

Of Obscure

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Abstract

It is obscure if a princess marries a penniless person. But she marries. It is obscure if a highly salaried person leaves the job and plays flute in the lonely river side. But he leaves the job. It is obscure if a heroine marries an ugly guy. In reality she marries. None can guess these reasons correctly. The reasons of such obscure decisions are best known to them alone. Life does not follow the known course of route always. Here lies the uniqueness of obscurity rather than unique obscurity.

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Introduction

Creative writing is based more on manifestation rather than on expression. It does not inform, rather it reveals. So it bears no reference. The best creative writing is critical, and the best critical writing is creative. This article is an outcome of thinking about creative writing meant for a general readership. As such, I have adopted a free style methodology so that everyone can enjoy the pleasure of reading. As you might know, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays namely 'Of Love', 'Of Friendship', 'Of Ambition', 'Of Studies', and so on. The multiple-minded genius correctly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be used as themes for essays. But little has been done since his death to continue or finish his monumental task. Bacon's unique individual style of presentation ignited my imagination and encouraged me to write creative essays as a method of relieving a wide range of emotions through catharsis.

Article

Obscure is not discovered or known about. It is uncertain. For example: His origins and parentage are obscure.

It is not clearly expressed or easily understood e.g., obscure references to Proust.

It is not known to many people e.g., an obscure island in the Pacific; an obscure 12th-century mystic; an obscure 18th-century painter.

It is not clear and difficult to understand or see. For example: Official policy has changed, for reasons that remain obscure. His an-

swers were obscure and confusing.

It is to prevent something from being seen or heard. It is to conceal. For example: Two new skyscrapers had sprung up, obscuring the view from her window. Grey clouds obscure the sun.

It is to make something difficult to discover and understand. For example: Managers deliberately obscured the real situation from federal investigators.

It is hard to perceive e.g., obscure motivations.

It is (of language, style, a speaker, etc.) not expressing the meaning clearly or plainly. It is ambiguous, vague, or uncertain e.g., an obscure sentence in the contract.

It is indistinct to the sight or any other sense. It is faint.

It is inconspicuous or unnoticeable e.g., the obscure beginnings of a great movement.

It is of little or no prominence, note, fame, or distinction e.g., an obscure French artist.

It is far from public notice, worldly affairs, or important activities. It is remote. It is retired e.g., an obscure little town.

It is lacking in light or illumination. It is dark. It is dim. It is murky e.g., an obscure back room.

It is enveloped in, concealed by, or frequenting darkness.

It is not bright or lustrous. It is dull or darkish, as colour or appearance.

It is (of a vowel) having the reduced or neutral sound usually represented by the schwa (ə).

Some concepts are less obscure. Some concepts are much obscure. Some matters are so difficult that present knowledge cannot illuminate that dark assertion. Again some matters are obscure since time immemorial. Duality renders any matter more puzzling than obscure.

If anything is not clearly expressed, then obscure rules. Also lack of clarification causes obscurity. In any discussion if any matter is not clarified properly or described lucidly then it is termed as grey area which means obscure. In fact, if someone does not realize anything correctly then he cannot describe it convincingly. Thus with insufficient knowledge someone renders any matter more obscure or gives birth to another obscure. So from discussion the state of any matter or status of the discussant can be ascertained.

A dead man tells no tale. So we cannot know the state and status of the deceased person after death. Different people console themselves thinking differently as per their sweet will. As such life beyond death and rebirth are two obscure concepts. Man loves his near and dear ones. He does not want separation. He cannot bear the pain of separation. Two lovers can cross the geographical distance to meet each other. In case of death the distance being infinity none neither can cross nor can conquer it.

The poor suffers from starvation. They experience the pain of hunger. This pain is quite unknown thereby obscure to a rich. The poor works hard. But hardly have they got full meal. Because they earn less. The rich also works hard. They earn much. As such the rich eats butter. They think better. The poor does not get butter or sauce. To them hunger is the best sauce. Both work dawn to twilight or round the clock. But one is rich and another is poor. Both enjoy same journey but having different fruit. The richness of rich is quite obscure to the poor. Further, misery helps a rich to be richer.

To an illiterate book is obscure. Any unknown matter is obscure. None knows everything. So everybody has his obscure area. To a scientist literature is obscure. To a novelist mathematics is obscure. Something obscure to someone may not be obscure to another one. A wise can realize any obscure matter. A fool cannot realize any obscure matter. Now, status of obscure thing determines the status of the intellect of the concerned person. Conversely, status of intellect guarantees the capability to conquer any obscure matter.

The fountain of knowledge is not closed. As such knowledge is endless. Accordingly, obscure things also are endless. None knows all and everything. A wise does not decline the existence of something which the learned does not know. In contrast a fool declines the existence of something which it does not know. Here lies the difference between fool and wise.

Discovery is less obscure in comparison with invention. Discovery

needs less effort. Invention demands greater painstaking research. Everybody faces infinite obscure things of both types infinite times from cradle to coffin. In this regard both wise and fool are equal and at par since knowledge is infinite.

Unknown is not obscure. If a person knows the unknown matter it becomes known and it is no more obscure. When anything deviates from normal rule then it is called obscure. A shop keeper sells product. He takes price and gives the purchaser the product. Let he sells a purchaser a product. Now, if there is no ban or restriction yet, he denies to sell another customer the said product in exchange of the same price then it is obscure. Thus all obscure things are unknown but all unknown things may not be obscure later on.

