

A Vivacious and Emancipationist Writer - Rabindranath Tagore

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ABSTRACT

Tagore was a Bengali poet, philosopher, social reformer and dramatist who came into worldwide reputation when he was honored the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. The Paper focuses on Rabindranath Tagore modern view on Social aspect, his philosophy on education on the Indian principle of philosophy, religion and art of his works are the result and appearance. The theme of social philosophy and his patriotic feeling that obviously exist in all his poems, dramas, short stories and novels

"What is needed is eagerness of heart for a fruitful communication between different cultures. Anything that prevents this is barbarism." This was Rabindranath Tagore's view about nationalism. 'Viswa Kavi' was a visionary who revolutionised education and literature in India. The only Indian litterateur to receive a Nobel Prize, Rabindranath, has not only enriched literature but he also contributed to the freedom struggle in pre-Independence India.

Keywords : Bengali Poet, Philosopher, Social, Viswa Kavi

Article Info

Volume 8, Issue 6

Page Number : 210-212

Publication Issue

November-December-2021

Article History

Accepted : 01 Nov 2021

Published : 10 Nov 2021

I. INTRODUCTION

His Universal Ideology : Tagore owns the title Viswa Kavi or poet of the world because of his universal ideology. At a time when India was struggling to find the right language of freedom movement, Tagore advocated the idea of global integrity and that the man himself is a gateway to the world.

His songs speak of man's position in the entire cosmos
Akash Bhora Surjo Tara, Biswa Bhora Praan
Tahar-e majh khane ami peyechi mor sthaan

(The Sun and the stars fill the sky, the world full of life
In midst of this, I find my place)

Social Integrity : This philosophy changed the way Indians saw the world. The purpose of the freedom struggle changed from protest to progress as Tagore explained the universality of man. The identity of India after independence was closely based on Tagore's ideology of peace and universal brotherhood. The contribution of tagore to social integrity is his step when Viceroy of India Lord Curzon announced that the Bengal providence would be divided into two parts. The British government was worried about the social integrity among different communities in Bengal and wanted to divide and rule. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the song Banglar Mati Banglar Jol (Soil of Bengal, Water of Bengal) to unite the Bengali

population. He started the Rakhi Utsav where people from Hindu and Muslim communities tied colourful threads on each other's wrists. In 1911, the two parts of Bengal were reunited.

Remodelling Education: Tagore says, "We should know that the great task of our institution is to provide for the education of the mind and all the senses through various activities". Tagore was against conventional classroom education. He believed that interaction with nature is essential for learning. On December 29, 1918, Tagore laid the foundation stone of Visva Bharati University. He remodelled education as a holistic development process where teachers would be more like mentors guiding students towards emotional, intellectual and spiritual upliftment. Tagore believes that, one of the main aims of education is to prepare the individual for the service of the nation and education stands for human regeneration, cultural representation, harmony and intellectualism. Educational institutions should build on the power of thinking and imagination in an individual and help turn herself/himself into a self-sustained building block of human society and a creative canvas of nation on the whole.

To quote Tagore: "A day will come when the unvanquished man will retrace his path of conquest, despite all barriers, to win back his lost heritage".

Progressive view on Politics: He in his lecture on swadeshi samaj tried to explain how the british control of India is the "political symptom of our social disease" of self-subjugation. He urged Indians to believe that "there can be no question of blind revolution, but of steady and purposeful education". Tagore viewed on nationalism. He wrote, "when the organisation of politics and commerce, whose other name is the 'Nation', becomes all-powerful at the cost of the harmony of the higher social life, then it is an evil day for humanity."

Vivacious : The character in tagore are vibrant and vivacious yet tagore has very rightly succeeded to portray women character strong and the portrayal that the decision taken by them for self respect and own pride prove the modern thought of tagore and his belief in women power. Exceptional Women Character in his short stories. Tagore's portrayal of women is very intricate and detailed, he did not simply portray them as a damsel in distress, the angel of the house or as an evil temptress. His women were layered and presented a more nuanced personality.

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Cite this article as :

Kumud Verm, Dr. R. K. Agrawal, "Diversity and Seasonal Variation in Fresh Water Reservoir Khushrangi (Kosrangi) Raipur District, C.G. India (Part-1)", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology (IJSRST), Online ISSN : 2395-602X, Print ISSN : 2395-6011, Volume 8 Issue 6, pp. 206-209, November-December 2021.
Journal URL : <https://ijsrst.com/IJSRST21831108>