CHAPTER - VI

CONCLUSION
The role of Indian Freedom Struggle in influencing as well as flourishing literary works in different languages are tremendous. Indian Freedom movements was the main theme for literary works either through the life history of great leaders or otherwise. The works written during that period spread the message of sacrifice, endurance and patriotism. These works bear the magical touch to convert even a tiny grass into a roaring lion. They elaborately describes the miseries and hardships suffered by a slavery country under the dominance of British Rule, and at the same time, these works explains how the people reacted against their atrocities.

The foregoing chapters show how Sanskrit language as well as its literature done its historical role in the main stream. The articles, prose, poems, mahākāvyas, khaṇḍakāvyas and small poems in Sanskrit language, where the main theme was various levels of freedom struggle, and its inspiring force in the people, were able to instigate the artistic feelings of various writers among the reader. This study asserts that Kerala as well
as Keralite poets also took this historical mission in its true spirit and sense. The main highlights of this study are as follows:-

1. Indian Freedom Struggle had developed mainly through three different periods, namely Moderate period, Extremist period and Gandhian period. The 'Sepoy Mutiny' is treated as the foundation of these three periods. Moderate period ranges from 1885 to 1905, and extremist period ranges from 1905 to 1919, and finally Gandhian period ranges from 1919 to 1947. This division of three periods can be visible in most of these Sanskrit works about Freedom Struggle.

2. These works elaborately explain the miseries and hardships suffered by the people under the British Colonial rule in a most touching manner and at the same time, it describes how the people vigorously get themselves ready to fight against the British Rule. The writers, who explains in different ways of patriotism and its bitter emotions, made their works as hymn of prowess, sacrifice and resistance.
3. The Mahākāvyas namely Bhaktasiṃhacarita, Bhāratīya-svātantryodaya, Gāndhibāṇḍhava, Gāndhigāthā, Gāndhigītā, Gāndhigaurava, Indirāgāndhīcarita, Javaharcintana, Javaharjyoti, Javaharvasantasāmrājya, Jhānsīśvarīcarita, Mahātmāgāndhīcarita, Satyāgrahagītā, Subhāṣacarita, Svarājyavijayāṁ, Tilakayasorṇava, Viśālabhārata, several Khaṇḍakāvyas namely Bhāti Me Bhāratāṁ, Bhāratarāṣṭṛīyapurāṇa, Gāndhīcarita, Gāndhīgaurava, Javahartaraṅgiṇi, Mahārājī Jhānsī Lakṣmībhāi, Lālbahadūrśāstrīcarita, Svatantrobhārata, Svatantrya Jyoti, several Gadyakāvyas namely Bhāratasvātantra, Gāndhīcarita, Lokamānyacarita, Krāntiyuddh, several dramas namely Bhāratajanaka, Bhāratavijayanaṭaka, Bhāratarājendra, Bhāratahṛdayāravinda, Gāndhīvijaya, Kaṭuvipāka, Lokamānyasmṛti, Susaṃhatabhārata, Subhāṣasubhāṣa, Svarṇapurakṛṣṭivalaḥ, Tilakāyana, and several small poems, were written in Sanskrit based on the Freedom Struggle. Each of these works were able to stimulate the patriotic feelings of the people and at the
same time it reminds the people about their responsibility to fight against the colonial rule.

4. In Sanskrit language a number of books were written as the life history of those great leaders who lead the freedom movement. In these works, the contributions of leaders like Mahathma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Sastri, Balagangadhar Tilak, Jhansi Rani, Subhash Chandra Bose, Lala Lajpat Ray and upto Indira Gandhi were depicted.

5. The contributions of Sanskrit poets of Kerala are also remarkable. Not only Sātvikasvapna and Prākritasamvidhāna of Shambhu Sharma, the theme of which was Indian Freedom Struggle, Keralodaya based on the history of Kerala, by K.N. Ezhuthacchan, Bhāratendu of C.V. Vasudeva Bhattathiri and Navabhāratam by Muthukulam Sreedhar which depicts the life history of leaders like Mahathma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, are important among these.
6. The history of each freedom struggle will be complete only by describing its social circumstances, its impact over the common people, and the resultant influence of the struggle over the social, political and cultural levels in determining the future of the country. The Keralite authors who wrote works in Sanskrit language, based on this subject were succeeded in their attempt to a certain extent. The most important among them is *Keralodaya* by K.N. Ezhuthacchan. Even though the subject of *Keralodaya* is the history of Kerala, the author linked it with the history of India as well as the world. Hence, while describing the role of Kerala in the Freedom Struggle, the author has taken pain to depicts the vigour of freedom struggle through out India. In *Keralodaya* the author portraits the three different levels of freedom struggle and its influence over the social, economical, cultural and political fields with a progressive out look.

7. The Indian Freedom Struggle had played a notable role
in enriching different languages as well as different regional literatures. Malayalam literature is also not different from it. The writers like K.P. Kesava Menon, Vallathol Narayana Menon, V.C. Balakrishna Panicker, Ulloor S. Paramesvara Iyer, Kumaran Asan, Kesava Dev, G. Sankarakurup, Bodhesvaran, Amsi Narayana Pillai, Pallath Raman, T. Subrahmanian Thirumumb, Changampuzha, P. Kunjiraman Nair, N.V. Krishna Varier, Edassery Govindan Nair, Nalappatt Balamani Amma, Pala Narayanan Nair, P. Kelu Nair, Kadathanatt Madhavi Amma, P. Bhaskaran, Vayalar Rama Varma, Vidvan T.K. Raman Menon, Puthankavu Mathan Tharakan, O. Chandu Menon and Vaikkom Mohammed Basheer were made a number of works describing the freedom struggle. These authors, who made the untouchability, and caste barriers as the theme of their works, and the roarings of renaissance were to be made a subject for serious study.

8. Awakening the past through glowing images is the main
achievement of these poets. It is not done to revive the
ghosts of the past in new guise, but to enable the modern
man to make a real assessment of our past and the
contribution of our national leaders. They project the
secular aspects of the Indian tradition and highlight the
concept of patriotism and national integration.

9. It also reveals the wonderful potentialities that classical
Sanskrit has, as a vehicle of modern poetry with a serious
purpose and governed by a modern outlook.

10. An attempt has been made by the poets to present on a
broad canvas the cultural, political and social aspects of
Indian freedom movement with an international
background. The history of Indian freedom movement,
which is unfolded through the medium of Sanskrit
language, that has already attained the status of a national
and international Scholar's language, thus gets its entrance
into international cultural history.

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