



Research Article

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OF NEAR

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Abstract

A layman either becomes too near or too far with other persons around him. His attitudes are too extreme. But a wise is never too close or too distant from anybody. The learned knows, "Too much of anything is bad". As such he is neither a leftist nor a rightist; rather he is a middle-east. As such he maintains the relation keeping in the middle. He asks anybody to help him in need and keeps safe distance and maintains it carefully when purpose is over. He follows use and throw policy very sophistically through his innovative mechanism. But none can guess him or gauge his strategy properly. It is his classical success but artistic failure of the opponent.

Keywords: Near, short distance, short time, short period, approach

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

Near is at or to a short distance away from a place. For example: The car park is near the sawmill.

It is a short time away in the future. For example: His retirement is drawing near.

It is a short period of time from e.g. near the end of the war.

It implies come near to. It means approach. For example: Soon the cab would be nearing Oxford Street.

Near may be either physical or psychological. Physical implies geographical. Someone may love a person of far off land. He may not love a person of close proximity. Here closeness or distance is not the factor, rather love is the factor. Love is guided by emotion. Emotion has no base and no brake at all. It is tender in nature. The paradox is that, in spite of its tenderness, it breaks all barriers and

crosses all boundaries with its irresistible force. Thus geographical distance can be covered never the mental distance. None knows it except the lover.

Love is always unconditional. It cannot be conditional at all. Thus the idea of conditional love is quite absurd. In case of love when condition is imposed then it loses its classical essence and becomes commercial in nature. Then near love goes far. A genuine lover knows it well and minds it always accordingly.

There is gulf of difference between judicious lover and genuine lover. A judicious lover always thinks for profit. He is cautious for the investment of time. As such he counts Return on Investment (ROI) always. No risk no gain implies high risk high gain. The judicious lover always wants to gain highly without taking any kind of risk which is next to impossible.

In contrast a genuine lover is always ready to love. He lives with love. He dreams with love. He even dies with love. Sometimes he wins. Sometimes he loses. It is an outcome of decision. It seems luck is also a factor. None knows what is in the lot.

Generally, a girl prefers genuine lover who is always available. Obviously, far from reality is not always good. Hunger drives away love. After full meal man thinks for love. So to collect food man must be near to reality. A lover gathers this knowledge facing hard reality during his life journey from near to far.

Distance and disturbance are two common factors man faces from cradle to coffin. Based on these two criteria the whole population may broadly be classified into four different categories as follows.

The first type can cross distance but cannot conquer disturbance. He is physically fit but mentally timid in nature. He is introvert in nature. He is ready to face loss than to face any chaos. He is calm by nature. The world is not a bed of roses. So he does not get desired result.

The second type cannot cross distance but can conquer disturbance. He is lazy but bold in nature. He may be fool or intelligent. He may be moneyed man. If he is a fool then he has to spend much money without any return. If he is intelligent then he realizes his ambition spending little or without spending even a single farthing. Such a miser is really a genius.

The third type can both cross distance as well as conquer disturbance. He can defeat both the hurdles. It is very rare capacity. As such he is the best of all. He is always ahead. He is second to none. He is an all square person. He is lucky. He achieves all and everything.

The fourth type can neither cross distance as well as nor can he conquer disturbance simultaneously. He is the worst kind of person. Since he is incapable to do anything he has to depend on the mercy of others. He is simply a beggar. He suffers till he breathes his last.

Someone of near may not be near. Rather someone who is far off is actually near. Here either head or heart or both accept the person. A judicious person is guided by head. An emotional person is guided by heart. A balanced person is guided by both in appropriate proportion. This proportion is very important in human life. Only a calculative brain can calculate the ratio properly. For this experience is a must.

Sometimes it is judicious to be guided by head. Sometimes it is judicious to be guided by heart more. There is no hard and fast rule in this regard. An experienced person can fix the cocktail of head and heart beautifully. This calculation determines the rise and fall of any person. In contrast a fool cannot calculate it properly. Unfortunately, the fool always follows the opposite strategy which is not appropriate for the concerned purpose in question.

Neighbors may not help. It is a curse. Persons of distant house may help. It is a blessing. Here blessing may not defeat curse thereby save the person from danger. As such a judicious person never quarrels with the neighbors. He maintains working relation at least. Obviously it is a difficult task. Sometimes the tyranny of the neighbor becomes so unbearable that only the wearer of the shoe knows where it pinches.

A layman either becomes too near or too far with other persons around him. His attitudes are too extreme. But a wise is never too close or too distant from anybody. The learned knows, "Too much of anything is bad". As such he is neither a leftist nor a rightist; rather he is a middle-east. As such he maintains the relation keeping in the middle. He asks anybody to help him in need and keeps safe distance and maintains it carefully when purpose is over. He follows use and throw policy very sophisticatedly through his innovative mechanism. But none can guess him or gauge his strategy properly. It is his classical success but artistic failure of the opponent.

Long means far. Short means near. Long distance is a summation of some short distances. Anybody can cross short distance without being tired. Short distance seldom causes exertion. So man does not show his unwillingness to walk for a while which is called walking distance. So after walking some short distances he ultimately reaches his destination quite in his unaware. It is quite a surprising achievement man discovers suddenly.

Thus to cross a long distance the strategy is to break the long distance into small distances. Only a wise crosses the long distance without being tired. It is a psychological venture rather than a physiological one.

A fool becomes nervous thinking of distance. But the wise is never afraid of distance or disturbance. That's why he is superior. Here lies the overriding talent of the wise over the fool.

Similarly, a fool may be perplexed thinking of a difficult task. In set theory of mathematics there is set and subset. If alphabet is a set then consonant and vowel are subsets. Similarly, any task may be subdivided into different small modules. The modules may or may not be identical. In case of identical modules the task is repetitive in nature and becomes easier to finish. In case of dissimilar jobs extra care is a must to perform it timely and perfectly. Man does not know or cannot know whether easy jobs or uneasy jobs are allotted in his lot.

CONCLUSION

Near is a relative term. Long distance becomes near where interest plays. A greedy person crosses even a hill to get the coveted thing. In contrast where there is no interest then too near becomes too far. Man shows no interest at all there. It is human nature.

REFERENCE

They say and hearsay