



Creation of Rabindranath Tagore at the Time of Struggle Inlife.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Rabindranath Tagore was born at Jorasaku in Kolkata in 1861 .His fathers name was Maharshi Debendranath Tagore and his mother's name was Sarada Devi .He was the youngest child of Debendranath Tagore .Till the age of 17 he studied at his home . After that he was sent to London to study Law (Barrister) . But he did not want to study Law . He was attracted in literature ,song, drawing . As a result before finishing law he returned to India .After coming home he published many books . Atfirst he published a book whose name was 'Manashi' in 1880 .After that he became a major Bengali writer after publishing this book .

In 1891 Rabindranath Tagore moved to East Bengal to manage his estate at Silaidah and Shahajadpur(Now in Bangladesh) . After going there his mind was connected with nature and land .He realized that common people is very important to develop society and civilization. This thinking was seen by his later writings . He saw padma river and many natural beauty of Silaidah and Sahajadpur . After that he wrote Sonar Tari in 1894 .

After that in 1901 he established Santiniketan . He did not believe School education .He wanted to create Western education and Indian culture among the students of Santiniketan . Later to the students Santiniketan became Viswabharati University .

According to my opinion Rabindranath Tagore was hard hearted man .He got many sorrows , obstacles in his life .But he did not stop his writings . His wife and two sons died between in 1902 and 1907 . His heart had broken . After some years he published his new book became

famous .So he got strength in mind again . The name of this book in English is song offerings .There are many proses and poems in this book .He was awarded by ' Nobel' in 1913 for this book .

The title of 'Kabiguru ' was given by Mahatma Gandhi .He was very close with Mahatma Gandhi .He discussed with him about the situation of India at that time .He travelled many countries of this world like U.K , U.S. A , Japan , China etc .After travelling many countries he got many experience .This great man died in 1941 in Kolkata at the age of eighty years .He wrote many proses , poems , dramas , Novels in his literary career . Not only that he also wrote many short stories , poems , proses , for children . This great man passed away in 1941 in Kolkata at the age of eighty years .

Objectives - Life is not bed of Rose's. It is known to all .Most of the man of this world becomes tired and despair to struggle against the opposition and obstacle .Most of the time we see that men die and sometime suicide to struggle the opposition and obstacle . But Rabindranath Tagore was an exceptional person .He lost his wife . He lost his two daughters at the time of middle age .In spite of it he did not stop his writings although his mind broke temporary for those death . I want to focus strength of mind of Rabindranath Tagore to the people of this world .Everyman should go to ahead but not come to behind .This is the objective of my research . Tagore had early success as a writer in his native Bengal with his translations of some of his poems he became rapidly known in the West .in fact his fame attained a luminous height , taking him across continents on lecture tours and his tours of friendship .For the world he became the voice of India's spiritual heritage ; and for India , especially for Bengal , he became a great living institution. Although Tagore wrote successfully in.all literary genres , he was first of all a poet .Among his fifty and odd volumes of poetry are Manasi (1890) (



The Ideal one), Sonar Tori (1894) (The Golden Boat), Gitanjali (1910) (Song Offerings), Gitimalya (1914) (Wealth of songs), and Balaka (1916) (The Flight of crane's). The English renderings of his poetry, which include The Gardener (1913), Fruit Gathering (1916), and The Fugitive (1921), do not generally correspond to particular volumes in the originals Bengali; and in spite of its title, Gitanjali; Song Offerings (1921), the most acclaimed of them, contains poems from other works besides its name sake. Tagore's major plays are Raja (1910) (The king of the Dark Chamber), Dakghar (1912) (The post office), A Chalay atan (1912) (The water fall), and Raktakarabi (1926) (Red oleanders). He is the author of several volumes of short stories and a number of Novels, among them Gora (1910), Ghare - Baire (1916) (The Home and the world), Yogayag (1929), (Cross currents). Besides these, he wrote musical dramas, dance dramas, essays of all types, travel diaries and two autobiographies, one in his middle years and the other shortly before his death in 1941. Tagore also left numerous drawings and paintings, and songs for which he wrote the music himself.

After broken heart for the death of his wife and two daughters he wrote the above mentioned poems, Novels, paintings, proses, dramas. It is my objective of my research. Mainly I want to focus the strength of mind of Rabindranath Tagore.

