NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT:	**TELUGU**
TITLE OF THE BEST PRCATICE:	**TELUGU VENNELA** **Online Monthly Magazine**

OBJECTIVE

1. **Promote Telugu Language and Literature**: 1.To foster a deeper understanding and appreciation of Telugu language and literature among students.

2. Improve Student Engagement: To encourage student participation and engagement in academic and extracurricular activities related to Telugu language and literature.

3. **Develop Critical Thinking and Creativity**: To develop critical thinking, creativity, and writing skills among students through various literary activities.

4. **Preserve Cultural Heritage**: To preserve and promote the rich cultural heritage of Telugu language and literature.

5. **Enhance Employability**: To enhance the employability of students by providing them with career orientation and skill development opportunities.

6. **Foster Community Building**: To build a sense of community among students, faculty, and alumni through cultural events and celebrations.

7. To make skilled human resources for the purpose of Media & Creative Writings

CONTEXT

By Studying language and literature of Telugu one can acquire the awareness of heritage and culture of the Telugu society. Especially Telugu Literature can provide reforming ideology. The social context of reformers, critics, and writers in Telugu language and literature is deeply rooted in the region's cultural and historical background. Here's an overview:

Pioneers of Telugu Literature

1. Kandukuri Veeresalingam: Known as the father of modern Telugu literature and a prominent social reformer, Veeresalingam advocated for women's education, widow remarriage, and the abolition of child marriage. His writings challenged traditional social norms and practices.

2. Gurajada Apparao: A renowned poet, writer, and philosopher, Apparao is famous for his play "Kanyasulkam," which critiques social practices like child marriage and the dowry system. He's considered a pioneer of modern Telugu literature.

3. Sri Sri: A celebrated poet and writer, Sri Sri is known for his revolutionary poetry that critiques social oppression, colonialism, and the caste system. His works have had a lasting impact on Telugu literature.

Social Reform and Literary Movements

1. Social Reform Movement: The 19th and 20th centuries saw a significant social reform movement in Telugu-speaking regions, led by pioneers like Kandukuri Veeresalingam. This movement aimed to challenge traditional social norms and practices.

2. Progressive Writers' Movement: The progressive writers' movement in Telugu literature, led by writers like Sri Sri, aimed to promote social justice, equality, and humanism through literature.

Impact on Telugu Society

1. Challenging Traditional Norms: Telugu writers and reformers challenged traditional social norms and practices, promoting progressive ideas and values.

2. Promoting Social Justice: Their works have had a lasting impact on Telugu society, promoting social justice, equality, and humanism.

3. Shaping Cultural Identity: Telugu literature has played a significant role in shaping the cultural identity of the Telugu-speaking people, reflecting their history, traditions, and values.

THE PRACTICE

The practice of Telugu language and literature has a rich history and cultural significance. Telugu is a classical language spoken in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The language has a vast literary tradition, with works dating back to the 11th century.

i. Literary genres

Telugu literature encompasses various forms, including

1. Poetry: Telugu poetry is known for its lyrical and expressive nature, with famous poets like Nannaya, Tikkana, and Yerrapragada contributing to the language's literary heritage.

2. Prose: Telugu prose has a long history, with works ranging from ancient texts like the "Sri Bhagavatam" to modern novels and short stories.

3. Drama: Telugu drama has a significant following, with plays like "Kanyasulkam" by Gurajada Apparao critiquing social issues and promoting reform etc…

ii. Cultural Significance

The practice of Telugu language and literature is deeply rooted in the culture and traditions of the Telugu-speaking people. It:

1. Preserves Heritage: Telugu literature preserves the cultural heritage and history of the Telugu-speaking people, providing insights into their traditions and values.

2. Promotes Social Awareness: Many Telugu literary works promote social awareness and critique social issues, inspiring reform and change.

3. Fosters Community: The practice of Telugu language and literature fosters a sense of community among Telugu-speaking people, connecting them to their cultural roots.

iii. Modern Developments

In recent years, Telugu literature has evolved to include:

1. Modern Poetry: Contemporary Telugu poetry explores themes like identity, social justice, and human relationships.

2. Short Stories: Telugu short stories have gained popularity, with writers exploring themes like social issues, personal relationships, and cultural identity.

- Digital Media: The rise of digital media has enabled Telugu literature to reach a wider audience, with online platforms and social media promoting Telugu language and literature.

EVIDENCE OF SUCCESS

Evidence of success in Telugu language and literature can be seen in various aspects:

i. Literary Achievements

1. Classical Language Status: Telugu has been designated as a classical language, recognizing its rich literary heritage and historical significance.

2. Renowned Authors: Telugu literature boasts of celebrated authors like Nannaya, Tikkana, and Yerrapragada, known as the Kavitraya, who translated the Mahabharata into Telugu.

3. Awards and Recognition: Viswanatha Satyanarayana won the prestigious Jnanapith Award in 1970 for his magnum opus "Ramayana-kalpavriksham".

ii. Cultural Impact

1. Influence on Society: Telugu literature has played a significant role in shaping the cultural identity of the Telugu-speaking people, reflecting their history, traditions, and values.

2. Preservation of Heritage: Telugu literature preserves the cultural heritage and history of the Telugu-speaking people, providing insights into their traditions and values.

3. Promotion of Social Awareness: Many Telugu literary works promote social awareness and critique social issues, inspiring reform and change.

iii. Educational and Academic Recognition

1. UPSC Optional Subject: Telugu literature is offered as an optional subject in the UPSC exam, demonstrating its academic significance and relevance.

2. Research and Study Materials: Various resources, including books and online portals, are available for studying Telugu literature, indicating its importance in academic circles.

3. Scholarly Analysis: Scholars and researchers continue to analyze and interpret Telugu literary works, highlighting their cultural and historical significance.[1]

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

1.Standardization Issues: Regional and social variations in Telugu dialects pose challenges for standardization, making it essential to develop a unified language framework.

2.Translation Challenges: Translating cultural, social, and idiomatic expressions from other languages into Telugu can be difficult, requiring a deep understanding of the language's nuances.

3.Limited Resources: Compared to other languages, Telugu may have limited resources, including study materials, research funding, and academic programs, which can hinder its development etc…..

NOTES

- Read widely: Read a variety of Telugu literary works, including poetry, prose, and drama.
- Analyze themes: Analyze the themes and motifs in Telugu literary works to gain a deeper understanding of the language and culture.
- Practice writing: Practice writing in Telugu to improve your language skills and appreciate the literary style of Telugu authors.

GALLARY

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GALLERY

Under the directions of honorable principal Dr. Ramachandra R.K.; Department of Telugu, Government College autonomous Rajamahendravaram has conducted the program namely Telugu Bhasha dinotsavam on 29-08-2024.

Telugu Department: KRP Training on 16-04-2024

Telugu Department: Guest Lecture by Sarma

Telugu Department: Individual Awards

Telugu Department: Participated in Telugu Maha Sabhalu

Telugu Department: Workshop

Telugu Deparment: Telugu Bhasha Dinotsavam

Gidugu Ramamurti pantulu Jayanti

Gidugu Ramamurti pantulu Jayanti in Seminar Hall, GCRJY. 2024

Telugu Department: Symposium on Teaching Methodology

Field trip to Sir Arthur Cotton Museum on 26-10- 2024