with Freedom Struggle as Background**

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## Foreword

Nothing reflects the society better than literature. So also, the Freedom struggle for the present generation is better explained through literature. The present work is planned and aims at throwing light on various writings having the influence of Freedom struggle in any part of its literary creation, there by highlighting the essential spirit of Nationalist Movement, so that the present generation, will understand the roots of democratic India. As we celebrate 75 years of Independence – Azadi ka Amrith Mahotsav, it would behoove us to remember the role of pre-Independence literature in our freedom struggle.

The uniqueness of the book is that it has invited analysis/review on writing in other Indian languages which have Freedom struggle as an integrated part in its theme or characters. Those works speaking of the unsung heroes of our greatest struggle are very much entertained. It is an attempt to recall and remember forgotten heroes of our freedom struggle, many of whom might be renowned yet unknown to the new generation. The aim of recreating and bringing forth stories, which lay as faded memories of the past, shall serve as a medium of inspiration and encouragement for the coming generations. It encompasses all spheres of life, most of all by enriching our hearts and souls. The spirit of India is incomplete whilst we take our unsung heroes along this journey of growth and development. Their ethos and principles ought to be recalled and respected as done in the compilation of the book consists of papers presented by the participants of the seminar conducted as a part of the celebration of of Azadi ka Amrithmahotsav

**– They Mirrored the Struggle.**



## From the Editor's Desk

The first ever book published by the Department of English, GDC, Avanigadda is a product of the Bilingual Seminar organized by the department in collaboration with the department of Telugu. The seminar attracted quite a good number of scholars and so articles were received in both languages, out of which 26 are in English. At the outset the theme is an analysis of works reflecting the freedom struggle either in spirit or in the plot. Many of the scholars wanted to take liberty and to deviate from the given theme. These papers are also included in the book so as to respect the sentiment of the beginner on the side of the department especially and also to encourage the writers to take it as a first step in their career which is likely to get brighter resulting in better works from their pen.

The works that focused on the given themes include works by

- B. Neethu Prathusha, Research Scholar, P.R. Government College (Autonomous) Kakinada
- D. Rajyalakshmi, Lecturer in English, SRR&CVR GDC(A), Vijayawada
- Santipriya Dutta, Research Scholar, MSSV, Nagaon, Assam, India
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- Dr. S. Madhavi & Dr. A. V. V. Malleswaramma, V.S.R.G.D.C., Movva

Though it cannot be proudly said these are profound research work, they nevertheless mirror the teachers' inclination towards research and publication may be appreciated. While there are works not directly related to the given theme in this book, it is requested that they may be tolerated keeping the tails of the writers in view.

A humble request to all the scholars who published their papers in the book is, as the book intends to pave way for many of its kind, they may focus mainly on the theme and go deeper into it and produce more scholarly papers. They are also requested to bring out original work as there will also be plagiarism check in the coming publications. The readers are requested to encourage the writers and editors not only by tolerating errors and lapses, but also by giving useful feedback.

Thank you.

Dr. D. Uma Rani,

Principal,

GDC, Avanigadda

# Abstracts

## INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH DURING PRE INDEPENDENCE AND POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

Presented by

V.Venkata Aparna Reddy

Lecturer In English

AG&SGS College ,Vuyyuru.

Literature has played an important role in history. It has been used and is still being used as a tool of propaganda. At the same time, it would be safe to say that literature has played a huge role in pretty much every major revolution in history.

As we celebrate 75 years of Independence, it is necessary for us to remember the role of pre-Independence literature in our freedom struggle. Newspapers like *Bande Mataram*, founded by Bipin Chandra Pal in 1905, *Jungantar Patrika* founded by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya and Bhupendranath Dutt, 1906, and *Harijan* founded by Gandhi in 1932 sought 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. However, many intellectuals of the time also considered it important to use fiction and poetry for a patriotic purpose and to create a nationalist discourse.

Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay was one such author who used literature to spread the message of patriotism. In *Anandamath* (1882), set during the famine in Bengal in 1770 B.C.E., The novel was banned by the British and the ban was lifted by the Government of India only after independence. Our national song, *Bande Mataram* was first published as a poem in this novel as the rallying cry of the characters

who used it to give themselves courage and to urge people to fight against the British.

In 1884, Chattopadhyay published *Devi Chaudharani*, which became an inspiration to women to take up the cause of independence.

As Gandhi's popularity rose, so did his influence with many authors of the time using literature to portray his ideals.

Another author influenced by Gandhi was Mulk Raj Anand. In *Untouchable*, the protagonist, Bakha, a sweeper, spent the day being beaten and treated unjustly merely because of his caste. However, he finds relief when he hears Gandhi's speech, which gives him hope for a better future." In his other books, *The Village*, *Across The Black Waters*, and *The Sword And The Sickle*, Anand further explores Gandhian ideology and the freedom struggle.

In Raja Rao's *Kanthapura*, a village organises passive resistance against the British in accordance with Gandhi's philosophy.

**THE NATION AS A MOTHER (VANDEMATARAM): A TRUE SPIRIT OF  
NATIONALISM IN ANANDMATH**

**Presented by**

**V. Aruna Kumari** M.Sc., MA., MPhil, PGDTE

**Lecturer in English**

**Government Degree College, Avanigadda.**

Art and literature played an immense role in India's freedom struggle. It gave birth to many nationalist artists who tried to influence public psyche through their work. It not only led to a silent criticism of colonial atrocities but also acted as a force to unite mass against colonial forces. Anandamath is a characteristic example of the way that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote for social purposes. Anandamath played a crucial role in strengthening the national identity of a people who had been under the subordination of foreign rule. It is inspired by and set in the background of the Sannyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century; it is considered one of the most important novels in the history of Bengali and Indian literature. This paper emphasizes on how Bankim Chandra

Chatterjee identifies the nation as a mother which paved way to **Vandemataram...our National Song.**

**INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE WITH FREEDOM STRUGGLE AS  
BACKGROUND**

**“Tagore’s broader idea of nationalism in terms of  
spiritualism and anti-colonialism”**

**Presented by**

**B.BULLI BABU,**

**Lecturer in English,**

**AG&SGS Degree College,, Vuyyuru.**

During the days of freedom struggle several men of letters produced creative works which inspired nationalism and patriotism among people. The paper aims to examine the Tagore’s broader idea of nationalism in terms of spiritualism and anti-colonialism.

The powerful patriotic spirit of Tagore’s literary works brought him in the mainstream of the freedom struggle and earned him national wisdom. He not only gave importance on political freedom but also spiritual freedom. Tagore in his poem, “where the mind is without fear” writes:-

Where the mind is led by thee into ever-widening. Thought and action into that heaven of freedom. My father, let my country awake.

His works generated a spirit of liberating India from colonialism. He was on a poetic mission to save India from slavery. His works ignited passion and united people to dedicate them to the national struggle. He opposed the partition of Bengal along communal lines and hated the idea of division of his beloved state. He advocated for Swadeshi, composed soul – stirring songs, addressed meetings and led protest marches.

Tagore suggested the people of country to get freedom on humanitarian grounds. “It is my conviction that my countrymen will

truly gain their India by fighting against the education which teaches them that a country is greater than the ideals of humanity”. He opposed the ideas of nationalism initiated from West.

Tagore gifted to India her national anthem. The song generated a sense of national unity during the days of freedom struggle which made India stronger than before. He was a seer and national builder and his contribution of his songs to the national freedom was immense.

**Key Words:** nationalism, patriotism, spiritualism, colonialism, freedom

#### **TAGORE’S PERCEPTION OF NATIONALISM**

**Presented by**

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Government Degree College, Kaikaluru.