II. Review of Literature -

1. Amarty Sen told in his book "Tagore and his India" that "Anyone who shows Tagore's poems in their original Bengali can not feel satisfied with any of the translations (made with or without Yeats's help). Even the translations of his prose works suffer, to some extent, from distortion.
2. E.M Forster noted (of) The Home and The World (that) (t) he theme is so beautiful, 'but the charms have vanished in translation, or perhaps in an experiment that has not quite come off.'
3. Graham Greene doubted that anyone but Mr Yeats can still take his poems very seriously.
4. Several prominent Western admirers including Pound and, to a lesser extent even Yeats criticized Tagore's work.
5. Yeats, unimpressed with his English translations, railed again that 'Damn Tagore (..) we got out

three good books, starge Moore and I, and then, because he thought it more important to see and know English, no Indian knows English.

6. William Radice who English (ed) his poems, asked "what is their place in world literature?". He saw him as "kind of counter cultural bearing a new kind of classicism" that would heal the "collapsed romantic confusion and chaos of the 20th century". The translated Tagore was almost nonsensical, and subpar English offerings reduced his trans-national appeal.

Background- Rabindranath Tagore (186-1941) was the youngest son of Debendranath Tagore, a leader of Brahma Samaj, which was a new religious sect in the nineteenth century Bengal and which attempted a revival of the ultimate monistic basis to Hinduism as laid down in the Upanishads. He was educated at home; and although at seventeen he was sent to England for formal schooling, he did not finish his studies there. In his mature years, in addition to his many-sided literary activities, he managed the family estates, a project which brought him into close touch with common humanity and increased his interest in social reforms. He also started an experimental School at Santiniketan where he tried his Upanishadic ideals of education from time to time he participated in the Indian nationalist movement, though in his own sentimental and visionary way; and Gandhi, the political father of modern India, was his devoted friend. Tagore was knighted by the ruling British Government in 1915, but within a few years he resigned the honour as a protest against British policies in India. For the world he became the voice of India's spiritual heritage; and for India, especially for Bengal, he became a great living institution.

THEMES -During his life time, Rabindranath Tagore wrote several poems, novels and short stories. The poet also witnessed a number of deaths in his immediate family. His wife passed away at the age of 25, he lost his young son Shami to cholera and daughter Renuka. He also lost his sister-in-law Kadambari Devi during his literary career. He started his writing with 'Bhikharini'. He also made sure to incorporate social issues and problems of the poor man in his stories. He also wrote about the downside of Hindu marriages and several other customs that were part of the country's tradition back then. Some of his famous short stories including 'Kabuliwala', 'Kshudritapashan', 'Atottju', 'Haimanti' and 'Musal



manir ' Golpo' among many other stories . His works spoke about the impending dangers of nationalism among other relevant social evils. His novel ' Shesherkobita' narrated its story through poems and rhythmic passages of the main protagonist. Other famous novels of his include ' Naukadubi' , ' Gora' , ' chaturanga , " Ghare Baire' , and ' Jogajog ' . He published ' Jogajog ' in 1929. His novel is a compelling take on marital rape .He published ' Nastonirh' in 1901 .This novel is about relationships and love both requited and unrequited . He published ' Ghare Baire' in 1916 .It is a story about a married woman constricted in her household trying to find her own identity . He published ' Gora' in the 1880. It is an expensive , exhaustive and extremely relevant novel that deals with several themes like religion, gender ,feminism and also tradition against modernity . He published ' Chokher Bali' in 1913, a novel which consists of various relationships. His short stories are 'Bhikarini', Kabuliwala , Kshufitapashan,Attotju,HaimuntianmusalmanirGo poet .No doubt he has changed the dimensions of Bengali literature as it was earlier viewed . Many countries have been erected their status to pay tribute to the legendary writer . Around five museums are dedicated to Tagore out of which three are situated in India and the remaining two in Bangladesh .

He travelled many countries of this world .He got vast experience from his travelling . On 13 November, 1913 the Swedish Academy informed Rabindranath Tagore,through his publishers , that he had been awarded the Nobel prize for literature ,because of his profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful verse ,by which , with consummate skill, he has made his poetic thought ,expressed in his own English words, a part of the literature of the west " tagor, who was 52 years old at the time ,was the first non European to win the award and the second laureate to be born in British India , after Rudyard Kipling.