It is obscure if the good candidate having 'consistently good academic record' does not get the job but a candidate having poor academic record gets the appointment letter. It is called nepotism. Those who know the meaning of nepotism can understand this transaction. Those who know not the meaning of nepotism cannot understand this illegal practice. They say if the near or dear candidate does not apply or bribe is not offered by a stranger or third party then the panel is cancelled showing NFS i.e., none found suitable. Sometimes the bribe is auctioned secretly. The highest bidder gets the assignment. Someone says, "No compromise with quality". But that very someone compromises with quantity. In the present case the second option takes place.

Romance and love are obscure to a minor. Meaning of beckon is unknown to a child. For this sensual enjoyment attainment of certain age thereby maturity is a must. Maturity enables a person to realize the obscure matters around him.

Both uncertain and conceal are obscure. Due to uncertainty confirmation cannot be guaranteed. Every event is controlled by both certain and uncertain parameters. If a single parameter is uncertain then the whole project becomes uncertain. The more uncertain parameters the greater is the uncertainty.

Conceal means obstruction from visibility. Invisibility gives birth to many assumptions which may or may not be correct. For correct assumptions greater intellect is required which someone may lack. If the project is robust in nature having greater financial involvement, then obscure guess may cause huge loss and damage thereby frustration.

Fate is obscure. None can predict destiny. Fate is controlled by both controllable and uncontrollable factors. A passenger avails a vehicle. He may reach his destination late due to traffic or fog of the winter. A passenger may reach early if there are no obstructions in the road. Some drivers drive slow. Some drivers drive fast. Both are personality traits. A passenger does not know which vehicle he avails. Thus it is quite obscure to ascertain the time of reaching the concerned destination. As such an intelligent examinee starts his journey well in advance to reach the examination venue before time of commencement of the examination. Similar is the case of a cautious passenger who avails an international flight.

There are two types of persons. The first category avoids obscure matter always. They are common mass. The second category faces any obscure matter with boldness. He tries to solve it. He argues

that life is not a bed of roses. Every dawn does not appear with equal light. So every matter may or may not be easy. If someone always avoids the difficult situation, then he will definitely suffer from lack of confidence. He who solves difficult problems gains confidence. Without confidence a person cannot win the struggle for existence.

In any examination some questions are easy and some others are obscure. An ordinary student attempts only the easy questions just to pass the examination. An extraordinary student first searches the obscure i.e., difficult questions. He writes those answers just to draw the attention of the examiner. Also the examiner becomes glad and gets relief from the boring and stereotyped answers of the mediocre and inattentive students. Thus from answer script status of any student can be ascertained. A good student does not write different things. He writes differently. The style of a genius is always rare. He is noted for his rare individual style.

Examinations are held for two purposes either for selection or elimination. An educational institution conducts examination for selection of the students. In contrast in case of employment the examination is meant for elimination. When the numbers of prospective applicants are huge then elimination is the tool for selection. In school or college, the questions are known. In case of employment the questions are unknown. Only an intelligent student can crack the target. If the questions are easy then all the students will pass the examination. Then it will be difficult to select the candidates. If number of seats or vacancies is less, then selection procedure becomes very difficult. In that case an examiner has to face a difficult examination to conduct an easy examination.

Bar is a place of obscurity. It is intentionally rendered obscure. In the bar illumination is less or dark is more. Calculus is a branch of mathematics. Calculus deals with the limit that tends either to zero or any number or infinity. Similarly, in the bar light tends to darkness or darkness tends to light or both tend to both simultaneously but none can reach their coveted destination. The customers dwell at the threshold of both visible and invisible sight. Thus the environment becomes obscure. The wine glass is either half full or half empty. An optimist drunkard says it half full. Another half is filled with air. Thus it is full to the brim. In contrast a pessimist drunkard notices it half empty. Empty alias and akin to vacuum. Thus he suffers from emptiness or nothingness. Both are correct having diagonally opposite philosophy towards their lives. The situation

is a cocktail of both dark and light just to fire the imagination or to whisk away the mood of the drunkard from reality to romanticism. The customers visit the bar to enjoy man made obscurity thus to get relief from cares and anxieties of life.

There is a good relation between love and life. Both are uncertain. Both are obscure in nature. What is the meaning of life? There are so many hypotheses. All the answers are incomplete and obscure as well. Man loves to serve and satisfy his emotion. Emotion has no base or no brake at all. As such outcome of emotion causes untimely and ultimate breakage. Man is mortal. Life exists to cease. In contrast love of mortal man is immortal. The paradox is that the romantic lovers rush behind this mirage the eternal obscure illusion.

Man is satisfied when he discovers his lover. This satisfaction may not last long. Lover is real. Love is obscure. Lover is concrete. Love is abstract. Lover is physique. Love is psyche. Physique is within his control. Psyche is beyond control. Lover without love is just like a ship having no radar. Such a ship can never reach the destination.

A lover may love today. He/she may not love tomorrow. Even lover may love in the morning. That very lover may not love in the evening of that very day. Thus mood and motive of the lover are gloriously so uncertain. Here lies the obscurity either of lover or love or both simultaneously. Whether lover controls love or love controls lover is a million-dollar question. It is an endless drama of obscurity.

Conclusion

It is obscure if a princess marries a penniless person. But she marries. It is obscure if a highly salaried person leaves the job and plays flute in the lonely river side. But he leaves the job. It is obscure if a heroine marries an ugly guy. In reality she marries. None can guess these reasons correctly. The reasons of such obscure decisions are best known to them alone. Life does not follow the known course of route always. Here lies the uniqueness of obscurity rather than unique obscurity.

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No reference, since the present article is an outcome of Creative Writing

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