CHAPTER - II

A GENERAL SURVEY OF
SANSKRIT WORKS DEALING
WITH INDIAN FREEDOM
STRUGGLE
As in other languages, many literary works were written in Sanskrit depicting the Indian freedom struggle. As a result of Indian Renaissance during 18th century, the people of India became more and more conscious of their paternal heredity, patriotism and nationalism. As a result of the fertility of these ideals there have been produced several original works in Sanskrit language. Many of the writers in Sanskrit has taken utmost care to record the economical, political, religious and social impact of the British rule on the country. The replica of de-generated Indian society which was squeezed by the British exploitation could be seen in the Sanskrit literature written during that period. All the works were original in nature and the imageries were delineated without losing its charm. All writers tried to bring out the social set up of that period. Many writers have succeeded in writing epics, poems and fictions presenting the patriots as the central characters. Among them one wrote:
The heart of the poet is filled with a deep disdain against the fetters of foreign slavery and with profound sorrow his heart found expression in the allegorical lines of 'Pañcarabaddha Śuka'.

The miserable condition of the nation produced a deep anguish in the hearts of the poets. They wept with the entire nation.

Essayists like Appasastri Rasivatekkar⁴ and Arjuna Vatekkar⁵ through articles in the journals like *Sūnṛtavādini*,⁶ *Samskṛtacandrika*,⁷ *Samskṛtaratnākara*⁸ etc., they wrote not only about the deplorable condition of Indian people but also about their heroic fight against the British. These journals tried their level best to bring out the patriotic feelings of the people. They are the replica of British India. These essays deeply analyse the social, economic and political situation of India. In 1895 National movement in India got divided into two. One accepted the old ideal and social system and other stood for a

4. He was a renowned Sanskrit Journalist and editor of *Samskṛtacandrika*. Above all he was a true patriot.

5. He wrote several poems and articles in Sanskrit Journals in order to stimulate patriotism in the minds of readers.


7. *Monthly News Paper. The publication of Samskṛtacandrika* was started at Culcutta under the capable editorship of Jayachandra Siddhantha Bhushana Bhattacharya. Later on Appasastri Rasivatekkar of Maharashtra became its editor.

8. This monthly journal was first published in May 1904 from Balachandra Press, under the editorship of the scholars of Jaipur. In May 1906, Giridhar Sharma Caturveda and Mathuranatha Bhatta shouldered the Supreme responsibility of editing.
new change. These contradictory political ideas assumed a more concrete form in the political programmes of moderates and extremists. Sanskrit journals published articles supporting the extremists:

"इदारे खलु भारते वर्षं ईदृशं कालं: समापितो यत्र सर्वरपि भारतीयेच्छ्र्त्रीभवितव्यम्। तीत्रत्वं च न विवेकार्योगितं तस्मात्सर्वाय विचार्यमाणे ऐतत्त्तित्तं यत् विनं स्वालम्बनं न भारतीयानां मनोरथं सेत्यतीति। अतं एवं च प्रार्थ्यामेहे भो भो मृदक! सर्वथा तीत्रानुसरत। तेन हि श्रीमल्या भारतमुकः स्वात्मत्र्यमाङ्गल्यदिनं समिकृष्टं स्यात्। तदंदे इंग्रजः अस्मादीयं यलं प्रतिबन्धरस्त्ति साधेव। तै: प्रतिबद्धानं हास्माकं समुत्साहो द्विगुणितं स्यात्। इंग्रजः अपि अस्मान्यप्रेक्षितुकामा एव अस्माभिराब्धमान्दोलनं प्रतिरुढ्यति। यदि चात्र परिक्ष्यायामुक्तीणां भारतीयास्स्तदा तेभ्यं स्वराज्य वरदायावशं गन्तारस्ते लपोवनम्।" 9

In the beginning the Indian National Congress followed a policy of appeals. But Lokamanya Balagangadhara Tilak emphasized the importance of self dependence and strong

action. He diffused his volcanic ideas against the British administration among the people. The nationalism of Indian National Congress and strong sense of duty and dedication displayed by the writers like Appasastri.\(^\text{10}\)

Thus there are many works written during this period giving high esteem to national leaders and freedom movement. Many Mahākāvyas, Dramas, Gadyakāvyas were written to propagate and inspire national feelings and patriotism. Now we may make a brief survey of such literary works in Sanskrit.

I. Mahākāvyas

*Bhaktasimhacarita of Svayam Prakash Sharma*\(^\text{11}\)

*Bhaktasimhacarita* is a biographical Mahākāvyya written by Svayam Prakash Sharma. It contains seven cantos and 411 verses and deals with the biography of Bhagat Singh, one of the forefront fighters of independence struggle. An

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\(^{10}\) süntūra punaḥ prihitātīrā viśeṣaṁ paryantāṁ sāhāyāntāntvānaṁ sāmbhūva kaśāyāntuṣṭam kīmīva va na pūrṇaṁ rūpaḥ sāhāyāntvāṁ? yadhikāletāṁpadeṣāṁ kṣatralagantum sāmbhūtaḥ.

uninterrupted flow of patriotism and devotion towards nation can be seen throughout the poem. Through this poem the poet expresses his desire to preserve the history of those great warriors of independence. The poet admires and speaks loudly about sacrifice and contributions of Bhagat Singh's grandfather Arjun Singh, father Sree Krishna Singh and his father's brother Svarna Singh and Ajitha Singh. The poet depicts the active participation of Bhagat Singh in various movements like Non-Co-Operation movement, the relinquishment of foreign cloth movement etc. The touching story of Maharana Pratap Singh and the sad demise of Lala Lajpat Ray also find a prominent place in this Mahākāvyā.

