



Centenary Celebrated Sharanabasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha's  
**Sharanabasaveshwara College of Commerce, Kalaburagi**

(Re-Accredited by NAAC at 'B' Grade with 2.54 CGPA)

**Dept. of English**

*Organises*

**1<sup>st</sup> One-Day National Conference**



In soulful honour of the descendance of *Poojya Chiranjeevi Doddappaji*  
to this holy land, a rare spiritual occasion  
On

*"Echo of Spiritual Quest and Mystical Experiences in Indian Writing in English"*

This is to certify that .

Dr./Prof./Mr./Ms./Mrs. Smt. Gouri Pallakki, Asst. Professor & H.O.D of English Department, S.S.R.G. Women's College, Raichur

has participated / chaired a session / presented a paper in the *1<sup>st</sup> One-Day National Conference on "Echo of Spiritual Quest and Mystical Experiences in Indian Writing in English"* organised by the Department of English, Sharanabasaveshwara College of Commerce, Kalaburagi on 28-01-2018

The paper presented was titled "Shaping of Cultural Heritage of India as Showcased in Indian Writing in English"

**Poojya Dr. Sharanabasawappa Appaji**  
President, Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha  
Chancellor, Sharnbasva University, Kalaburagi

**Dr. S.G. Dollegoudar (Patil)**  
Principal  
Chairman, Organising Committee

**Sunanda Vanjerkhede**  
IQAC Co-ordinator

**Sonorous Vibrations of Spiritualism & Mysticism in Indian Writing in English**, Proceedings of 1<sup>st</sup> National Conference conducted on 28-01-2018 by Dept. of English, Sharanabasaveshwar College of Commerce, Kalaburagi.

Edited by

**Dr. Sannabasanagouda G. Dollegoudar Patil**

&

**Dr. D.T. Angadi**

© Dr. S. G. Dollegoudar Patil

First Published : 2018

ISBN : 978-81-931871-7-3

Pages : xx + 304

Price : Rs. 500/-

Paper Used : 80 GSM NS Maplitho

All rights reserved with Dr. S.G.Dollegoudar Patil, including the right to translate or reproduce this book or parts thereof except for brief quotations in critical articles or reviews.

Published by **KALYAN LITERARY PUBLISHERS**

# 26, Krishna Krupa, Shri Hari NagarJewargi Road,  
Kalaburagi - 585102 Ph: 98860 45485

**DISCLAIMER**

The Editors and Publishers disclaim the contents of the articles in this book contributed by scholars from across the country. In no way they will be responsible for any plagiarism if any author has indulged in. It is assumed that the articles contributed are original and not published elsewhere. The individual author of each paper is responsible for any legal entanglement.

