

Religious Journals in Telugu language during the Colonial period in the Madras presidency; 1909 to 1947

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Abstract

In the history of the development of nationalism in India, journals have been a reflection of as a key factor in imparting nationalism. One of the most important events of the 1800s was the beginning of the regional religious journals in the madras presidency. However, these rapid changes are having a serious effect in the Telugu region between reformers and orthodox sections. In many journals, a debate was taken place between rationality and orthodox sections concerning refining the religion from the code of beliefs and superstitions. The research to date has tended to focus on journals started by various people in Telugu region particularly related to Religion and Religious Reformation. This paper will give an account of all the journals published during the colonial period from 1909 to 1947. The first section of this paper will examine religious journals and second part with religious reform journals.

Key Words: Journal, Religion, Reform, Telugu, Missionaries

Introduction

The journals in India played a vital role under British India and influenced the Indian society politically, economically, religious and in the education field. In Telugu region, the religious press was stated in the year 1872 to strengthen and protects the social life of the Telugu region. The reasons for the birth of religious journals are to reform society, strengthen religious values, countering the misinterpretation made by the British literature. The contradictions reached to the highest level when the Christian missionaries and social reformers influences through journals. The effect was to reform the religion by removing the social disparities and to protect the existing values. The beginning of the religious journals from the year 1872 to the year 1909 played a vital and after the year 1909 act with the provision of the communal electorates under British India. The social conflicts undergone during the colonial period to protect the social capital of the contemporary society with the traditional religious rights and the social reformers played a role as counterparts.

Objective

The objective of the study is to understand the patterns of origin, growth, and development of the press in Guntur. To discover the status and role of the press in Guntur during the colonial period, find out the different types of newspapers and magazines along with the impact of the press on the socio-economic development of Guntur.

Review of Literature

Rabindranath Manukonda in his book "History of Telugu journalism print and electronic media" in his study almost covered various aspects of Telugu press and its patterns, and different personalities of editors ship. Venkateswara Rao Telluri and Maluguri Srinivas both wrote Research articles in which they explored the role of the press to the mobilization of masses in the Telangana armed struggle. This study revealed the role of the press in Telangana region. B.Samamurthi, "the press under Nizam rule" mentioned about the role of press in Salar Jung period. Bellary ShamannaKesavan (1984) "History of Printing and Publishing India". This volume deals with the origin of printing in India and almost covers the historical background and development of printing and publications in South India. Iyengar A.S (2001) "Role of Press and Indian freedom struggle" according to this book the writes explain about press role in a political point of view was presented. Report of the Second Press Commission (1982),

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Hypothesis

The paper is designed for empirical research of the historical evolution of the religious press in the Madras presidency. No hypothesis is formulated here. The finding of this study generates criticisms.

Data and Methodology

The study is basically descriptive in nature and based on historical and empirical data about the press in the Madras presidency. Sources of data and method of analysis dealing with the origin, growth, and development of the religious press in the Madras presidency in historical research-based. The works in this field of the press have been used by applying the document analysing method. Used secondary data from facts and figures from available books, journals, different websites and official records.

Religious Journals

In the history of British India the 1909 act was one of the landmark with the provision of separate electorates on the name of the religion. However it was condemned by the contemporary leaders and later on it was accepted by most of the political parties in 1920's. And at the same time the 20th century which played a very effective role in British India to fight against the superstitions and beliefs plays a contradictory role in the Telugu society and lead to a conflict between the rationalism and orthodox, in this contest several journal are emerged to explain the sanity of the Indian culture and customs. As part of that from the beginning of the 20th century we can find the number of arguments and theory's are established and at the same time increase in number of religious journals in the Madras presidency. After the 1909 the religious journals are the Eswaravadini Monthly was started in the year 1910 by K. Guruswami Sarma from Tirupathi, The journal Divyagnana Dipika monthly was started in the year 1910 by Chittamuri Ramayya Adayar from Chennapur, Vishisthadvaita Prakasika journal monthly was started in the year 1910 by Vinjamuri Viraraghavacharyulu from Guntur, Sankaravijayamu was started as monthly in the year 1910 by K.G. Baburao from Anantapura, Hitavadi Monthly journal was started in the year 1905 by Dhannavada Anantam from Bandaru, Samyukta Sanghavartamani was started as monthly in the year 1909 by S.B. Simon from Pasumalai of Madhurai, Sahaya Monthly journal was started in the year 1910 by M. Devadasu from Rajahmundry, The journal Srilakshmivenkateswara patrika monthly was started in the year 1913 by P. Anantacharyulu from Putalapattu, Aryatilaka journal monthly was started in the year 1914 by K. Subramanya Sastrulu from Bellary, Vedantachandrika monthly journal started in the year 1915 by C. Rajagopalachari from Chittor. The journal Andhramata Weekly was started in the year 1916 by Swami Venkatarao from Hyderabad, Bharatabhanu Monthly journal was started in the year 1917 by Adipudi Somanatharao from Madras, Sruthidharma Sanjivani was stated as Fortnightly in the year 1917 by Sri Virabhadra Pakayaji from Bezawada, Brahmadharm Prakasika Journal stated as monthly in the year 1919 by Palavajjula Lakshminarayana from Rajahmundry, Bhaktasanjivani monthly was started in the year 1919 by Vavilikolanu Subbarao from Ontimittala, Strilakoraku vartamanamulu monthly was started in the year 1912 by E.N.Macauley from Guntur, The journal Hridayaravamu was started as monthly in the year 1912 by Devar Sati and K. Gopalarao from Madras, Vekuvajukka Monthly was started in the year 1918 by C.E. Parker from Madras, the journal Dakshina India Duta, Monthly was started in the year 1920 by D.V. Yesudasu from Nujividu, Mulag vartamani Monthly, was started in the year 1920 by M.C. Talk from Khammammettala, Anandatirtha Fortnightly journal was started in the year 1922 by K. Seshagirirao from Madras, Tarakasandesamu Monthly was started in the year 1922 by Gundimeda Venkatasubbarao from Yalamanchili, journal Mimamsa a Monthly was started in the year 1922 by K.N. Kameswararao from Tenali, Saivapracharini journal was Fortnightly started in the year 1923 by Mudigonda Viresalinga Ayyavarlu from Warangal, Adisaivapatrika Monthly journal was started in the year 1923 by Chilumuri Purushottama Gurukkal from Chilumuru, Aikamatyamu was Monthly started in the year 1923 by Suryadevara Sanjivarayanamgaru from Bezawada, Gnanadipika Fortnightly journal started in the year 1923 by Meduri Sriramamurthy from Vizianagaram, Satsanga Monthly was started in the year 1923 by M. Seshachalamu from Bandaru, Dharmasadhani Fortnightly was started in the year 1923 by Palaparathi Narasimham from Guntur, Ramakoti Monthly was started in the year 1925

