CHAPTER – III

RATIONAL

“Fearful and hostile behavior is not rational but neither is it uncommon, either to individuals or to nations, including our own.”

– William Fulbright

1.0. The word "rational" derives from the Latin word "ratio," which means "reason" or "computation". It plays an important role in subjects like Science, Economics, Sociology, Psychology and Political Science. The rational concepts are mainly present in Technologies, Science, Discourses, Designs, Fashions, Self-Improvement, etc. Nature is the best teacher to several things in human life because from nature one can learn rational ideas. For example the rational ideas originated from the nature’s lap. For instance it started from the discovery of fire spark. And it was this knowledge that gave the idea to invent Wheel, Weapons, Theories and other Technological inventions.

The religious thought makes us to live rationally. Religion is the base of all kinds of rational knowledge. For example The Bible contains unbelievable rational thoughts and characters that are submerged with numerous rational ideas. One of the important characters Noah constructs a ship which has the capacity to float on the sea without any problem. The construction of ship is not easy it needs sufficient knowledge otherwise it will sink into the Sea. According to Filipina’s rule we can keep things inside the Ship but there is no such line in Nova’s ship. But he constructs such a big ship and it carries most of the living beings. The rational idea helps him to construct such a big ship.

The rational idea reaches everyone and it brings essential inventions to this world. It places an important role in most of the subjects. It leads the way to achieve its destiny. The
individual and organization are called rational if they take rational decision in pursuit of their goal. From the beginning till now, various writers have introduced different types of rational ideas into their work. Aristotle, Plato, Kant, Max Weber, John Rawls, and Jurgen Habermas are some of them. The Italians were eager to show their rational power particularly inspired by Seneca and Plautus because they are influenced by the rational ideas and beliefs.

Philosophy is the base to bring most of the rational idea in various forms. It is believed by most of the philosophers ‘a good rationale must be independent of emotions, personal feelings or any kind of instincts’. Any process of evaluation or analysis may be called rational; it is expected to be highly objective, logical and "mechanical". If these minimum requirements are not satisfied, for example if a person has been, even slightly, influenced by personal emotions, feelings, instincts or culturally specific, moral codes and norms, he cannot be called as rational.

From the beginning it does not show where it starts but the rational thought brings reasonable end. Francis Bacon's famous dictum that "knowledge is power" is true because only knowledge brings various types of invention in this world. There are different types of characters that are involved in literature to bring out rational ideas. The rational thought is focused on the basic questions How, Who and Why. Its specific questions are: "Who gains, and who loses?" "What possibilities are available to change certain ideas?" "Is such change desirable?" It focuses on various ways to analyses the possibilities. F. William Loomis says “Science's task is to explain the natural world: what it is, how it works and why it is the way it is. Ethics is about the ought’s and they should. Most ethicists - religious and secular - agree that knowledge of the natural world helps us make better, or at least better-informed, ethical decisions. But, as David Hume, Thomas Henry Huxley and G. E. Moore have noted, a particular understanding of nature does not dictate an unique moral attitude. For every
Alexander Pope declaring "Whatever is, is right," there is a Rose Says (from the film The African Queen) retorting, "Nature ... is what we are put in this world to rise above!" (Loomis: 272). The new idea helps to travel on the sky. Rational thought have the power to change this world. With this notion different types of rational ideas are involved in various literatures. The nineteenth and the twentieth century writers look at everything by reason. The rational thought is well developed during these periods and it reaches its peak in the 21st century. Various theories are involved in developing the rational attitudes. The rational choice theory has brought several changes in literature, for example Byron Miller utters “…these literatures rely heavily on rational choice theory, which was imported from economics during the 1980. The tenets of rational choice theory are not unfamiliar to geographers. Those working within the spatial science tradition and many economic geographers in particular, have long accepted rational choice theory's epistemology of methodological individualism and its homo economic model of human nature. Much like the spatial science tradition in geography, rational choice theory posits strategically rational actors” (Miller: 23).

2.0. Literature brings different types of rational attitudes. Horror is one of the most popular genres in literature. Rational characters are placing important role in most of the novels to prove the rational idea. Languages are no more rational than the men who speak them. English and Tamil literatures carry different type of innovative ideas to explore. It delivers reasonable message or knowledge to their readers. Writers bring out their idea in different ways. Science explains everything through experiments. Writers are using various genres in these literatures to bring out their rational ideas in their works. English and Tamil literature bring out different types of authors and they are bringing out their rational ideas in different forms. Horror genre is one among them. They use different kinds of methods in their writing to cull out a rational idea. There are various rational characters involved in this
genre with various rational explanations. For example it starts from the religious book and continuously appears in various genres.

These two literatures contain innumerable rational characters in various genres. Even though these two literatures differ from each other, the writer’s ideas merge with one another. These two literatures invent various theories, inventions, and rational attitudes. Writers bring various theories in English literature authors such as Berlin, Sir Isaiah, William Shakespeare, William James, Joseph Heller, Marlow, Edger Allan Poe, Oscar Wilde, Milton, Defoe, Galileo, Isaac Newton, Joan Aiken, William Polidori, Bram Stoker, H.P. Lovecraft, Stephen King and Albert Einstein propagate their rational idea in various forms. Similarly, in Tamil literature several authors are bringing out different types of rational concepts but a few them deserve mention such as Thiruvalluvar, Villiputturar, Ramalinga Adigal, Mr.D. Jayakanthan, Kalki Krishnamurthy, Akilan, Tamilvanan, Indra Soundarajan, Rajesh Kumar and Pattukkottai Prabakar use various types of rational ideas in their work.

“Little indeed is known of the origin of English literature, though it is reasonable to assume that verse of an extemporary....”

- Edward Albert

English literature is as diverse as the varieties and dialects of English spoken around the world. There are different kinds of horror novels being published from the beginning to present century. Writers use various methods to bring their ideas in their novel. Rational concept is also one among them. English Literature developed from the beginning of the 12th century. There are a number of rational characters in it. Rational ideas and characters are present everywhere for example Malcolm Andrew says “it would seem that (The Physician) is a cold-blooded rationalist, a strictly scientific man who doubtless boasts that his study is but little on the bible. This bit of information on the part of the reporter is neither accidental nor incidental; it indicates, I believe, that the Doctor belongs to that class of physicians who
find rational causes only at the root of all illnesses” (Andrew: 388). The four editions of John Foxe’s *Book of Martyrs* (1570-1583) were standard fare in Protestant homes and shaped Protestant views of The Inquisition and the reign of *Bloody Mary* for a century. Also, from its publication in 1678, the other book that ranked next to the Bible was John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

Renaissance period is more important than any other periods in English literature because the development of rational ideal focus on the old mystery and miracle plays of the Middle Ages. Shakespeare is one of the most famous Dramatists in English. He uses different type of rational characters in his dramas. Most of the characters are considered as rational at the same time the rational activities and situations are the base of various rational characters. For example one of the critics Ramon Jimenez says “Other changes that had the “weight of rational thought” behind them were the replacement of several traditional play names (*Henry VI*, Parts 2 and 3, *Henry VIII*, etc.) by their alleged earlier titles, and the addition of Thomas Middleton as co-author of *Timon of Athens* and *Macbeth*. But even the innovative Wells has nothing but scorn for another proposition that has considerable “rational thought” behind it – that Shakespeare of Stratford never wrote anything. In his brief discussion of the authorship question, Wells resorts to the usual ad hominem assault on anti-Stratfordians, using such words as “fanaticism,” “vociferous,” “long-winded,” and “impervious to reason.” “Who knows what motivates the theorists” (Jimenez: 42).

Following this the late 16th century English poetry characterised by elaboration of language and extensive allusion to classical myths. The most important poet of this time includes Edmund Spenser and Sir Philip Sidney. Elizabeth herself, a rationalist developed poems such as *On Monsieur’s Departure*. Popular writers such as John Webster and Thomas Kyd, George Chapman have written new ways of tragedies with rational concept. In the 17th
century, the major poet John Donne and the Metaphysical poets influenced the subject matter in Christian mysticism. "A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning", one of Donne's speaks of a world of spiritual certainties shaken by the modern discoveries of geography and science, one that is no longer the center of the universe.

John Milton’s religious poem Paradise Lost carries the rational thought of Adam. In the Restoration period the novel genre has distinguished itself from other forms in England. Aphra Behn and William Congreve write different types of novels with rational aspect. Eighteenth century is more important in English literature to develop new rational perception. It is also known as the Age of Sensibility, and the literature reflected the worldview of the Age of Enlightenment (or Age of Reason) – a rational and scientific approach to religious, social, political, and economic issues that supported a secular view of the world. The Age of Reason is neither more reasonable than the Seventeenth Century nor anything less than the Twentieth Century. It may be argued that the pace of technological change over the past two centuries is the consequence of rational enquiry into the natural sciences. English has not expanded by reason, or because of its inherent reasonableness. The Seventeenth Century had closed with a success of scientific reasoning. Isaac Newton published his Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica in 1687. Science is called as Natural Philosophy in the early period, began its domination over traditional philosophy and religion it concerned itself with publicly observable wonders and not with the subjective or wishful aspects of the individual human mind. Galileo's observation on the earth moving round the sun is unsurprising. The Age of Reason encouraged men to think for themselves and not simply accept the wisdom of the ages. Western minds come to think in terms of consistent natural probability rather than supernatural and arbitrary forces. To the rationalists, the underlying consistency of the laws of nature should be reflected in the consistency of natural laws of man. The fundamental difference between the two is that natural laws have automatic consequences, whereas the
laws of man require administration. Samuel Richardson produced *Pamela* (1740-1741), it is the story of a virtuous servant-girl, and Henry Fielding's equally famous *Tom Jones* (1749), the rollicking tale of a young man's deep pleasures and superficial regrets. Each novel, in its own way, defined a natural human morality.

Horace Walpole's 1764 novel *The Castle of Otranto*, Ann Radcliffe *Villain, The Mysteries of Udolpho* 1794, are frequently cited as the archetypal Gothic novel. *Vathek* 1786 by William Beckford, and *The Monk* 1796 by Matthew Lewis, are further notable early works in both the gothic and horror genre. Coleridge and Wordsworth, however, understood romanticism in two entirely different ways: while Coleridge sought to make the supernatural "real" (much like sci-fi movies use special effects to make unlikely plots believable), Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley and John Keats have used different types of rational characters in their work. Regarding this Kathy Hawkins says “John Keats was highly influenced by the work of 16th century English poet Edmund Spencer; Spencer's *The Faerie Queen* was John Keats' favourite work. John Keats' work is associated with the Romantic Movement, a cultural movement that emphasized emotion and passion over rational thought. Other members of the Romantic Movement included fellow writers such as Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley, as well as painter and writer William Blake” (Hawkins: 3). Following this Polidori's *The Vampyre* was published in 1819; it created the literary vampire genre. His short story was inspired by the life of Lord Byron and his poem *The Giaour*. The horror genre develops from these works with various rational characters and situations.

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* is one of the greatest works in literature. She invented new character in this novel with rational behaviour into it. Regarding this Matthew Frost says “With the emotional realm depleted, individual biases and opinions no longer have the ability to capture justice from the rest of society. Instead, a collective endeavour must be taken in
which rationality decides the question of justice” (Frost: 213). Romantic literature also
flourished in the young United States. Much of it is also in the Gothic vein, such as the work
of Edgar Allen Poe, Washington Irving, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. In the eighteenth century
authors such as George Eliot, Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, Robert Browning,
Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Matthew Arnold, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and Christina Rossetti
have written different type of novels with the rational attitude.

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804), a kindly and contemplative professor of philosophy at
the German University of Konigsberg, was thoroughly raised by the sceptical and
materialistic extremes of the Enlightenment. While appreciating science and dedicated to
reason, he determined to shift philosophy back to a more sensible position without giving up
much of its newly discovered "rational" basis. His ideas, contained primarily in the *Critique
of Pure Reason* (1781), accompanied in a new age of philosophic idealism. Anne Radcliffe’s
*The Mysteries of Udolpho* (1794) is one of the most famous novels based on rational idea. In
this period most of the reasoning and rational events have developed everywhere. Henry
Knight Miller says in his article “This is one of the most valuable surveys of religious
thought in the period since Phillip Harth's *Swift and Anglican Rationalism*” (Miller, Knight: 547).
Following this H. G. Wells invented a number of themes that are in the same genre.
*The War of the Worlds* 1898 and *The Time Machine* are generally credited with the
popularization of the scientific innovation. H. Rider Haggard wrote one of the earliest
examples, *King Solomon's Mines* in 1885. *The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms* (1953), *Them!*
(1954), *The Deadly Mantis* (1957) offer rational ideas. From these different types of living
beings are created by the writers with the rational and biological development. Regarding this
Pat Brown says “The mindless and primitive nature of these critters also drew attention away
from their rational and technological origins so as to also allow rational sciences” (Brown: 713).