Editors

Printed at

**VISHWAS PRINTS**

Bengaluru

*With Soulful Honour*

Dedicated to

**Poojya Chiranjeevi Doddappaji**

*Sharanabasaveshwara Samsthana, Kalaburagi*



13. "Echo of Spiritual Quest And Mystical Experiences in Indian Writing in English"  
*Dr.D.T.Angadi, Dr. Kedarnath M P* 107
14. Echo of Spiritual Quest and Mystical Experiences in Indian Writing in English  
*Dr. Rabiya Nikhat. M. Mirdhe* 119
15. Anand's Untouchable - A Transcendental Approach  
*Dr. Devidas S. Naik* 128
16. Images of Spiritual Quest and Mystical Experiences in Rabindranath Tagore's "Crossing"  
*Gundlapalli Sreenivasulu* 134
17. Spiritual Revelations of Sri Sriparamahansa Yogananda In Songs of The Soul  
*B.O Satyanarayana Reddy* 140
18. Rabindranth Tagore's Play Natir Puja - A Celebration of Love, Peace and Non-Violence  
*Dr. A.Mallikarjunappa, Prof. Monica Ranjani* 149
19. Spiritual Quest in the Poetry of Lalleshwari  
*Dr. S. B. Biradar* 156
20. Quest for Self & Identity : Kamble, Chandrika, and Bama  
*Dr. Umakant S. Patil* 162
21. Spiritual Offerings for World Peace in the Vachana's of Hardekar Manjappa  
*Renuka Sangappa* 166
22. Spiritual And Mystical Elements In Indian English Fiction And Poetry  
*Dr. Jyoti N. Yamakanmardi* 172
23. The Spiritual Quest In Swami Vivekananda's Poetry  
*Prof. Veerashetty S. Mailurkar* 181
24. Glimpses of Spiritualism and Mysticism in Indian Writing in English  
*Vidyadhar B. Y.* 189
25. Indian Languages in their Relationship to Literature  
*Miss. Deepa Amarnath Maidarkar* 199
26. Glimpses of Spiritualism and Mysticism in Indian Writing in English  
*Dr. Geetanjali Doddamani* 204
27. Exploring Spiritual India: A Reading of Blavatsky's Travelogue From the Caves and Jungles of Hindustan  
*Bhagyashri M. Viraktamath* 208
28. "Shaping of Cultural Heritage of India as Showcased in Indian Writing in English"  
*Smt. Gouri Pallakki* 215
29. The Echo of Spiritual Quest and Mystical Experiences in Indian Writing in English, with Special Reference to Tagore's Gitanjali  
*Gururaj N Onkari* 220
30. Myth and Religion in Githa Hariharan's The Thousand Faces of Night: A Study  
*Laxmi.V.* 223
31. Glimpses of Spirituality in Rabindranath Tagore's Gitanjali  
*Huge Shraddha Subhash* 232
32. Mysticism and Spirituality in the Works of Sri Aurobindo and Rabindranath Tagore  
*M.H. Jogi* 239
33. The History of Indian Literature  
*Rashmi* 247
34. Echo of Spiritual Quest in the Poetry of Rabindranath Tagore.  
*Smt.S.S.Sangolli* 255
35. Spiritualism And Timeless Art Of Life And It's Purpose: Aurobindo's Savitri  
*Prabhakar.K.Babji* 262
36. Spirituality: The Blazing Fire!  
*Maheshkumar K.Hebbale* 267
37. The Spiritual Dimension and Freemasonry.  
*Udaysingh Rajput* 273
38. The Culture and Heritage of Indian History in Chronology  
*Usha Ramakrishna\** 277
39. Progress of Indian Writing  
*Mrs. Kanthi Babu Rao* 284
40. Life Line Of World Human Development  
*Dr. Vibhute P.E.* 292
41. Mapping the Symbols of Spirituality in Tagore's Fruit Gathering  
*Madhushree K.S* 298

Every chapter has a particular description of the place visited, and hence it can also be categorized under the adventure type of travel writing.

#### REFERENCE

Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna. *From the Caves and Jungles of Hindostan*.  
Madras: Theosophical Publishing House, 1892. Print.

## “Shaping of Cultural Heritage of India as Showcased in Indian Writing in English”

*Smt. Gouri Pallakki\**

#### Introduction:

The cultural heritage of India, attempts to make a systematic study of India's great literary heritage preserved in various languages of the country Old as well as Modern.

The knowledge of our past traditions and practices is very important because by understanding these, we can understand our present culture. All these are woven into an integrated whole and lend Indian culture.

#### Meaning:

Cultural heritage of India is the legacy of physical science artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Culture like monuments, landscape, books, works of art like folklore, tradition, language and knowledge. The act of cultural heritage from the present for the future is known as “preservation”

#### Indian literature: its basic unity:-

Indian literature in ancient, medieval and modern times have remained imbedded in the Upanisads, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas without a knowledge and

\*Asst. Professor & H.O.D of English Department, SSRG Women's College  
Raichur



appreciation of Indian literature even for the modern age is possible.

Indian writing in English, it is appropriate to call it "Indo-Anglian" literature. It is not essentially different in kind from Indian literature. It is a part of it, a modern facet of that glory which commencing from the Vedas, has continued to spread its mellow light, the inexorable of time and history, ever increasingly up to the present time of Tagore, Iqbal and Aurobindo Ghose, and bids fair to expand with our humanity's expanding future.

