

Few Other Literatures: My Collections and Views

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One of the famous essay "On Superstitions" is about the cumulative belief of our society. Here, a house numbered 13, where a murder has taken place would be more noticeable than others and we would please if the house was numbered anything but 13 and in other case because of no-13 superstition attached with it. A mere pimple proved fatal for the soldier because he doubted his lying in bed no-13. Pompey got the Assembly election postponed by shouting to the Assembly that he heard thunder. As a rule, the Roman stopped all business after the thundering. Physical recovery is a matter of the mind as well as of the body because even the least little doubt in mind can affect the physical recovery. Florence insisted on putting flowers in the sick-bed to creating a positive state of mind in the patient. The author is not immune to these idle superstitions because he has his own superstitions but his journey on bus no-13 was pleasant and without superstitions. When he sees a ladder against a house-side, he feels it right to walk around it for family's sake. The danger for those walking under a ladder is that the man atop may drop

things over them. The author tries to explain to the origin of superstition on religious and physical grounds and the science disinherited superstitions by revealing the laws of the universe and putting man in his place. We are better than our ancestors since we do not follow superstitions like them.

In the essay "Indifference", by seeing the rugby at Twickenham, the King's men would have lost some their indifference whereas the author regards it as a very interesting game specially the one played between the Oxford and Cambridge at Twickenham on Tuesday. But he was surprised at the scholars' lack of interest in the game since his own university was participating in the match. 'Magnificently empty honors of sport' means that sport is magnificent and yet expects no honor like political war. The author feels that each of us must have a talent for indifference to something so that we can concentrate on our own goals of our concern. For example, the missionary to the heathen must be indifferent to money so that he can convert cannibals very efficiently by ignoring money and shares. Similarly,

philosopher can achieve spirituality by ignoring worldly things. This indifference that the author speaks of is an inborn trait. It can be used profitably being aloof to many material things. The philosopher is indifferent to many mortal things. Man normally reacts to poetry writing the greatest mental achievement but hardly reads it. The author felt hostile to the indifference of his friends and called them foolish. But the author approve of this indifferent attitude of mankind because it is something human and essential and people have to discard many things for something.

Rabindra Nath Tagore was one of the leading member of the English literature, and he was awarded by the Nobel Prize of literature. In his essay "The Voice Of Humanity", Tagore felt the urge to visit Europe because he thought it was the shrine of humanity where the human mind was fully awake and he could meet the eternal in man. On his first visit, Tagore found Brindisi a quiet place and he liked the nice scenes which He found warm and welcoming. Europe should face the problems of the world by accepting them rightly and using her won mind for broader international welfare. She should work for the whole humanity, not only a

continent. Suspicion, jealousy, greed and keen competition was the reason for the unrest in Europe. The spirit of Asia is going through an age long slumber' it means that the Asian spirit is long paralyzed and gives no hope to humanity. 'Men are ever the greatest enemy of Man' that means men have led themselves to pains and miseries. The inner message was about coming out of the seclusion or isolation and seek life in the heart of the crowd. Writer did not know how to react to that message at once. A complete humanity is essential along with the progress of Science, because the powerful today behave madly killing and laughing at their victims. And they take the name of Science to impose their superiority on others. On his return to India, Tagore just dreamt, wrote poems, stories and plays. He lived leisurely on the bank of the Ganges being quite aloof to the outside world. Thinking the educational department as a dismal dungeon, he collaborated with Mother Nature and decided to nurture the children in a spirit of wisdom and love by freeing them from such dull academy and teaching them in a natural environment.

The comparison study of the industrial revolution and its impact is

reflected in the essay "The General Effects of Scientific Technique". In this essay the country farmer produce almost all his own food with very cheap tools. He needs to buy some cheap farming tools, some of his clothes, salts, etc. and he can enjoy almost complete independence by producing a little more than the family need with their help. It is not desirable because it may cause hardship and poverty. For example, during famine, he goes hungry and most of his children may die, too. Before the industrial revolution, the peasantry in England lived isolated and they produced almost all their own food. But in famine, they and their family suffered and even died of starvation. The scientific technique influences the factory worker providing him housing and material comforts, educating his children and the capitalist by giving him safety. One of the most obvious results of industrialism is more people living in towns today than earlier. The gains and general effects of scientific technique are that it makes society more organic by increasing the interdependence of its various parts, and helps increase production, enough healthy food, comfortable living, education to the children, medical facilities, safety of life

and property and better transport and communication. Freedom, in a state governed by scientific technique, can be maintained by legal settlement of dispute through public force. The two kinds of organizations are: First, like the Post office - aiming at getting something done and second, like fire brigade - aiming at preventing something from being done. Man's personal liberty gets curbed by organizations through all-powerful tyrants of the public offices. Strike can be prevented by large organizations through mediation and compromise, or by starvation and police action. Modern peasantry is influenced by money-lender, landowner, war, Marshall Aid and pound devaluation.

The essay "My Lost Dollar and another essay "What I Found in My Pocket" is basically similar themed essay in English literature. In the essay "My Lost Dollar", Leacock often meets Todd at his own Club. Leacock says that he knew that was all over because Todd felt quite settled about the trip, its cost or any amount. Todd's keeping no accounts of the trip made the author realize that Todd had completely forgotten about the dollar and he fears because creditor friends still behaves frankly as if he never borrowed

it. He to remind Todd of his dollar by talking about the currency rate in Bermuda, the cost of the trip, and Poland's debt, and he arrived at the conclusion that he must himself be owing to many people. He regards Todd as others borrowing a dollar but forgetting it without any changes in his behavior. The painful thought that came to his mind was that he also owed a dollar to many men which he had forgotten. He had taken loans first over the bridge table and second for a bottle of plain soda in the Detroit Athletic Club last month. But he does not want to repay them because he had done enough for the lenders. A Back to Honesty movement is general movement for paying all the odd dollars borrowed in moments of expansion. Whereas, in the essay "What I Found in My Pocket", the Writer is traveling by train in a third-class compartment. The setting of the journey was in : the evening was about to set but the weather was not clear and the train was falling endlessly. He needed a pencil and paper to write a religious epic. He reacts to the words 'Sunlight Soap' by writing or talking about all the aspects of Sun Worship, Apollo, and summer poetry. A piece of chalk reminded him of all the arts and all the

frescoes of the world. He compares fire with a woman because both are lovable and yet too hot to touch. When he met him in his youth, the man suggested Chesterton not hanging about with his hands in his pockets. Chesterton picked his own pocket on a train journey to find something to busy or interest him. He is not a tidy person. He can say about his possessions in his pocket till he takes them out. He first took out of his pocket piles and heaps of Battersea tram tickets. He was moved by the tickets because they symbolized municipal patriotism of England. A pocket-knife typifies one of the most primary of those practical origins on which our civilization rests. He wanted to study the advertisements on the walls of the carriage and probe into their creativity. He tried to busy himself by seeing the joints of the walls and seats and meditating about the fascinating subject of the wood.