In the twentieth century and modern period there is a general sense of disillusionment with Victorian era attitudes of certainty, conservatism, and objective truth. The movement is greatly influenced by the idea of Romanticism, Karl Marx's Political writings, and the Psychoanalytic Theories of Subconscious - Sigmund Freud. From this period poets like Yeats, T.S. Eliot, Ezra Pound and Robert Frost have brought their rational thought from the irrational events. The continental art movements of Impressionism, and later Cubism, were also important inspirations for modernist writers. During this period people turned against all kind of religious beliefs. Because of that the rationalist movement starts in English literature and a number of authors focus their work on this perception. John Teta Luhman says “As a result of this state of permanent liminality, the anxiety of modern life creates a drive to “rationalize” the conduct of everyday life. Rationalization is modernity’s attempt to move toward a post-stage of social re-aggregation. This drive of rationalization is the focus of the life-works of reflexive historical sociologists such as Weber, Elias, Borkenau, and Foucault… (Luhman: 2).” The emerging themes in the 1990s included environmental issues, the implications of the global Internet and the expanding information universe, questions about biotechnology and nanotechnology, as well as a post-Cold War interest in post-scarcity societies; Neal Stephenson's The Diamond Age comprehensively explores these themes. C. J. Cherryh's detailed explorations of Alien life and complex scientific challenges influenced a generation of writers. Science does not drive out religion in the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries but it altered the general perception of the world. Reason is employed in experimental enquiry and traditional beliefs are replaced by later beliefs. Regarding this Holden, Philip says “From the perspective of the late twentieth century, the final assessment of Dialectic of Enlightenment seems unduly pessimistic, but the early trajectory of the
development of instrumental rationality is useful in examining the nineteenth century” (Holden: 473).

Lewis is known for his fiction, especially The Chronicles of Narnia, while Tolkien is best known as the author of The Hobbit and The Lord of the Rings. Some notable writers in the latter half of the 20th century include Terry Pratchett, Douglas Adams, J. G. Ballard, Philip Pullman, Neil Gaiman, Alan Moore, William Golding and Salman Rushdie. They have written their works bordering on rational conception. Ian McEwan's Atonement 2001, refers to the process of forgiving or pardoning a transgression, and alludes to the main characters’ search for atonement in interwar England. His 2005 novel Saturday, follows an especially eventful day in the life of a successful neurosurgeon.

3.0. Tamil literature carries different types of genres to bring out its authors rational ideas. Veda and Legend are the basic things to bring out all kind of ideas in Tamil literature. The materialism has to be tempered with spirituality, by inculcating values based on rational and scientific principles contained in the Vedas and Legend. Most of the legends belong to religious work but it also contains different types of rational aspect. Sangam literature refers to a body of classical Tamil literature created between the years 600 BC to 300 AD. This collection contains 2381 poems composed by 473 poets, some 102 of whom several remain anonymous. Sangam literature deals with emotional and material topics such as love, war, governance, trade and bereavement. The available literature from this period categorizes and compiled in the 10th century into two categories based roughly on chronology. The categories are: The Major Eighteen Anthology Series comprising The Eight Anthologies and the Ten Idylls and The Minor Eighteen Anthology Series. From these works the rational idea becomes accessible. Kamil Zvelebil says “Sangam at Matura all this seems to indicate that the cultural prestige of Matura, the uniformity and fixity of the style and language of the earliest poetry and the lively interest the Jains and their organisations always
took in the Tamil Language and culture, provided some basic rational elements of the “Legend of the Sangam” (Zvelebil: 49)

The rational concepts basically focus on the environmental factors, human experiences, in general, and subjective topics in particular, are assigned to specific habitats. Because of that one has to categorise the living beings and non-living beings according to the situation. Puvannan says “Accordingly land was classified into five genres (thinai): kurinji (mountainous regions), mullai (forests), marutham (agricultural lands), neithal (seashore), paalai (wasteland). The images associated with these landscapes – birds, beasts, flowers, gods, music, people, weather, seasons – were used to subtly convey a mood, associated with an aspect of life” (Puvannan: 43). It is interesting to note about the Thumbnail flower. Extract of the *Leucas aspera* is supposed to have anti-bacterial and anti-inflammatory properties. So it had a definite place in wars for wounds. Dronacharya discovered its medicinal properties so it’s called Drona Pushpi. At the same time in Tamil literature Tamil nouns (and pronouns) are classified into two super-classes (tinai)—the "rational" (uyartinai), and the "irrational" (akrinai)—which include a total of five classes (pal, which literally means ‘gender’). Humans and deities are classified as "rational", and all other nouns (animals, objects, abstract nouns) are classified as irrational. The "rational" nouns and pronouns belong to one of three classes (pal)—masculine singular, feminine singular, and rational plural. The "irrational" nouns and pronouns belong to one of two classes - irrational singular and irrational plural. The pal is often indicated through suffixes. The plural form for rational nouns may be used as an honorific, gender-neutral, singular form.

Religious literature is unhelpful to prove beyond debate the nature of its own origins, one is left with three options to analyse the said origins: geology, archaeology and non-religious literature studies. The first two are fairly obvious and speak for themselves. The third, non-religious literature, is acceptable as a historical account of ancient events simply
because it is removed from the realm of belief and is based firmly on factual events that happened prior to or during the narrator’s lifetime. Further, such literature attributes itself to human origins driven by rational human behaviour. Following this best known of these works on ethics is the Tirukkural by Thiruvalluvar. He has written different types of concepts in two lines. Regarding this J. Narayanasamy says “Tirukkural conveys different types of message on that rational idea is one among them…Humans are rational and social animals. Humanity has the unique qualities of honour an orderly social life. Rational human beings live in full awareness of their duty of family and society” (Narayanasamy: 112).

Following these Hindu religious poets have written different types of poems based on their favourites God. Poets such as Karaikkal Ammaiayar, Sundarar, Sekkilar, Sundaramurthi, Thirugnana Sambanthar, Thirunavukkarasar, Nambi Andar Nambi, and Manikkavasagar have written various poems to portrait God and its power. From their poems the rational ideas merge with these writers’s work.

The five Tamil epics Jivaka-chintamani, Cilappatikaram, Manimekalai, Kundalakesi and Valayapathi are collectively known as The Five Great Epics of Tamil Literature. Other than that the important epics are the Ramayana by Valmeki and Mahabharatam by Villiputturar. These two epics are beset examples for using such a medical science in the early period Smith Frederic say “Throughout the twentieth century, proponents of Tamil tradition have celebrated Siddha medicine as central part of the story of the rational and scientific nature of the Tamil people. Since the last eighteenth century, defender of South Asian traditions has sought to establish the scientific character of these traditions” (Frederic: 87). Villiputturar uses the rational approach in different connotation in his work Mahabharata. It is purely bringing out the rational idea because the unbelievable rational ideas are used in this work. Regarding this Narach Philosophy says “There are certain
narrations in *Mahabharata* that defies any rational explanations. Some examples are explanations about flying vehicles (Vimanas), Arjuna’s travels in a flying chariot across the Himalayas, his visit of the Deva territories (ancient alien base-camp in Tibet?), his battle with the Nivata Kavachas (men in space-suits?), Salwa’s attack of the city of Dwaraka in a flying city named Saubha, the triple space-cities of Asuras that revolved around Earth in three circular orbits that was destroyed by Siva using a single projectile weapon” (Narach: 56).

During the eighteenth and the nineteenth century Meenakshisundaram Pillai (1815–1876), U.V.Swaminatha Iyer, Gopalakrishna Bharathi, Ramalinga (Vallalar) (1823–1874) bring new rational concept in their works and also they lived according to Ramalinga’s *Tiruvarutpa* which is the best example for rational approach. Kasi says “Saint Vallalar of Vadalur stands unique in annals of spiritual and religious history, for he not only taught a simple, down to earth, rational philosophy such as could be comprehended by the simple amongst us, but also practiced what he preached, in full public view, even as he lived and moved like any mortal in our society during the last century. Preaching the philosophy of compassion coupled with dedication and prayer to God. He demonstrated by example what man can and should achieve in this very birth, through Universal kindness and generosity” (Kasi: 36).

The horror genre arrives in Tamil literature during the third quarter of nineteenth century, more than a century after it became popular with English writers. Its emergence was perhaps facilitated by the growing population of Tamils with a western education and exposure to popular English fiction. Mayuram Vedanayagam Pillai wrote the first Tamil novel *Prathapa Mudaliar Charithram* in 1879. Following this came *Kamalambal Charitram* by B. R. Rajam Iyer in 1893 and *Padmavathi Charitram* by A. Madhaviah in 1898.
D. Jayakanthan is the real trendsetter among the modern Tamil novelists. He has not only enriched the high traditions of literary traditions of Tamil language but has also made outstanding contribution towards the shaping of Indian literature. His famous novel *Sila Nerangalil Sila Manithargal* is a notable one. He uses powerful women rational characters in his novels. Professor L. Hart George says “Jayakanthan uses the conflict he still sees in the society around him in almost all of his stories. *Trial by Fire* is a good example, showing a young girl who, by the standards of the society, should never be allowed to be married, and yet who by any rational ethical standards should have a full life” (George: 23). Since the 1990s, a number of experimental and avant-garde Tamil writers have emerged as major figures, including Charu Nivedita. Rational ideas have developed in most of the journals, packet novels, short stories and articles. The increasing demand of the literate public caused a number of journals and periodicals to be published and these in turn provided a platform for authors to publish their work. *Rajavritti Bodhini* and *Dina Varthamani* in 1855 and Salem Pagadala Narasimhalu Naidu's *Fortnightlies, Salem Desabhimini* in 1878 and Coimbatore *Kalanidhi* in 1880, were the earliest Tamil journals. Vasan in 1929 was to help create some of the greatest Tamil novelists. Kalki Krishnamurthy (1899–1954) serialised his short stories and novels in *Ananda Vikata* and eventually started his own weekly Kalki for which he wrote the enduringly popular novels *Parthiban Kanavu, Sivagamiyin Sabadham* and *Ponniyin Selvan*. D. Suresh and A.N. Balakrishnan, write Tamil detective novels. The two friends began co-authoring stories when they were in college together, and have been publishing their work since 1979. They have at least 450 short novels and more than 400 short stories to their credit, and have also written screenplays and dialogues for Tamil movies and television serials. *Kanaa kandein* and *Ayan* have been based on their published novels and the movies were scripted by Subha. Pudhumaipithan (1906–1948) was a great writer of short stories and provided the inspiration for a number of authors who followed him. Another remarkable
work done in Tamil novel field by Mu.Varatharasanar were are Agal vilakk and Karithundu. Last but not the least was Akilan, the unique Tamil novelist, short story writer and a social activist. His work such as Chithirapavai, Vengayinmaindan and Pavaivilaku are worth quoting.

Crime and detective fiction have enjoyed a wide popularity in Tamil Nadu since the 1930s. Popular authors in the years before independence included Kurumbur Kuppusami and Vaduvur Duraisami Iyengar. In the 1950s and '60s, Tamilvanan's detective hero Shankarlal carried readers to a variety of foreign locales, while using pure Tamil with very few Hindi or English loan words. One of the logos of his journal Kalkandu was a black hat and a pair of black glasses, and this was considered as his symbol. He always presented fascinating facts and always surprised the leader with his original and thought-provoking ideas in rational concept. Virmauthu is a great writer of this period, and he has written various novels and poems. Rajesh Kumar is an extremely prolific Tamil writer, famous for his crime, detective, and science fiction stories. Since publishing his first short story Seventh Test Tube in Kalkandu magazine in 1968, he has written over 1,500 short novels and over 2,000 short stories. He continues to publish at least five novels every month, in the pocket magazines Best Novel, Everest Novel, Great Novel, Crime Novel, and Dhigil Novel, besides short stories published in weekly magazines like Kumudam and Ananda Vikatan. These writers are often extremely prolific, with hundreds or even thousands of short novels to their credit, and one or more short novel published in a monthly periodical. Indra Soundararajan, another popular writer, is an expert on South Indian Hindu traditions and mythological lore.

4.0. Bram Stoker and Indra Soundararajan have written various novels. From their horror novels they bring different type of situation and characters dealing with rational events. In the presence of occult belief they use rational ideas. Accordingly they use various
incidents to prove their scientific view. This scientific point of view leads the character to find unknown power in their novels. When a person wants to know unknown power it leads way to identify the scientific thought. There are a number of scientists who innovate several things in this world, all those innovations are unbelievable events but all those things are developed from their best of knowledge. For example Thomas Albert Edison found electrical power with the power he emulates the light. The rational idea finds several things. Similarly several writers have written various novels in the presence of scientific events. Their thoughts help them to move their story successfully. Sometimes the rational characters oppose all kind of occult thought.

These two writers use such kind of rational concept in their novels. Rational events are recalled to lead the story successfully without any discrimination. They use various rational concepts to bring different kinds of rational events. They bring their rational characters to go against all kind of believes, rational persona, finding truth, rational attitude, technological contraption and herbal/medical science. All these things follow one by one.

“O shame to men! Devil with devil damned Firm concord holds, men only disagree of creatures rational.”

- John Milton

Religion is the base to bring all kind of belief in occult power. Literature is the base to distinguish the occult and rational thought. Rational is the idea which needs proper evidence and experiment. There are different types of beliefs in our society. In literature different types of characters are involved to bring out all these events. Horror writers have written various characters according to the belief of their society. There are different types of men available in our society some of them believe on occult power and some of them are against occult power. Regarding this Oscar Wilde says “We see mystery writing as falling into two
categories: the ‘rational’ in which mysteries are solved to the satisfaction of a character’s and/or reader’s intellect, causing the mystery to disappear, and the ‘supernatural’ in which mysteries are generally resolved to the satisfaction of a character’s or reader’s instincts and in which the mystery remains. Rational mysteries involve explanation of the mystery; supernatural mysteries involve acceptance of mystery as an inexplicable element of human life” (Wilde: 4). A few characters are against all kind of believes such as Superstitious, Supernatural, Ghost, Evil Spirit, and Animal Worship. On the other hand, rational ideas are against all these things. Most of the horror writers use these two major forces in their work.