**K. Durgarao,**

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Nationalism as an idea holds the theory that a nation should foster the interests of a particular country with the aim of maintaining sovereignty of that nation. It holds the view that each nation/country should be free to govern itself and enjoy autonomy from interference of any kind. Nationalists believed that a nation is the only source of political power which aims to build and promote national unity or solidarity. Therefore, Nationalism seeks to preserve and foster a nation’s traditional culture. In talking about Nationalism, special mention should be made of the doyen of Indian English literature Sri Rabindranath Tagore, the versatile genius, a true nationalist and an indisputable humanist, the inspiring literary figure of world Literature who laid the path for generations of intellectual and empathetic minds irrespective of their religion, race, language and inculcated the spirit of

extraordinary powers to curb the rising tide of Indian Nationalism. A struggle which was nonviolent pitted the moral strength of a subjugated nation against the might of a colonial power to emerge victorious as a free land. We present history of the national movement in States and also regional agitations, which proved to be a milestone in the country's freedom struggle. This is an opportune moment to recreate the past and learn from the experience of these events. Clamour for freedom throughout the country and the patriotic fervour of the nation were reflected in no small measure in Andhra Pradesh. They were part of the nation's determination to get the British out of India and free the motherland from the shackles of foreign rule.

**LITERARY WORK WITH RELIGION AS A POWERFUL TOOL TO RAISE  
THE PEOPLE AGAINST COLONIAL RULERS**

**Presented by**

**Roja Masanam**

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Literature has played an important role in history. It has been used and is still being used as a tool of propaganda. At the same time, it would be safe to say that literature has played a huge role in pretty much every major revolution in history.

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**NATIONALISTIC LITERATURE A TOOL IN INDIA'S FREEDOM  
STRUGGLE: A STUDY**

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Literature played a significant role in Indian National Movement. Literature acted as a tool in India's freedom struggle against colonialism. Nationalistic Literature, plays, stories, and poetry was used for a



## CHAPTER-2

### **INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH DURING PRE INDEPENDENCE AND POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD**

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The main theme of the current magazine, entitled “History of English Literature in India before Independence: It is considered fundamental. It addresses the different parts of the books when freedom. There has also been an attempt to connote the books of Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and Manohar Malgonkar as a true Indian ostracism The title proposal is a humble attempt to discover the excellent work done by the prominent authors MRAnand, Raja Rao and Manohar Malgonkar in Indian writing in English. With this in mind, the purpose of this research is to review his modified strategies used to convey perspective on life. It also reflects the particular highlights of his books and the representative importance of anecdotal work, temperament, tone, and special methodology used in describing Indian English today. To show how English writing began in India before 1920 and how it was created in India, we first saw it in Section I, entitled Introduction. In an article entitled “History of Indian English Literature”, do you present the revival of Indian writing? The reformers for example Aurobindo, Rammohan Roy, etc. And his commitment to the development of the Renaissance. The impact of writing in English in India is also discussed in depth in this article.

## **10 Indian English Literature with Freedom Struggle as Background**

In 1857, the clear calm of the Indian subcontinent was shaken by the revolt of a modest group of Indian fighters at Meerut. The revolt immediately spread to Delhi, where the Maverick soldiers sent the incapacitated Mughal emperors as their leader. The Indian mutiny lasted a few months. The last obstacles were finally removed in 1859, but not before two new names were inevitably etched in the minds of the British country : Lucknow and Cawnpore, the first equivalent of British mental strength, and the second, The Deserter. Indian. Dishonesty. In fact, there are still conflicts today over the scope and direction of the uprising. The reasons for the riot can remain the subject of controversy and conjecture forever. The effects of the mutiny were seen in all the resulting relations between the Indians and the British. Even when British forces in India demanded a gruesome tool of revenge, the London authorities were quick to urge that steps be taken to ensure that this revolt never happened again. The administration of the Indian Law of 1858 displaced the rest of the East. The Indian Company was pressing for the crown and around the same time a royal decree changed the course of the British settlement in India. Therefore, there was no further expansion of the Indian kingdoms, there was no more westernization of Indian culture or culture.