*Bhāratendu* of C.V. Vasudeva Bhattathiri

*Bhāratendu* of C.V. Vasudeva Bhattathiri is a biographical Mahākāvyā dealing with the life history of Mahathma Gandhi. It contains twelve cantos and 784 verses. The author's views as reflected in the title is that Gandhiji is the full moon of India.

Mahathma Gandhi's social, political, historical and philosophical aspects are described in detail. The arrival of Mahathma Gandhi in the freedom movement was a new turning point. The author describes in this Mahākāvyya, the different paths and visions of Indian freedom movement under the leadership of Mahathma Gandhi.

*Bhāratīyasyavātantryodaya* of Visvanatha Kesavachatre

*Bhāratīyasyavātantryodaya* of Visvanatha Kesavachatre is a Mahākāvyya in six cantos and it contains 403 verses. The name of each cantos reveals the subject described in it. The important events in the history of India's freedom movement beginning from the years 1857 to 1948 are beautifully depicted in this Mahākāvyya. The first canto 'Krāntikṛt' introduces the brave freedom fighters who sacrificed their lives for the nation.

The Kāvyya begins with the description of the rising of a new sun in the horizon by prayers of the patriots who were grief-stricken due to the foreign dependence. In the second

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canto 'Lokamānya Paṭva' importance is given to the activities of Lokamanya Tilak. The third canto is named 'Gāndhi Paṭva' and it describes the Satyāghrasabhā movement and other activities led by Mahathma Gandhi. The activities of Subhash Chandra Bose is the theme of fourth canto and is named as 'Subhāṣ Paṭva'. The fifth canto named 'Rāṣṭrīyasabhā Paṭva' contains the narration of national revolution and its progress. The sixth canto is 'Svātanthryodaya'. In which the martyrs of freedom struggle are remembered. The flittering of the Tricolour flag after furling the British flag from every part of India are described in a most beautiful and realistic style of poetry writing.

**Gāndhibāṇḍhava of Jayarama Shastri**

*Gāndhibāṇḍhava* of Jayarama Shastri is a Mahākāvyya that contains twenty two cantos. It deals with the activities of Mahathma Gandhi and other national leaders in Indian freedom movement and its impact on the international scenario.

**Gāndhigātha of Madhukara Shastri**

*Gāndhigātha* written by Acharya Madhukara Shastri is a prominent Mahākāvyya which portrays the biography of Mahāthma Gandhi. *This mahākāvyya has two parts and contains* about 350 verses. The first part depicts the childhood of Mahāthma Gandhi, the role of Mahāthma Gandhi as political leader in Indian freedom movement, his selfless dedication, conviction and adherence to truth and Ahimsa, how the great man co-ordinate the Indian mass and his great martyrdom in 1948.

The second part highlights the immortality of Gandhian thoughts. He was blended with the true sense of patriotism and therefore his death was for a noble cause and he sacrificed his life to the nation. Gandhi fought bravely by using the weapon of Truth and Ahimsa. It presents every event in the life of Gandhiji in detail. The civil-disobedience movement, Jaliian Wallah Bagh massacre, Camparan Satyagraha, Khādi

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movement, the main attitude of the British towards Gandhiji, the foundation of Indian National Congress all these events of historical importance are portrayed in a defining manner. The very life and breath of Gandhiji was devoted to all progress and unity of the nation. Above all, this brings out clearly that Gandhiji's life was devoted to the humanity.

*Gāndhigītā* of Sreenivasa Tada Patrikar

*Gāndhigītā* of Sreenivasa Tada Patrikar is a Mahākāvya written in the style of *Bhagavatgītā*. It spreads in eighteen chapters, detailing the views of Gandhi and the non-violence movement and consequent Satyāgraha agitations in the leadership of Gandhiji in order to throw out the conquerers who were responsible for the pathetic situation of mother India.

The book contains the patriotic thinking of Gandhi for a complete nation and some glimpses of the agitations in the leadership of Gandhi. It also contains the contribution of some famous patriotic leaders like Dada Bhai Naoroji, Rabintra Natha

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Tagore, Jagadeesh Chandra Bose, Lala Lajpat Ray, Madan Mohan Malavya, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Surendranatha Banerjee, Aravind, Rajagopalachari, Balagangadhara Tilak and Gopalakrishna Gokhale towards the nation building and freedom struggle. It details how the flame of patriotic feeling was lighted in the minds of each and every Indians by creating and developing an attitude for Indian-made materials.

**Gāndhigaurava of Siva Govind Tripati**

*Gāndhigaurava*, of Siva Govind Tripati contains 680 verses in eight cantos. Even though this Mahākāvya depicts the biography of Mahathma Gandhi the author also finds space for the discussion of patriotic devotion Svadeśābhimāna and national unity.

**Indirāgāndhicarita of Satyavrata Shastri**

*Indirāgāndhicarita* of Satyavrata Shastri is a Mahākāvya.


