

A STUDY ON HUMANISM IN TELUGU LITERATURE AMONG INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS IN KURNOOL TOWN (A.P)



CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to know the knowledge of Humanism in Telugu literature among Intermediate students in Kurnool Town. The Investigator conducted data collection of 140 samples by using simple Random sampling method in intermediate students at Kurnool Town. The Researcher used statistical techniques of Mean, S.D, 't'-test and 'F'-test to find the results of Humanism in Telugu literature among Intermediate students. On the whole, Gender, Locality and Class wise states that There is no significant difference between the variables regarding on Humanism in Telugu literature. Furthermore, According to Management, Analysis of the result states that there was a significant difference between the students who are studying from the different types of colleges.

Keyword: Humanism, Telugu Literature, Knowledge and Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

The restoration of values and continued existence of these literatures therefore forms a vital part in enhancing high level of commitment to various religious connotations. The value and respect for humanity is pegged on the better understanding of the literature and the various aspects that people give to its interpretation. Those who write the literature have certain purpose and aim of writing such. The understanding and interpretation of such beliefs in the context of literature and its refinement creates reasoning and a belief for which an individual can rely on. This means that feelings and thoughts of various individuals can be understood from the perspective of the literature they read and write (Seigel, 2).

In the current world, the literature is seen as best as pastime since it relates to the very issues that affects humanity on a daily basis. Man is usually considered a social being which means that they value relationship. Literature is best seen as pastime for the reason that it relates to the social stances of humanism and therefore it provides various ways in we as human beings can handle the pitfalls of everyday life. I do not believe that literature is seen at worst as waste of time since literature has immense significance and its worst can only be seen where its relevance to the current situations are not clearly outlined (Bolland, 3). It is otherwise important to put great importance to literature since it affects the very facets human existence and reveals certain insights to the real advents purpose for existence and how best to deal with life issues. one of the issues that literature has contributed to my life is the building and profound development of my moral status. it is from the literacy works that I have read that I tend to understand the various ways to relate to various individuals. The understanding of personalities and relationships is very crucial in our everyday lives. The explanations postulated in various literacy works are indeed a guideline on how best to deal with various personalities and maintain various types of relationships (Kolsky, 3). Literature has enabled me understand the dynamics that occur in various cycles of relationships which indeed provides a platform for self-development and maturity in such issues. In summary, literature is the core of promotion of humanism and the social culture maintained by various groups of individuals.

Telugu Literature:

The literature of the Andhra people, written in Telugu and originating in India during the ninth and tenth centuries A.D. The earliest extant Telugu literary work is the *Andhra Mahabharata* by Nannaya Bhatta (early 11th century), an adaptation of part of the Sanskrit Mahabharata. Nannaya Bhatta founded Telugu classical poetry and the Telugu literary language, which became established during the medieval period of Telugu literary development.

The works of Palukiriki Somanatha (1160–1240), the author of the narrative poems *The Tale of Basava* and *The Tale of "The Teacher,"* reflected the contemporary movement for the reform of the caste system and of orthodox Hinduism. The *Andhra Mahabharata* was completed by Tikkana (1230–1300), the founder of the Telugu heroic epic, and by Errapragada (1280–1350). The poet Srinatha (1380–1465) celebrated love and the landscape of Southern India in his lyric epics. Bammara Potana (c. 1405 to 1450–80) recounted the incarnations of the god Vishnu in the narrative poem *Bhagavatam*.

In the 16th century, Telugu literature became distinctively national in character. The narrative poem *Amuktamalyada* by Krishnadevaraya, the epic *Manucaritram* by Allasani Peddana, and the poetry of Nandi Timmanna, Dhurjati, and Tenali Ramakrsna dealt with the human personality. The decline of the state system and of Andhra culture during the 17th and 18th centuries was marked by the appearance of formalist, refined erotic poetry. Feudal civil strife and European conquest were reflected in pessimistic poetry. Telugu drama, which originated during this period, was based on an abundant folklore and on early manifestations of folk theatre.

