



Sir Rabindranath Tagore Struggled for Global Freedom

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ABSTRACT First Nobel Prize winner in Asian continent was Sir (Gurudev) Rabindranath Tagore. Sir Tagore has received the Nobel Prize in literature due to his innovative and real life based poems of "Gitanjali" in 1913 A.D. Altogether he belongs to an artistic creation in numerous fields of studies. At the same time he dreams for an independent world of all residents. In his time, his born country united India was under the control of Britishers (England), and the freedom movement of united India had started, but he had not participated in active freedom movement due to engagement of various creations in his literature field. In this paper, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore's contributions for acquiring freedom of united India as well as entire world are elaborately discussed. It is obvious that Sir Tagore directs the real path of freedom to all over the world and universe with the theme of "Globalization".

INTRODUCTION

Sir (Gurudev) Rabindranath Tagore is well known to us as a great poet, renowned literaturist, beautiful singer, felicitous song writer and composer, famous painter and sculptor, playful actor and dramatist, altogether a man of artistic creation. Most of the times he spent on creation in different fields of arts and cultures, nature's priest, human developer, pilgrimage of love (romanticism), and humanity. He realized the use of science and technology in all areas for the betterment of human life and well beings. The first Nobel Laureate of united India, i.e., no separate existence of present India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar (Burma), etc. at that time, as well as Asia continent was adored to Sir Rabindranath Tagore for his remarkable contribution and dedication to the verse literature "Gitanjali" in 1913 A.D. [1]. If anybody does research in his all round activities, certainly he will be astonished. In this paper, the author is going to enlighten Gurudev Tagore's contribution towards freedom movement for independent free united India as well as whole world.

TAGORE'S DREAM FOR FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

By born Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore was a fearless independent, free from all sorts of bounding. Throughout Sir Tagore's life, he had a noble dream for acquiring full independence from British kingdom to this great region, called as united India, i.e., Indian region before independence. Secretly or anonymously he always put his all endeavors to make free his nation and countrymen from British Raj. He understands that real freedom can be achieved only when Indian people will be properly educated and self sufficient. For this reason he extended education in a very simple way in the form of poems, songs, stories, novels, dramas, pictures, natural phenomena, etc. In his residence at Jorasanko, Calcutta, he asked to Mahatma Gandhi two important questions on 6th September, 1921 A.D., and later on when he met Gandhiji in his school at Santiniketan also, as mentioning below [2]-[5]:

- (1) If we can able to manufacture better type of clothes and saris, should we stick to Khadi cloth?
- (2) If the English people present (leave) you freedom, can your people (Indian) keep this freedom for a long time?

But Gandhiji could not able to give suitable reply for the above two questions. By asking these two questions, it is quite clear that Gurudev Tagore make understandable meaning of the real freedom. Real freedom is to earn knowledge, to upgrade knowledge, to use knowledge for honest and constructive means. Then only, each and every people can enjoy the essence of freedom, i.e., not aspiring for mere Nationalism. For this Sir Rabindranath Tagore insisted on village reconstruction and full development of all people in the world, i.e., global development [5]-[10]. At that time British imperialism and Indian's slave cultures were totally against of earning pure knowledge and wisdom.

Gurudev Tagore took full care and responsibilities to spread out knowledge, wisdom, realization, etc. in different subjects to people not only in united India, but to all over the world itself. In his time there was no air (jet) transport system for public, and people had to depend on slow moving ship transport system. However, he had travelled all nook and corner of the world frequently to deliver his thinking, knowledge, expectation, etc., and at the same time to gain or upgrade and update his knowledge store by sharing or taking part of other's knowledge, good culture, heritage, etc. Also he had a great passion for making adjustment with other nation's culture, tradition, life orientation, custom etc., and adopting those in Indian environment.

He designed the country united India in his words:

"Mar aviseke eso eso tawra
Mongalghat hai ni ye bhara
Sabar parashe pabitra-kara
Tirthanire.
Aji Bharater Mahamanaber
Sagar-Tire." –

In the above poem, he ensures that this united India will be built with the active participation of all people throughout the world, thus, it is all's property. From different religions, cultures, ideas and systems, Sir Tagore suggests for implementation of people's democracy in united India.

TAGORE'S CONTRIBUTION FOR GLOBAL FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE

There were two different ways of acting proposed for earning freedom to united India from British Kingdom – One was non-violence and non-cooperation method started Congress party leading by Mahatma Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, Sardar Patel, etc. The other one was violence method, i.e., brings destruction to British army, personals, properties, with violent means started by Chitta Ranjan Das, Subhash Chandra Bose, Lala Lajpat Rai, etc. In this violence system, the first operation was conducted by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki by throwing bombs to a British bureaucrat on 30th April, 1908 A.D.

Although Tagore had no sufficient time to take part directly in Indian freedom movement, he had whole hearted support to independence movement, activities, etc. Tagore had a deep dream to make united India free, i.e., a self sufficient knowledgeable enlighten total free united India. He feels that this region of the world will guide to all people in this world for making free, and to maintain this freeness. In short, Tagore had a great aspiration for making united India free from all sorts of bounding, i.e., self sufficient free united India. Each and every individual is having a total identity, knowledge oriented, least depending on others, putting service in an honest way, – as a result freedom continues in an individual as well as the country.