It contains twenty five cantos and 879 verses. The author was a Sanskrit Professor in Delhi University. The topic of this great writing is the life history of Smt. Indira Gandhi. Along with Indira Gandhi, her family members such as Motilal Nehru, Svaroopa Rani and Kamala Nehru, and the importance of Gandhian thoughts and its influence in the freedom struggle were got prominence in this book.

**Javaharcintana of Sree Rama Velankar**

*Javaharcintana* of Sree Rama Velankar is divided into two parts, namely Pūrva Javahar and Uttara Javahar. In this Kāvya, the life history, the view points and other effective activities of Jawaharlal Nehru are described in a beautiful manner. It also stresses the famous Daṇḍiyātra and the imprisonment of Gandhi for the purpose of removing untouchability from the society.

Javaharjyoti of Raghunatha Prasad Caturvedi

Javaharjyoti Mahākāvyya of Raghunatha Prasad Caturvedi reveals the life history of Jawaharlal Nehru in twenty one cantos. A complete account of the life of Nehru from the date of his birth till death is described in this Mahākāvyya. The first and second cantos depicts the birth and primary education of Jawaharlal Nehru. The subsequent life of Jawaharlal Nehru i.e., his entrance in the political scenario, his marriage, Home Rule agitation, his six month long imprisonment relinquishment of foreign cloth, the discussion between Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru etc., were included in the third and fourth cantos. In the fifth canto the main subjects is the 'Belgam Congress Session'. The well known 'Dandiyātra' is discussed in the sixth canto. The Gandhi-Irvin pact is included in the seventh canto. The eighth canto discussed II\textsuperscript{nd} round table conference and imprisonment of Jawaharlal Nehru. The ninth canto describes the life of Gandhi in Yervada jail, the discussion between Mahathma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and finally

in the fourteenth canto the final achievement of independence is proudly described.

*Javaharvasantasāmrājya of Jayarama Shastri* \(^{21}\)

*Javaharvasantasāmrājya* of Prof. Jayarama Shastri is a Mahākāvyā that contains seven cantos and 400 verses. It deals with the valuable contribution of our great freedom fighters. It depicts the life history and contributions of our great leaders like Mahāthma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Rajagopalachari and others who ultimately sacrificed their entire life itself for the freedom struggle. Moreover it creates and develops a feeling of love towards the nation in the minds of each and every reader.

*Jhānsīśvarīcarita of Subodha Chandra Panth* \(^{22}\)

*Jhānsīśvarīcarita* of Subodha Chandra Panth is a Mahākāvyā in twenty two cantos containing 1477 verses. The story of Jhansi Rani is described in the Mahākāvyā in a

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touching manner. The detailed explanation and description of the great war under the leadership of Jhansi Rani against the British imperialists will definitely create a patriotic feeling in the readers mind. The poet portrays Jhansi Rani as goddess Durgā who incarnated to lead the sacred political fights against the inhuman tyranny of the British men.

*Keralodaya of Dr. K.N. Ezhuthacchan*\(^\text{23}\)

*Keralodaya* of Dr. K.N. Ezhuthacchan is a Mahākāvya in twenty one cantos with nearly 2500 verses, dealing with the entire history of Kerala, political, social and cultural against the background of South Indian history. It is divided into five Mañjaris. *Keralodaya* depicted also the beginning of the British period in India, the freedom struggle, Gandhiji's life and mission, socio-religious changes in Kerala, the Second World War, Quit India Movement and the activities of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Bala Gangadhar Tilak etc.

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\(^{23}\) Bharat Printers, Ottappalam, 1977.
Mahātmāgandhīcarīta of Swami Bhagavatacarya

Mahātmāgandhīcarīta of Swami Bhagavatacarya is a Mahākāvyya containing seventy five cantos 5511 verses. It is divided into three parts entitled as 'Bhārata Pārijāta', 'Pārijātāpahāra' and 'Pārijāta Saurabha'. 'Bhārata Pārijāta' is divided into twenty five cantos and 1814 verses, 'Pārijātāpahāra' is divided into twenty nine cantos and 2025 verses and the 'Pārijāta Saurabha' is divided into twenty one cantos and 1672 verses.

The poet's personal acquaintance with Mahathma Gandhi slowly ripened to a comradeship and he became a devotee of Gandhiji. This comradeship is the inspiration for the composition of this Mahākāvyya. It arouses the patriotic sentiments of the readers and conveys the message that Mahathma Gandhi is the dynamic force of the freedom struggle. The Kāvyā portrays the slavery of the Indians and their deplorable plight during the British Supramacy in a touching

manner. The book is capable of arousing the patriotic feelings of the readers against the traitor and the British imperialism. Gandhiji defended all attacks at the imperialists with the shield of Ahimsa and truth. He converted the poison of bondage into the nectar of freedom.

*Navabhārata of Muthukulam Sreedhar*²⁵

*Navabhārata* of Muthukulam Sreedhar is a biographical Mahākāvyya in eighteen cantos and 1300 verses. It deals with the biography of Jawaharlal Nehru against the background of the Indian freedom struggle. In addition to the life of Mahathma Gandhi, the conference of the leaders of the freedom struggle of Amritsar, Svadeśi movement and boycott movement, Second world war, formation of INA by Subhash Chandra Bose, the partition of India are narrated. The Kāvya begins with the description of the Himalayas and ends with the assumption of power by Nehru as the first Prime Minister of Independent India. It deals with modern Indian history, its freedom struggle,

the achievement of freedom and the lives and services of prominent national heroes.