Horror writers have written different type of novels with the characters good and evil. Most of the writers have introduced unbelievable evil characters in their novels. Horror genre in English and Tamil literature brings several occult and rational characters. David Glover says “…discourses like these brushes up against and come into conflict with other quite disparate elements within the text which throw their contradictions into relief, offering the reader no reassuring moral vantage point. In these discursive conflicts the liberal subject (or "character") experiences a loss of autonomy, disrupted or dispersed by the presence of what is hidden or concealed, the secret devices and desires of the self. At the root of Stoker’s predilection for figures of degeneration is his adherence to physiognomy as a practical science of social relations, through which personality can be read from the configurations of the human face” (Glover: 987). Writers have introduced such characters in various forms for instance some of them belong to occult approach and some of them belong to rational behaviour, apart from there are a few characters which are neutral. In English and Tamil literature horror writers have used characters to bring these two perceptions. Sangam literature is the best example for this, Bernhard Glaeser utters “Indian epic Mahabharata - doing penance for obtaining a powerful weapon from Lord Shiva, and including more than
150 life like figures, such as gods and goddesses, sages, hunters, wild animals (serpent, lion, elephant, deer) and domestic animals (cat, mouse)” (Glaeser: 4). Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan used various characters some of them are against all kinds of beliefs.

5.1. Bram Stoker and Indra Soundarrajan also bring out such characters in their novels. Bram Stoker uses various situations in his novels to bring the rational characters. In one of the novels *The Lair of the White Worm* he brings out such incidents. The characters are discussing about the superstitious and supernatural beliefs on animals at the same time some of the characters are against these kind of animal beliefs. There are a number of characters and situations that bring out to explain against the presence of animal beliefs. For example in this novel Sir Nathaniel believes the presence of evil monsters and also he believes Lady Arabella getting some power from such monster. He tells this to Adam Salton but he never accepts such beliefs. Adam Salton believes everything rationally and also he looks on everything in scientific way. He believes all the living beings live according to nature. Human beings create such animals beliefs for their benefits, but the natural and scientific laws are practically giving all sort of gain and loss. In fact, as David Punter notes

“…there is an 'extreme instability between the worm and the human form of Arabella'. Has the worm somehow evolved into a human form, as is suggested in 'Metabolism', or, as is suggested at other moments, has the worm possessed Arabella's body? In either case, how can it still revert to its worm form, particularly if, as they claim, it has no supernatural powers? What happens to Arabella when the worm is in worm form? When she leaps into the well hole, does she turn into the worm, or are they both in the well hole? These questions, however, are generally ignored: anticipating, as he so often does, the theories of Thomas Kuhn and the concept of 'normal science', Stoker has his characters emphasise those elements of the mystery that science as
they know it seems able to explain: whatever the link between Lady Arabella and the worm, she can now be confidently defined as the ‘semi-human monster out of the pit’…” (Punter: 130).

Similarly several question raised in Adam Salton’s thoughts.

Hindus worship animals like Horse, Cow, Dog, Elephant, Tiger, and Rat. According to the Hindu religion their belief on all these animals is that they are considered as good spirits. The religious people create and consider all those animals as belonging to demigod. People believe Demigods like Karuppa, Iayanar, Mathurivern and Munnion used such animals as their vehicle and wander everywhere. Some of them believe the entire thing but others do not believe such blind things. They are commonly present in most of horror novels.

In the same way Indra Soundararajan also introduces the rational characters in his novels. The rational characters do not believe in the supernatural and superstitious creatures. In Indra Soundararajan’s Eattu Pommi Kaval characters show rational attitude. In the story the village people believe on Bhirava (Dog) which is considered as demigod. It punishes all those who denied its belief. But when Sundaram’s friends participate in his sister’s wedding they wonder how people believe on Bhirava. They are totally against their belief and they are making fun of it. They say “….thousand dogs are there in a street. Why are you showing that now…? Bhirava (dog)… it will tear you into shreds” (Soundarajan: 133). Like this he uses Horse as Demigod Karuppa vehicle in his novel Vittu Vidu Karuppa. Thottathukara Mangalam village people are worshiping Demigod Karuppa’s horse. In the village if anything happens they can see the white horse in order to punish the accused. Rajanderan does not like to accept this and also he does not believe the legend stories. According to him it is an animal, apart from that it does not have any power. In the village it is wandering in the midnight and creates fear to everyone. Once it destroys Rajanderan’s garden. He gets angry and decides to kill the horse so he takes the gun and get ready to shoot the Horse. He
aims at exact place to send the bullet to kill the horse. The aim misses and the bullet reaches Horse thigh. No one expects this from him the horse runs towards the low hill side.

The revolver direction shows towards the Bananas trees side because the horse grazes another direction. With anger Rajanderan tries to push the striker with the index finger. Babu incites the revolver… (VVK: 59)

5.2. Bram Stoker uses a number of rational characters against all kinds of animal beliefs. In one of the best novels *Dracula* he brings out beliefs on animal such as Wolf, Bat and Rat. The rational characters such as Dr. Vincent, Arthur and Dr. Seward believe that the wounds on the children’s throat are made by animals. They do not accept the presence of Dracula. For example Dr. Vincent, of the North Hospital, examine the child who is affected by the injury on its throat. From their finding they know it must be some kind of animal’s bite. At the same time they find that it must have happened a few minutes back because the wound looks fresher. Allan Johnson says “Dr. Seward, accustomed to recording long patient records on his phonograph, approaches his journal with a deeply rational and scientific attention to detail” (Johnson: 75). In the same way they are explain to others.

Indra Soundarrajan brings out different types of rational characters in his novel. Sourna is a rational character in *Abaya Thendral*. She is a PhD research scholar and she is against all kind of animal beliefs. She wants to do her research on Snake and its belief. Dr. Johnson is also helping her to explain about the snake and its behaviour. Regarding her research she is telling “I would like to tell snake is also like other living beings. My research aim is to prove against believes on King Cobras” (Soundarrajan: 138). He uses the rational thought in his novel *Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean*. Jangama Nayaker is an important character; he is educated in foreign country. He wants to do everything by practice. Once a tribal woman explains the occult power of King Cobra and its skin. Jangama Nayaker decides to do puja
according to tribal woman’s explanation. Jangama Nayaker never bothers about such things and also he does exactly what is written in the book. When he continuously pronounces the sacred words the snake comes in front of him. Others believe that some occult power brings the snake, but Jangama Nayaker is against their belief, instead he thinks how the sound wave has the power to bring the reptile (Snake). Regarding this he tells his assistant Periyana.

The sound and its waves has brought the Snake here. It is surprising…isn’t it? It does not have ears, at the same time science tells us it does not have the power to hear. But, the snake comes here with the sacred sound. How it is possible…I want to do research on it… I want to do that… (SSV: 35)

The Science Fiction, Horror and Other genre novels bring out rational characters to explore scientific thought. In English and Tamil literature most of the writers have included such characters in their novel for example Andres Romero Jodar says “Nevertheless, Victorian culture and sciences also hid a darker side where the supernatural played an essential role. The 1890s were notable for the participation of educated people in Spiritualism and other occult activities, their interest in folklore of all sorts and the writing of a great corpus of fantasy literature (including Stoker’s own works). Thus, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of the arch rationalist Sherlock Holmes, believed that spirits could be photographed, as is evinced in *The Coming of the Fairies* (1922). The struggle between the rational scientists and the educated Spiritualists reach the public spheres. As Richard Noakes points out: “In articles in mass circulation periodicals, textbooks, in public lectures and in classroom teaching, Victorian professionalisers and popularisers of science enforced the contrast between science and Spiritualism, and helped represent Spiritualism as beyond the domain of natural enquiry” (Bown et.al: 24). Bram Stoker and Indra Soundarrajan bring out many rational characters in their novels. Most of the rational characters reveal exact truth and
behave according to their knowledge. Some time they find exact result with proper experimentation. On the other hand they are against all kind of beliefs. Rational characters convey different type of innovation and conduct experiment to full fill their rational thought.

6.1. Bram Stoker and Indra Soundararajan use various rational characters in their novels. Rational characters are against the supernatural and superstitious event. Some of the rational characters are against all kinds of evil beliefs. The rational characters come across such events but they never bother about that, at the same time they try to reveal the unknown power. For example Bram stoker’s *The Jewel of Seven Stars* brings out similar rational characters. Scientist as well as Archaeologist Mr. Trelawny and Mr. Corbeck learn several things form the mummy tomb. Those who accompany them get valuable stone, jewel and statue from the tomb. Mr. Trelawny needs some of the statues and jewels to do his great experiment so he asks his friend Mr. Corbeck to get those things from the accompanist. After several years Mr. Corbeck gets that and reaches Mr. Trelawny’s house. Mr. Trelawny becomes unconscious but Mr. Corbeck does not know all these things and asks Miss. Trelawney to meet her father. He briefly explains about their experience in Egypt. E. Macfarlane Karen says “The European characters’ credentials are the scientific corollary of the genealogies that are inscribed on the tombs of the Pharaohs that they unearth” (Karen: 15).

My name is Eugene Corbeck. I am a Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws and Master of Surgery of Cambridge; Doctor of Letters of Oxford; Doctor of Science and Doctor of Languages of London University; Doctor of Philosophy of Berlin; Doctor of Oriental Languages of Paris. I have some other degrees, honorary and otherwise, but I need not trouble you with them. Those I have name will show you that I am sufficiently feathered with diplomas to fly into even a sick-room. Early in life— fortunately for my interests and pleasures,
but unfortunately for my pocket— I fell in with Egyptology. I must have been bitten by some powerful scarab, for I took it bad. I went out tomb-hunting; and managed to get a living of a sort, and to learn some things that you can't get out of books. I was in pretty low water when I met your Father, who was doing some explorations on his own account; and since then I haven't found that I have many unsatisfied wants. He is a real patron of the arts; no mad Egyptologist can ever hope for a better chief! (JSS: 50)

Indra Soundararajan writes various novels with different type of rational characters. For example Abaya Thendral carries different type of rational characters such as Sourna, Sugumar, and Basker. Sugumar and Basker turn against the superstitious beliefs on snake. Regarding this Sugumar says to Basker “in our channel the news reader should read loudly about our news against this superstitious belief. We have to telecast the film” (Soundararajan: 149). Vikrama… Vikrama Part – I brings out the rational character in the Reporter field. Vikraman is the protagonist of this novel. He works as a Reporter in the Udayajothi News Paper. The Editor of the newspaper asks him to visit the Valluvakudi village and get the detail of the people like astrologer in the Valluvakudi village. Vikraman and his friend Pattabi visit the Valluvakudi and collect the details of palm-leaf manuscript. With the help of palm-leaf manuscript people like astrologer explain the life of people. Vikraman watches all these things and explains everything to his Editor. The Editor eagerly listens to all those information and believes on that but as a rationalist Vikraman does not accept all those things. The Editor asks him to go there and gather as much information about the palm-leaf manuscript. The discussion follows between the Editor and Vikraman follows:

What sir…would you like to say I should take up this my first assignment?

Vikraman casually asks this question to the Editor.
Yes, Vikraman……. Why not?

For me it doesn’t matter but….I do not believe in all these things.

(VVP – I: 46)

6.2. In Bram Stoker’s Dracula Dr. Van Helsing plays an important role. He gets much experience from the medical field. His intimate friends Dr. Seward and Arthur Holmwood are eager to invite him because Dr. Seward struggle to give proper treatment to Lucy Westenra who is affected by an animal’s bite and Anaemic problem. The patient Lucy Westenra becomes weak due to blood loss Dr. Seward discusses with Arthur Holmwood about Dr. Van Helsing. In their discussion they explain how talented is he in his profession and other fields. Regarding this Senf Carol states that “With the exception of Dr. Van Helsing, all the central characters are youthful and inexperienced- two dimensional characters whose only distinguishing characteristics are their names and their professions; and by maintaining a constancy of style throughout and emphasizing the beliefs which they hold in common, Stoker further diminishes any individualizing traits” (Carol: 162).

Indra Soundararajan uses several rational characters in his novels. Ettu Thisai Nangu Vaasal carries such rational characters. Rational characters do not believe in foresight and vision. For example The sub editor Pandima Devi likes to do her research on Pandima Palace and its history because people believe that the evil spirit wanders in the Palace. Theanamma knows that Pandima Devi and Ganesh will come and solve the villager’s occult belief. Regarding this Parthiban asks Pandima Devi who says “In fact I do not believe in Ghost, Demon, Reincarnation and visions. I criticise all these things…I reached here because I want to inform the Tamil Nadu people about such stories of the village …” (Soundarajan: 187). The protagonist Pragalathan brings such rational men in Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean. He is against all kind of beliefs and he accepts everything through practical knowledge. His wife
Ranjitham depends on all kind of beliefs, because of that he is often advises her. For instance, once she comes across a vision in her mind, when she explains that to him, he never accepts that, at the same time he also advises her.

No Ranjitham...these are all not at all possible. If it is so there may be several events happening in this world.

Most of the people die because of natural cause. On the other hand people struggle to find something, but there is a limit to human mind. All those things are imaginative and also against the natural events.

No... your speech is somewhat useless, I never bother about that; I will never go anywhere and also I will be here and face all kinds of problem...‖ (SSV: 273).