Sir Tagore believed that only by violence means, freedom could be achieved to the united India, because Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation and non-violence method are not full proof process to achieve independence by any country throughout the world. Later on, we see that his expectation is completely true. Since violence method for freedom movement of India was not completely successful, although it attempted through several revolutionaries and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose with Indian National Army (INA) soldiers [6]-[10], as a result freedom of united India earned fragmenting united India in several pieces only. Tagore was not remaining silent to Indian freedom movement; he acted just like a creator of all violent movements behind the screen. He directly contacted with all leaders and activists of violent movements, issued necessary instructions time to time, helped them with monetary and other guidelines providing full support. Moreover non-cooperation and non-violence method could not able to earn complete freedom, because of, the English people were possessing more resources, self sufficient, having better technical know-how with sufficient knowledge etc., and they got plenty of time to search alternatives. Also in this world, not a single country earns complete freedom by applying the non-violence and non-cooperation method.

In the prior independence time, Sir Tagore brought renaissance in united India by guiding and uplifting numerous persons. Out of them, Prof. Prasanata Chandra Mahalanobis, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Rishi Aurobinda Ghosh, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Sri Subash Chandra Bose, Sir R. N. Mukherjee, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sri Pramathesh Barua, Smt. Indira Gandhi, etc. were notable personalities. Gurudev Tagore realized that only honest great people could achieve path of freedom. In united India, most of the revolutionists in freedom movement came from Bengal and Punjab region. He had extended his all help towards the achievement and success of these revolutionists. At Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar of

India, the British army fired to huge number of unarmed peaceful gathering of people on 13th April, 1919 A.D., and caused lot of deaths and serious wounded people in this small city. By hearing this news, entire united India was a break down condition. Tagore roared with his rhythmic voice against this massacre done by the Britishers and had thrown his "Knight", because he was unable to protect his innocent countrymen.

In the first revolutionary age, Rashbehari Bose was regarded a true dangerous revolutionist to the Britishers, and some prize money was declared to his head for capturing. Rashbehari had taken part in lot of revolutionary operations throughout united India. Then the revolutionists at Bengal confidentially appealed to Tagore for saving Rashbehari from the hands of British imperialism. Gurudev Tagore bi-passed Rashbehari to Japan pretending Rashbehari as a muslim cook in his Japan first tour April-May, 1916 A.D. (started 30th April from Calcutta and reached Japan on 25th May, 1916), and after reaching Japan, he informed to British Viceroy at India that his muslim cook (Rashbehari) died by cholera at Japan. Also he handed over Rashbehari to the Prime-Minister and other supreme authorities of Japan, and told them that this person (Rashbehari) could bring freedom of India by violence means if Japan helped him in full swing. It was said that Rashbehari had gone Japan in 1915 A.D. naming "P. N. Thakur" to make arrangement of forthcoming Rabindranath's Japan tour. This was pre-planned news spread by both Tagore and Rashbehari, because reaching of Rashbehari at Japan would be known by British government, and P. N. Thakur story would safe guard Tagore from direct intervention in freedom fighting. In fact, P. N. Thakur might be another person, not Rashbehari Bose. Sir Tagore had not taken any risk to send Rashbehari alone in Japan. Subsequently, Gurudev Tagore's two times visit to Japan in 1924 A.D. and in 1929 A.D., he met with Rashbehari and guided Rashbehari for freedom of united India as well as other Asian countries. We saw that later days Rashbehari formed Indian National Army (INA) with the full support and help of Japan government during Second World War. When INA was totally organized and going to take its own action for acquiring independence of united India, then supreme charge of INA was handed over to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose by Rashbehari due to his ill health condition on 4th July, 1943 A.D. [6]-[10].

From this fact, it was evident that if Rashbehari was not landed in Japan with the help of Sir Tagore, and not being acquainted with Japan government authorities, there was no chance of forming Indian National Army (INA), and the freedom movement by violence means with the British kingdom was never possible. Although the fighting for freedom of united India done by INA against the Britishers was not successful one, but the way and activities of INA was produced a dangerous threat that united India was not a safe place for the English people, and at any moment similar type of violent activities could be faced by them. As a result, the English men declared independence to this region by partitioning in several pieces to make them safer, and to keep control of these regions by remote directing (sensing) method. Gurudev Tagore implemented his great intelligences through Rashbehari for taking actions against British kingdom by violence means. He always took information about the progress of his master plan from Rashbehari.

