



Gitanjali- The Adventure of Ideas

Sushi PM¹, Dr. Shivani Vashist²
Department of English

^{1,2}Shri Venkateshwara University, Gajraula (Uttar Pradesh)

ABSTRACT

Tagore was indeed a multi-talented genius, a true patriot, and, above everything, a visionary. He was indeed an unmistakable humanist whom have influenced generations of intellectuals and empathizers regardless of background, race, or languages, as well as boundaries such like state and the nation. His seven literary and artistic dominance is nothing more than a manifestation of a sympathetic art, a compassionate man of literature, a sophisticated thinker, and a smart working in various. His presence is enough to enlighten the significance of poetry and Gitanjali is the best example of it. According to the scholars, Gitanjali is a collection of ideas which is promoting with a slow draft of towards decorum. In other words, it is a framing of adventure with a speculative scheme which express the spirituality of soul. Tagoreremarks in his songs that there is no gap between God and soul. Soul is immortal and it has many supernatural powers as similar as God. In his poem Gitanjali, Tagore depicted the untold reality of the segment of God.

Keywords- Soul, Nature, Harmony,Significance, Education, Honor.

Introduction

Gitanjali is the first English collection of Tagore which was highly praised by W.B. Yeats (The Irish Poet). According to him, Gitanjali was the masterpiece in the history of English literature. After the publication of Gitanjali, Yeats went to the British Museum and found some books that would reveal the struggle of his life. Its English translation proved so helpful for many readers. Yeats really wanted to know each and every secret of his life and for that he started to read his works on a regular basis. And this consistency created the interest in him towards his compositions. There are many scholars who stated that we have other well-known figures but none is equal to him as this is the epoch of Rabindranath Tagore. He is not only great in poetry but also in music as well and his songs are sung in the west India wherever Bengali is spoken. The incredible fact is that he was only nineteen when his first novel came into light. Yeats feels glad to see the completeness or perfection of his life. It is said that he used to write much about natural objects when he was very young and, also, he used to spend his entire day in garden so



that he can directly connect with the purpose of his writing. In this set of paper, we will discuss about the challenges he faced in his entire journey ^[1].

Gitanjali

A poet can't express his inner thoughts unless he will start thinking different like others. As a human being, we all have variant perspectives but the poet has some supernatural power to prepare stand out poetries and Tagore is one of them. Yeats remarks that Poet can write most beautiful love poetry when he has a great sorrow. Tagore has a religious and philosophical standpoint which gave him fame in this fast pace world. Rabindranath Tagore translated his collection of poems, Gitanjali into English. He has been the youngest child of Debendranath Tagore, who was precious leader in Brahma Samaj, a youngest group in Bengal during the nineteenth century. He was schooled at home till Tagore sent off to Britain for official schooling there at age of eighteen, although he did not complete his studies there. He oversaw the family estates in his subsequent periods, in addition to his various facets of literary pursuits, a project that brought him closer to the common people and piqued his involvement in human changes. At Shantiniketan, he also established a school for experimental purpose and he was tested the Upanishadic (also called as Sadhana Dharma, which means "Eternal Law" or "Infinite Path") educational concepts. He took part in the national seminar on occasion, in his self-non-emotional and visionary style. Gandhiji, Indian politics father, became his dedicated companion and provided him with necessary help anytime he required it [2].

Tagore became knighthood by the British authorities in 1915, but he renounced the accolade a few years later in protest of British policy in India. Tagore was an immediate success as just a novelist in his own Bengal, without a question. He quickly gained popularity in the west as a result of translations of his great poems into a variety of languages. In truth, he has been the voice of India's spiritual history to the rest of the civilized world, so he was a major living organization in India, particularly in Bengali [3].

His chief work

At present, it is Tagore who is the ideal of many individuals just because for his contribution in the development of English literature. In the literary genres, he created something unique and unrivalled. Among all the poets, he was the best. Let us take a look at some of his strange poetry collections, such as Sonar Tari 1894, Manasi 1890, Gitanjali 1910, Song Offerings, Gitimalya 1914, (Ribbon of Song), and Balaka 1916. (The Flight of Cranes). A Gardener (1913), Fruit-Gathering (1916), as Well as the Fugitive (1921) are examples of English translations of his poetry that do not always correspond to the original Bengali volumes. Apart from it, the most well-known is Gitanjali: Song Offerings (1912). After writing plays like Raja 1910 (The Lord of