6.3. Archie Hunter is the protagonist of Stoker’s novel *The Mystery of the Sea*. Archie comes across several events in Cruden Bay. Once he buys an old oak chest where he finds several documents, the documents contain cipher codes. He identifies the wood work of carved oak chest which belongs to Seventeenth Century. According to that he knows that the documents may explain about the secret of something because of that they have written in cipher codes. He believes that the code may help him to identify the mystery of the sea. His worth full knowledge helps him to find the exact meaning of the cipher code. He reveals the meaning of the code; he explains to the Marjory. She is also wondering about the meaning of his explanation of those codes. Andrew Smith says about the code and the Archie behaviour “...the novel elaborates on the conflict between Marjory and Don Escoban, there are a series of letters from Don Escoban's forefathers to their immediate relatives concerning the 'trust' of discovering the treasure from the Armada. These letters are written in Francis Bacon's bilateral cipher, a code which the narrator breaks‖ (Smith: 131).
Vikraman is one of the characters in the novel *Vikrama...Vikrama Part – I*. In this novel some of the characters like Dhavaraj, Pattabi and Anna Narayanan believe the presence of re-incarnation. At the same time there are several evidences to find out Vikraman’s previous birth but he does not believe all those evidences because he wants appropriate reason to those who all believe in the re-incarnation. When he argues regarding this with them some of them try to convince him but there is no use. He believes all those things are co-incidences happens like an incident. In the same way he uses Devi Character in his novel *Kuttirkul Puguntha Uir*. The rational character Devi does not believe in reincarnation. Saint Paranjothi discusses re-incarnation of Chandra Kumar at the time Devi does not accept his argument. She says: “What does the Saint say Chandra….I cannot believe this. What way we have to take all these things? She asks directly” (Soundarrajan: 69). He mentions in *Vikrama...Vikrama Part – I* novel. The argument follows between the rational characters Vikraman and other following as under:

Why Vikramathithan is only reborn again and again? Why not King Rajaraja Cholan, Pandiyan, Nedungchezian, Kannagi, Kovalan, Thirunavukiarasr, Jesus Cherist, Mohammad Nabi, John Kennadi, Thiruvalluvar and Veeramamunivar. Why all of them do not have the rebirth? Not only that several great people are there, why are they not aware of their last birth from this Palm-leaf manuscript…can’t they know?” (VVP – I: 87).

6.4. Stoker’s novel *The Lair of the White Worm* is deducting supernatural and superstitious events. Sir Nathanial de Sails guides Adam Salton to establish his grand-uncle Richard Salton estate. Sir Nathanial knows all the details of Lasser Hill, Diana’s Grove and Castra Regis. He knows how the people follow supernatural events in the surrounding place.
Adam Salton visits several places including the Diana’s Grove. There he comes across an unbelievable incident and he asks Sir Nathanial about it. They all discuss about the supernatural events that are happening in Diana’s Grove with Lady Arabella. The rational character Adam Salton says that all those supernatural events lead the way to find the truth of Diana’s Grove. Glennis Byron says “Throughout the text there is a determined attempt to deal with all apparently irrational phenomena from a scientific perspective. Even when considering ancient traditions and superstitions, as the chapter entitled ‘Metabolism’ most strikingly demonstrates, Adam and Sir Nathaniel search for ‘the rationale of them’ (21). At this point in the narrative, Adam has witnessed Lady Arabella drag Oolanga down into the well hole beneath her house, and she has subsequently written a letter to Adam giving a quite different account of events. As Adam and Sir Nathaniel attempt to understand the situation” (Byron: 7). Stoker uses such a rational character to reveal the secret.

….I wants you to bear in mind the trend of the ground, for some time, sooner or later, we shall do well to have it in our mind’s eye when we are considering the ancient traditions and superstitions, and are trying to find the rationale of them. Each legend, each superstition which we receive, will help in the understanding and possible elucidation of the others. And as all such have a local basis, we can come closer to the truth—or the probability—by knowing the local conditions as we go along. It will help us to bring to our aid such geological truth as we may have between us. For instance, the building materials used in various ages can afford their own lessons to understanding eyes. The very heights and shapes and materials of these hills—nay, even of the wide plain that lies between us and the sea—have in themselves the materials of enlightening books (LWW: 219).
The rational characters are placed in different situation in Indra Soundarajan’s novels. *Thenkizhakku Minnal* is one among them. The temple priest fears about the evil God because he hears the murmuring sound from inside of the old temple. Dhanajayan does not believe the temple priest’s experience. He directly goes inside the demolished temple to check out everything. “He enters into the dark room. He comes out from the room with the lamp. The priest look at the inside with the shivering hand” (Soundarajan: 96). *Vittu Vidu Karuppa* deals with character Rena who goes against all kind of belief. As a Doctor she finds many things in the Aeiramvelikadu village. The village people blindly follow numerous superstitious beliefs. Rena advices them in order to relive from their belief but they ask her to go away from the village; otherwise she may be get punishment from the demigod Karuppa. They are behaving with her in this way but she never bothers about that. Instead of going out from the village she decides to stay in Kasithoppu Palace. The village people and others are aware of Pollaku Paechi ghost because her ghost wanders in the Kasithoppu Palace. Rena does not believe this. Without fear she calls Rajanderan to accompany her. From the beginning he does not accept but later he is also ready to go with her to stay in Kasithoppu Palace. Inside the Palace they come across several incidents but she never takes all those things in her mind because she thinks all those events are unnatural. Regarding this Reena and Rajanderan discuss with each other in Kasithoppu Palace.

I do not see grandma’s ghost, but I heard it was wandering hear. Now I directly see it…unknowingly something happen to me…

Don’t get fear… if we go upstairs we can find the truth.

Without any hesitation Rajanderan goes with her. But he does not have the courage which is present from the beginning.
6.5. The rational behaviour in Bram Stoker's characters never bother about the evil spirits such as Dracula, Demon, and Vampire. They are moving with evil characters and find the exact truth. They try to reveal the belief of the society. Characters such as Jonathan Harker, Adam Salton, Archie Hunter, Rupert Sent Leger and Malcolm Ross are deeply involved to expose the beliefs in the society. For example in Lady of the Shroud's Rupert Sent Leger stays with his Aunt Janet house which is situated in the Blue Mountain. There people believe a woman ghost or vampire wander in the night and her form is covered with the shroud. The protagonist Rupert also sees her appearances in the midnight. He comes across continuously again and again at the midnight. He says regarding this to his Aunt Janet, she gives guideline to avoid such encounter but he feels it is an adventure. Once he meets the vampire woman who is wandering in the midnight. After that he assumes she is not the vampire, evil spirit or any other force. Snef Carol says “The Lady of the Shroud is a much less interesting treatment of the vampire, for the suspected vampire in this novel is eventually revealed to be a woman pretending to be vampire to protect her country form being overtaken by the Turks. Because Teuta is “the only child of the Voivode Vissarion, last male of his princely race” and a woman who represents “the glory of the old Serb race” (Carol: 76). He comes to this conclusion because her behaviour and her argument make him to think like that.

…When I was saying good-night she asked me to bend down my head. As I did so, she laid her hands on it and passed them all over it. I heard her say to herself:

Strange! There’s nothing there; yet I could have sworn I saw it!” I asked her to explain, but she would not. For once she was a little obstinate, and refused point blank to even talk of the subject. She was not worried nor unhappy; so I
Indra Soundarrajan’s some of the rational characters are against all kinds of beliefs. In one of the novels *Muthal Sakthi* Pandian believes in science. He says “I believe in science. I raise questions on science at some time. These are all personal to everyone” (Soundarrajan: 7). He creates the rational character in one of the novels *Athumattum Rakasiyam*. The Aeramvelikadu village people and Rayer family members believe on their family deity. The protagonist Chandra Mohan does not believe all such things. His wife falls down from the first floor. The family members and others request him to worship Kuttinandaswami to solve his entire problem. But, Chandra Mohan gets angry and shouts against such beliefs. Ezhumali knows the real truth of Chandra Mohan’s wife’s death.

What nonsense are you talking…Does the god comes here and do the operations for Srimathi? You should not drag me again and again into your beliefs….

Hay…why are you trailing me…what do you want to say…I cannot understand?

What are you going to say? (AMR: 46)

The gothic horror novels need to find the unknown and superstitious power, for example Kathleen L. Spencer says:

“The ghost story, like the eighteenth-century Gothic to which it is closely related, usually finds its methods in the shared knowledge of the community, whether this means traditional religious approaches to the supernatural or the ancient remedies of the folk. In either case, the
necessary knowledge is both implicit and communal. In the modern world, and therefore in the Urban Gothic, there is no implicit knowledge: everything must be tested and proved. A method for dealing with the supernatural must be created, drawing on the most powerful and prestigious tools at their disposal: the methods of science shaped by a secular world view -paradoxically, the very world view that was initially overthrown by the fantastic intrusion‖ (Kathleen: 220).

In Tamil literature such ideas are found in Sangam literature. For example Selapathigaram, Manimagali, Ramayana, and Mahabharata bring out such concepts.

7.1. Bram Stoker and Indra Soundarrajan write different types of novels with various rational characters. There are different kinds of rational characters involved in their novels to find the mysterious. For example Bram Stoker’s *The Lair of the White Worm* searches for the undrown power in the lower hill Diana’s Grove. Adam Salton and Sir Nathanial seek to find out the truth. Adam Salton visits his properties as well as he discovers black Snakes. He wants to hunt them down so he buys a few Mongooses from market. Then he discovers a child and finds a wound in its neck. The child barely survives later he learns that some other children are also killed earlier. Later he comes to know that a few animals which are also killed in the region. Regarding this he asks Sir Nathanial. He explains about the lady Arabella and her cruel activities in the Diana’s Grove. Adam Salton buys a mongoose and moves towards the estate. The Mongoose becomes free and playful like an affectionate kitten; but when Lady Arabella comes close, Adam is horrified to see the mongoose, in a state of wildest fury, with every hair standing on end, jumps from his shoulder and runs towards Arabella. It looks so furious and intent to attack her. From this he
finds a mysterious link between the woman and the animal. Because of this finding finally they know lady Arabella gets some power from the evil spirit for living young and gets such a long life. Based on their finding Glennis Byron says “Adam and Sir Nathaniel search for 'the rationale of them' (21). At this point in the narrative, Adam has witnessed Lady Arabella drag Oolanga down into the well hole beneath her house” (Byron: 7).

Of course it might, and probably was. I never thought of that. Is there any possible way of guessing approximately how long a scent will remain? You see, this is a natural scent, and may derive from a place where it has been effective for thousands of years. Then, does a scent of any kind carry with it any form or quality of another kind, either good or evil? I ask you because one ancient name of the house lived in by the lady who was attacked by the mongoose was ‘The Lair of the White Worm.’ If any of these things be so, our difficulties have multiplied indefinitely. They may even change in kind. We may get into moral entanglements; before we know it, we may be in the midst of a struggle between good and evil” (LWW: 239).

Indra Soundararajan’s characters find several truths in various situations. Abaya Malli brings such rational characters and situations to find exact truth. For instance Anandhi and Kaanthan explain to Dhaven about the tranquil jasmine and the witch woman. Dhaven does not bother about anything, he likes to meet his uncle and know the exact situation of his uncle. At the same time he wants to find the origin of tranquil jasmine. Regarding this he says to Anandhi “Before that I would like to go Kuberanpatti and know my uncle’s situations. Then, I would like to know ‘what she is trying to do if I go there?’” (Soundararajan: 76). His Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean is also one among them to focus on incidence for example the female
protagonist Ranjitham dedicate herself to find the unknown things in the room. She hears the noise of some living beings in the room where they were staying. She keenly observes the sound and moves towards the direction. When she reaches the puja room she sees several God and Goddess idol. Now she hears the sound again and she is searching exact place of where the sound is coming from. When she reaches the exact place she identifies that the sound comes from the Snake, which is hidden and makes such noise from the bottom of God’s idol, following this she searches other idols. Because of that several questions are raising against the snake belief.

Is it a snake hidding inside the idol?
Why does it not do anything?
When it comes… When it goes? (SSV: 107).

7.2. Archie Hunter is one of the rational characters in Stoker’s novel The Mystery of the Sea. He comes across several incidents from the beginning to the end. He discovers the secret way to reach the sea and other places. He says everything to the Marjory. She is his best friend as well as he is ready to propose his love affair. On the other hand St. Olaf’s group searches her to find the treasure trove. Archie Hunter also knows about all these things but he never expects that they will kidnap her in future. After kidnaping her, Archie Hunter does not know what to do but Gormala helps him to find the Marjory. Because of her help he reaches the ship with great difficulty and reaches the exact place of where they have prisoned her. Andrew Smith says about the character of Archie Hunter and his rational behavior “There are a variety of flash-points between Marjory and Don Escoban, because the narrator (the prosaic but emblematically English-named Archibald Hunter, also her suitor and subsequent husband) has discovered the whereabouts of the treasure” (Smith: 133).
Kathiravan is the protagonist of Indira Soundarajan’s *Thiviya Roja Thttam*. He comes to know of an unbelievable event in his village. He explains everything to his friend Sivagami. According to their discussion Sivagami wants to go to the graveyard to meet Kundanje. But both of them die, Kathiravan decides to find Chinnarasu ghost. Regarding this he tells to Pili. “Pilli…I am unable to understand all these things. All are blabbering Ghost and Demons. I never bother about the belief in all those things” (Soundarajan: 81). But at the end he finds the exact truth. Anaimudi Dhaver and Kattiya Dhevar search for their mother’s three golden pots but those pots are filled with varieties of jewels. They are unable to get those three golden pots. Rajenderan and Rena find it in Pollaku Paechi’s graveyard, but in the pot there are no jewels. Later they come to conclusion that just now somebody has taken the jewels and through the empty pots in to this graveyard. Pollaku Paechi ghost wanders in Kasithoppu house. Rajenderan and Rena also come across the same but Rena fines the ghost is none other than Pollaku Paechi’s daughter. She is often threatening those who trying to enter in to house since she has to protect the golden pots. Rena tells everything to Anaimudi Dhaver and Kattiya Dhever. Regarding this they are continuously ask several questions in order to know the truth.

It is ok…how did you find that golden pot…where did you find …?

In the grandma’s graveyard which is located in the Kasithoppu house.