Satyagrahagītā of Paṇḍita Kshama Rao

The Satyagrahagītā of Paṇḍita Kshama Rao, who also wrote the popular Mahākāvya Svarājyavijaya, contains 669 verses in eighteen chapters. It portrays a true picture of Satyagraha-oriented agitations practised and followed by Mahathma Gandhi. It conveys the message of a political concept based on true patriotism. Through the poetry the author tries to share the sorrows, miseries and hardships faced by the fellow citizen during the British Regime. The author also wants to stimulate them against the clutches of the intruders. Through the Kāvya the author does not hesitate to encourage the fellow citizen to come together for the nation, in order to break the chain of slavery and get independence.

The first two chapters in the Satyagrahagītā deal with Mahathma Gandhi's spiritual quest, his twenty years stay in
South Africa and the general problems in 1915 under British rule in India. The first Satyagraha at Camparan and Kairan for solving agrarian problems in these places are taken up in the third chapter.

The remaining chapter deals with the well known incidents like the Jallian Wallah Bagh massacre and the atrocities of General Dyer, the visit of Bombay of the Prince of Wales, the long-standing fight between Moplas and Hindus in Kerala, the visit to India of the Simon Commission in 1928, and the boycott of the commission, Gandhi-Irwin pact, large scale Satyagraha, Mahathma Gandhi's imprisonment in Yervada Jail in Poone etc.

Through the Kāvyā the poetess narrates the atrocities and humiliations showered by the British rulers on the followers of Mahathma Gandhi and the patriotic resistance of Indian including men and women and the children, who participated in the Satyagraha agitations organized by Mahathma Gandhi.
**Subhaṣacarita of Visvanatha Kesava Chatre**

*Subhaṣacarita* of Visvanatha Kesava Chatre is a Mahākāvya containing ten cantos. This Kāvya is based on the true life story of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, who was the forefront fighter of the Indian freedom struggle. Through the beautiful descriptions, the author gives us a clear picture of the life history of Subhash Chandra Bose and his hard work and sincere attempts against the British rulers.

**Svarājyavijaya of Dvijendranatha Sastri**

*Svarājyavijaya* of Dvijendranatha Sastri is a Mahākāvya which spreads in twenty cantos and details the complete picturization of India. The readers can experience a patriotic feeling throughout the work. The author was so anxious about the achievement of freedom. He tells us that the state of subordination is death itself.

The author explicitly expresses his mark of respect and

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gratitude towards the martyrs who sacrificed their life for nation's independence and does not hesitate to assert that they are immortals. It gives instigation in the minds of reader to be just like a pearl in the chain of unity and keep away the cast barriers in order to keep the nation's flag fly high. It also advises us to be cautious about the well being of our nation. The author takes pain to describe the efforts taken by the leaders in the event of achieving independence by putting an end to the decades of long foreign rule. The greatness, struggle and revolution the aggressive heroism and patriotism of leaders like Jhansi Rani and others who led the first independent war are well depicted in the beginning of the Mahākāvyya. It also details the efforts taken by the great leaders such as Bala Gangadhara Tilak, Lala Lajpat Ray, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Bhagat Singh, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahathma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. It also contains detailed narration of the brutal barbaric rules and laws of British. A brief description of the activities of our Renaissance leaders like Swami
Dayananda Saraswati, Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda also find their place in this Mahākāvya.

**Svarājyavijaya of Paṇḍita Kshama Rao**

*Svarājyavijaya* of Paṇḍita Kshama Rao is a Mahā-kāvya in fifty four cantos. The theme of the Mahākāvya is the freedom movement in India under the leadership of Mahathma Gandhi. The name of each canto denotes the subject dealt in it. The path of non-violence and truth followed by Gandhi is fit for attaining freedom of India. A detailed description of the major events of the agitations like boycott of foreign clothes, Khādi propagations etc., giving importance to Gandhian principles are seen well depicted in the Mahākāvya in a beautiful and realistic manner.

**Tilakayāsorṇava of Madhava Srihari Ane**

*Tilakayāsorṇava* of Madhava Srihari Ane is a Mahākāvya


in eighty five Tarang (cantos) and 10712 verses. It is a sea of fame of Bala Gangadhara Tilak, one of the glittering stars of independence struggle. The author has depicted the life of Bala Gangadhara Tilak in its full moon and splendours. This Mahākāvya is one in the category of a complete nationhood, the basic straws and yarn in the devotion towards the nation. The poet expresses his soulful respect towards those great heroes who worked for the utmost benefit of our nation and its independence.

**Uttarasatyaśāgrahagītā of Paṇḍita Kshama Rao**

*Uttarasatyaśāgrahagītā* of Paṇḍita Kshama Rao contains 1999 verses in forty seven chapters. It is considered as the continuation of *Satyāgrahagītā* also written by the same poetess. The language used in the Kāvya to describe the various Satyāgraha agitations organised by Mahathma Gandhi during 1931-1944. The poetess uses this opportunity to reveal before the readers the firm decisions put forward by Mahathma Gandhi.

for the utmost well-being of the nation. It is an authentic account of the history of the Indian freedom struggle by a learned poetess of the twentieth century.

