

# Sri aurobindo essay

Philosophy



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BUSTER**

We have provided below some essay on Sri Aurobindo under various words limit in order to help students during any competition or exam. Now-a-days, essays or paragraphs writing are common strategy followed by the teachers in schools and colleges. It helps students in enhancing their skill and knowledge about any topic.

## **Long and Short Essay on Sri Aurobindo in English**

All the Sri Aurobindo essay provided here are written using easy and simple sentences in order to fulfill the students need and requirement. So, students can select any of the essays given below:

### **Sri Aurobindo Essay 1 (100 words)**

Sri Aurobindo Ghose was born on 15<sup>th</sup> of August in 1872 at Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, British India

(now Kolkata, West Bengal, India). He was born as Aurobindo Acroyd Ghose to the Krishna Dhun Ghose (father) and Swarnalotta Devi (mother). He had two elder siblings (named as Benoybhusan and Manmohan) and two younger siblings (named as Sarojini and Barindrakumar).

His communication language was English from the early childhood however he also learned Hindi language to communicate with servants. He was from Bengal family however his father always believed in British culture for his family. He was sent to the English-speaking Loreto House boarding school in Darjeeling with his elder siblings in order to improve their language skill.

**Sri Aurobindo Essay 2 (150 words)**

Sri Aurobindo Ghose was an Indian nationalist, yogi, guru, philosopher, short story writer, essayist, poet, translator, critic, playwright, journalist, historian, and autobiographer. He was a great modern philosopher and a prolific author who had given his views on God, nature, humankind, and universe in his various writings of poetry and prose. He always believed in the unity which we mostly see in his all the writings. He was born as Aurobindo Acroyd Ghose on 15<sup>th</sup> of August in 1872 at Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, British India (now called as Kolkata, West Bengal, India). His parents were named as Krishna Dhun Ghose and Swarnalotta Devi.

He was third child out of six children and born in the high-caste standing family. Because of his father's interest in the western lifestyle, he and his siblings learned western way of life very well including English speaking skill from the childhood. He was given an English nanny from the early childhood and took his first formal education from the convent school in Darjeeling.

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**Sri Aurobindo Essay 3 (200 words)**

Aurobindo Acroyd Ghose was born in Calcutta in a Bengali family on 15<sup>th</sup> of August in 1872. His father name was Krishna Dhun Ghose (Assistant Surgeon of Rangapur in Bengal) and mother name was Swarnalotta Devi. He was born in a well established and high standard Bengali family where he was provided all the standard facilities from the early childhood. The surrounding environment of his family was completely influenced by the western culture. Two elder siblings of him were Benoybhusan and Manmohan and younger siblings were sister Sarojini and brother Barindrakumar.

Young Aurobindo was very brilliant and knew well the speaking English however also learned Hindustani language to communicate with servants.

Sri Aurobindo was an Indian nationalist, great philosopher, guru, yogi, and a poet. He joined the Indian independence movement against British rule and became an influential leader and later a spiritual reformer. His visions and views were towards the human progress and spiritual evolution in the country. He took his studies for Indian Civil Service at King's College, Cambridge, England. He went to jail many times because of writing some articles against British rule in India. Later he left politics and moved to Pondicherry for spiritual work.

#### **Sri Aurobindo Essay 4 (250 words)**

Sri Aurobindo was born on 15<sup>th</sup> of August in 1872 in Calcutta. His father, Krishna Dhun Ghose, was very enthusiastic towards his education and sent him London for higher studies. His mother name was Swarnalotta Devi. He was very brilliant boy in study and knew well the English speaking. Once he sat and passed in the prestigious examination of Indian Civil Service (conducted in London) however could not selected as he refused to give test in riding which was a compulsory test. It was not the matter that he was not interested in riding test however he was not interested to serve British rule through his services. He sat in the exam only to satisfy his father as he wanted him to become a Civil Service officer.