When Second World War started, Sir Tagore knew that Rashbehari became old enough and his health might not be permitted to take over such huge responsibilities for conducting a super battle against Britishers. A young effective leader was required to do this job, and obviously Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was the right choice. Again Subhash Bose was inclined to this violence way. Subhash had left Congress party due to full support of this direct fighting with Britishers, and conflicting with Gandhiji's biased behavior, because Congress party suspended Subhash Bose for consecutive three years on 14th August, 1939 A.D. Then onwards Sir Tagore had boosted Netaji with all sorts of help and motivation. He thought that Netaji Subhash being a great leader with sound personalities could control this united India for acquiring complete independence through violence means. Gurudev Rabindranath recognized that Rashbehari at Japan was preparing the ground work for direct fighting with Britishers, only he needed a solid leader who could handle this work. For this, Subhash Bose was the first and foremost choice to Sir Tagore.

Till it is mysterious who had made the master plan for secretly disappearing of Netaji Subhash Bose from united India in 1941 A.D., and also what was the purpose going out of India to Netaji for freedom movement? The author's research established that the master plan of Netaji's disappearance from India was designed by Gurudev Tagore. Sir Tagore directed Subhash to meet Hitler and Axis power (comprising with Germany, Italy, Japan, etc.) during Second World War, so that, Subhash Bose could come this land with full force and army for bringing independence in this united India. Accordingly Subhash Bose escaped India secretly during Second World War from his Calcutta residence on 17th January, 1941 A.D., via Kabul-Moscow; he reached to Germany who was dead against to England. When Netaji Subhash had arrived Germany on 28th March, 1941 A.D., that great success news was conveyed to Sir Tagore, and Gurudev Tagore wrote- "The sun will rise again in the eastern sky". After reaching Germany, Netaji met with Adolf Hitler for helping him direct fighting with Britishers to bring independence in united India, unfortunately proper response from Hitler was not obtained at that moment. Sir Tagore and Netaji both might have thought - if German soldiers occupied England by crossing English Channel, automatically the English people had to make either free their largest dominion united India or to hand over this region to Germany. For second happenings, on discussion with Hitler and German authorities, Netaji Bose could bring independence to this united India.

All the plans of Netaji Subhash at Germany were becoming in vain; since Hitler had shown no intention to capture England, although France was under Germany's control at that time. Moreover, Hitler got a great opportunity to capture England, when huge number of English soldiers with Allied Forces (Consisting of England, France, Poland, etc., later on USSR, USA joined), i.e., almost two third soldiers of whole England with Allied Power soldiers were surrounded (under coverage) by German and Axis Power soldiers at Dunkirk war during May-June, 1940 A.D., but Hitler ordered to allow them (The English and Allied Power Soldiers) returning England and their respective countries. Perhaps Hitler thought that due to this shame, England would admit defeat, i.e., surrender automatically. England Prime-Minister Churchill admitted it as a "Successful Retreat" without assigning any sorts of defeat. This fact assured a great shock to Netaji Subhash as well

as Sir Tagore. Historian marked it as a great blunder done by Hitler, and highly set back achieved by Churchill. Later on stage when Germany was involved fighting with Russia (USSR) from 22nd June, 1941 A.D., these sent back soldiers of England and Allied Power took part effective role in the battle field with less powered Germany and Axis Power soldiers, and ultimately brought success of glory for England and Allied Forces.

Gurudev Tagore understood that Hitler would not occupy England; as a result Netaji Subhash could not earn sufficient arms and amenities from Hitler for Indian freedom movement. Confidentially Tagore informed Netaji if sufficient help was not obtained from Germany, Netaji had to switch over to Japan, where Rashbehari made plan to attack Britishers for making free united India. At the last stage of Second World War, Hitler might have understood his mistakes done at Dunkirk war, and attacking Russia without conquering England. He had a very rare chance to win in the Second World War after receiving defeating news from each and every corner of the battle field. Then Hitler admitted Netaji's action plan, but it was too late. Netaji also measured drawback for fighting with the Englishmen of united India from far away Germany at Europe. He appealed Hitler to sent him Japan which was Asian country joining Second World War from 7th December, 1941 A.D. as Axis Power partner, and Japan was conquering united India's nearby land like Singapore, Malay, Indonesia, Andaman-Nicobar islands, Burma, etc. Hitler agreed with Netaji's proposed plan. At last Netaji Subhash Bose left Germany on 8th February, 1943 A.D., and reached Japan occupied island Saban on 6th May, 1943 A.D. after three month continuous sub-marine journey. By that time, Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore had passed away on 7th August, 1941 A.D. The rest fact, i.e., fighting with British and Allied Forces army forming INA by Rashbehari with Netaji Subhash for free independent united India was known to all, and consequently INA achieved their land mark at Kohima, Nagaland and Imphal, Manipur of united India during April-July, 1944 A.D.

CONCLUSIONS

Now it is very much lucid that actually Sir Rabindranath Tagore guided the freedom movement and activities not only to united India but to all non-independent and sub-merged people throughout the world. Several times he visited different countries that were not independent at his time like Ireland, Canada, Arabian countries, China, South American countries such as Brazil, Argentina, West Indies islands, etc. He expressed his supreme vision towards free nation and making free individuals to all over the world, i.e., he identified "Globalization" theme. To establish his thinking, he started a new kind of teaching system in his noble institution, named Visva Bharati at Santiniketan, India; where students and teachers enjoy complete freeness to enlighten in sound knowledge like a mind plays without any fear.

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