

***THE PLAYS OF GURUDEV RAVINDRANATH TAGORE***

**--- Sandhya Chander Kundnani**

**Introduction:**

India is a vast country which encompasses numerous States and territories wherein different languages are spoken in different places. Hence India is known as 'Multilingual Country'.

Every community uses its own language to maintain fraternity and unity among the people. Literature is the mirror of the Society. Literature can be exchanged through translation. Hence the work of translation is continued process not only in Government officials but also in private organizations. Through translation we drive knowledge of other languages.

Great Writers, Saints, Artists are born in every community. Every community feels proud of their great personality. Similarly Sindhi Community also feels proud on the great entities like 'Shah', 'Sachal Sami' 'Bhagat Kanwarram and 'Shahid Hemu Kalani'. Maharashtrians are also proud on 'Bheemsen Joshi' and 'Vasant Deshpande'. Gujratis are proud of 'Narsi Mehta'. In the same way Bengalis are proud of 'Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore. Not only Bengalis but the whole India is proud of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore. He wrote our national song i.e. "Jann Gann Mann..." Whenever national song is sung during Independence Day or Republic Day, our heads bow with respect and honour for Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore.

**Sindhis and Gurudev**

*Sindhis are thankful to Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's idea of using the word "Sindh" in our National Anthem. Indians are now aware that Sindhis are the successors of 'Mohan Jo Daro' and they are highly civilized. Although efforts have been made to erase the word "Sindh" from the National Anthem, it was not possible because of the Blessings of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore. Time and again the Sindhi Community has proved that there is unity among Sindhis and history of Sindhi is engraved in golden words. It is worth mentioning that literary work of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore is translated into Sindhi Novels, Stories, Poetry and Dramas.*

Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's dramatic club was established in Sindh by the Sindhi Community. The main prominent pillars of this Club were Shri Khanchand Daryani, Shri Lalchand Amar Dinomal Jagtiani, Shri Mangaram Malkani, Shri Hiranand Advani and Shri Jethamal Parsram. The inauguration of the Club was done by Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore with his pious hands in the year March 1923.

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Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's famous drama 'Chitra' was performed on Stage at Jacob Hall in Sindh in the presence of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore himself. Mr. Malkani has written an article on " Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's Journey of Sindh". Mr. Malkani met with Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore in 1961. In 'Kunj' magazine Mr. Malkani has written that it was very much difficult task to present the dramas of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore. On the stage in the presence of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore, they had to make tremendous efforts to make the drama successful. Malkani himself played the role of 'Arjun' and Shri Tahilram Advani played

the role of 'Chitra'. Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore appreciated both roles played by the character 'Arjun' and 'Chitra' and also expressed that he had seen this play many times which was performed in English. This play was performed in many Schools, Colleges and Organizations but Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore was impressed very much by the Sindhi performance. Moreover he added that pronunciation perfectly suited the characters that it almost scenario of real characters. Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore was impressed in drama as if he was watching the real characters. Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore showered his enormous blessings on both the characters by expressing that both of them would be blessed success in the field of drama. Same drama i.e. "Chitra" was translated by Shri Tirth Vasant and published by the Kauromal Sahitya Sindhi Mandal (Hyderabad Sind). The play "Chitra" was again translated by Hariram Diyaram Marivala in form of "Nagda". He translated this drama during his imprisonment in Karachi District due to participation in Bharat Chhodo Andolan. In the year 1968 he published the same drama through Ravindra Sahitya Mandal (Mumbai). The same drama viz. 'Chitra' was also translated by Shri Govind Malhi in form of "Balidhaan" and was published by Miraj Sahitya Maala (Mumbai) in the year 1962.

Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore was very much proud on his own drama "Dhaak Ghar". In this drama "Dhaak Ghar" he expresses the main character of the drama which affects his personality, who wants to break all the bonds to be free from environment.

Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's "Daak Ghar" had been translated by Shri Behrimal Meherchand Advani in form of "Azadeeya Ji Kodi". In the year 1928 it was published by Ratan Sahitya Mandal (Sind). This drama was also translated by Shri Narayan Bhojraj and published in the year 1956 by Hindustan Sahitya Maala (Sind). The same drama was also translated by Shri Hariram Marivalas and published by Ravindra Sahitya Mandal (Sind) in the year 1957.

The Novel "Rajneeshi" written by Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore was transformed by himself in the form of drama with the name of "Visarjan". The same drama "Visarjan" was translated by Shri Hariram Mariwalla.

**Conclusion:**

Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's dramas are translated in Sindhi like 'Uma', 'Vinayak', 'Kunti Karan', 'Aryas and Ana-arya' 'Mukutdhara'. Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore's dramas are translated in a very less numbers compared with stories and novels. The Sindhology in Gandhidham makes lot of efforts to perform the dramas of Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore on stage. Hence we all should appreciate Sindhology whose director is Shri Lakhmi Khilnani.

**Reference Books:**

- 1 Shri Holaram, **Hans.Tiffin Late Ta Train Late**
2. Kunj & Rachana Magazines from Sindhology - Gandhidham.

**Bio:**

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