Is it true…? But, there I searched everywhere except the graveyard…

Yes…which is the more protective place? Is there any other place better than graveyard? Aravind also supports Rena’s finding.

Because of that they use grandma’s ghost in the Kasithoppu Palace in order to bring all kinds of fear… (VVK: 355).
7.3. Rupert Sent Leger is the protagonist of the novel *The Lady of the Shroud*. Bram Stoker uses the rational idea differently because Rupert Sent Leger may become the inheritor of Castle Vissarion of the Land of the Blue Mountain, a little stat of Eastern Europe. But the local superstition has it that the lands are unhabituated by the Vampires. At the same time the political situation in the Blue Mountain becomes unstable. Rupert Sent Leger reads the entire detail of the state and ready to face the enemies. He prepares a great war against the enemies of the Blue Mountain. The worth full knowledge makes different method to attack their enemies at the same time he selects the suitable place to keep all their weapons and make their soldier to protect from the enemies. The place and people he finds exactly where to keep and where to stay to protect themselves.

……The great slopes of these tunnels give us the necessary aid of specific gravity, and as we carry an endless water-supply in great tubes that way also, we can do whatever we wish by hydraulic power. As one by one the European and Asiatic nations began to reduce their war preparations, we took over their disbanded workmen though our agents, so that already we have a productive staff of skilled workmen larger than anywhere else in the world. I think myself that we were fortunate in being able to get ahead so fast with our preparations for war manufacture, for if some of the “Great Powers,” as they call themselves, knew the measure of our present production, they would immediately try to take active measures against us…… (LS: 194).

Indra Soundararajan’s *Amma…Athama…Anubama* also comes under this category. In this novel the rational character Anubama never bothers about superstitious belief. Rajamani sees a ghost figure in a haunted house. At that time he takes the photo and shows to the Editor
of Vanavill Newspaper. The Sub – Editor Anubama never believes all those incidents. She wants to find exact truth so she reaches the haunted house. There he says “Anubama looks at inside, enough light power reaches everywhere. She looks all these things and enters inside the house” (Soundararajan: 203). He creates Rajamani character in his novel Vikrama… Vikrama Part – I. Characters such as Vikraman, Dhavaraj, Pattabi, Thllinayagam and Vedal Sing come to know different types of rational events in this novel. For instance as a Journalist Vikraman wants to know the exact place of Nanthan Bhiragi because he commits several crimes and he has killed more than nine hundred and ninety nine people. Police search for him everywhere but he wanders according to his wish. Once he meets Vikraman and asks help to relieve him from his crime. He disguises many times and he meets people according to his wish. Once he invites Vikraman to meet him in the graveyard. Vikraman recognises that the person is non-other than the evil character Nanthan Bhiragi. So Vikraman plans to catch him and handover to the police. Before that he wants to confirm whether he is staying in the graveyard or in some other place. So he goes with his friend Pattabi and reaches the graveyard. He asks the Vettiyan (authority for burning and burying corpses) and moves inside but there is no trace to identify Nanthan Bhiragi. But finally he punishes the Nanthan Bhiragi in a different way. Vikraman and Pattabi go to the graveyard. The converse as follows:

Fool…..he is a murderer. I am a journalist. I am also equal to Police.

It’s ok…I can listen whatever you say in these ten days……is it enough for you?

Look…two days are gone. We have remaining eight days.

Ok…he says that he would come and meet you.

That is one side….but we have to find whether he stays in the same place or he changes continuously like Verappan. (VVP – I: 190).
7.4. Bram Stoker’s *The Jewel of Seven Stars* fully explains the finding and conducting the experiment with the lamp. Characters such as Mr. Trelawney and Mr. Eugene Corbeck are Archeologists as well as Scientists. After several years, Mr. Trelawney become unconscious, his daughter Miss. Margret Trelawney and Dr. Winchester do not know the reason of his unconsciousness. But Mr. Trelawney writes a letter and keeps in his desk drawer. The letter leads her to success from his findings. Mr. Malcolm Ross is a lawyer who is very close to Miss. Margret Trelawney. When Mr. Eugene Corbeck reaches Mr. Trelawney’s house his daughter clearly explains everything to him. He never expects this from them Miss. Trelawney and Mr. Malcolm Ross asks him about the past events of their life because they want to find his unconsciousness. To indicate this Glennis Byron says that “In Stoker, as in many Gothic writers of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these anxieties are both managed and aggravated: science is not only a set of reassuring discourses, suggesting that what is transgressive can be contained, but also a set of potentially disturbing discourses, in itself a transgressive force that, as *The Jewel of Seven Stars* most notably demonstrates, takes us into new realms and opens up shadowy arenas of being in which comforting categories and accepted truths begin to dissolve” (Byron: 4). Mr. Eugene Corbeck explains their experience and findings in Egypt. Their rational attitude helps them to know Queen Tera tomb, lamps and precious things from the tomb.

Inspector Ruthra is one of the important rational characters in the novel *Olivatharkku Vazhiyillai*. He tries to discover culprits in the Ayyankudi village. The village people and Rajanderan believe in continuous death in the village. Inspector Ruthra and Rajanderan do not believe on this superstitious and supernatural belief. They want to show the way to relieve from their belief so both of them try to know the person. Finally Ruthra arrests those culprits
at that time Rajanderan calls him to know the situation “No…No…I reached near them. There is no problem for you. At any time you can visit your father-in-law’s house. At the same time you can remember the Kathan hill experience” (Soundararajan: 318). Similarly he introduces Chandra Mohan in his *Athumattum Rakasiyam*. He lives in foreign country under the compulsion of his father he reaches Aeramvelikadu village. His wife Srimathi falls down from the first floor and passes away. After he hears this news he is doubtful about his wife death. Ezhumali helps him to recognize the exact reason of her death. Both of them plan to take Srimathi’s corpse from the graveyard and keep it into the car. Then he explains everything to his father in law; according to their plan the corpse must reach in his friend hospital; there his doctor friend waits to do all kinds of formalities. But everything goes wrong because on the way his father in-law’s car meets with an accident and Srimathi corpse is placed in the same graveyard. Chandra Mohan and Ezhumali do not know how it’s happen. They do not know what to do, following this the next day Ezhumali passes away due to snake bite. So, instead of going to the temple with his family he reaches the Ezhumali house there he sees Ezhumali’s dead body to know the exact reason for his death. There he finds it is not an accident it is a perfectly planned murder. He wants to find the exact truth of all these things. In between he is fighting against the temple priest so Rayer asks his father to take him away from the temple.

No…. it is not an Aeyeramvelikadu. It has several secrets. Here some conspiracy is going on. In the name of God they hide many things in an intelligent way. I never leave this. I never go from this place… (AMR: 98)

7.5. Bram Stoker uses various rational characters in his novels to find unknown things. *Dracula* is the best example regarding this David Glover says “This commitment to the truths and methods of physiognomy forms a consistent strand throughout Stoker's career.
and, as the contrasting profiles of Count Dracula and Churchill suggest, it can be detected in different kinds of writing produced in very different historical circumstances. Stoker was perennially fascinated by the speculative world of the late Victorian human sciences and especially by the project of a physiologically grounded explanatory system which could make complete categorical sense of the behaviors and dispositions of many-sided, puzzlingly diversified humankind” (Glover: 988). Jonathan Harker is the main character in the novel *Dracula*. Jonathan Harker reaches the count Dracula castle. The Castle is placed in an isolated hill. He reaches there in order to develop business but he comes across several strange things. The Dracula activity and the women vampire’s behavior make him escape from the castle but the Castle doors are locked. He searches the key to escape from the Count Dracula but he unable to go further because he restricted his movements. One of the critics Nur Elmessiri pointed out that “Harker is kept against his will in Castle Dracula, is attacked by three women vampires there, and, while the Count is already on his stealthy way to England, Jonathan tries and finally manages to escape…. The Count returns to his Picadilly house, is attacked by Jonathan Harker who cuts his coat pocket, misses the vein, and yet again, instead of a key, finds a "stream of gold" and escapes” (Elmessiri: 103). Jonathan Harker does not bother about Count Dracula’s words and moves further to find the key. Instead he discovers the secret way. This leads him to reach the graveyard. There he discovers several wooden boxes covered with mud.

I descended, minding carefully where I went for the stairs were dark, being only lit by loopholes in the heavy masonry. At the bottom there was a dark, tunnel-like passage, through which came a deathly, sickly odour, the odour of old earth newly turned. As I went through the passage the smell grew closer and heavier. At last I pulled open a heavy door which stood ajar, and found
myself in an old ruined chapel, which had evidently been used as a graveyard. The roof was broken, and in two places were steps leading to vaults, but the ground had recently been dug over, and the earth placed in great wooden boxes, manifestly those which had been brought by the Slovaks. (D: 39).

Indra Soundarajan’s short story Paie...Pisasu...Bootham rational character Varshini decides to do her research on Ghost, Demon and Devil. Once she comes across a saint but she never believes his superstitious words. Later the saint calls her over phone and asks to meet him in the graveyard to know the exact truth of ghost and other evil spirits. The saint says: “I am saint speaking. If you want to know about Ghost, Demon, and Devil you can come to meet me in graveyard. You can see directly. I will show you...” (Soundarajan: 158). She gets ready to go there with her lover Ravichandran. Vikrama... Vikrama Part – II characters come across several unbelievable events in their encounters. Characters such as Vedal Sing, Dhavaraj, Thangavelu and Anna Narayanan gather in front of Lala Palace to discuss about the Vikraman’s future incidents. They follow everything with the guidance of Palm – leaf manuscript. It contains several poetic cantos to explain what will happen in future. According to the story of king Vikramathithen they must find the Thorn. Vedal Sing, Dhavaraj, Vikraman, Thangavelu and Anna Narayanan are searching the entire Palace to find the Throne but they do not find it but when Thangavelu struggles to dig the ground, Vedal Sing helps him to dig the ground with the iron bar. There they find a few steps which lead them to the underground hall there they see a Throne which is placed in the centre of the hall. It contains thirty two steps and it looks like a new one. The rational idea helps them to know everything. The Throne is placed in the center of the big hall. When they see its thirty two steps it looks like just now somebody lit the lamps on the steps. Vedal Sing
helps to dig the remaining things at that time they were surprised because the rocky steps lead the way to get inside the hall (VVP – II: 393).

7.6. Adam Salton and Sir Nathanial discuss about the existence of White Worm. Adam Salton does not know the presence of such evil power. He finds Lady Arabella get some occult power from the White Worm. He says this to Sir Nathanial. After that Sir Nathanial explains about the Lady Arabella and the White Worm’s evil power. It is a monster it lives anywhere in the country. From the beginning it lives in a great hole. It looks gigantic and the local people believe that it has some occult power. When Adam Salton knows this from him he argues with him to find the White Worm in the Diana’s Grove or other places. He remembers the incidents that had happened so far and compares those things with the explanation of Sir Nathanial. He finds the monster living in Diana’s Grove. Nina Auerbach says “In contrast, The Lair of the White Worm is Stoker's darkest myth of womanhood. The book's Dracula figure, Lady Arabella March of Diana's Grove, is in her true self a giant white worm older than mankind, living at the bottom of a deep and fetid well that crawls with the repulsive vitality of vermin, insects, and worms. From the mythic associations of her estate to the vaginal potency of her true lair, Lady Arabella's metamorphic power seems darkly intrinsic to womanhood itself” (Auerbach: 292).

Ezhavadhu Jenmam is one of the novels written by Indira Soundarrajan. There are different types of rational characters introduced. Dr. Rajamani wonders about his patient Prabu and his vision. As a doctor he wants to know the exact reason for his vision “One can understand little by little if they accompany him and they can find everything practical knowledge” (Soundarrajan: 161). In Vittu Vidu Karuppa the village people believe that the temple priest is possessed by Demigod Karuppa who is delivering spiritual messages through him. But he is not possessed by Demigod Karuppa, instead he follows Kasi words. He is acting like possessed by demigod Karuppa and tells spiritual message; of which Kasi already
told him. The villagers do not know that but when Rena and Aravind enter in to the village, they find these things and to prove this they want to gather a few evidences to go near the Panthi lower hill. There Rena moves in another direction; which leads to outside of the cave. She looks at the entire village. Then, she discovers if any one stands there they can easily see those who are all coming and going from the temple at the same time they can see each activity of the village people. This is the exact place of Kasi who makes his plan with the help of this place. He brings success and controls the villagers in the name of God.

Now she listens to the sound which has come out from the god Karuppa temple. She turns towards the direction there she notices that a group of people moving towards the god Karuppa temple. Then, she climbs on the small rock. This is near to the god Karuppa temple.

Listen……….! Like this only…is he watching those who are all going and coming from god Karuppa temple?

You are correct Aravind. This is excellent and secret place for Kasi; from here we can see all directions. After everything is seen, he finishes his work accordingly. For me it is a matter of surprise and wonder … no one comes here to see this… is not it? (VVK: 345)

Bram stoker uses various rational characters in his novel but some of the rational characters, attitudes never change in any circumstances. This type of characters present in his most of the novels. For example in Mystery of the Sea the rational character Archie Hunter never changes his concept under in any circumstances. Archie Hunter finds a Secret gang, Cipher Code meaning and Marjorie’s clip. After finding all those things he dedicates to find the secret which is located in the near the Old Church. Inside the cave he comes across
several adventures but he never bothers about any other strange thing. When he is inside the cave he focuses on knowing the way in the cave.

