

Sadhana Rabindranath Tagore

The Recognition Of Shakuntala Or Poetry And The Drama Translations Of Shakuntala & Other Works TRANSLATION BY Arthur KALIDASA [ZHINGOORA BOOKS]

The author of this book, Rabindranath Tagore, was a genius poet and thinker. This collection contains some of his most famous stories, like The Home-Coming, Once there was a King, The Child's Return, Subha, The Postmaster, and The Castaway. The author is a master of taking simple stories and adding complex plots, which are beautifully presented in the collection.

The Religion of Man (1931) is a compilation of lectures by Rabindranath Tagore, edited by Tagore and drawn largely from his Hibbert Lectures given at Oxford University in May 1930. A Brahmo playwright and poet of global renown, Tagore deals with the universal themes of God, divine experience, illumination, and spirituality. A brief conversation between him and Albert Einstein, "Note on the Nature of Reality", is included as an appendix.

Selected Poems

Rabindranath Tagore's ?ntiniketan Essays

My Reminiscences

S?dhan?

Perhaps it is well for me to explain that the subject-matter of the papers published in this book has not been philosophically treated, nor has it been approached from the scholar's point of view. The writer has been brought up in a family where texts of the Upanishads are used in daily worship; and he has had before him the example of his father, who lived his long life in the closest communion with God, while not neglecting his duties to the world, or allowing his keen interest in all human affairs to suffer any abatement. So in these papers, it may be hoped, western readers will have an opportunity of coming into touch with the ancient spirit of India as revealed in our sacred texts and manifested in the life of to-day.

S?dhan? The Realisation of Life Sadhana A Text-book of the Psychology and Practice of the Techniques to Spiritual Perfection S?dhan? The Realisation of Life London : Macmillan

Written by Nobel Prize Laureate Rabindranath Tagore and available in paperback for the first time, Sadhana is a profound, highly accessible introduction to India's ancient spiritual heritage. Few figures in history have been as important as Rabindranath Tagore in bringing Indian philosophy and spiritual teachings to the West. Although he was known primarily as a poet, his work is deeply religious, imbued with his belief that God can be found through personal purity and service to others. Sadhana (sometimes translated from the Sanskrit as "spiritual practice" or "spiritual discipline") is a beautifully written, concise distillation of the great resources of Indian philosophy. With the surge of interest in Indian spirituality, it will be welcomed with enthusiasm by readers everywhere.

Lectures Delivered in America

International Edition

Stories from Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore Selected Essays

Fireflies is a collection of 253 brief poems by the famed Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore, recipient of the 1913 Nobel Prize for Literature. Originating in China and Japan, and often written on fans and bits of silk, they are here wonderfully illustrated in black and white by Alberta Hutchinson.

"Man can destroy and plunder, earn and accumulate, invent and discover, but he is great because his soul comprehends all."-Rabindranath Tagore. Sadhana is a Sanskrit term used to refer to a daily spiritual practice. It is also a means of forging a ritual connection with God or universal energy. Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet, writer, philosopher, social reformer and painter. He was awarded a Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913 for his collection Gitanjali. The main objective of his teachings was to increase the level of consciousness of people and to aware people of their true selves. This book about Sadhana is plenty of very profound thought, and you will not leave this fantastic work without spiritual growth. Begin with Rabindranath Tagore a journey of peace today on the path to a better, more balanced life. Large Print edition, easy to read layout. EXCERPT: "Everything has sprung from immortal life and is vibrating with life, for life is immense. This is the noble heritage from our forefathers waiting to be claimed by us as our own, this ideal of the supreme freedom of consciousness. It is not merely intellectual or emotional, it has an ethical basis, and it must be translated into action. In the Upanishad it is said, The supreme being is all-pervading, therefore he is the innate good in all. To be truly united in knowledge, love, and service with all beings, and thus to realise one's self in the all-pervading God is the essence of goodness, and this is the keynote of the teachings of the Upanishads: Life is immense!"

CONTENTS: AUTHOR'S PREFACE I. THE RELATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE UNIVERSE II. SOUL CONSCIOUSNESS III. THE PROBLEM OF EVIL IV. THE PROBLEM OF SELF V. REALISATION IN LOVE VI. REALISATION IN ACTION VII. THE REALISATION OF BEAUTY VIII. THE REALISATION OF THE INFINITE