The forerunner of modern Telugu literature was the poet Vemana (1700–50), who expressed the ideas of the later bhakti movement, advocating universal equality and attacking Hindu rituals and dogmatism. Vemana's successors were the bourgeois Andhra humanists of the 19th century. Kandukuri Viresalingam (1848–1919), the founder of the Telugu humanist tradition and of modern Telugu literature, criticized orthodox Hinduism and the feudal caste system. Viresalingam was the founder of anti-Brahman satiric farce and comedy and the author of the socially oriented novel *Rajasekharacharitramu*. Historical novels and dramas of the late 19th century that reflected an awakening bourgeois nationalism were written by Chilakamarti Lakshmi Narasimham and Chilukuri Virabhadra Rao..

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STYDY:

The Researcher could be framed objectives on the basis of Variables.

1. To know the students differences in Gender case to their understanding on Humanism in Telugu Literature
2. To find out influence of the Locality and classes on Humanism in Telugu Literature among Intermediate Students.
3. To identify the differences students who are studying from Different Management on Humanism in Telugu Literature among Intermediate colleges.

III. HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

On the above Objectives, The Investigator have been mentioned Hypothesis from the following

1. Students do not differ significance between the Male and Female of the Humanism in Telugu literature among Intermediate students.
2. Students who are coming from different Locality, they do not differ significance to their knowledge on Humanism in Telugu literature of the Intermediate colleges.
3. There is no significance difference between the Class of I Year and II Year Intermediate students to know their abilities of Humanism in Telugu literature.
4. There would not be any significance difference among Types of colleges, students who are studying from different Management to their ideas of Humanism in Telugu Literature.

IV. SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY:

The Investigator organised the data collection of 140 samples in Kurnool Town in various Management among Intermediate Students through the conduct of Examination on Humanism in Telugu Literature. So, He could be used simple Random sampling method in Intermediate Students at Kurnool Town.

V. SAMPLE DESIGN OF THE STUDY:

The sample for the study was 140 students among Intermediate Students from 3 different colleges in both Genders , Classes(Iyear&II year) and Locality in Kurnool Town, Andhra Pradesh.

The details of the distribution of the sample on the basis of class, sex locality and Management were shown in Table-1

Table-1: Sample Design of the Study

Gender	Management			Total
	Government colleges	Private colleges	Aided colleges	
Male	16	-	38	54
Female	29	43	14	86
Toatl	45	43	52	140

VI. TOOLS USED FOR THE STUDY: The investigator prepared questions on Humanism in Telugu Literature.

VII. STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES OF THE DATA: The data, thus collected was analysed using relevant statistical techniques like frequency distribution, Mean, S.D^t-test, F-test.

VIII. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA: The Investigator were analysed with the collection of the data of Humanism score in relation to Independent Variables by using appropriate statistical techniques.

Hypothesis 1: To find the relationship between Male and Female on their Humanism in Telugu Literature scores .The relationship was tested with the help of ‘t’-test in Table-2

Table-2: Mean, S.D and ‘t’-Value of Humanism Telugu literature scores of Male and Female among intermediate students.

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	‘t’-Value
Male	56	56.13	4.50	1.73 @
Female	84	57.45	4.43	

Note: @ ‘t’-Value is Not significant at 0.05 level

From table-1,It could be seen that Mean of Humanism in Telugu Literature scores of Females(57.45) is Greater than the Mean score of their Counterparts, i.e., Males(56.13).But calculated ‘t’-value (1.73) is less than the table value not significant even at 0.05 level of probality for 138 df (degrees of freedom).

Hence, the Hypothesis “ there would not be any significant difference in the Telugu literature on Humanism scores of Male and Female.