When I had got to what I considered must be half way, allowing for the astounding magnitude which seems to be the characterization of even a short way underground; the passage forked, and at a steep angle another passage, lower and less altered than that along which I had come, turned away to the left. Going a few feet up it I could hear the sound of running water. This was evidently the passage to the reservoir. (MS: 137)

In *Abaya Malli* Dhaven does not believe on superstitious beliefs. Sivagami and Rayamma decide to worship evil spirit and they are trying to get black pigment because it has the magical power to attract anyone. They plan to kill their servant Karamadayan to make such magical pigment. Dhaven helps him. “Do not get afraid. Now only you should behave like an intelligent one. I never believe on this kind of magic” (Indra Soundararajan: 93). Rena plays an important role in the novel *Vittu Vidu Karuppa*. She is doing final year medical course. Rathana is her intimate friend. Rathana’s native place is called Thottathukara Mangalam. Here people believe god Karuppa’s spiritual message. Rathana is also one among them to follow god Karuppa’s spiritual message. When Rena reaches the village, there she looks at their belief with the rational attitude. Because of that she knows the way to get solution for their problem. For instance Rena wants to find the person who is disguised in the name of Pollaku Paechi ghost and Kasi who is controlling the village in the name of god Karuppa. She tells everything to Animudi Dhaver, Kattiyan, Vellinatchi, and Rathana. They are wondering at her findings and her rational attitude.
I would like to find out who wanders there in the form of grandma Pollaku Paechi’s ghost.

Vellinatchi comes out from the puja room and asks… Did you find it?

No… that Kasi cuts Rajanderan’s shoulder so our idea totally changed.

This answer makes Vellinatchi to get rid of distraction. The next minute Rena notices it and moves on to further explanation she says…

Kasi changes our direction, but I know the person who threatens...

(VVK: 366).

8.1. Arthur is one of the important characters in the novel *Dracula*. He is a young and energetic fellow, Lucy likes him. When Count Dracula sucks her blood she needs sufficient blood to live. Van Helsing and Dr. Seward do not know what to do at the moment Arthur enters in to Lucy room in order to find her. Van Helsing explains the situation the next minutes Arthur is ready to donate his blood to Lucy. Arthur’s rational attitudes never changes from the beginning to the end. For example, after death of Lucy, Van Helsing explains about the Count Dracula and his character. Count Dracula gives the same problem to the Mina Murray who is a friend of Lucy as well as of wife of Jonathan Harker. All of them help Mina Murray to escape from the Dracula. Arthur is also one among them. He is keen on finding the Dracula and destroys him before he reaches his place. Patricia McKee says “Dr. Van Helsing, the Dutchman who spearheads the fight against the vampire, puts this logic of open mindedness into practice when he insists that what Dr. Seward, Mr. Morris, Lord Godalming, and Jonathan Harker must learn is the validity of phenomena they can neither understand nor recognize” (McKee: 47). Van Helsing’s determinations to destroy the evil spirit never get changed under any other circumstance.
What can I do?’ asked Arthur hoarsely. ‘Tell me, and I shall do it. My life is hers, and I would give the last drop of blood in my body for her. (D: 94)

…He meant escape. Hear me, ESCAPE! He saw that with but one earth box left, and a pack of men following like dogs after a fox, this London was no place for him. He have taken his last earth box on board a ship, and he leave the land. He thinks to escape, but no! We follow him. Tally Ho! As friend Arthur would say when he put on his red frock! Our old fox is wily. Oh! So wily, and we must follow with wile… (D: 236)

In Mandira Veral Kumarasamy is the one who wants to do erything by practical examples. Yogi Shanmuga and Gangatharan preserve their Gurunathar’s (teacher) body with herbals because they believe he will come back to life again. When they show that to him, he never accepts “They show their teacher body in the forest with the proper herbal protection. But Kumarasamy never believes their idea” (Soundarrajan: 66). Dhavaraj also wants to know the entire detail of Valluvakudi village because people gather information about their future from the palm-leaf manuscript. On the other hand his reporter Vikraman gathers as much as information about that with his guidance and also he gathers the information about re-incarnation. After he gets these messages from Vikraman, his rational attitude wants to know about the re-incarnation. He wants to know the exact knowledge on that because he wants to write everything in his newspaper. His rational attitude reporters do not like to get the information from the village but he convinces them to do their work in the Valluvakudi village. He thinks everything in different dimensions because of that he never change his attitude in this situation. Vikraman does not accept all theirs beliefs because of that Dharmaraj tries his level best to convenience them with proper evidence.
8.2. Bram Stoker’s *The Lady of the Shroud* brings out powerful rational characters. For example Rupert is strong in his attitude. The Blue Mountaineers believe the presence of woman vampire and the woman in shroud. Rupert does not bother about such believes but when he meets the lady of the shroud he never gets hesitation or fear instead he likes to talk with her. The attitude of doubting the vampire and other supernatural and superstitious things come to him at the end.

Light. Get a light!”

I found matches, and at once lit a candle. As the wick flared, she moved over to the door of the room, and tried if the lock and bolt were fastened. Satisfied as to this, she moved towards me, her wet shroud leaving a trail of moisture on the green carpet. By this time the wax of the candle had melted sufficiently to let me see her clearly. She was shaking and quivering as though in an ague; she drew the wet shroud around her piteously. Instinctively I spoke:

Can I do anything for you? (LS: 56)

In Indra Soundarrajan’s *Vikrama... Vikrama Part – II* the characters, to some extent, follow rational attitude. They ask several questions to know the exact reason for any incident. Similarly in his novel *Jenma Jenmamai* Ramnath does not believe the Astrologer and the Palm leaf manuscript. But his friend Chandra Sekar believes it regarding that Ramnath says “I do not like astrology. It tells about unbelievable events which are not at all true.” (Soundarrajan: 16). *Vikrama... Vikrama Part – II* characters are always go against this kind of belief. For example Viragi and Pandari believe the reincarnation and magical power. Viragi likes to meet Vikraman because most of the people believe that King Vikramathithan is born again as Vikraman regarding these Viragi and Pandari discuss King Vikramathithan’s achievements. From the beginning the taxi driver does not understand their argument but later he understands they talk about rebirth. The taxi driver starts his argument with them to
explain about the development of science and the natural life of human beings. Viragi and Pandari listen to his words to know the experimental truth of science.

I do not believe this...all these things are against natural laws. Everything must happen on earth, according to its force. A stone will fall down if we throw it up. It will never go up. (VVP – II: 79).

8.3. Most of the rational characters are doing different type of experiment to get success in their field. Bram Stoker uses such characters in his novels. Edgar Caswall is one among them to conduct experiment in the novel *The Lair of the White Worm*. His attitude gets success because he protects his wheat field from the great nature power (Birds). He is a slightly pathological eccentric who has Mesmer’s chest which he keeps at the Doom Tower. Caswall wants to recreate mesmerism, associated with Anton Mesmer, which was precursor to hypnotism. He has a giant kite in the shape of a hawk to scare away pigeons which have gone berserk and have attacked his fields. His main idea is to discover some strange item which he uses for experiment with the kites. He wants to implement that in his field. So he gathers as much as articles and read everything to get success in his experiment. Catherine Wynne notes “Edger’s eyes exhibit a “remarkable will power” and one that seems to take away form eyes that meet them all power of resistance”. Caswall preys on a young female ….who frame the Victorian period – mesmerism simultaneously emerges as an enabling and disabling discourse. He endorses its scientific potential and, more importantly, both deploy its ambiguous connection in his fictions” (Wynne: 5 – 6).

*Sarppa Bali* explains the rational character Nallamani. His surrounding people are threatening with the Snake and making different type of puja. But he never minds all those
things at the same time he finds Nambuthirigal (evil worshiper) group. To prove this he asks several questions to Sekar “do not act man. You should not escape from me. Are you sending Snake to make fear? In which place Snake wreaks vengeance on human beings….?” (Soundarajan: 167). He uses different type of rational characters in his novel. For example Reena, Ganamani Kogilam, Tamlarasi, and Srimathi are rational characters in his various novels. All these characters never change their attitude under any circumstances. Ganamani Kogilam is an important character in the novel Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean. She does not like the magical feats. Her husband Jangama Nayaker and his concubine Jayanthi Mangalam follow all sorts of magical feats. Ganamani Kogilam never bothers about such things and directly goes with her henchman and destroys everything. When she comes back she meets her husband and his concubine. Jayanthi Mangalam has escaped. Ganamani Kogilam reaches the Palace. Nobody expects this because all wear black dress according to Ganamani orders. When she sees everything she tells them to change their dress code immediately.

They are gone inside….

Go….go and change all your dress. Here after you should not wear these kinds of dress. If anyone wears it …I will behave in different way. She shouts like anything…

Her voice reaches all the direction in the Palace and the order reach everyone.

If the concubine enters into the house no one should allow her. Cut her legs if she gets infringements.” (SSV: 193).

Most of the writers use technological instruments which play an important role in their novels. Bram Stoker and Indra Soundarajan use such technological instruments in their novels.
9.1. Bram stoker uses various technological contraptions in his novels. All those contraptions are used by both occult and the rational characters. They utilize the new invention of equipment to achieve their destiny. In Bram Stoker’s *Dracula* Jonathan Harker uses the horse drawn cart as a mode of transport. But when the Dracula moves Transylvania to England he uses the Ship which is one of the most development transports on Sea. Science is the back bone of this; to stand or move on water. Count Dracula escapes from his enemies. They are unable to find him at the time Jonathan Mina guides them to know Count Dracual’s activity. With the help of her message they know he escapes with the help of Ship. Snef Carol says “Van Helsing and his followers can trace Dracula's escape back to Transylvania and trap him before he reaches sanctuary. By meticulously duplicating the rational process by which she discovers the route that Dracula will take, Stoker furthermore reveals that her intelligence is superior to that of her male companions. She studies maps of the area and analyses both Dracula's previous behaviour and the information she had revealed under hypnosis. It is finally her perception and analytical skills that enable her companions to trap and destroy Dracula” (Carol: 48).

Indra Soundarrajan too uses various technological implements in his novels. In *Jenma Jenmamai* Chandra Seaker and Ramnath use Gun as a weapon to protect them from the critical situation in the forest. Chandra Seaker takes his gun in order to escape from the evil power “…on the way they can find some foot print of Tigers, it makes them shiver. At the time Chandra Seaker takes a gun from his packet and holds it in his hand” (Soundarrajan: 12). Similarly he uses the technological weapons in his novel *Vittu Vidu Karuppa*. In this novel one of the characters Kasi disguises in the name of god Karuppa kills those who are all doing illegal and criminal activities in the village called Thotathukaramangalam. Rena knows
the entire thing and she tells to the villagers, but the villagers never accept. The villagers decide to tie Rena and his friend Aravind in front of God Karuppa’s temple. According to their way of punishment they are tied on the wooden pole at mid night. She tells this to Inspector Babu. Babu gets ready to catch Kasi with his pistol. So Babu and one of the collaborators Shanmugam hides behind a Banyan tree. In the midnight Kasi reaches there at the time Babu shows his pistol in front of Kasi and asks him to surrender immediately. Otherwise he will shoot him. Here Babu uses the pistol as a weapon to catch the criminal kasi. The argument follows between the Inspector Babu and Kasi goes in this way:

In the name of God Karuppa; you bring this village people under your control.
Do you accept this?
His head shakes towards right and left.
With the pistol he asks … Do you accept or not? What do you say?
Yes, it is true I disguise like god Karuppa, but I never commit any sin. I killed those who committed sin, this is God’s work…is not it?
Now you should accept all these things and surrender immediately. (VVK: 378).

9.2. The novel *The Lady of the Shroud* is the best example for using the technological contraptions because in this novel Bram Stoker uses all kinds of well-developed equipment. For example in this novel he brings out the usage of Helicopters, Airplanes, Ship, war equipment and heavy Guns. For instance Rupert, Vladika, and their three armies are ready to face their enemies. In this situation they remember the Ilsin men’s information regarding the kidnapping of Voivode. To get the exact detail they took the aircraft with the direction of Rooke. Rupert Cain Jimmie points out that “To rescue Voivode Peter Vassarion, secure the land form invasion, and as corollary, solidify England’s over the
nation, Rupert introduces into the country British military expertise and a phalanx of professional British soldiers as well as the most advanced weapons to be had. In terms of technology, with his inheritance from Roger Melton…” (Jimmie: 163).

Technology plays an important role in Indira Soundarajans’s novel. For example Pei…Pisasu…Bootham Ruthera uses a new idea to catch assassins. Regarding this he discusses with Ravichandran and Varshini “We are fixing eleven T.V cameras around sir Vaithisvsaran’s house, no one know all these things. There is a group to monitor everything on the screen” (Soundarajans: 146). Indra Soundarajans’s characters are aware of using technological contraption. In one of the novels Vikrama… Vikrama Part – II he brings out such incidents. For instance Nanthan Bhiragi is a criminal. He knows all kinds of black magic and transmigration. Once he gets chance to enter into the Vikraman body with the power of transmigration. Because of this Vikraman’s soul enters into another body. Vikraman decides to get back his body so he directly goes to meet Nanthan Bhiragi’s place to get his body. Nanthan Bhiragi does not expect this and also refuses to give the physical body of Vikraman. But Vikraman says about the indicator which helps to transfer his message to reach the concerned person. Nanthan Bhiragi is afraid and leaves the place.