_Viśālabhārata of Shyamavarna Dvivedi_\(^\text{32}\)

_Viśālabhārata_ of Shyamavarna Dvivedi\(^\text{33}\) is a Mahākāvya in ten cantos. It is a biographical Mahākāvya dealing with the life history of Jawaharlal Nehru. The description of Prayag, the birth and education of Jawaharlal can be read in the first canto. Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to England, marriage, education in England, legal practice etc., are described in the second canto.

\(^{32}\) See Maharaja Deena Pandeya, _Bīsvi Śatābdī ke Navabodh kī_ _Pṛṣṭhabhūmiṁ me Viracita_ - _Sanskṛtamahākāvya me Rāṣṭrīya Cetana_, Devavāṇi Parisād, Delhi, p. 319.

\(^{33}\) Paṇḍit Shyamavarna Dvivedi born of a Brahmin family in July 1916 in Ghotva village of Ghorakpur. He later became a Sanskrit teacher in Gorakshanatha Sanskrit Vidyāpīṭha of Ghorakpur. He was a scholar in literature and Vyākaraṇa alike. After taking the degree of Sahityaratna Dvivedi spent in his ideal life in writing and cultural work. Besides _Viśālabhārata_, there are also four other books written by Dvivedi. They are _Śivābhuyudaya, Digvijayaśataka, Vyutpattivinoda_ and _Ādityastotra_. 
In the third canto Mahathma Gandhiji's doctrine of non-violence and truth are explained and in the fourth canto Satyāgraha agitations, India's representation in the political council etc., are depicted in the fifth canto. The description of the nation-wide tour of Jawaharlal to understand the prevailing condition of peasants and labours of India are described. Rowlet Act, Satyāgraha, Jallian Wallah Bagh massacre etc., are narrated in the sixth canto. Second world war, activities of Subhash Chandra Bose, Jaya Prakash Babu and other leaders, the creation of the new nation Pakistan and the attainment of freedom are elaborately written in the seventh canto. In the eighth canto, Mahathma Gandhi's murder and description of Pañcaśīla are depicted. In the ninth canto the discussion of Nehru with Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Rajaji, Madan Mohan Malavya, Vinobhabhave, Jayaprakash Narayan are described. The fall and the disintegration of the Congress are also included in this canto. In the tenth and last canto the sad demise of Jawaharlal Nehru and greatness of India are depicted.
The hardships and sufferings of uncountable freedom fighters are written in golden lines of poetry and it will definitely arouse a feeling of national awareness in the mind of readers. *Viśālabhārata* stands one of the best among the few great poems published in 20th century literary field of India.

*Nehru carita* of Brahmananda Sukla, *Nehru Yaśasaurabha* of Balabhadra Shastri, *Śivarājyodaya* of Sreedhar Bhaskar Varnekar, *Jawaharlal Nehru carita* of Ameer Chandra Sastri etc., are some other Mahākāvyas where we get the depiction of India's Freedom Movement.

II. *Khaṇḍakāvyas*

*Bhāti Me Bhārataṁ* of Ramakanth Sukla

*Bhāti Me Bhārataṁ* of Ramakanth Sukla is a Khaṇḍakāvyā that contains 108 verses. It eulogises the heroic deeds of our freedom fighters in glowing terms. We also get information about the economic and political situation of the country in detail.

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34. Delhi, 1980.
Bhāratarāṣṭrīyapurāṇa of Acarya Kasturi Ranga

Bhāratarāṣṭrīyapurāṇa of Acarya Kasturi Ranga narrates the history of Indian freedom movement in a beautiful style. The poet's views on various political religious and social institutions of our country in Sanskrit clearly illustrates potential of the language.

As the Kāvyya bears the title of Purāṇa one may expect the given characteristics of Purāṇa like the theories of world's creation and deluge dynasties Manvantaras or dictions of the episode connected with the dynasties. But being a Purāṇa of the 20th century it differs in form from the traditional Purāṇas. The author has studied carefully the sequence and consequence of the freedom movement in its minute details.

Gāndhicarita of Brahmananda Sukla

Gāndhicarita of Brahmananda Sukla is a Khaṇḍakāvyya containing 112 verses. It narrates a complete but comprehensive

36. Published by the Author, Khurja, 1969.
biography of Mahathma Gandhi in an attractive way of presentation.

**Gāndhigaurava of Ramesh Chandra Sukla**

Gāndhigaurava of Ramesh Chandra Sukla is a Khaṇḍakāvyya containing 125 verses. It contains a detail description of the activities of Mahathma Gandhi. Through the Kāvyya, the poet also expresses his respect towards those great leaders like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Bhagath Singh, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Madan Mohan Malavya, Rajendra Prasad and Sarojini Naidu.

**Javahartaraṅgiṇi of Sreedhar Bhaskar Varnekar**

Javahartaraṅgiṇi or Bhārataratna of Sreedhar Bhaskar Varnekar is a Khaṇḍakāvyya in 102 verses. The poet reveals before the readers the personal qualities of the nation.

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37. Samskrta Parishad, Vāṇivihār, Delhi, 1976.

Lālbahadūrśāstricarita of Ramesh Chandra Sukla

*Lālbahadūrśāstricarita* of Ramesh Chandra Sukla is a Khāṇḍaṅkāvyya that contains 183 verses. Lal Bahadur Sastri is the main character of this Kāvyya. The poet gives us a clear picture of Lal Bahadur Sastri's political viewpoints rather than his personal qualities. The poet tells us that out of the thrilling experience of patriotism, Lal Bahadur Sastri took active participation in various agitations and processions against the British rulers and was imprisoned on several occasions.