TITLE-Tagore was raised mostly by servants; his mother had died in his early childhood and his father travelled widely .The Tagore family was at the fore front of the Bengali renaissance . They hosted the publication of literary magazines, theatre and recitals of Bengali and Western classical music to the children .Tagore' s oldest brother Dwijendranath was a philosopher and poet .Another brother , Satyendranath , was the first Indian appointed to the elite and formerly all - European Indian civil service . Yet another brother , Jyotindranath ,was a musician ,composer and

playwright. His sister Swarnakumari became a novelist . Jyotindranath's wife Kadambari Devi , slightly older than Tagore ,was a dear friend and powerful influence . Her abrupt suicide in 1884,soon after he married , left him profoundly distraught for years .Tagore largely avoided classroom schooling to prepare to room the manor or nearby Bolpur and panihati ,which the family visited .His brother Hemendra nath tutored and physically conditioned him - by having him swim the Ganges or trek through hills, by gymnastics, and by practicing judo and wrestling . He learned drawing ,anatomy, geography and history ,literature, Mathematics ,Sanskrit and English - his least favourite subject . Tagore loathed formal education- his scholarly travails at the local presidency college spanned a single day . Years later he held that proper teaching does not explain things , proper teaching stokes curiosity .

CRITICAL ANALYSIS-Tagore's remit expanded to science in his last years, as hinted in *invisva - parichay* ,a 1937 collection of essays .His respect for scientific laws and his exploration of biology ,physics and astronomy informed his poetry , which exhibited extensive naturalism,Festival held in urban, Illinois (US) ,Rabindrapath parikrama walking pilgrimages from Kolkata to Santiniketan and recitals of his poetry ,which are held on important anniversaries. Bengali culture is fraught with this legacy : from language and arts to history and politics .These began when Tagore lost consciousness in late 1937,he remained comatose and near death for a time .This was followed in late 1940 by a similar spell, from which he never recovered . Poetry from these valetudina years is among his finest . A period of prolonged agony ended with Tagore's death on 8th August 1941, ages 80.Every year ,many events pay tribute to Tagore :Kabipranam ,his birth anniversary is celebrated by groups scattered across the globe, the annual Tagore Festival held in Urbana , Illinois (US) , Rabindra path parikrama walking pilgrimages from Kolkata to Santiniketan and recitals of his poetry , which are held on important anniversaries .

Tagore and his literary career-

Bengali culture is fraught with this legacy : from language and arts to history and politics . Amartya Sen deemed Tagore a "owering figure " , a " deeply relevant and many sided contemporary thinker Tagore's Bengali originals - the 1939 Rabindra Rachanavali - is canonized as one of his nation's greatest cultural treasures ,and he was roped into a



reasonably humble role: " the greatest poet India has produced ."Tagore was renowned throughout much of Europe, North America and East Asia .He co -founded Dartington Hall School , a progressive coeducational institution , in Japan .He influenced such figures as Nobel laureate yasunarikawabata .In colonial Vietnam Tagore was a guide of the restless spirit of the radical writer. Nguyen An Ninh Tagore's works were widely translated into English Dutch , German ,Spanish and other European languages.by cZechIndologies Vincent Lesny , French Nobel Laureate.Andre Gide , Russian poet Anna Akhmatova, former turkist prime Minister Bulent Ecevit , and others. In the United states, Tagore's lecturing circuits , particularly those a 1916- 1917, were widely attended and widely acclaimed . Some controversies involving Tagore , possibly fictive , trashed his popularity and sales in Japan and North America after the late 1920s, concluding with his " near total eclipse " outside Bengal . Yet a latent reverence of Tagore was discovered by an astonished Salman Rushdie during a trip to Nicaragua .

Tagore was a prolific composer with around 2230 songs to his credit . His songs are known as rabindrasangeet (" tagore song "), which merges fluidly into his literature , most of which - poems or parts of novels,stories,or plays alike were lyricized . Influenced by the thumri style of Hindustani music , they ran the entire gamut of human emotion , ranging from his early dirge like Brahma devotional hymns to quasi- erotic compositions .They emulate the tonal color of classical ragas to varying extents .Some songs mimicked a given raga's melody and rhythm Faithfully, others newly blended elements of different ragas .

SUMMARISING- The son of Debendranath Tagore , he published several books of poetry , including Manashi , in his 20s. His later religious poetry was introduced to the west in Gitanjali (1912).

Through International travel and lecturing , he introduced aspects of India culture to the west and vice versa. He spoke ardently in favour of Indian independence ; as a protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre , he repudiated the knighthood he had received in 1915. He founded an experimental School in Bengal where he sought to blend Eastern and Western philosophies; it became visha- Bharati university (1921). He was awarded the 1913Nobel prize for literature . He was the first non - European to win the prize .Any of the prizes awarded annually by four institutions (three Swedish.and

one Norwegion) from a fund established under the will of Alfred B , Nobel The will specified that awards should be given " to these who , during the preceding year , shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind ." Since 1901, prizes have been awarded for physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine , literature, and peace ; since 1969 , a sixth prize, established by the Bank of Sweden, has been awarded in economic sciences. The Nobel prizes are regarded as the most prestigious prizes in the world .By 1857 four years before Rabindranath was , British power in India had been consolidated and the general foundation of a colonial system of education had been laid .The stated aim of British policy was the promotion of English studies with English languages as the medium of instruction and the creation of a class of Indians who had been brought up in an English way . As a result , the traditional system of village , Sanskrit and Islamic schools languished .