Do not shout…I have been coming here to tell this to you, because you are an international criminal. You wander here and there. If you will come out from these places, they will arrest you….. In this second….the police department identify where I am because I have the technological instrument known as indicator. The police easily trace me with this device and they have come here to catch you. If the police department send the rocket bomb ….you and your magical power will destroy within seconds… (VVP – 2: 460)
9.3. The *Mystery of the Sea* is one among them because in this novel the protagonist Archibald Hunter faces critical situation at the time he uses the pistol to protect from his enemies. Archibald Hunter discovers several things once he comes to know about the kidnapping gang. The gang always wanders near the Marjorie’s house. Archibald Hunter discusses his finding with Marjorie during the night time. Because she does not wants to meet him in the day time in order escape from the Black mail gang. Archibald Hunter finds a cave near the Church where the gang had disappeared. At the time he takes all kinds of needs in the cave. Particularly he remembers to take his revolver which he always carried with him. He feels the contraption protect from the enemies. The technological importance comes out to explore with his character. Senf Carol points out “Some of the more significant forerunners that Gunn are the utopias (and the conclusion to Stoker’s *Lady of the Shroud* definitely makes it an example of this genre), and the technological innovation that Gunn associates with Verne is also evident in Stoker’s works as well, including *The Mystery of the Sea*, *Dracula*, *Lady Athylene*, and *The Snake’s Pass*. Furthermore, Gunn adds that “science fiction emerged not from the pulp tradition but form the tradition of popular Science” (Carol: 129).

Scientific ideas are the base to bring all kinds of inventions. Indra Soundararajan uses that in his novel novels. In *Ettu Thisai Nangu Vaasal* characters are aware of the power of new technological instrument. The protagonist Davaganapathi and Bainggaru Nayaker say “…I under stood but, I think about his power full army. His only one artillery gun is enough to destroy our castle” (Soundararajan: 85). There are different types of contraption to be used in different places. The situation is exactly suitable in this novel *Athumattum Rakasiyam*. It brings the rational character Pulliyan because he uses his power of knowledge to catch the thieves. In this novel the character Pulliyan decides to catch the thief Varathamali and his accompanies. He takes all kind of contraption and moves towards Kummidiyan Hill. There
he finds Varathamali’s group they discuss with one another at the time Pulliyan uses some kind of bomb which has the power to give the mixture of tranquil smoke. He uses this as a weapon to catch them. Because of the tranquil smoke Varathamali’s gang become unconscious after inhaling the smoke.

Within half an hour so many things happened in the Kummidiyan hill. When the thieves are relived from their unconsciousness state they are surprised because nothing is there in front of them. It makes them more drowsy.

That box and the Varathamali disappear. They do not know what to do. (AMR: 218)

9.4. Bram stoker uses always the latest technological contraption in his novels. He uses such technological instrument according to its proper usage. For example *The Jewel of Seven Star* brings out related incidents to show the proper usage of technological contraption. In this novel the major character Mr. Trelawney conducts his experiment in the secret place. He wants to take all kind of things which he brings from Egypt. He is ready to go there with great risk but after several years, he arranges a special train to reach his destiny without any distraction. He chooses this because it is the suitable transport to take his things without any problem at the same time he wants others should not be aware of his experiment. Regarding this Glennis Byron brings out “Stoker’s characters are themselves frequently scientists of one kind or another, and usually have all the latest gadgets and inventions placed at their disposal, from bicycles to automobiles to aeroplanes, and from Krupp cannons to Winchester rifles. The more alien and mysterious the world Stoker presents, the more enthusiastically and ingeniously he exploits the technological innovations of his times” (Byron: 2).
Indra Soundarrajan also focuses on the technological contraption in his various novels. Most of the characters use the latest technological contraptions, which help them to full their needs. Even occult characters use such technological contraptions in his novels. For example in Sarppa Bali Sekar and Nallathambi are discussing about the development of recent development. At the time Seaker says “I am telling you again. This is twentieth century, we can communicate with anyone in this world with the use of cell phone” (Soundarajan: 143). Vikrama… Vikrama Part – II also brings out such characters. In this novel one of the characters Bhiragi stays in the graveyard. Bhiragi sends his follower Vikraman to meet Vedal Sing. According to the Bhiragi’s decision Vikraman is also waiting for Vedal Sing near the costal side. Nanthan Bhiragi does not know what is going on the costal side. So he uses the mobile phone to contact Vikraman. He uses this technological device to know the exact situation of Vikraman. Vikraman also gives sufficient answer to the Bhiragi. With the help of mobile phone Bhiragi gets sufficient message from Vikraman. Here the idea of using the technological contraption shows the way to move the story continuously.

There must be rain in the costal side. Does Vikraman meet Vedal Sing? The question rises in his mind. Then, he decides to contact Vikraman over mobile phone. Nanthan Bhiragi becomes wet due to rain but he takes the mobile phone and tries to catch him… (VVP – II: 210).

9.5. Technological developments are powerful in Bram Stoker’s novel. There are a number of scientists inventing several things. The inventions are sensitive to explore immediately. According to the usage of rational thought it works properly. Bram Stoker also uses such thing in The Lair of the White Worm. In this novel the protagonist decides to destroy the monster which creates all sorts of problems to the local people. Regarding this
Adam Salton discusses with Sir Nathanial and his uncle Richard Salton to destroy the White Worm and its pit which is located in the Diana’s Grove. He explains his plan to them. He decides to use dynamite to destroy the Diana’s Grove so he explains the usage of dynamite. One of the critiques Gleninis Byron says in such works as *The Lair of the White Worm*, it is science that identifies the transgressive forces, and technology that helps contain them and affect their expulsion. On the other hand, Stoker was a man of his time not only in his enthusiasm for science, but also in his misgivings about its potential, and in the struggle between good and evil” (Byron: 3).

Indra Soundarrajan uses verities of technological development in his novels. *Maya Vizhigal* is one of the novels to bring such technological situation and characters. For example Seranjeevi plans to kill the Minister so he prepares Rama as a human bomb and fixes the bomb in his body and it works with the remote control. Karuppa Sami grandfather changes everything but they do not know so they operate the remote control the bomb blast without any problem but Varathan and Seranjeevi die. The grandfather says “…with the help of Hypnotism grandfather knows their plan. So instead of Ramu, Varathn tie the bomb in his body and also stays with Seranjeevi. When he operates the remote they are turned into pieces” (Soundarrajan: 92). Bhiram Sing is one of the characters in Indra Soundarrajan’s novel *Vikrama… Vikrama Part –I*. Bhiram Sing is a criminal he plans trickily to escape from the police. According to his plan he gets down from the flight and catches a taxi which is already waiting for him. The taxi moves towards Chennai. The police follow him to know whom he is going to meet. On the way he is trickily jumped from the Car and enters into the Truck, than he presses the remote control to activate the bomb which is already fixed in the Car. The Car is also turned into pieces due to the exploration of the bomb, the police is surprised. At the same time they believe that Bhiram Sing has also died in the bomb crash.
Bhiram Sing takes the remote box and sees everything from the Truck mirror. He presses the read button according to its direction. The taxi burst out which goes in front of the police car. The dead body go in pieces and scatter everywhere. The facial muscles of the body are completely burnt out and some of the organs are turned into minute pieces. Some of the pieces are placed on the police Jeep mirror.

The police stopped the Jeep with great surprises… (VVP – I: 258).

It is likely that several diseases attack human beings continuously. But later they are found several ways to cure the diseases by the use of Herbals from nature but it does not give permanent solution. When science and its related field developed, Herbal and Medical science help to relieve from their diseases. Writers such as Marry Shelly, Louis Stevenson, H. G. Wells and Bram Stoker mention the development of science and its usage in their novels for example Veronique Campion-Vincent says “A number of medical thrillers exploit the theme of organ theft, most often encouraged by the stereotypical "mad scientist," a character who systematically infringes the rules of natural law - with disastrous results. Dr. Frankenstein, created in 1817 by Mary Shelley, is an early incarnation of the mad scientist. This enduring figure was further developed during the late nineteen hundreds. Novels such as Robert Louis Stevenson’s Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde (1885), H. G. Wells's The Island of Dr. Moreau (1896), and Bram Stoker's Dracula (1897) are grounded in a rejection of a modern medical enterprise that may lengthen life at the cost of its quality.” (Veronique Campion-Vincent: 36). In Tamil literature most of the Puranas and Legends carry the important of such useful herbals Ramayana and Bhagavath Gita are best example for this. Ramalingar’s Thiru Arutpa is an unique one that offers all kinds of herbal treatments. Similarly a number of writers use different kind of incidents in their novels. In the following years several writers
used the latest treatment in their novels. In the same way Bram Stoker and Indra Soundararajan use various remedies in their novels.

10.1. Nature is the base to bring all kind of invention. Because it contains unbelievable sources of energy in itself. Man depends only on this and from this he gets proper knowledge with the help of herbs to cure their diseases. Herbal treatment is the base to bring all kind of medicine. Most of the writers give importance to the Herbal and Medical treatment in their novels. Bram Stoker is also one among them to bring the importance of herbal in his novel *Dracula*. Van Helsing gives treatment to the Lucy at the time he finds out the wound in her neck. To cure this he uses the garlic flower and tries to save her life at the same time he wants to know the exact knowledge of unknown power in the room. Van Helsing knows the garlic flower used for herbal treatment so he asks others to keep the garlic flower in her room. Anne McWhir says “in a closed room filled with garlic flower, marked off and protected from the unholy and the unclean. Consistently the normative social structure of the novel is supported and maintained by outsiders who cannot find clear roles within it-Van Helsing the scientist-priest and Quincey Morrist he sacrificial victim; and these outsiders define the extent to which pollution can invigorate and redeem an otherwise sterile purity” (McWhir: 37). According to the order of Van Helsing Garlic flowers keeps in Lucy’s room. After that her health is getting cure from illness. The discussion follows...

Whilst he was speaking, Lucy had been examining the flowers and smelling them. Now she threw them down saying, with half laughter, and half disgust

Oh, Professor, I believe you are only putting up a joke on me. Why, these flowers are only common garlic.”
…Come with me, friend John, and you shall help me deck the room with my garlic, which is all the war from Haarlem, where my friend Vander pool raise herb in his glass houses all the year. I had to telegraph yesterday, or they would not have been here. (D: 101)

Indra Soundarrajan uses the herbal treatment in most of his novels. He focus on the herbal plants and their usage in his novels. For example in one of the novels Mandira Veral women know how to give proper treatment with the Herbals. For example woman is met with an accident in Kolli hill and becomes unconscious. At the time Genkathara Yogi gives herbal treatment to relive her from pain. Regarding this his devote Kumarasamy says later “Last one month she stayed in our hermitage. She was cured soon because useful and good herbal medicines helped her to relive from everything” (Soundarrajan: 60). In the same way his Vikrama...Vikrama Part – II also brings such an incident. In this novel the protagonist Vikraman goes to Gana hill to get his Sword. Unfortunately he falls down from the mountain and his leg gets injured. He becomes unconscious at the time Yogies take him into the cave and give him proper treatment. When they look at his leg they find it got fractured so they use some herbal paste and put a bandage to cure it. When he becomes conscious they give herbal medicine in order to relieve from his pain. After that he feels some changes in his health. Finally Vikraman gets relieved from his illness.

… He does not like to stay there so he gets ready to go. He never shakes or moves his leg.

Then, he looks at his leg. A big herbal bandage is on his leg.

What happened to my leg? (VVP – I: 408)
10.2. Bram Stoker and Indra Soundarajan bring out medical and herbal treatments in their novels. In their novels various medical and herbal treatments are mentioned. Bram stoker and Indra Soundarajan use various circumstances to avail such herbal and medical treatment. They follow the treatment which is already available in medical and herbal field. They mention the development of medical and herbal treatment during their period. For example Bram Stoker’s famous novel *Dracula* carries the importance of herbal and medical treatment. In this novel one of the characters Doctor Seward identifies some unusual things from Lucy, regarding this he conducts several tests. Finally he comes to the conclusion that she gets problems due to blood loss. Regarding this L. Spencer Kathleen says “In addition to such references, which could easily be multiplied, the band of heroes relies readily and matter-of-factly on modern technology like blood transfusions, typewriters, telegraphs, and Dr. Seward's "phonograph diary". But these are mere decorations on the surface of the text” (Kathleen: 219 - 220).

Medical science helps us to find out diseases and its cause. Indira Soundarajan mentions such incidents in his novels. For example in one of the novels *Thenkizhakku Minnal* Dhanajayan worries about his son Anirooth’s problem so they admit him in the Javager Hospital. The doctor says “Nothing…he does not have any problem. We conducted entire test. Everything is normal. His E.E.G reading is very strong. Now also I do not believe he is vomiting blood” (Soundarajan: 12). Similarly Indra Soundarajan’s novel *Athumattum Rakasiyam* brings out such incident. For example Chandra Mohan and Srimathi are living in America. They are well educated duo, but the only problem is they do not have a baby for the past few years. Their rational attitude falls on science and its belief. They believe science at the same time they never believe on superstitious things. Both of them decide to check up their physical problem because they want to know the exact reason for bareness. So they chose a famous hospital in the city and they pay for master check-up. In the hospital they
understand that there is no problem in their sperm and ovum. The process of checking physical body helps them in various circumstances and also doctor says there is no problem.

Doctor says…There is no problem Chandra.

We conducted all kinds of medical test without leaving anything-including semen test. Chandra, there is no mistake in the tests. Everything excellent…

(AR: 15).

10.3. Science is the most advanced development to find several things in the world. Herbal and Medicine treatments have cured most of the illness. With the development of science Doctors easily finds out the reason and cause of death. Accordingly they are giving a special treatment to their patient. In Bram Stoker’s The Jewel of Seven Stars Mr. Trelawney’s wrist nerve gets bleeding and also he is in unconscious stage. Doctor Winchester examines the wound on Mr. Trelawney wrist and gives treatment. Nobody knows the reason. Doctor Winchester deeply examines the wound and he utters it must be some animal’s attack. Regarding this he asks Miss. Trelawney about her pet Cat Silvio. He asks her to examine the Cat. Finally he comes to a conclusion that the Cat could have made such wound in Mr. Trelawney’s wrist. After that the Doctor gives proper treatment to him. Regarding this David Glover says “Mr. Trelawny has been found unconscious in his bedroom study with a strange claw-like wound on his left wrist and, despite the subsequent intervention of the police and medical specialists, neither the cause of his injury nor a means of bringing him round can be discovered” (Glover: 996).

