



BAMANPUKUR HUMAYUN KABIR MAHAVIDYALAYA

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(NAAC ACCREDITED)

Report of SHANTINIKETAN UTSAV

Organized by DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN COLLABORATION WITH NSS

Date :06.06 2017 Venue :Seminar Hall and Garden Time : 12 Noon to 3 pm

Organized and Report Presented by Sumita Chatterjee

ORGANIZATIONAL SESSION

The Department of Education of B.H.K.M organized “Seminar on Shantiniketan Utsav ” time from 12 noon onwards, in collaboration with NSS and proposed date for the seminar was settled. The requisite permission was sought from the principal of the college for the same, and the proposal was passed in Seminar and research forum also. and the allotment of time and date was confirmed Notice were circulated to the students and the teachers accordingly. All the Resource Persons accepted the proposal and confirmed the presence. The meeting was conducted with students also.

THE SEMINAR SESSION

The Dept of education of BHKM organised **Shantiniketan Utsav** at the seminar hall on **06.06.2017**, at the seminar hall from 12.noon , (HOD) Sumita chatterjee initiated the programme by introducing the distinguished guest and requested the principal Dr S.Biswas to inaugurate the programme .Then Prof chatterjee requested the principal to present his valuable opinion regarding Shantiniketan Utsav and suggestions to the students . He emphasized on the importance and the purpose of tree plantation is to save the endangered environment and to beautify our life. Trees are valuable gifts of nature. They are known as the best friends of human beings. They benefit us in various ways. As we know that trees are the foremost source for producing oxygen in the environment, they help to reduce the level of CO₂. As the whole world is facing the problem of global warming and another environmental-related issue so as to recover from such a problem planting the trees is become inevitable one of the most important aspects today. The idea behind the tree plantation activity was to propagate the message that planting the trees helps to maintain clear eco-friendly environment reduces pollution and improves the green ambience.

Our resource person **Prof Sree Chatterjee, Assistant Prof Department of Education** from Netaji Shatabarshiki Mahaviyalaya **presented a paper on” Rabindranath er bhabnay Prokriti** “ She focussed on Nature runs as a consistent motif in all of Rabindranath Tagore's oeuvre. He was an environmental pioneer and sought harmony between progress and preservation. He had been eloquent about the exploitation of environment even a century ago. Tagore first became concerned about man's impact on the environment after seeing an oil spill at sea on his way to Japan in 1916. The experience provoked him to write at length about his annoyance at the way modern man was failing to respect nature. However, Tagore did not simply look for a solution to the problem; he made something creative out of his environmental campaign. The Nobel Laureate poet depicted his intense affection for the nature and its beauty in his literary works, for example "*Chander haashi baandh bhengechhe, uchhle pore aalo/ O rajanigandha tomar gandha shudha dhalo*" (the laughter of the moon has surpassed all its limits/ bindings, with its lights overflowing in all possible directions. And, requesting the tuberose to pour in all its fragrance all around).

The next presenter Prof Ashis Biswas ,Assistant Prof Department of English presented a paper on “ **Rabindranath Tagore ‘s Banobani: A diligent movement against Human Monopoly over Nature**”. Prof Biswas focussed on his love for the natural world got a boost from his sojourns across the lush green nature of east Bengal and amidst the sylvan surroundings of Santiniketan.He further stated to capture his entire philosophy on his surroundings, we have to go back to his views on Santiniketan's architecture, his concern for the welfare of the residents of Sriniketan, his benevolence towards his tenant-peasants, his inauguration of the ploughing season, his thoughts on cooperation, and the multifarious thoughts and consciousness of Tagore, the author of "*Aranyadebata*" and a pioneer in organising village fairs.At Santiniketan, Tagore started the festival of the Earth through *brikkharopan* (planting of trees) in 1927, at which the students would sing and read his poems.

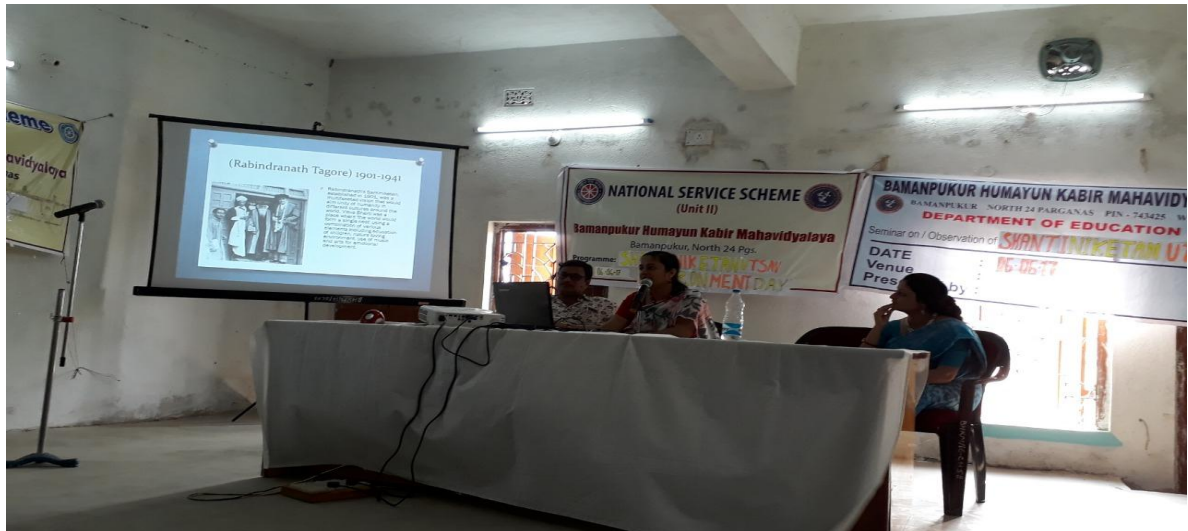
This approach gave his environmental campaign a very positive image. Next presenter **Prof Sumita Chatterjee**, Assistant Prof and HOD Department of Education presented her paper on “**Naturalism and Rabindranath Tagore**”.

The paper focussed on how naturalism believes that mind is an accident in the process of evolution and it can be explained in terms of nature. Mind is a function of the brain which is material in nature. Mind is not the source of knowledge; all knowledge is acquired from without, and senses are the gateways of all knowledge. Our divine poet, Rabindranath Tagore was born during a period of strife in pre-independence India. He stood for the development of a free mind, free knowledge and a free nation. Even as a young boy he could sense that school was nothing but a dead routine and lifeless. He regarded schools as mills of rote learning with no freedom for creativity. Schooling almost had no influence in his life. According to him, the primary objective of education was to enable the preservation of the perfect symphony between one's life and the world outside. There are four fundamental principles in Tagore's educational philosophy; naturalism, humanism, internationalism and idealism. Shantiniketan and Visva Bharathi are both based on these very principles. According to him, “Education means enabling the mind to find out that ultimate truth which emancipates us from the bondage of dust and gives us wealth not of things but of inner light, not of power but of love. It is a process of enlightenment. It is divine wealth. It helps in realization of truth”. He also lays emphasis on the learner's contact with nature. Apart from physical activity, nature teaches a man more than any institution. Educational institutions should realize the importance of this fact and inculcate co-curricular activities to good effect.

The Session – 1 ended with the vote of thanks. The session -2 started with the plantation of saplings in the college premises. The NSS Volunteers along with the students of department of Education planted saplings in garden 1,2, and 3. All the teachers also participated enthusiastically.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SEMINAR AND SHANTINIKETAN UTSAV





CERTIFICATE AND LETTER