Mahārājñī Jhānsī Lakṣmībhāi of Gopala Krishna Bhatt

*Mahārājñī Jhānsī Lakṣmībhāi* of Gopala Krishna Bhatt contains 255 poems. The centre theme of the Kāvyya is the life-history of Jhansi Rani. The Kāvyya depicts Jhansi Rani as a 'Svātantrya Saṅgrāma Devatā', 'Svātantrya Samprāpta Phalābīja' etc. The author tries to instigate in the minds of readers a feeling of patriotism by describing the ill-fate of our nation.


Prākṛtaṃvidhāna of Shambhu Sharma

Prākṛtaṃvidhāna is a Khaṇḍakāvya in hundred verses. The work allegorically depicts the main incidents of Indian freedom struggle through the conversation of two birds.

Sātvikasvapna of Shambhu Sharma

Sātvikasvapna of Shambhu Sharma is also a Khaṇḍakāvya in hundred verses. It is written during the period of independence war and portrays the British in a mockery way. The content in the Kāvya is convened through anyāpadeśā where the animal characters play the prominent roles with human behaviour. The work covertly designated the British in several ironical and suggestive statements.

Svatantrabhārata of Balakrishna Bhatt

Svatantrabhārata of Balakrishna Bhatt contains 1048

41. Mangalodayam, Trichur, 1924.
42. See infra, p. 165.
43 Mangalodayam, Trichur, 1921.
44 See infra, p. 161.
verses. It is divided into two parts namely Pūrvapīṭhikā and Uttarapīṭhikā. The book contains the details of ancient Hindu rulers, the ill fate of foreigners after their arrival, the conquest of India by Britishers followed by the freedom struggle and the contributions by Balagangadhara Tilak, Mahathma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Azad, Madan Mohan Malavya, Shastri and Jawaharlal Nehru made in the freedom struggle, the resultant achievement of freedom and the partition of India. We can feel the patriotic feeling of the author throughout the book. It draws a clear picture of first war of independence in the year 1857, and inducted in the book just like a warm of big independent tree.

_Svātantryajyoti of Sree Rama Krishna Bhatt_ ⁴⁶

_Svātantryajyoti_ of Sree Rama Krishna Bhatt contains a beautiful description of the various agitations in connection with the freedom struggle of India conducted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and others.

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III. Gadyakāvyas

Bhāratasvātantra of K.W. Chitale

Bhāratasvātantra of K.W. Chitale is a prose work dealing with the struggle of Indian independence. It has seven chapters and bears another name 'Svātantryetihāsa Saptādhyaś'. It consists of vivid descriptions of the heroic deeds of the great freedom fighters who sacrificed their life upon the determination of liberating their mother land. The selfless devotion of the freedom fighters like Rani Lakshmibhai, Nanasaheb and Tanthia Toppi arouse the patriotic sentiments of the readers. The sublime story of the great men like Madanlal, V.D. Savarkar, Subhash Chandra Bose, Mahathma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhai Patel depicted in the work enlights the reader with various political, social and cultural realities of our country. Besides, the author also describes the efforts made by the organizations like Āryasamāj, Prārthana Samāj and Brahmasamāj in uplifting the modern perspective among common people.

Gāndhicarita of Sree Charudeva Sastri 48

Gāndhicarita of Sree Charudeva Sastri is a prose work which narrates the biography of Mahathma Gandhi. The author is very cautious about the way of presentation and usage of Sanskrit language in this work. The author and the hero belongs to the same period. The writer describes Mahathma Gandhi in the form in which he learned about him, he understood about him, and what he had seen in him. Gandhi's Daṇḍiyāṭrā was also described in this book.

Krāntiyuddh of Vasudeva Sastri Bage Vatikar49

Krāntiyuddh of Vasudeva Sastri Bage Vatikar depicts the story of Indian freedom struggle during the period of 1857. The stories of the war heroes of freedom struggle such as Tantia Toppy, Nana Sahib Peshwa, Jhansi Rani and many others who sacrificed their life for the nation will definitely create patriotism in the minds of readers.

**Lokamānyatilakacarita of Krishna Sharma Chithale**

*Lokamānyatilakacarita* of Krishna Sharma Chithale is divided into twenty Paṇvas. The life history of Bala Gangadharma Tilak is described in this book in glowing terms. It also narrates the major incidents of freedom struggle. The author discusses the use of Khādi, the discussion between Gokhale and Tilak, the establishment of organisation like Svarāj, freedom fight etc.

**IV. Dramas**

*Bhāratajanaka* of Yateendra Vimal Chaudhari

*Bhāratajanaka* of Yateendra Vimal Chaudhari is a drama in sixteen acts dealing with Indian freedom struggle as its main theme. Mahathama Gandhi is the main hero of this drama. The well-known Gandhian theories and method of agitations based on truth and Satyāgraha are elaborately visualised in this drama. It definitely touches the audience and also the reader's mind and create a feeling of patriotism and nationalism in their minds.

Bhāratavijayanāṭaka of Mathura Prasad Dixit

Bhāratavijayanāṭaka of Mathura Prasad Dixit is a popular drama in seven acts. The theme of the drama is the freedom struggle by the patriotic Indians and their sacrifice for their nation's independence. Heroism is the predominant sentiment delineated in this drama. The entire drama speaks about the non-violent struggle.