Indra Soundararajan continuously uses the importance of herbal and medical treatment in his novels. His Ettu Pomi Kaval for example, the dog bites one of the characters Uppeli. His friends take him to the physician there he gives herbal treatment at the time one of the
villagers says “He is a good Physician. He had given medicine to more than thousand people. Be brave…” (Soundarajan: 124). Pragalathan is the protagonist novel Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean. He is against all beliefs. He starts the real estate business in his land. The land is fully covered with different type of plants and bushes. The workers clean those bushes and plants. In the corner of the land a small way leads to go nearest land. Once a person crosses the way suddenly a ferocious street dog which is hidden in the bush starts to jump towards him and bites everywhere. Because of this the person becomes unconscious, the supervisor Ramalingam tries to help him. Pragalathan tells him to admit in the hospital. In the evening Ramalingam meets Pragalathan in his house and says what has happened in the site. Suddenly they hear the howling of the dog. Both of them come out from the house and they get shock because the person who has been bitten by the dog is sitting on the compound wall. Ramalingam asks Pragalathan to bring any bed sheet to catch the person the next minute he rushes to the room and brings a woollen bead sheet. The person is affected by the rabies virus and behaves like a dog at the same time he watches them and scolds them severely. But both of them covered with the bed sheet, call ambulance to take him. Here doctor explain the importance of taking medicine and the cause of rabies virus.

The affected person decides to bite any one of them so he jumps towards them. Pragalathan uses the bead sheet to cover the person and folds him. Ramalingam helps him to catch the person. Then they call the ambulance to take him…it reaches the place with some ward men and a doctor. Ramalingam explains everything to the doctor at the time doctors’ face brings some changes because he identifies the teeth scorch on his right hand.
My God…he shouts because of the bit… isn’t it? “Sir, first of all get into the ambulance. Within half an hour you have to take injection and also takes medicine otherwise it would be difficult to save you…” (SSV: 100).

10.4. Medicine helps in certain level apart from that it does not work properly. Some of the failed cases are still challenging to the medical field. Bram Stoker has also pointed out such incidents in The Lair of the White worm. W. Lewis Leslie and L. Ann Ardis says “In the resent study of Stoker’s fiction, David Glovery argues that “the forays into cultural criticism or the conjectures on History or religion in Stoker’s novels frequently draw upon medicine or Science,” and he documents Stoker’s preoccupation with ethnology, criminal anthropology, phrenology, mesmerism and psychiatry…” (Leslie et...al: 148). In Stoker’s The Lair of the White worm Lady Arabella March wanders into a wood near her home and after long time she does not return. Her family finds her in unconscious state and in high fever. The doctor examines her and says that she has received a poisonous bite. Her parents invite a great physician from the London but there is no use. Finally they say that she will be going to die. But they are given the treatment to cure her problems but it does not work properly to require from her illness.

…She was found unconscious and in a high fever—the doctor said that she had received a poisonous bite, and the girl being at a delicate and critical age, the result was serious—so much so that she was not expected to recover. A great London physician came down but could do nothing—indeed, he said that the girl would not survive the night… (LWW: 241).

In Indira Soundararajan Thenkizaku Minnal Dhanajayan does not know how to cure his son’s disease. On the way they meet Pakkeri Siddha. He gives herbal treatment to relive
from his high fever and chillness. He explains the Suriya Maduli powder has the power to bring down high fever as well as blood vomiting. Dhanajayan and his family accept the herbal treatment so the Siddha says “Please open your mouth my dear kid…the mixture of the herbal enters into the Anirooth’s mouth. Surprisingly he becomes normal position after a few minutes” (Soundarajan: 65). In the same way he mentions similar incidents in his novel *Vittu Vidu Karuppa*. For example he brings out the herbal and medicine treatment to Aravind. The Naxalite Lakshmanapari and his gang plunder jewels and money from the village called Thottakarmangalam. Some of them are arrested by the Police with the help of Doctor Aravind. Naxalites decide to kill Aravind and accordingly they plan. One of them stabs Aravind in the hospital. He gets proper treatment and saves his life but his wound is not yet cured. In this condition he goes to Thottakarmangalam there he becomes unconscious. At the time a local physician gives herbal treatment to relieve from his unconsciousness and gives herbal medicine for his wound. After this his wound gets completely cured. Dr. Nantha explains all these things to the Rathan and her family.

Last week Aravind reached here but his wounds are not yet cured. He went to the Karuppa temple there he became unconsciousness. At the time a local Physician gave treatment to the wound and the medicine. (VVK: 326).

10.5. Loss of blood causes death to the living beings. This rational idea occupies human beings when they hunt animals. Blood transaction is one of the ways to recover living beings because of this rational thought many animals and human beings get new life. These two writers consider this as important in their novels. They have written several things relating to blood transfusion in their novels. Bram Stoker’s *Dracula* and Indra Soundarajan’s *Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean* are best example to bring out relevant incidence. For example in *Dracula* one of the characters Van Helsing gathers as much as information about Lucy. He
explains the reason of her unconsciousness and need of blood. Regarding this Christopher Craft says “Van Helsing, who provides for Lucy transfusions designed to counteract the dangerous influence of the Count, confirms Dracula's declaration of surrogation; he knows that once the transfusions begin...” (Craft: 111).

Ram Mohan is an important character in Indra Soundararajan’s novel Kuttirkul Puguntha Uir. He becomes unconscious because of cancer. Doctor Sivarama Krishnan conducts all kinds of test to find any other ways to cure the cancer. But the report does not favour him. Ram Mohan’s son Sarathi looks at the report cover and he sees “Proof of reports, X-ray pictures, Blood test and Urine test contain several numbers” (Soundararajan: 3).

Indra Soundararajan brings out the development of medical and its usage in his novels. Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean is one among them to bring such incidents. In this novel characters such as Ramesh and Krishnan are against all kind of beliefs. But their family members such as Thulaci, Thamarikannan and Sunderi believe in magical power. They decide to get Pragalathan’s properties with the help of magical power. They want to tell all these things to their sister in-law (Ranjitham). On the way they meet with an accident, unfortunately there Ranjitham sees and helps them. Ramesh gets minor problem but Krishnan becomes unconscious due to the loss of blood. They have admitted him in General Hospital. Doctors are ready to conduct some operation to Krishnan. Ranjitham and Ramesh are eagerly waiting in front of ICU, at that time the nurse comes out from the ICU and tells the exact possession of Krishnan.

General Hospital!

Ramesh and Ranjitham stand in front of emergency ward.

Inside the operation theatre an emergency operation is being conducted for Krishnan. But Ranjitham thinks about her daughter Anu and her answer…”
It is good you have fetched him on time; otherwise he may die” one of the nurses says and goes inside the operation theatre. (SSV: 240).

Bram stoker and Indra Soundarrajan mention some of the theories in their novels to explore the importance science. These two writers use such characters to follow their own theories. In Bram Stoker’s novel characters such as Mr. Trelawney, Dr. Winchister, Edger Caswell, Dr. Van Helsing, Archie Hunter, Sir Nathanial and Adam Salton do some experiments and believe all kinds of theories. Indra Soundarrajan’s characters such as Animudi Dhaver, Vikraman, Reena, Radha, Pragalathan and Ramalingam believe the development of science and keenly observe its theories. The advantage of science and its unbelievable inventions bring out their novel’s characters. Various characters bring out the deep involvements of science in various situations.

11.1. Bram Stoker novels basically explain different types of characters. The scientific theories and experiments are given importance. The Jewel of Seven Star novel is one among them; in this novel the major character Mr. Trelawney finds so many things from the Queen Tera’s tomb. With the help of all those things he decides to conduct an experiment. Mr. Trelawney goes to conduct The Great Experiment with the help of his daughter Miss. Trelawney. To conduct this experiment he needs sufficient electrical power. Regarding this he asks everyone to co-operate to get success in his experiment. Before going to conduct the exam he explains everyone what he thinks and how is going to conduct the experiment. For example Mr. Trelawney discusses with Miss. Trelawney Margaret, Malcolm Ross, Dr. Winchester and Dr. Corbeck. Dr. Corbeck easily finds out what he is going to do. Regarding this Karen E. Macfarlane says “In The Jewel of the Seven Stars, Trelawny attempts to reconcile ancient and modern sciences by drawing ‘light rays and radium’ into his assertion
that ‘we may find that Astrology [has] a scientific basis’ of which ‘we are profoundly ignorant’ (Stoker 1975: 180). Delving into the realms of Egyptian knowledge through his investigation of Queen Tera’s body and possessions, he ultimately describes his ‘grand experiment’, as an event that will bring two scientific systems” (Macfarlane:17). The discussion follows to explain how they are discussing about the experiment.

I am a scientist and an investigator of phenomena. I have no one belonging to me or dependent on me. I am quite alone, and free to do what I like with my own—including my life!” Mr. Trelawny bowed gravely, and turning to Mr. Corbeck said: "I have known your ideas for many years past, old friend; so I need ask you nothing. As to Margaret and Malcolm Ross, they have already told me their wishes in no uncertain way…The experiment which is before us is to try whether or not there is any force, any reality, in the old Magic. There could not possibly be more favourable conditions for the test; and it is my own desire to do all that is possible to make the original design effective. That there is some such existing power I firmly believe (JSS: 105).

Indra Soundarrajan uses scientific theories and its usage in his novels. In his Aranmanai Ragasiyam is one among them for example the protagonist Barani is wondering the scientific development and its usage “gravitational force brings down even even the small weightless paper but Aeroplanes are big-sized but they are flying in the sky against this gravitational theories” (Soundarrajan: 7). He has mentioned one of the important theories in his novel Athumattum Rakasiyam. Radha is doing her engineering degree in Selam. In the main entrance of her village she finds a key, which is totally different form ordinary one. She gets the key bunch in the ant-hill. She takes with her when she is in her room the other friends come and join with her. She asks one of her Mechanical Engineering friend to make a
duplicate key. When her friend sees the key the next minute she explains about the key. Then they take several photos to make a duplicate key. Later her friend makes the duplicate key exactly. But she explains how the key is made up and explains the important of the key and its usage because it needs proper knowledge otherwise everything will go wrong. At the same time she says what theory they employed to make such a key.

There are crores and crores of leaves in a tree. Each stems has several leaves, there is some difference between one leaf with another leaf. Even micron level there is no change in between two leaves at the same time there is no change in nerves system. In the same way these keys are made up of a particular purpose to open any one secret door or box. It is a brilliant matter because these nine keys should fix at a time and give equal force to open. There is a separate name for this type of keys. Mostly it can be used for such great secret lockers. If any one key miss from it there is no use. (AR: 138).

11.2. Edgar Caswall is one of the characters in Bram Stoker’s novel *The Lair of the White Worm*. He is doing different kinds of experiment in his place called Doom Tower. In the Castra Regis birds like Pigeons continuously attack Edger Casweall field. In order to avoid this Edgar Caswall decides to conduct an experiment in his field. He constructs a big kite it continuously flies on the sky according to the wind direction. He conducts this as an experiment in his field so he measures everything properly, at the same time he calculates its Wight. He must adjust the kite towards the wind direction. According to his idea the experiment also gets success without fail. Julia M. Wright says that “Even the sound of the kite is orientalized: “if one laid a finger on the string, the sound answered to the flapping of the running in a sort of hollow intermittent murmur. Caswall, who was now wholly obsessed
with the kite and all belonging to it, found a distinct…” (Julia: 200). Here the following lines would explain how the preparation of the kite is made.

Mr. Caswall’s experiments with the kite went on successfully. Each day he tried the lifting of greater weight, and it seemed almost as if the machine had a sentience of its own, which was increasing with the obstacles placed before it. All this time the kite hung in the sky at an enormous height. The wind was steadily from the north, so the trend of the kite was to the south. All day long, runners of increasing magnitude were sent up. These were only of paper or thin cardboard, or leather, or other flexible materials. The great height at which the kite hung made a great concave curve in the string, so that as the runners went up they made a flapping sound. (LWW 259)

There are a number of theories present in science, at the same time scientist are trying to find new things in their experiments. Experiments are important to bring exact result. Related to this many situations play an important role in Indira Soundararajan novels for example Uiri Thirudathey Dr. Narasimman explains the importance of his patient situation “We gave slight shock treatment with some injection. If it is a miner we can find something when he is wake up. Otherwise it will take some days...” (Soundarajan: 195). He mentions certain things in his novel Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean. Ramalingam is one of the characters in this novel. He admits a stranger into the hospital because the stranger is injured by the dog’s bite. Doctor examines him; from the blood test they find Rabbis viruses extremely affect his blood. On the other hand he escapes from the hospital. They advise everyone to aware of him because his saliva contains much of the Rabbis virus.

First of all give the address….we must catch him otherwise he may cause a big problem.
O God! Note my address first of all and get ready to come here. If it is possible we will catch and tie him up.

Careful sir….it is dangerous because his saliva itself contains Rabbis virus.

Ok…ok…come soon (SSV: 97).

From the rational point of view these two writers use various incidents to prove the rational attitude. These two writers use the rational concept according to the development of rational events during their life span. There is lot of difference between them but some of them merge with one another. Thus rationalistic ideas loom large in the writings of Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarajan but it must be noted that though scientific ideas govern supreme, they are still in favour of occult.