The divine principle of unity has ever been that of an inner inter-relationship. This is revealed in some of its earliest stages in the evolution of multicellular life on this planet. The most perfect inward expression has been attained by man in his own body. But what is most important of all is the fact that man has also attained its realization in a jnore subtle body outside his physical system. He misses himself when isolated; he finds his own larger and truer self in his wide human relationship, His multicellular body is born and it dies; his multi-personal humanity is immortal. In this ideal of unity he realizes the eternal in his life and the boundless in his love. The unity becomes not a mere subjective idea, but an energizing truth. Whatever name may be given to it, and whatever form it symbolizes, the consciousness of this unity is spiritual, and our effort to be true to it is our religion. It ever waits to be revealed in our history in a more and more perfect illumination. We have our eyes, which relate to us the vision of the physical universe. We have also an inner faculty of our own which helps us to find our relationship with the supreme self of man, the universe of personality. This faculty is our luminous imagination, which in its higher stage is special to man. It offers us that vision of wholeness which for the biological necessity of physical survival is superfluous; its purpose is to arouse in us the sense of perfection which is our true sense of immortality. For perfection dwells ideally in Man the Eternal, inspiring love for this ideal in the individual, urging him more and more to realize it. This classic is organized as follows: I. Man's Universe II. The Creative Spirit III. The Surplus in Man IV. Spiritual Union V. The Prophet VI. The Vision VII. The Man of My Heart VIII. The Music Maker IX. The Artist X. Man's Nature XII. The Teacher XIII. Spiritual Freedom XIV. The Four Stages of Life XV. Conclusion

The Wreck

Religion, Spirituality and Philosophy
Personality

The poems of Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) are among the most haunting and tender in Indian and in world literature, expressing a profound and passionate human yearning. His ceaselessly inventive works deal with such subjects as the interplay between God and the world, the eternal and transient, and with the paradox of an endlessly changing universe that is in tune with unchanging harmonies. Poems such as 'Earth' and 'In the Eyes of a Peacock' present a picture of natural processes unaffected by human concerns, while others, as in 'Recovery - 14', convey the poet's bewilderment about his place in the world. And exuberant works such as 'New Rain' and 'Grandfather's Holiday' describe Tagore's sheer joy at the glories of nature or simply in watching a grandchild play.

Sadhana: The Realisation of Life (1916) is a collection of essays by Rabindranath Tagore. Published after Tagore received the 1913 Nobel Prize in Literature, Sadhana: The Realisation of Life contains the author's thoughts on selfhood, the universe, morality, and beauty. Inspired by the Upanishads, the sacred foundational texts of Hinduism, Tagore's collection bridges the gap between East and West, ancient and modern, in its search for universal truth. "The west seems to take a pride in thinking that it is subduing nature [...] This sentiment is the product of the city-wall habit and training of mind. For in the city life man naturally directs the concentrated light of his mental vision upon his own life and works, and this creates an artificial dissociation between himself and the Universal Nature within whose bosom he lies." In this collection of essays, Tagore is at his philosophical, poetic best, reflecting earnestly and with ease on matters public and private. Grounded in the teachings of the Upanishads, Sadhana: The Realisation of Life is a text engaged with the role of tradition in an increasingly alienated and individualistic modern world. With a beautifully designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of Rabindranath Tagore's Sadhana: The Realisation of Life is a classic of Indian literature reimagined for modern readers.

Written by Nobel Prize Laureate Rabindranath Tagore and available in paperback for the first time, "Sadhana is a profound, highly accessible introduction to India's ancient spiritual heritage. Few figures in history have been as important as Rabindranath Tagore in bringing Indian philosophy and spiritual teachings to the West. Although he was known primarily as a poet, his work is deeply religious, imbued with his belief that God can be found through personal purity and service to others. "Sadhana (sometimes translated from the Sanskrit as "spiritual practice" or "spiritual discipline") is a beautifully written, concise distillation of the great resources of Indian philosophy. With the surge of interest in Indian spirituality, it will be welcomed with enthusiasm by readers everywhere.

Creative Unity

Fruit-Gathering

Essays

The Realisation of Life Sadhana

This book provides a critical introduction and translation of fifty Śāntiniketan (Abode of Peace) essays written by Rabindranath Tagore between 1908 and 1914. It provides key insights into Tagore's fundamental meditations on life, nature, religion, philosophy and the world at large. As the first of its kind, this volume is a definitive collection of Tagore's Śāntiniketan essays translated into English which contains a substantial amount of scholarly material on them. The essays look at Tagore's ideas of universality, his socio-cultural location along with the development of his thought, his reflections on Buddhism, Vaiṣṇavism, Bāul philosophy, the Bhagavadgītā and to a great extent the Upanishads and their contemporary relevance. It also connects Sri Ramakrishna's concepts of vijnāna and bhāvamukha with Tagore's thought, an original contribution, through the study of these essays. A nuanced exploration into translation theory and praxis, it fills a lacuna in Tagore Studies by bringing to the fore profound religious, spiritual and philosophical knowledge in Tagore's own voice. This volume will be useful for scholars and researchers of Translation Studies, Tagore Studies, Language and Literature, Cultural Studies and readers interested in Tagore's philosophical ideas. The story book talks about Rabindranath Tagore, who rejected formal education and yet began a world-famous university. His poems were mocked for their colloquial language but they were adopted as anthems by two countries. Bengali society despaired of him until he was awarded the coveted Nobel Prize for Literature and a knighthood! Know more about this multi-faceted personality and get inspired.

