

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GITANJALI BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE IN GLOBILIZATION

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Abstract: The human civilization was begun in conflicts. Human beings possessed both the nature of peace and war. There is always a tranquility in between the times. The idea of “Globalization” brought for the first time people together to have the relationships for the purposes of human needs. The book of *Gitanjali* or *Song of Offerings* is representation of peace for the human kind for its integration. It reminded us for the human growth in the fields of socio, political, philosophical, economical, legal, cultural, traditional and spiritual fields. In fact Tagore contributed his thoughts to the world the human integrity and the bond of friendship among the worldly people. This book became great significant after 1910 due to the tensions of European political strategies to the war.

Keywords: Gitanjali, Peace, Philosophy, Integrity, Friendship.

Introduction: In the human society in the beginning of the ages people were disintegrated with limited boundaries of the geographical territory it is not just as we see today. The human beings were in constant conflicts with each other for the accommodation of wealth and natural resources and they did not even mind for making fellow human beings “Slaves” when they were defeated in wars this was what happened in the war history of the world. Romans constructed colossiam in order to enjoy the suffering and the death of slaves by lions and tigers. It was just for their fun and enjoyment. They were not aware of the humanization and treating his fellow human beings equally for several centuries this was in practice by all the kingdoms of world. During the Middle Ages, the concept of religious dominated the common people and the religious and political monarchy was existed because of these reasons the middle ages were called as the “Dark Ages”. After the dusk of the “Dark Age”, there was dawn of the renaissance. It was the beginning of globalization which is similar to “the Globalization of the Modern Age of communication transport and electronic visualization”.

After the 1453 “the close of the way of Constantinople” the entire “Western World” tried to contact the Eastern World for unlimited wealth. In this continuation they tried to arrive the Eastern World through Sea way by navigation for instance “English, Dutch, French and Portuguese” people arrived Indian subcontinent. They established their colonies representing their nations. But their objective to arrive Eastern part of the world is to trade and obtain profits. The entire scenario of the world transformed and led to the partial globalization through colonizing the Asian economically backward kingdoms. They looted the common wealth nations economically and captured the political power. As a result of it there was great development in political, economical and educational fields for their purposes to strengthen themselves politically. The European forces were spread throughout the Eastern world for their political control. They developed “the communication system so this led to the globalization”. The European countries were in tension of war because of the political imbalance. In this continuation there were also some other strong reasons of human disintegration by race. The race developed its various circle by its ego of the race such as Germans who considered themselves as a superior people. The French people also believed as their race is superior to other races because of these various theories and philosophies each of them saw the other one as the inferior.

The dawn of 20th century opened with the grand events First and Second World Wars because of the political tensions. There was unrest in the entire Europe people felt pessimism they have no faith humanism. The entire art represented the First and Second World Wars political tensions. At this moment Tagore was born and brought up and understood the Western philosophy and its culture. In fact Tagore was from India and understood the Indian traditional and cultural life. Since many ages

India is the rich land of culture, tradition and religious beliefs. The book *Gitanjali* in this context explored the thought of peace.

In this book, he explored the major concepts such as gay of children, the political unity, human harmony, love of human beings, respect for the knowledge, faith in divine power, infinite love for god and man, the bond of man and woman, and security for the nation. These ideas promoted Tagore's work as the best for the context of First World War tensions among the countries. The *Gitanjali* promoted the idea of globalization in the terms of humanity. It also felt as "World is a family" so it promoted the mutual relationship and collaboration in socio, political, economical and cultural, traditional and philosophical ways of life. In the modern sense the globalization led the technology to relate each one with the other from one end of the world to the another because of these bonds there is cultural exchange and integrity of two cultures. In fact the First World War disintegrated the entire humanity and dipped into the dismay and tears for the thought of *Gitanjali* promoted the new hope of "living together".

In the present days there is globalization in the forms of economical, political, traditional and cultural aspects. The globalization brought advantages and disadvantages. The globalization made the human relations better without any physical contacts. There is a strong criticism that colonial power of the past became active in the modern globalizations through the betterment of trade because of these international trade and policies and third world countries are in the loss of wealth and natural resources. They also feel that they are robbed indirectly for instance international organizations such as IMRF grants loans with conditions. The developing countries are not with satisfaction. There is also loss of profession due to the globalization the modern technology minimized the opportunities because of the interference of the global market. The global market introduced the new technology that altered man's labour. There is also disappearance of local culture and tradition due to the westernization. There is fear of disappearance of human values, beliefs, religious philosophies. The standards of globalizations are welcomed if they are humanizing the human values. There is also thought of cultural and traditional invasion. The basic idea of *Gitanjali* is to promote the human beings without any damage to the human bonds.

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