The author greatly succeeded in creating and developing the patriotic feelings in the minds of each and every Indian. The drama begins with the Nāndīśloka followed by the arrival of foreigners to India. It gives a brief discussion of heroes like Bala Gagngadhara Tilak, Madan Mohan Malavya, Lala Lajpat Ray and share the anxiety of the nation due to captivation of Britishers. Moreover the drama portrays a true and distinct picture of the war heroes like Jhansi Rani, Dadabhai Naoroji, Bala Gagngadhara Tilak, Tanthia Toppi, Mahathma Gandhi and the massacre at Jalian Wallah Bagh.

52. Published by the Author, Jhancy, 1953.
As already stated, the author Dixit in his drama depicts the complete story of independence, i.e., from the date of conquer by the Britishers until we get the complete freedom. Mother India is presented in all the acts. She is not an individual, she is India personified. There are three female characters in the drama—Mother India, Nepali friend and Queen of Jhansi. All others are male characters. The writer's patriotism was seen throughout the drama and it will definitely create and pass same degree of patriotic feeling in the minds of the viewers as well.

*Bhāratarājendra of Yateendra Vimal Chaudhary*\(^53\)

*Bhāratarājendra* of Yateendra Vimal Chaudhary is a drama in five acts. Dr. Rajendra Prasad is the main hero in it. He being a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi, took active part in the non-violence movement led by Mahathma Gandhi and received sentence of imprisonment for several years. He worked for the unity among Hindus and Muslims and for the

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utmost unity of the nation itself. He worked hard to develop a sense of relationship, love, affection and unity among Hindus and Muslims. The author narrates that even after he became the President of India, Rajendra Prasad has taken so much pain to see that the nation as well as the citizen are safe and secure in all respect. All these aspects and incidents are depicted in this drama beautifully and effectively.

*Bhāratāhṛdayāravinda* of *Yateendra Vimal Chaudhari*

This play is also written by Yateendra Vimal Chaudhari. It has five acts. The main hero of the drama is Sri Aurabindo the great patriot and fighter of Indian freedom movement. His heroic deeds and efforts in organising political movement are well depicted in this drama. He relinquished the degree conferred by the British saying that he is an Indian to the core and is not ready to accept any thing offered by the British. His mind solely set up on one thing that is the liberation and emancipation of the Indians from the British. Through a lot of

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dramatic moments, the author has succeeded in propagating the message and mission of Sri Aurabindo.

**Gāndhivijaya of Mathura Prasad Dixit**

Gāndhivijaya of Mathura Prasad Dixit is a play in two acts dealing with the life of Mahathma Gandhi. Though the hero of the play is Mahathma Gandhi, the play also presents the miserable condition of the Indians during British regime and the activities of the great leaders like Bala Gangadhara Tilak, Madan Mohan Malavya and Rajendra Prasad. There are subplots dealing with Camparan Satyāgraha, the agitation of Bala Gangadhara Tilak, Jallian Wallah Bagh massacre, Salt Satyāgraha and vibration of Indian political life until the declaration of Indian Independence on 15th August 1947.

**Kaṭuvipāka of smt. Leelarav Dayal**

Kaṭuvipāka of smt. Leelarav Dayal contains the story of a village girl and her love and affection towards her mother

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country and her participation in the Satyāgraha agitation under the leadership of Mahathma Gandhi. Even though her father was a petty employee in the British Government, she actively participate in the Satyāgraha and at last put her life for the nation.

_Lokamānyasmṛti of Sree Rama Velankar_ 57

_Lokamānyasmṛti of Sree Rama Velankar_ spread in three acts. It depicts the enthusiastic, touching story of one of the torch-bearers of freedom struggle Bala Gangadhara Tilak, through the media of vivid characterisation. The Dramatist uses the opportunity to express his respect towards the political leaders of India who dedicated their life to make India free from the British yoke.

_Susamhatabhārata of Sree Rama Chandra Reddy_ 58

_Susamhatabhārata of Sree Rama Chandra Reddy_ contains six acts. The drama tells the story and efforts of our national

57. _Ibid._, p. 297.
leaders like Mahathma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and Sardar Vallabhai Patel who sacrificed their lives for the nation in a touching manner.

**Subhāṣasubhāṣa of Yateendra Vimal Chaudhari** ⁵⁹

*Subhāṣasubhāṣa of Yateendra Vimal Chaudhari* depicts the activities of Subhash Chandra Bose in making India a free nation. The patriotism and the efforts of Netaji in the freedom movement were described in this drama in six acts. The formation of Azad Hind Sena and the activities of Jhansi Rani etc. are also described in this drama.

**Svarṇapurakṛṣṭivalāḥ of Leelarav Dayal** ⁶⁰

*Svarṇapurakṛṣṭivalāḥ of Leelarav Dayal* is another drama written by her, with the theme of Indian freedom struggle. The drama tells the story of a farmer in a village named Svarṇapura, who being influenced by the appeals and slogans of Mahathma

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Gandhi, decided to lead the freedom movement against the British Government in his village and of another widow named Rekha, who also became influenced by the Satyagraha and dared to come forward to take the leadership of Satyagraha agitation. The British Government, in order to curb these developments among the Indians, used brutal force over the poor villagers inflicted physical tortures and brutal assault on them. The British men ultimately kicked her out of the village by somehow influencing the village head. Even after all these incidents, she did not lose her soul and stood firmly in her Satyagraha agitation. This drama is a clear example which depicts how far the freedom struggle influenced the common man.

