

Literature different  
views about nature  
and life. according



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Literature is a reflection of ideas and was a widespread art in the society at a time. When science began to play a major role in the society, it too had an impact on literature and has been leaving its imprint on literature of the peoples who have experienced the jolts of scientific discoveries and theories. This can be proven when we deeply scrutinize the pre-scientific literature and post-scientific literature.

When we look into the pre-scientific literature, popular beliefs mainly religious beliefs and pulpit teachings had greatly influenced literary works. For example, Vedas that were written in ancient period of India, The Bible, The Quran, countless poetic creations etc. has been contributed to the rich literary heritage of mankind.

About post-scientific literature as we can notice that science and its theories has a great impact on it. Many scientific fictions, short stories, novels, poems that has been published in the modern era is lot more to believe the fact. Man of literature and man of science has got entirely different views about nature and life. According to Tyndall " Men of warm feelings, with minds open to the elevating impressions produced by nature as a whole, whose satisfaction therefore is rather ethical than logical, lean to the synthetic side, while the analytic harmonizes best with the more precise and more mechanical bias which seeks the satisfaction of the understanding." The method, the way of approach of science and literature towards life and nature is entirely different.

They differ in the manner in which they perceive it. There is a certain contrast in the emphasis on form, content and results of literature and science. In

ancient times, most literary works were on religious poetry. When we go back to the great past civilizations, evocations to the Almighty was common. Literary works of that era were to persuade deities into propitious actions so that they could improve conditions of man. But as time flew thoughts about the literary works gradually changed and many of them were written for the entertainment and enjoyment of life.

Practical utility became the prime concern of life. But early scientific inquiry was based on the pure delight of knowing, inspired by the disinterested curiosity. When it comes to modern era, practical applicability play major roles in the direction and development of scientific researches. When we compare common elements between science and literature, for an ordinary person he could only contrast things.

But for a keen observer, he could find that in both instances creativity plays a fundamental role. Also from massive group of poets we may only find a few genuine poets. Same goes to scientific group, many of them are routine researchers and mechanical; the truly great scientific minds are few and are far between. In both literature and science, urge to create is stronger than the plans to execute. Poetry is deeply personal and science is intentionally international.

Creations of the poet are mostly shared by the people than the scientific discoveries of a scientist. Man of the literature get deeply involved in the personal lives of an individual and man of science always generalizes a circumstance. Scientific generalization makes accurate predictions which may be applicable to future events.

Also in scientific generalization the concept and theories are neutral to social and moral implications. But a literary work cannot be explained with reference to aesthetic responses. They are deeply concerned with human emotions.

According to Aldous Huxley, ' literary artist has nothing to do with the scientific observation and interpretation of a natural object. His concern is with his private experiences or the private experiences of other people. He enjoys the beauty of natural object'.

Man of literature is not so interested in functioning of world but keenly interested how its functioning affects a single individual. Science is a storehouse of carefully arranged fragments of information, on the other hand literature is a pleasurable organization of words and phrases that always refer to aesthetic reactions. Both poetry and science have to take efforts to troupe the truth and nature in symmetry and harmony. For example, mathematics is a unique fabrication of human intellect which is perhaps the most glorious blend of poetry and science. It blends all strengths and grandeurs of science and arts in a mysterious way. In its pure beauty of its expressions, it is always an extreme poetry, when it discusses the logics it is a gracious partner to scientist.

In its inventiveness and abundance of thought it is again poetry and in its magnitudes and measurements it serves as a source for science. This estimate the fact that science and literature are complimentary to each other that works in absolute independence. They combine to harmonize the entire

world. Hence we cannot accept the fact that they are totally antagonist. They blend with each other to give peace and harmony to the world.