### **Historical background:**

When the British first came to India after the incorporation of the East Indian Company in 1600, they brought with them, not only the tools of trade and the implements of war, but also their language and their literature i.e English.

In 1835 Government adopted Macaulay's scheme of modern Education through English medium and it became the official language of India. With the Indian writing in English a modern Indian literature was born. Indo-Anglian literature is also Indian literature, with a bright tradition and exhibiting signs of abundant life and energy.

### **The Pioneers:**

Ram Mohan Roy (1774-1833) was truly, a pioneering spirit. He was the first great Indian writer of lucid English prose. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-31) was the first of the Indo-Anglian poets. Michael Madhusadan Dutt, an Indian Christian, was truly gifted poet, even more in Bengali than in English. Another pioneering poet was Sashichunder Dutt. With Aru Dutt and Toru Dutt, daughters of Govindachunder Dutt, One of the contributors to the album.

### **The Age of Religious and Literary Awakening:-**

The advent of Rama Krishna Paramahansa (1836-86)

was the most significant and ensured the religious and cultural awakening of the country. Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902) his disciple carry his master's message, he turned the English language for the purposes of his exposition of the Vedanta and missionary exhortation.

Several of the evangelists of the Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and Theosophical society movements too wielded the English language and consummate mastery and ease. The new Indian renaissance was a stir of new activity everywhere-in literature, social reform and in politics.

### **The flow of Talents: Rabindranath, Aurobindo and others:-**

The works rendered a new in terms of Vedic symbolism and Aurobindonian yoga and metaphysics. The command of language, a firm possession of the metrical instrument, an almost blinding gleam and glitter of the wealth of imagination and fancy, supreme poetic utterance of the Indian soul in the rhythms of the English tongue.

#### **Era of the Gandhian Revolution:-**

With the coming of Gandhiji on the political scene, not only Hindi and Regional languages, but even English itself saw increasing literary activity. The political pulse of the nation had quickened and sometimes rose to feverish pitch and this too gave an impetus to literature.

More and more young men and women resorted to English as a medium of self-expression and poems stories, essays, playlets, critical appreciations, philosophical and historical monographs all came tumbling after in increasing number and velocity.

#### **Fiction:**

During the period between the two world wars, a number of Indians essayed fiction in English, some of it of international standard. Tagore's novels and short stories writers like K.S.Venkataramani, R.K.Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand.

Bhabani Battacharya and Raja Rao were enterprising enough and talented enough to follow his lead and to accomplish triumphs of their own.

#### **Poetry:-**

To return to the Indo-Anglian poets who were commendably active during the period between the two wars, the most successful were Govind Krishna Chettur, P. Seshadri, V.N.Bhushan, P.R.Kaikini, Manjeri Isvaran and Subho Tagore and many more their several pieces that are sensuous and richly articulate.

#### **Drama and Other forms of literature:-**

The dramas were cultivated with the dramatic form with power and skill. So many worked and made major contributions to our understanding of India's past. The works dramatists were considered as a master of English prose, whose sensibility had been nurtured and tempered in English literature. The work, writing speeches, the whole man his culture humanity and integrity were revealed as in a mirror.

#### **Post Independence Era:-**

Since independence a number of novelists have gained recognition in India. Like R.K.Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao and many more have greatly extended their pre-independence vogue.

Post independence era had witnessed enthusiastic writers of drama in English.

#### **The Heritage literature of India:-**

Great Indians and social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi and many others turned their attention to a critical examinations of Indian social practices. English education has also introduced new ideology. Various branches of have took place English literature of an idealism, realism and enlarged global vision. Many writers of English belong

to a galaxy of powerful writes whose works have already entered the realm of heritage was the pioneer in this field.

#### **Conclusion:-**

English literature began as a hot-house plant. It has firmed deep root in the Indian soil. It hoped in the past, in the future and aims at projecting a total vision of india-interpreting her aspirations and hopes and recording her ardours and achievements not only before the outside world but also before the diverse linguistic groups within the country. An individual expression of the Indian genius and a means to national is internal understanding.

**“To Conclude a nation cannot progress if it merely imitates its ancestors, what builds a nation is creative, inventive and vital activity”.**