*Tilakāyana of Acarya Velankar*\(^1\)

*Tilakāyana* of Acarya Velankar spreads through three acts.

In this drama the author, portrays the authorities of the British rulers which was faced by Bala Gangadhara Tilak. In the first

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act the dramatist depicts the publication of newspaper by Bala Gangadhara Tilak, in the second act he describes how Tilak was accused of acting against the interest of nation and in the third act, the author describes the life of Bala Gangadhara Tilak behind the Mandala Prison.

Other Works

*Bhāratarāṣṭratna* of Yajneswara Shastri

*Bhāratarāṣṭratna* of Yajneswara Shastri is a collection of minor Kāvyas. It is written in a manner of story-oriented description of the contributions of great leaders like Jhansi Rani, Dayananda Saraswati, Bala Gangadhara Tilak, Madan Mohan Malavya, Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Lala Lajpat Ray, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sarojini Naidu, V.V. Giri, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi etc. It contains twenty one poems and 445 verses.

The first poem *Mahārāṇī Lakṣmībhāyi* contains forty two verses. It draws the exciting and thrilling patriotism of Rani

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Lakshmibhai and her fighting spirit against the British imperialists.

The second poem is Rāṣṭravāḍī Dayānanda, and it is the picturisation of the social reformatory works done by Dayananda Saraswati. It contains 33 verses.

The third poem Lokamānya Bāla Gangādhara Tilak, contains twenty verses. Through this, the author tries to convey the views of Lokamanya Tilak in a beautiful style.

The fourth poem is named as Mahānāḥ Madan Mohan Mālavyah and it contains fourteen verses. It eulogizes the heroic deeds of Madan Mohan Malavya.

The fifth poem is termed as Raṣṭrapitā Mahātmā Gāndhi. It contains thirty one verses. It depicts the legendary deeds of Mahathma Gandhi, the great leader of our nation. The poet sincerely tried to put an end to the British regime by awakening the society through the methods like Hindu Muslim unity, measures for stopping untouchability, truthfulness, non-violence, Satyāgraha, Deśabhakti and dareness.
In the sixth poem there are eighteen small verses. The hero in this sixth poem is Sardar Vallabhai Patel. The poem gives us an in depth view of Sardar Vallabhai Patel's political shrewdness and patriotism.

The seventh poem is based on Lala Lajpat Ray who is popularly known as 'Punjab Kesari'. The poem portrays Lala Lajpat Ray's devotion towards our nation.

The eighth poem is about Acarya Vinobha Bhave. It contains revolutionary activities of Vinobha Bhave and how the society is benefited out of Acharya's devotion towards our nation.

The eleventh poem is about Subhash Chandra Bose. It discusses Netaji's concept of nationality. The twelfth poetry is based on Dr. Rajendra Prasad. The thirteenth poem is about Chandra Sekhar Azad and fourteenth poem is about brave martyr Bhagat Singh. The Fifteenth poem based on Khan Abdul Gafar Khan and the sixteenth Rafi Ahammad Kidwani. The seventeenth poem is dedicated to Sarojini Naidu and
eighteenth poem describes the activities of V.V. Giri. The nineteenth poem discusses the former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and twentieth poem depicts Karanam Singh, the King of Kashmir.

*Javaharjīvana of Ramasaran Sastri*\(^6^3\)

*Javaharjīvana* of Ramasaran Sastri is a Kāvya written in praise of Jawaharlal Nehru. It is divided into twenty one titles. It consists of the life and education of Nehru prior to independence as well as after independence. The work succeeds in generating a feeling of devotion and patriotism in the minds of readers towards our nation.

*Puṣpāṅjali of Acarya Deepankar*\(^6^4\)

*Puṣpāṅjali* of Acarya Deepankar is a Kāvya which contains 128 verses. It is written as a tribute to Mahathma Gandhi on his 125\(^{th}\) birth anniversary. The author is remembers

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the entrance of Mahathma Gandhi into the politics and how the leadership of Mahathma Gandhi mobilised the entire nation in the liberation movement of people war.

By this way each and every act of Gandhiji is highlighted in this poem. The poet has taken this opportunity to express his devotion towards his home country and above all has respect towards Mahathma Gandhi. The author is trying to fill in the mind of every reader a feeling or thrill and joy.

Keralite works like *Keralodaya* of Dr. K.N. Ezhuthacchan, *Navabhārata* of Muthukulam Sreedhar, *Bhāratendu* of C.V. Vasudeva Bhattathiri and *Sātvikasvapna* and *Prākṛta-samvidhāna* of Shambhu Sharma are the main Sanskrit Mahākāvyya and Khaṇḍakāya that dealt with the freedom movement in India.

The foregoing survey of Sanskrit literature deals with the theme of Indian freedom struggle. Each works give separate outlooks of each and every authors. The works gives us a clear picture of the activities of most of the renowned leaders of our
freedom struggle. In total all the works gives us an opinion that how far Indian Independence Movement had influenced Sanskrit literature in developing patriotism, nationalism and hatred towards imperialism. These works played a great role in Indian History.

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