STRUCTURING - Although deeply stepped in Hindu and Islamic traditions, Tagore's family contributed large sums of money for the introduction of Western education , including colleges for the study of science and medicine . This peculiar situation explains the combination of tradition and experiment that came to characterize Rabindranath Tagore's attitude to life .Rabindranath's father was one of the leading figures of the newly awakened phas of Bengal society . Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of his parents . His brothers and sisters were poets , musicians , playwrights and novelists and the Tagore home was thus filled with musical literary and dramatic pursuits . The family was also involved with diverse activities of the national and level .

Important changes were talking place in Bengal at the time of Rabindranath was born .Iswar Chandra vidyasagar had been attempting to reform the position of women in society . Schools using English as the language of teaching were being established , along side the traditional Sanskrit schools .Vidyasagar had established Bengali medium schools at different places in Bengal with little or limited Government support . He had also established a centre to train teachers for these schools . Rabindranath attended this school and , as he himself , owed his love of Bengal language and literature to it .

Definition of the Terms of study –Rabindranath Tagore was the youngest son of Debendranath Tagore who was the leader of Brahma Samaj . He wrote Indian National Anthem and has inspired



some other countries as well . As tagore's mother died when he was a child ,as his father was widely travelling, he was mostly brought up by the servants .Rabindranst Tagore greatly avoided classroom education and preferred to wander around the manor or nearby places .

Rabindranath Tagore was well - known for expressing a wide variety of drama styles .Dramas like valmikipratibha ,visarjan and many others were written by him .He started writing short stories during his teenage . He later started writing the Bengali short stories . He tried to share the tension among Hindu - Muslim with the help of the short stories .Novels were not among the best creations of Rabindranath Tagore .

Tagore and his various character-

He has written a novel which questioned against the nationalism of India .Gora, Shesherkobita a Jatrir patron were some of his novels .He was one of the most popular poets and received many awards in this field . He was awarded the Nobel prize for Gianjali in 1913.His song " Banglar Mati Banglar jol" helped unite the partitioned Bengal .He restructured education as a holistic growth process . He advocated the concept of global integrity . He spoke against " petty nationalism".The partition of Bengal brought him out into the streets . Rabindranath gave up his knighthood in protest against the Jalianwallabagh massacre . He set up a school at Santiniketan to implement his own ideas about education . He founded Viswa - Bharati University at Santiniketan Bolpur in 1901 . As a man Rabindranath was outstanding. He was a great patriot and peace lover .Rabindranath wrote our national anthem, Jana Gana Mana . He ever stood against social wrongs . However his greatest creation was Santiniketan . Rabindranath was not only a great writer and composer but also a strong supporter of the nationalist movement . He also worked for international brotherhood and advocated equality among mankind . He increased the motivation for Indian Independence . He wrote some works for patriotism. There was great love among the masses for such works . He was a great writer, poet composer, novelist ,essayist, painter and nationalist. He was 14 when his mother Sarada Devi passed away . Later in life he had to encounter the death of many one loved one . He lost sister - in - law Kadambari Devi who was a dear friend and significance influence . He lost his wife Mrinalini Devi .He also lost his daughter Madhurilata and Renuka . Not only that he also lost his son Saminathan .

Delimitation - Rabindranath Tagore was born on 7 May , 1861 towards the end of seventeenth century , his forefathers had migrated from their native lands to Govindpur , one of the tree villages which later came to constitute Calcutta .In the course of time , the family came acquire property and considerable business interests through the pursuit of commercial and banking activities. They had particularly benefited from the growing power of the British East India Company.

Rabindranath' grandfather , Dwarkanath Tagore lived lavishly and broke the Hindu religious ban of those times by travelling to Europe , just like his contemporary , Rammohan Roy , the nine teenth - century social and religious reformer .

Roy started a religious reform movement in 1828 that came to be known as the Brahma Samaj Movement . Rabindranath' s grandfather supported Roy in his attempts at reforming Hindu society .Dwarkanath' s son , Devendranath Tagore , also became a staunch supporter of Brahma Samaj movement .In order to encourage its spread , in 1863 he established a meditation centre and guest house on some land about 100 miles from Calcutta at a place called ' Santiniketan ' the abode of peace .