Tagore's Sadhana is a spiritual classic, delivering strong and penetrating insight into the human connection with the universe, the many fallacies of science and much more, all in beautiful English prose.

Farewell Song (Modern Classics)

My Life In My Words

The Philosophy of the Upanisads

A Text-book of the Psychology and Practice of the Techniques to Spiritual Perfection

Fruit-Gathering Rabindranath Tagore - Fruit-Gathering is a poem by Rabindranath Tagore, first published in 1916. Fruit Gathering is a book so rare in style and theme, yet not difficult to relate to as it is based on the relationship between God and man, the atom and the cosmos. Tagore was heavily influenced by the rich heritage of the Subcontinent and uses its fruit and flowers to symbolise the spiritual and moral values that underlie his own devotion and love for the creator. His simple poetic style finds the most evocative words and phrases, symbols and images, which have haunting music in them bringing out the deepest emotions of

any reader. Fruit Gathering is the finest example of Tagore's simple poetic style whose influence is still strong today with his words heard daily in the Indian and Bangladesh national anthems and studied in countless countries as they continue to capture hearts and minds.

Rabindranath Tagore: Selected Essays is a collection of the author's most acclaimed essays. The Poet's Religion and The Creative Ideal reveal some of his fundamental tenets of art and aesthetics, of life and religion, and 'the religion of the poet'. The essays in Sadhana (1913) tell us of the ancient spirit of India, as revealed in our sacred texts and manifested in the life of today. Crisis in Civilisation (Sabhyatar Samkat) was the last public address delivered by Tagore on April 14, 1941. The essays incorporated from The Religion of Man (1941) are an extensive and commanding exposition of Tagore's understanding of the meaning and significance of religion in the cultural history of man. Greater India (1921) deals with the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, one of the most turbulent periods in Indian history. One of India's most cherished renaissance figures, Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) put India on the literary map of the world when his Gitanjali was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. Myriad-minded, he was a poet, short story writer, novelist, dramatist, essayist, painter and composer of songs.

The original Bengali novel Shesher Kavita (lit. Last Poem) was published in 1929. The author draws an amusing picture of an ultra-modern Bengali intellectual whose Oxford education, while giving him a superiority complex, has induced in him a craze for conscious originality which results in a deliberate and frivolous contrariness to all accepted opinion and convention. His aggressive self-complacency, however, receives a shock when as the result of an accidental meeting he falls in love with, and wins in return the heart of, a quite different product of modern culture – a highly educated girl of fine sensibility and deep feelings. This love being more or less genuine and different from his previous experience of coquetry, releases his own submerged depth of sincerity, which he finds hard to adjust to the habits of sophistry and pose, practised so long. In the process he manages to strike a new romantic attitude. The struggle makes of him a curiously pathetic figure – one who is being worked against his grain. The tragedy is understood by the girl, who releases him from his troth and disappears from his life. The last poem which she addresses to her lover gives evidence of the depth of feeling of which she was capable.

Gitanjali

Sadhana; The Realisation of Life

Sadhana – The Realisation of Life

Sadhana : T

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The Nobel Prize winner, Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) - 'the Indian Goethe', as Albert Schweitzer called him - was not only the foremost poet and playwright of modern India, but one of its most profound and influential thinkers. Kalyan Sen Gupta's book is the first comprehensive introduction to Tagore's philosophical, socio-political and religious thinking. Drawing on Rabindranath's poetry as well as his essays, and against the background theme of his deep sensitivity to the holistic character of human life and the natural world, Sen Gupta explores the wide range of Tagore's thought. His idea of spirituality, his reflections on the significance of death, his educational innovations and his relationship to his great contemporary, Gandhi, are among the topics that Sen Gupta discusses - as are Tagore's views on marriage, his distinctive understanding of Hinduism, and his prescient concerns for the natural environment. The author does not disguise the tensions to be found in Tagore's writings, but endorses the great poet's own conviction that these are tensions resolvable at the level of a creative life, if not at that of abstract thought.

Sadhana, literally "a means of accomplishing something", is an ego-transcending spiritual practice. It includes a variety of disciplines in Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist and Muslim traditions that are followed in order to achieve various spiritual or ritual objectives. Perhaps it is well for me to explain that the subject-matter of the papers published in this book has not been philosophically treated, nor has it been approached from the scholar's point of view. The writer has been brought up in a family where texts of the Upanishads are used in daily worship; and he has had before him the example of his father, who lived his long life in the closest communion with God, while not neglecting his duties to the world, or allowing his keen interest in all human affairs to suffer any abatement. So in these papers, it may be hoped, western readers will have an opportunity of coming into touch with the ancient spirit of India as revealed in our sacred texts and manifested in the life of to-day. All the great utterances of man have to be judged not by the letter but by the spirit--the spirit which unfolds itself with the growth of life in history. We get to know the real meaning of Christianity by observing its living aspect at the present moment--however different that may be, even in important respects, from the Christianity of earlier periods.

