CHAPTER – V

SUMMING UP

5.0.0 The first chapter is categorised into a few relevant topics. They are Origin and Development of Horror in Literature, the Development of Horror in English Literature, Life and Literary Achievements of Bram Stoker, the Development of Horror in Tamil Literature, Life and Literary Achievement of Indira Soundararajan and the Summary of the Select Novels. The Origin and development of horror literature offer a general introduction to various literatures, justification of the title with a review of literature. There is no doubt that literatures reach deep into the human mind to explore writer’s valuable ideas. Most of the writers try their level best to make their readers love their writing. Most of the literary works carry different kinds of ideas based on the writers’ atmosphere. Perhaps the writers work may relate to Religion, Philosophy, Sociology, Science and other relevant subjects. All these subjects try to instruct the human society in various forms. Most of the literary works give sufficient knowledge to the readers about the subject. Horror genre is also one among them to explain the queer side of unbelievable events. Most of the literary works carry author’s belief on the ancient because only spoken form changed into written form. Numerous writers are involved in this genre to bring out various kinds of horror. Gothic literature mainly focuses on this. Some of the horror characters are involved in many fields to develop horror literatures. From the beginning most of the writers are involved in writing Poem, Drama, Novel and Short Stories in the presence of beliefs on God, Superstitious, Supernatural, Witch, Wizard and Devil. But a few of them only bring out this to explore the importance of horror literature. On the other hand religious books bring out various horror characters in literatures. Religion is a powerful weapon to create horror characters. Though religion is not normally associated with horror, many religious stories contain the fundamental elements of the genre. They deal with supernatural components and include many horrific events. Each religion has
its own way to create evil characters in their religious evidences. At the same time a traditional story deeply involves supernatural beings or justification for something such as the early history of a society, religious belief or natural phenomenon. From this anyone can identify the mysteries happened in the beginning of the century. In Christianity and Hindu religious books, writers have mentioned the horror characters in the name of evil, demon, bad and good angels.

5.0.1 Following this the next topic traces out the development of horror in English literature. Most of the religious books mainly involve in this to bring various horror characters in literature. When this horror makes its foundation it started to form the Gothic literature. Gothic is the first systematic expression of the modern nostalgia for the other; however this nostalgia in the testing contrasts with what actually happens in the tale. From the beginning of the century to the present numerous horror characters play an important role in English literature. The horror genre deeply enters into the short story, tales and drama the writers started to create different kind of stories with the help of their imagination and the thirst of unknown power. In horror literature characters such as Ghost, Witch, Wizards, Demon, Vampire and Evil spirits have been dealt with. From the eighteenth century onwards horror genre gets a new formation because of variety of horror characters involve in it. The horror characters depict various occult beliefs in Witch, Wizard, Evil Spirit, and Supernatural. With the help of superstitious beliefs writers introduce “ghost” in their works. Then it moves further to explain the various aspects of ghost and its belief. The traditional ghost story has its root in folklore, but its style is characteristic of the romanticized writers of the gothic tradition that preceded it. There are many stories, novels and dramas involved to bring out various ghost stories in different genres. Supernaturalism is also one among them to bring all kinds of horror characters in literature because human beings are afraid of nature and its unpredictable power. This topic brings out the famous horror novels and their key role
in the development of horror genre. Most of the horror novels show the presence of occult. In every century the literary people brought the evil character in the new form. The frightening imagery has existed since the dawn of time but horror as a genre has only been brought out clearly in this century but horrific situations are found in some of the earliest recorded tales. This topic covers much of the literary works on horror field.

5.0.2 Following this horror literature brings various sub-genres and also it carries different types of horror characters in horror literature. In literature the modern writers are involved in writing powerful horror characters. Most of the writers use new methods to bring out various types of horror concept in their works such as cosmic horror, psychological horror, supernatural thrillers, alien, apocalyptic horror and splatterpunk horror. In the same way Tamil literature brings different kinds of horror genre. Tamil writers wrote different kinds of horror concept in the great Epics and Puranas but later writers deeply involved to write various horror characters in short stories, fictions, dramas and poems.