Although deeply steeped in Hindu and Islamic traditions , Tagore' s family contributed large sums of money for the introduction of Western education , including collages for the study of Science and Medicine . The peculiar situation explains the combination of tradition and experiment that came to characterize Rabindranath Tagore's attitude to life .

Rabindranath's father was one of the leading figures of the newly awakened phase of Bengali society . He had been educated at one stage in Rammohan Roy' s Anglo - Hindu school and had been greatly influenced by Roy's character , ideals and religions devotion .Devendranath Tagore was well versed in European philosophy and , though deeply religious , did not accept all aspects of Hinduism . He was to have a profound influence on his son's s mentaland practical attitudes .

Rational- Modernism as an aesthetic movement is embodied into socio political contexts of reactions to modernity , leading to various expressions of modernism, the study of which still leave a minor place for Indian artists .The awareness of this plurality pointed at possible shifts in the meanings attributed to these concepts and their relationship .



It seems therefore now a days indispensable to re- investigate the latter by focusing on the variations against the standardization of modernity and modernism as standardization of the relation of these two concepts. The interweaving of modernism and modernity differs since the mutual reactions are singular to the context, but also since the context implies to various artist . Rabindranath Tagore was a prolific and accomplished poet, novelist and playwright and is perhaps best known for his literary output , a massive corpus comprising superb writing in both Bengali and English . He was awarded The Nobel Prize for literature in 1913 for his Gitanjali , a cycle of prose - poems . Tagore was also a prominent educator, founding Visva Bharati University at Santiniketan, a University noted for its internationalism and strength in the arts , now a leading university in India . Tagore is less well known as a philosopher but indeed contributed importantly to the development of Indian philosophy in the early 20th century .Tagore was concerned with the development of Indian national identity .In this essay , excerpted from a larger on nationalism , he consider the Pacific challenges faced by India developing a national self - consciousness , and the need for that consciousness to be grounded in Indian cultural sensibilities .

III. Conclusion-

The contribution of Rabindranath Tagore for Bengali and English literature is unmatched . A part from being a prolific writer, he was also an influential artist and musician. Rabindranath Tagore was a multitalented personality. Rabindranath Tagore was such a great poet that he composed national anthem of India , Bangladesh and even he contributed to the national anthem of Sri Lanka ,which led him to become a renowned personality all over the world .Rabindranath Tagore was the only one who penned down for national anthem for more than one century .

Rabindranath Tagore is one of the greatest revolutionaries, India has ever produced. He was an educationist who wanted to restructure the education system in India , founded Shantiniketan to provide education and later this became Visva Bharati University . He protested against the sedition Bill of 1898 . In 1899, he worked with sister Nivedita for the plague victim in calculate Rabindranath Tagore called for a Swadeshi Samaj . His vision was to see India as self - reliant in different fields such as agriculture, commerce business ,art, literature ,etc .Tagore wanted the entire humanity to benefit from India's

spiritual awakening . The vision for a self reliant is a derivative of this sentiment .The csll for a self reliant India is for the world's benefit .His contributions to Indian literature are unforgettable . His name is counted as the most influential Indian writer .His dedication to the country is seen in the following statements , " My country which is always India , my father's country, my children's country ,and my country has given me life and strength . Thus through, an essay on Rabindranath Tagore , we conclude that the nation lost a great poet , philosopher, social reformer and great human being . He will always be remembered as the source of inspiration for Nobel thought and great ideas for humanity . The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre hurt him deeply .He was deeply saddened by the tragedy of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in which many innocent people including women and children were killed by General Dyer and his soldier. The Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar saddened Rabindranath so deeply that he relinquished his knighthood award on May 31st, 1919 which was given by the British .This was a mark of protest against the atrocious firing on an innocent and peaceful gathering in Jallianwala Bagh .

Rabindranath Tagore is perhaps the most widely known Indian writer of the twentieth century .He became in 1913 the first non - European to win the Nobel Prize for his Gitanjali (meaning ' song offerings) which is a collection of devotional songs .The works of Rabindranath Tagore consist of poems , novels, short stories, dramas, paintings , drawings and music .He is credited with originating the Bengal language version of the genre . His poetry is often mystical and has a very prominent spiritual element in it .Internationally Gitanjali is best known collection of poetry for which he was awarded the Nobel prize in 1913. Tagore's poetic style proceeds from a lineage established by 15th and 16th century vaishnava poets .Tagore's most - innovative and mature poetry embodies his exposure . to Bengali rural folk music , which included mystic Baul ballads. For his invaluable contribution, he is sometimes referred to as " The Bard of Bengal" . Influenced by the thumri style of Hindustani music , they ran the entire gamut of human emotion from devotional hymns to quasi - erotic compositions .

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