Indian writing is consistently seen and recognized as one of the most established scripts in the world through its myriad of legends and stories from ancient times. India has 22 officially licensed dialects and a titanic range of scripts has been created and reproduced in these dialects. As known in the history of ancient India. Hinduism was the most dominant strict group still ruling in pre-Christian times and evoked lasting impressions of the plight of scholars.

The customs of Hindu scholars have engulfed a significant part of Indian culture (including the Upanishads, Samhitas ), Brahmins and Aranyakas, The history of Indian writing is performed on a healthy space by Hindu epics like the Ramayana and compositions of the Mahabharata, for example, Vaastu Shastra in planning and urbanism and Arthashastra of Kautilya (also seen as Chanakya ) that provides political theory and contribution to legislation. Family affairs in ancient

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India. Ancient and impressive Hindu verses, plays and arias radiate the subcontinent with an almost peculiar symbolism that can be seen in the continuing development of writing in India. The Bhakti movement in general has been responsible for a particular break with the old "golden moments" Kalidasa and Tulsidas (incredibly reliant on the Ramayana for their epic Hindi sonnet called Raamcharitmaanas) are among the most popular works. By keeping, Rabindranath Tagore, a foundation, without the help of anyone else, had won the first Indian Nobel Prize for his excellent work on Gitanjali. One thing we have been incredibly pleased with so far, the India Director of Studies scholarship, the "Jnanpith" stock market, has been offered time and again to Bengali authors, demonstrating the richness of Bengali writing. The history of Indo-English writing edifies readers that the first Sake Dean Mahomet book ever written by an Indian was called The Travels of Dean Mahomet; The pass trip Muhammad was distributed in England in 1793.

The authors of the original Indo angliani have significant abstract legitimacy; Most of the books of this period, sometimes even at some point, exceed the level of mediocrism that has developed everywhere. Indian artistic revival was spurred by the effect of the write English. Indian scholar who tried to communicate in English, they were fascinated by early Victorian models when they tried to copy their own works. The history of Indo Anglian started as a wandering child, which means wading, but he tried to imitate the elderly and had a lot of energy to learn and improve. Books on early Victorian era models : In fact, the early Indo angliani books were imitations of early Victorian authors, and we should know that two of the Indo angliani books that were distributed during this period were all La proof of this period are the stories of preferences and seasons of the past that are of little interest to the reader today. These writers Indo angliani not been considered or seriously evaluated at that time. "As the specialty of another era, it is necessary to some extent to enter the mind, recognize its missions and obtain the will to accept certain situations that are eccentric in one's values." (1) The early journalists, and mainly the South Indian scholars, are known to the British Raj and "their language

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is adapted from English and Victorian operas or romantics.” The recorded books from this period also show Sir Walter Scott’s undeniable influence on both structure and structure. Written in the 19th century and in the first twenty years of the 20th century there was little inventive effort. Social injustice praised the adorable characteristics of Indian femininity and represented life in the Indian countryside.

Indian writing in the English language and its actual development had come very close to the consolidation of British rule in India. However, there are “a number of reviews of important Indian content that are conclusive in English, although experts believe that Indian writing experiences in India date back to at least the mid-19th century. Its beginnings had been catalyzed by three sources: school changes by the British government, ministerial efforts, and the reaction and recognition of the English language and script by privileged Indians. The main recorded view of Anglo-Indian writing is an attempt to contextualize the development and emergence of this classification from its origin to its current dimension. First, there were the information reformers required by the Treaty Act of 1813 and the English Education Act of 1835 by William Bentick. In an attempt to correct and compensate for some of the materialistic and greedy and therefore bargaining practices of the East India Company workers, the English Parliament had passed the Statutes Act which held England responsible for revealing the improvement of the population.

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