The Realisation of Life

Sadhana

Thought-Provoking Classics by Tagore Sadhana : The Realisation of Life + Creative Unity + The Home and the World by Rabindranath Tagore

The Religion of Man

A unique autobiography that provides an incomparable insight into the mind of a genius The Renaissance man of modern India, Rabindranath Tagore put his country on the literary map of the world when he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. My Life in My Words is, quite literally, Tagore on Tagore. Uma Das Gupta draws upon the vast repertoire of Tagore's writings to create a vivid portrait of the life and times of one of India's most influential cultural icons. The result is a rare glimpse into the world of Tagore: his family of pioneering entrepreneurs who shaped his worldview; the personal tragedies that influenced some of his most eloquent verse; his groundbreaking work in education and social reform; his constant endeavour to bring about a synthesis of the East and the West and his humanitarian approach to politics; and his rise to the status of an international poet. Meticulously researched and sensitively edited, this unique autobiography provides an incomparable insight into the mind of a genius.

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Selected writings by a Hindu poet covering such subjects as the arts, education, and religion

Essays on Religion and the Ancient Spirit of India

Rabindranath Tagore (Amar Chitra Katha)

A Tagore Reader

First Series

Rabindranath Tagore reinvented the Bengali novel with Farewell Song, blurring the lines between prose and poetry and creating an effervescent blend of romance and satire. Through Amit and Labanya and a brilliantly etched social milieu, the novel addresses contemporary debates about 'good' and 'bad' writing, the nature of love and conjugality, and the influence of Western culture on Bengali society. Set against the idyllic backdrop of Shillong and the mannered world of elite Calcutta society, this sparkling novel expresses the complex vision and the mastery of style that characterized Tagore's later works. Tagore was not only an immensely versatile poet; he was also a great short story writer, novelist, playwright, essayist, and composer of songs.

Amartya Sen Tagore's English Writings Originals And Translations Have Not Received The Attention That They Deserve. The Purpose Of This Edition Is To Make The English Writings Of Tagore Available To The Widest Possible Range Of Readers Interested In The Writings Of Tagore All Over The World, With Just The Bare, Minimum Information Necessary For Appreciating The Writings, And Leave The Critical Assessment To The Readers Themselves. There May Be Two Possible Reasons For The Neglect Of Tagore's English Writings. Firstly, Tagore's Prolific Output, Shakespearean Felicity And Protean Plasticity As A Bengali Poet, Who, Though Well-Versed In English, Chose To Write In The Medium Of His Mother Tongue For Nearly The First Fifty Years Of His Life, And There Is Hardly Any Literary Form That He Did Not Touch Upon And Turn Into Gold. His Creative Genius Found Expression In Poems, Plays, Novels, Essays, Short Stories, Satirical Pieces, Textbooks For Children, And Songs Of All Kinds. The Only Literary Form That He Did Not Try Is Epic. But In His Long, Eventful And Creative Eighty Years Of Life He Virtually Lived An Epic. It Is Largely Due To His Mighty Stature As A Bengali Poet That Nobody Really Bothered About His English Writings And His Own Translations Of His Own Writings. Secondly, It Is Owing To The Supposedly Poor Quality Of His Translations Subsequent To The Translation Of Gitanjali. It Was Only After Tagore Received The Nobel Prize For Literature In 1913 That There Was A Growing Demand For His Writings In The West, And As Tagore Was Not Apparently Satisfied By The Translations That Others Mainly His Admirers Made, He Began To Translate His Writings Himself. But The Tremendous Haste With Which He Had To Translate, Possibly Affected The Quality Of Translations. Come What May, The Point Is Whether Tagore's English Translations Are Good Or Bad, Whether The Translation Furthered His Reputation Or Damaged It, Is Immaterial. The Fact Of The Matter Is That They Are His, And His Own Translation Of Whatever Quality It May Be Is More Valuable To A Tagore Lover Than The Best Translation Made By Somebody Else, As Van Gogh's One Original Single Scratch Is More Valuable Than The Best Possible Copy By Some Other Artist. The Value Of Tagore's English Writings Lies Here : They Constitute An Important Part Of His Total Oeuvre, Add A New Magnificent Dimension To It And Offer Us A Glimpse Into The Mystique Of The Creative Anxiety That Could Have Haunted Even The Greatest Writer Of The Twentieth Century, About His Possible Reception In An Alien Culture.

Our Universe

Farewell My Friend

E Realisation of Life

The Centre of Indian Culture