

**A STUDY OF LEADING THEMES IN PLAYS OF  
SRI AUROBINDO GHOSE**

A

SYNOPSIS

SUBMITTED TO

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Sri Aurobindo Ghose (1872-1950), the revolutionary yogi of Pondicherry, was one of India's first global gurus of the modern age. Eluding easy classification, at different stages in his life he played the role of scholar, politician, poet, philosopher and mystic. Despite being the subject of considerable scholarship, Aurobindo has generally been presented as a disjointed figure, fragmented and constrained by disciplinary boundaries. Ongoing disputes within the wider Aurobindo community regarding his contested legacy have drawn attention to his (mis)appropriation by a resurgent Hindutva ethno-nationalism. Sri Aurobindo Ghose (1872-1950) has been one of the finest thinkers and philosophers of modern India. He was also a popular leader of the freedom movement who went on to become a yogi and a mystic. Aurobindo was born in Konnagar (West Bengal) on August 15, 1872. Soon after completing his education from Loreto Convent at Darjeeling, he was sent to England to pursue further studies. He studied in St. Paul's School in London from 1884. After returning to India, he studied Sanskrit and Indian culture, religion and philosophy. And then till 1910, he devoted himself to the freedom cause by introducing radical programmes for the Bengal Congress while urging Indians to boycott all foreign-made goods and programmes of the British Government. Sri Aurobindo Memorial Lecture: 2007-08 Theme: Education for a Faith in the Future. 4. O. Sri Aurobindo was born in Calcutta on the 15th of August 1872, in the very house that is well-known today as Sri Aurobindo Bhavan, on the south side of Shakespeare Sarani. He was the third child of his parents, Dr. K.D. Ghose and Swarnalata Devi. Dr. Ghose, a highly qualified physician trained in the West, served as the chief of the district medical services of those days and was famous for his kind and charitable dispensations on one hand and for his thoroughly anglicised life style on the other hand. Sri Aurobindo Ghose Philosophy of Education: Sri Aurobindo's philosophy of life was an outcome of his own life experiences, education and insight. He blended eastern and western cultures and matter and spirit. In his opinion, there is an evolution of consciousness called Truth Consciousness, Super Mind, Super Consciousness or Dynamic Divine. He strongly held that reason and intellect are inadequate to acquire knowledge, it requires something more like intuition or super consciousness. As cosmic energy is evolutionary, so is human mind which has dynamic relationship, with higher levels of consciousness. Aurobindo's philosophy emphasizes on the integral experience of "Satchidanand". Sri Aurobindo (born Aurobindo Ghose) was a freedom fighter and nationalist leader, who became a spiritual reformer and philosopher. Arguably most famous as a philosopher, Sri Aurobindo disclaimed the signifier and preferred to be thought of primarily as a poet and politician. Ghosal is a Professor of English at Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan who has studied Sri Aurobindo's works extensively. He added, "Sri Aurobindo placed poetry at the centre of knowledge." A panel discussion on the same theme of "Sri Aurobindo" The Kavi will be held by SAFIC Saturday on Zoom and Facebook Live. Webinars on other facets of Sri Aurobindo are lined up over the next two years, until the grand celebration in August 2022. Shruti is an intern with Indianexpress.com.