Introduction

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh or Ghose was one of the most prominent Indian nationalist, freedom fighter, philosopher, yogi and guru. The Indian national movement was joined by him for freedom from British rule. He developed his own vision of human progress and spiritual evolution. The central theme of Aurobindo's all works is the evolution of human life into life divine. He wrote that

“Man is a transitional being. He is not final. The step from man to superman is the next approaching achievement in the earth evolution. It is inevitable because it is at once the intention of the inner spirit and the logic of nature's process”.

After his migration on Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo first met Mira, specified revolutionary quest and try to bringing down a spiritual force for transformation of humanity. Sri Aurobindo ongoing his personal "yoga", that is, the first attempt at personal transformation and union with the Supreme Divine, and thinking that he could gain enough inner control to affect events on the outside, and make free India from British power. By time by his yoga exposed to him that India was free in the restrained plane, he also understand that the Divine had henceforth given him the new work of reducing all of humanity from falsehood and suffering. So that Sri Aurobindo gathered number of disciples to help him in the undertaking, through this way suffering, pain, falsehood, cruelty, and poverty in any form would be clearly abolished from earth's life. If dozen of people could accomplish this achievement in their bodies, the Divine's truth would come down into the earthly realm. So they permitted seekers to collect around them, and allow them participate in their yoga. So the Sri Aurobindo Ashram was founded.

Sri Aurobindo completely devoted himself to his spiritual and philosophical pursuits in Pondicherry. In 1914, he continuously practiced yoga for four year and then he was proposed to convey his vision in intellectual terms. After this he launched Arya, a 64 page monthly review. This was became the vehicle for most of his most important writings for the next six and a half years, it was in sequential form. It was included The

Sri Aurobindo revised some of his works before they were published in book form for many years. That was about his prose writing of this period that Times Literary Supplement, London wrote on Sri Aurobindo that,

“Sri Aurobindo is a new type of thinker, one who combines in his vision the alacrity of the West with the illumination of the East. He is a yogi who writes as though he were standing among the stars, with the constellations for his companions. Pondicherry is prayer palace of Aurobindo Ghosh.”

Sri Aurobindo’s thoughts ideas and philosophy are based on experience, facts and personal realizations. His spirituality is closely attached with reason. His didn’t wanted only the liberation of the individual from the sequence that shackles him, but

“to work out the will of the Divine in the world, to effect a spiritual transformation and to bring down the divine nature and a divine life into the mental, vital and physical nature and life of humanity”.

Sri Aurobindo's major literary production was his voluminous association with his disciples for some time. He had written most of his letters in the 1930s, which were numbered in the thousands. Later these were composed together and published in book form in three volumes of ‘Letters on Yoga’, and his great literary contribution in an epic is ‘Savitri’, a spiritual poem.

1.1 Early Life of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

Aurobindo Ghosh was born in calcutta, India, Dr. Krishna Dhan Ghose was his father, The name Aravinda refers "lotus" in Sanskrit. Aurobindo spelled his name Aravinda in England, or Aravind or Arvind in Baroda. First five years after his birth Aurobindo spent at Rangapur. Dr. Ghose had previously completed his studies medicine and lived in
Britain. In Britain Aurobindo passed the prestigious Indian Civil Service examination in 1889. Aurobindo then joined the state service. Then, Sri Aurobindo engaged himself in a deep study of Indian culture, teaching himself Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali, all those things which he didn’t get by his education in England. Then he also actively participated in the politics of India's freedom struggle against British rule in India. Then Sri Aurobindo concentrated on yoga with deep interest at Pondicherry, and launched a philosophical article review named Arya in which most of his important and major works were sequential for the next six and a half years. Then He retired from public life in 1926

1.2 Spiritual Life of Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

Spirituality is an idea in an ultimate and suspected immaterial reality of enabling a person to discover the essence of his/her being; or the principles, high values and meanings by which people live. Sri Aurobindo started his practice of yoga in 1904.

“of themselves and with a sudden unexpectedness.”

The very next year a "vast calm" descended upon him the moment he stepped on Indian soil after his long absence in England. Not only that but in 1893 Sri Aurobindo had an image of the Godhead rising and falling up from within when he had a carriage accident. In 1903, when he was walking on the ridge of the Takht-i-Suleman in Kashmir, he had the ‘realisation of the vacant infinite’, and after a year he experienced the ‘Living presence of Kali’ in a holy place on the banks of the Narmada.

He had a guru in yoga named Vishnu Bhaskar Lele, who taught Sri Aurobindo how to establish complete silence of mind. Sri Aurobindo succeeded in achieving this state within three days, which sometimes requires a lifetime of yoga to reach. The effect was a series of

“eternal and enormous spiritual awareness which unlocked to him the superior traditions of yoga.”
In 1908 and 1909, in the Alipur jail when Sri Aurobindo was an under trial prisoner, he had the steady vision of the omnipresent and universal Godhead:

“I knew it was Vasudeva, it was Sri Krishna whom I saw standing there and holding over me his shade. I looked at the bars of my cell, the very grating that did duty for a door and again I saw Vasudeva. It was Narayana”.

In the jail, Sri Aurobindo was spent much of his time through reading the Gita and Upanishads, meditating and practising yoga which was best alternation. He had originally practiced yoga with the plan of acquiring spiritual force and energy and divine guidance for his political work.

“the perfection dreamed of by all that is highest in humanity can come.”

1.3 Importance of the Study

Sri aurobindo Ghosh or Ghose (From Bengali) was a revolutionary personality. Not only that but also Indian nationalist freedom fighter, philosopher, yogi, guru and poet. He was most important leaders in the Indian movement for freedom from British rule and for a duration became one of its. He spent his whole life behind his own vision of human progress and spiritual evolution. It is inevitable because it is at once the intention of the inner spirit and the logic of nature’s process. Thus, Aurobindo had produced a dialectic mode of solution not only for the individual but for all mankind and for whole universe.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Sri Aurobindo has immense contribution in the field of literature and he had given his supreme excellence in writing and try to writing on all the parts and facts of this world in his highly philosophical sense. So here I have choosen to analyse several and major contribution of Sri Aurobindo.