He completed his studies in London and returned to India then he started actively participating in Indian politics by joining the Indian independence movement. Once he joined the terrorist movement where he edited a weekly

magazine “ Jiigantar”. Due to the fear of being arrested by the British Government, he escaped to Pondichery where he got some relief and continued his activities. Later he changed to be a Saint in his life and he started serving for humanity and welfare of Indian people. It was the time when he got popularity as Sri Aurobindo. He opened various Ashrams which are now used to teach people about how to live a healthy and happy life.

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### **Sri Aurobindo Essay 5 (300 words)**

Aurobindo Acroyd Ghose was born in Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, India on 15<sup>th</sup> of August in 1872 to the Krishna Dhun Ghose (his father) and Swarnalotta Devi (his mother). He was given a western culture environment in his family thus he was very fast in speaking English however also learned Hindustani to communicate through the servants. He was born in a well established and modern Bengali family where his father always given priority to the British culture.

He was sent to Loreto House boarding school in Darjeeling to learn English-speaking in order to improve language skills. Then, he was sent (after education at Loreto Convent, Darjeeling) to the England for further studies where he studied at St. Paul’s School, London and got a senior classicalscholarship. Later he joined another college in London named King’s College, Cambridge in 1890.

Sri Aurobindo Ghose was one of the most popular philosophers of modern India. For some time he was also a leader of the Indian independence movement who later became a yogi, guru and a mystic. After completing his

studies from abroad, he returned to India and got indulge in Indian culture, religion and philosophy. He also learned Sanskrit in India. Later he involved in the freedom movement of the country against British rule. He was involved in the activity when Indian people were requested to prohibit and stay away from all the foreign-made goods and programmes of British rule. For his pro-swaraj activities, he was arrested and jailed by the British rule in Alipore for a year in 1910.

During his imprisonment he got spiritual experience which influenced him a lot and led him to become a yogi. After imprisonment he went to Pondicherry and founded an ashram. He successfully published a philosophical journal named “ The Arya” in which he mentioned his famous writings such as ‘ The Synthesis of Yoga’, ‘ The Ideal of Human Unity’, and ‘ The Life Divine’.

### **Sri Aurobindo Essay 6 (400 words)**

Sri Aurobindo Ghose was born as Aurobindo Acroyd Ghose who later became famous as Sri Aurobindo Maharishi. He was a great philosopher, patriot, revolutionary, guru, mystic, yogi, poet, and humanist. He was born in Kolkata in 1872 on 15<sup>th</sup> of August in a standard Bengali family. His family surrounding environment was full of British culture because of his father interest. He took his early childhood education by the English nanny so he developed good English speaking skill. His later studies were completed in Darjeeling and London.

His father Krishna Dhun Ghose always wanted his sons to enter to the Indian Civil Service. To achieve this success he sent Aurobindo Ghose to study in England where he was admitted to the good English school. He was a

multilingual person and knew English, French, Bengali, Sanskrit, etc very well. He was very natural to the English as it was his childhood language. He was well aware that English was good medium of communication at that time. Using English language to exchange expression, ideas, and instruction was of great advantage. He was a person of high moral character which made him able to become a teacher, writer, thinker, and editor. He was a good writer who wrote in his various writings about humanity, philosophy, education, Indian culture, religion, and politics.

He met Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Ahmadabad Congress Session in 1902 where he really got influenced by his dynamic and revolutionary personality. He joined the Indian freedom struggle by getting inspired with Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He again joined the Congress at Lucknow in 1916 and became a chief supporter with Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal for the militant nationalism in order to get freedom from British rule. They requested people to come forward and do sacrifices for the freedom. They never accepted any help and support from the Britishers as they always believed in “ Swaraj”.

He got some help from the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in order to extend revolutionary activities outside the Bengal. Various effective ways of achieving freedom including refusal of foreign goods and militant actions are mentioned by the Aurobindo in his “ Bande Mataram”. His effective writings and speeches helped him to spread the message of Swadeshi, Swaraj, and boycott of foreign things to the people of India. He was the founder of Sri Aurobindo Ashram Auroville. He died on 5<sup>th</sup> of December in 1950 in Pondicherry (currently called Puducherry), French India.