Karupalli by Sivaramadasu from Hosuru, Sugnanachandrika Monthly was started in the year 1925 by Suryadevara Sanjivanarayanamgaru from Tummapudi, Murali Monthly was started in the year 1926 by Rayavarapu Kondalarao from Srikakulam, Saivarahasyabodhini Monthly was started in the year 1926 by Mudigonda Nagalingasastrulu from Tenali, Aryapatrika Monthly was started in the year 1927 by Kolachalam Krishnasomayajulu from Guntur, Vedantadipika Monthly was started in the year 1927 by V. Vasudevacharyulu from Madras, Shanti Monthly was started in the year 1927 by Omkarananda Swamy from Totapalli Kondalu, Srisailapatrika Monthly was started in the year 1927 by Chaganti Viramallikarjunalingam Ayyavarlu from Srisailam, Jyothi Monthly was started in the year 1928 Suryadevara Sanjivanarayanam from Tummapudi, Yadarthabharati Monthly was started in the year 1928 by Malayala Swamulu from Madras, Svavridi Monthly was started in the year 1928 by Premaraju Satyanarayanarao from Bandaru, Subodhini Monthly was started in the year 1928 by M.S. Subbanna from Ballary, Nimishamba Monthly was started in the year 1929 by Tangirala Ramanadha Sara and Anantayya from Nellore, Varnashrama Monthly was started in the year 1929 by Mopidevi Venugopalarao from Bezawada, Virasaivapracharini Fortnightly was started in the year 1929 by Gurudevi Subramanyam Devara from Bezawada, Andhrachristavapatrika Weekly was started in the year 1925 by Nethaniyelu from Machilipatnam, Paropakarini Monthly was started in the year 1927 by M. Davidu from Ramayapatna

Missionary Journals

The missionary telugu journal are seven during this period from different parts of the Madras presidency. Arcot Mission Monthly was started in the year 1921 by J. w. Warshin from Nellore, Christavasanghabivardh ani Monthly was started in the year 1912 by Mattayi Samuel from Pasumalai, Desiya Missionary Monthly was started in the year 1913 by National Misionary from Visakhapatnam, Tenuguchurchman Patrika Quarterly was started in the year 1916 by H. Auston from Guntur, Catholic Mitramu Quarterly was started in the year 1916 by Metadan from Madras, Telugu Luthern Monthly was started in the year 1917 by H.R. Spyanglor from Guntur, Balamitra Monthly was started in the year 1917 by Christian Literature Society from Madras.

Religious Reformation Journals

The religion is always having its role in every system. The contradiction between the new religious journals philosophy and social reformers rational thought provoked to start the religious journals in Telugu region and its impact was there in the society from as a counter part to reform the religions and journals are started as, on the other side journal were started to popularise the ideas and programme of Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and Andhramata Weekly was started in the year 1916 by Swami Venkatarao from Hyderabad, to propagate the theosophical society of Hyderabad.

Conclusion

Religion is always having its role in every system. The contradiction between the new religious philosophy and social reformers' rational thought provoked to start the of religious journals in Telugu region and its impact on Telugu region. The ideologies between the various religious philosophy led to the contradiction in the Telugu society and a lot of social conflict were taken between various social groups in Telugu region and struggle led to the supremacy of the social capital. Further research required how the publishers influenced and maintains the relation between Nationalism, rationality, and social contradictions in the Telugu Society.

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