the Black Chamber), Dakghar 1912 (The Post Office), Achalayatan 1912 (The Immovable), Muktheadhara 1922, Raktakaravi 1926 (The Waterfall), and his name rose to prominence (Red Oleanders). He is a prolific writer of short stories and novels, with Gora (1910), Ghare-Baire 1916, (That House and the Earth), and Yogayug 1929 (Crosscurrents) among his most notable works. He also composed musical and dance dramas, articles of various kinds, trip diaries, and two memoirs, one in his subsequent periods and others arrived soon until his death in 19th century. Tagore also left a legacy of sketches, songs and all paintings, all of which he wrote himself. He depicted ordinary people's lives as well as philosophy, literary criticism, and social issues. Rabindranath Tagore's poetry was originally composed in Bengali, but after being recast in English, he was able to reach a wider audience in the west. His poetry was thought to communicate the tranquilly of the mind in connection with nature, in opposition towards the frantic existence in the west [4].

His Upbringing

Rabindranath Rabin (he legend) was born in Calcutta, India, on May 7, 1861. He was the ninth of thirteen kids and the youngest son. Tagore grew up in an environment where literary publications was produced, musical recitals were staged, and plays were performed. Tagore went India with his father after his janeu when he was 11 years old. He spent a month in Amritsar after visiting his father's Shantiniketan estate. He studied autobiographies, actually studied, astronomy, current science, Sanskrit, and analysed the classic literature of 'Kalidasa' after arriving in the Himalaya hill station of Dalhousie. In fact, songs Nanak Bani and Gurbani, which were sung at Amritsar's Golden Temple, affected Tagore greatly. His father intended him to become a barrister, so he joined a public school in 1878. Tagore studied medicine at University College London, but dropped out to pursue his studies on his own. He began to concentrate on Shakespeare's plays Coriolanus, Antony, and Cleopatra, as well as Thomas Browne's Religio Medici, which he admired greatly. He came back to India after finishing his studies in Britain, where he authored several collections of poetry. Tagore was indeed a writer, composer, polymath, Ayurvedic researcher, and artist who revolutionised music, Bengali literature, & Indian artwork in twentieth century and late nineteenth. He was the very first non-European man who will promoted with Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913[5]. Tagore was also known as 'the Bengal Bard.' In the final stages of the lifespan, he began to lose consciousness and fell into a coma from which he never awoke. His mind lost his soul on August 7, 1941, there at age of 80, after years of terrible suffering and long-term disease. He breathed his ultimate breathe in the house where he grew up.



Origin of National Anthem of India

As we all are well familiar with the fact that Indian national anthem is “Jana GanaMana” that was created by Tagore on 11 December 1911. But not many know that it was translated into English as ‘Morning Song of India’ and given a tune on February 28, 1919 during Tagore’s brief stay at Madanapalle. The lines of India’s National Anthem are taken from ‘BharotoBhagyoBidhata’ which was composed and scored by Rabindranath Tagore himself. The original Anthem is written in high Bengali Sanskrit and the Hindi version of this anthem is released on 27th December 1911. It is said that Tagore wrote it in praise of King George V who was visit India for the coronation ceremony in Delhi. This anthem was first sing on 27th December 1911. The national anthem usually takes around fifty-two seconds to be played. The real meaning of the national anthem is, India is a diverse country and there is dissimilarity in culture, traditions, religions and languages, but despite these differences, it reminds us that India is united under one flag. All inhabitants are required to stand straight when the national anthem is played or sung.

The First Indian to get a Nobel Prize

Every Indian citizen feels proud when it comes to read out the list of Nobel winners. There is no doubt to say that Tagore was get the Nobel prize for his precious literature in 1913. He received this honor “because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse by which, he has made his poetic thought and expressed them in his own English words”^[6]. This prize gained even more significance by being given to an Indian for the first time. Tagore was also known as an artist and educational theorist. A selection of his poetry, ‘Gitanjali’ nominated him for the world’s most prestigious award. It is believed that Tagore used to take much interest in Indian civilization and strive to figure out the unheard facts about it.

Conclusion

In this article, we have discussed the contribution of Tagore in the field of literature. As the tree takes a long span of time for growing in the same way a poet has to compose various kinds of poems to be an ideal figure. Everything goes in vain if the poet is unable to highlight the purpose of his writing. As the readers like to read what seems interested for them. There is nothing exaggerate in saying that Tagore knows very well how to bind every single person to the end. Moreover, his level of thinking is really commendable and without him, we could never imagine the development of English literature. He is aprecious artist also. Many people state that even though Tagore is no more now but still he will always remain alive in the lines of his poetries, in the lyrics of his songs and in the pages of history which is read with much curiosity till yet.



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