Hypothesis 2: To find out significance difference between the Rural and Urban of Intermediate students to their Humanism in Telugu Literature scores. The significance was tested with the help of ‘t’-test in Table-3

Table-3: Mean, S.D and ‘t’-Value of Locality in Intermediate Students of the Humanism in Telugu Literature scores.

Locality	N	Mean	S.D	‘t’-Value
Rural	80	56.67	4.21	0.75@
Urban	60	57.25	4.86	

Note: @ ‘t’-Value is Not significant at 0.05 level

It could be seen from table-3, that the Mean of Humanism in Telugu literature scores of students coming from Rural locality was higher than the Mean Humanism scores of students coming from Urban students. The obtained ‘t’-value (0.75) was not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that the students residing in Rural and Urban students do not differ in their Humanism in Telugu literature scores.

Hence, the Hypothesis that,” students coming from Rural and Urban locality do not differ significant in the Humanism in Telugu literature’ was Accepted.

Hypothesis 3: To find the relationship between I Year and II Year of Intermediate students to their Humanism in Telugu Literature scores. The relationship has tested with the help of ‘t’-test in Table-4.

Table-4: Mean, S.D and ‘t’-Value of Intermediate Students on the Humanism in Telugu Literature scores with the Class wise .

Class	N	Mean	S.D	‘t’-Value
I year	53	57.15	4.68	0.47@
Il year	87	56.78	4.40	

Note: @ ‘t’-Value is not significant at 0.05 level..

Table -4 reveals that the Mean Humanism in Telugu literature scores of I Year students were higher than the second year students in Intermediate college. But , the obtained ‘t’ value (0.47) was not significant at 0.05 level. This indicates that I and II year students do not differ to their Humanism in Telugu literature scores.

In this case, the Hypothesis that students who are studying in intermediate of I and II Year, do no differ significant in their Humanism in Telugu literature’ was Accepted.

Hypothesis 4: To find out whether there was any significant difference between the Management and the score of the Humanism in Telugu Literature by using ‘F’-test in Table5.

Table-5: Results of ANOVA of the students studying in different Managements and their Humanism in Telugu Literature Scores.

Source of variation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Sum of Squares	‘F’-Value
Between Groups	155.78	2	77.89	4.03* significant
Within Groups	2648.36	137	19.33	
Total	2804.14	139		

Note: *‘F’-Value is 4.03 at 0.05 level.

The obtained ‘F’ ratio (4.03) was significant at 0.05 level. This shows that different Management has significant effect on students on Humanism in Telugu Literature.

Hence, The Hypothesis was rejected. Therefore, It indicates that “There is a significant difference between the different types of colleges on Humanism in Telugu Literature”.

IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

To study the influence of Humanism in Telugu literature from students Bio-data as Gender, Locality, Classes and Management have been analysed as variables determining. Based on the Investigation the following conclusions are derived.

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Conclusions:

From the results of this Investigation, The following conclusions are drawn.

1. Males and Females students did not differ significant to their score of Humanism in Telugu Literature.
2. Students who are coming from different Localities would not be differ significant of Humanism in Telugu Literature in Intermediate Level.
3. There would not be significant differences between the classes of I year and II year students in Intermediate level to their Humanism in Telugu Literature.
4. Students who are studying from different Management of Intermediate colleges would be a significant difference of Humanism in Telugu literature.

X. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

1. The same study can be conducted on students of High school level, Degree and P.G level.
2. The same study should be extended to other parts of the State and National wise.
3. Other variables like Socio-Economic status and Personality factors Questionnaire may be included in the study.
4. The same study would be conducted on more samples.
5. The same study will be conduct on all level of Teacher Training Colleges.

XI. EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

1. Government and Non-Government agencies should be organised for the development of Humanism different kinds of cultural programmes.
2. Humanism activities conduct at primary level by the Teachers.
3. Philosophers Invite to all levels of Institutions for the increasing on Humanism.
4. Social Reformers Bio-Graphy Publicity to all level of education by Advanced Technology
5. Incentives provided to the People who are inculcate values on Humanism.

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