5.0.3 The next topic covers the life and literary achievement of Bram Stoker. He belongs to the nineteenth century horror writer. He was an Irish civil servant in Dublin and wrote a non-fiction book. Stoker started to write theater reviews for the Dublin Evening Mail. He is one of the famous horror writers in English literature. He published eight fairy tales for children titled Under the Sunset. Following it he has published various horror novels. In the beginning Bram Stoker does not bring such a powerful horror character, but during 1897 he started to write great vampire novel Dracula and other famous novels. He has written different types of short stories based on horror field. Most of his novels are based on the superstitious beliefs. He mentions science and its development in his novels. In his novels horror characters such as unseen evil, strange creatures, inexplicable events and supernatural involved to bring the power of horror. From his horror novels a few such as Dracula, The
Jewel of Seven Stars, The Mystery of the Sea, The Lady of the Shroud and The Lair of the White Worm were chosen for this study. A brief summery has been provided for the select novels. In Dracula the evil character Dracula and his life history bring out the dark side of beliefs. Dracula is mainly composed of journal entries and letters written by several narrators who also serve as the novel's main protagonists; Stoker supplemented the story with occasional newspaper clippings to relate events not directly witnessed by the story's characters. The Jewel of Seven Stars published in 1903, tells the story of barrister Malcolm Ross who is summoned in the dead of night by a mysterious letter from lovely Margaret Trelawney. Malcolm Ross and Mr. Margaret Trelawney adventure in the Egyptian desert and the mysterious events in the Queen Tera’s tomb are described to bring out the power of horror. Egyptian Queen Tera and her apparent plans for reincarnating herself with the help of a beautiful jewel of seven stars, the very item housed in Trelawney’s safe. The Mystery of the Sea is yet another story of wonder. Archibald Hunter comes to Cruden Bay, Aberdeen shire, for his annual trip, he looks forward to a tranquil a few days by the sea. He comes to know many things related to the mysterious woman, and the secret of treasurer cave makes him to understand the mystery of the sea. The Lady of the Shroud deals with the Vampire woman and the Blue Mountains. The story starts with the will of Roger Melton. Rupert Sent Leger comes to know the secret of the strange land and the Vampire woman. Rupert Sent Leger’s journals and letters give enough sources to know the will of Roger and the lady of the shroud. The last one The Lair of the White Worm starts with the protagonist Adam Salton and his grand uncle Richard Salton’s discussion. Adam Salton’s experiences in the Diana’s Grove and the snake woman Arabella March carries sufficient knowledge to know about the white worm. Bram Stokers novels give different kinds of characters, theme and style. Modern horror novels find root from his major works.
This chapter moves further to explain the development of horror in the Tamil literature. Tamil literature basically brings two major religious faiths namely God Siva and God Vishnu. Sangam Literature carries different types of literary works. Most of the literary works are in Poetic form. The Sangam literature, unlike the Rig Vedic texts, was secular in nature and revolved around the themes of various heroes and heroines in the presence of horror. According to their beliefs they have written different kind of poems on unbelievable events. The great Epics, Puranas and other stories bring different types of horror characters such as Asuras, Rakshasas, Vetals, Devils, Demons, Monsters and Draculas. The modern period witnessed the impact of Islam and Christianity on Tamil literature. These religious aspects associated with the presence of horror and its related field. Ramalinga Adigalar’s Tiruvarutpa explains the astral body and the occult power. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries bring about many horror characters. Following this in the Tamil literature various kinds of novels, dramas, and short stories are written in various genres. At the same time some of the authors have translated English novels into Tamil and some of them were very much influenced in the all kind of beliefs. In the twenty first century authors such as Rajesh Kumar, Indira Soundararajan, Sandilyan, and Balakumaran started a new platform to writer different types of horror novels according to their beliefs. Subsequently, it moves further to explain the life and literary achievements of Indira Soundararajan.

Indira Soundararajan is a contemporary Tamil writer. He writes most of the novels in the presence of spiritual mystery but in the beginning he did not choose this new platform in Tamil literature. His stories deal with the presence of Superstitious, Supernatural, Reincarnation, Ghost, Demon, Demigod, Demigoddess, Evil Spirit and other unbelievable evil forces. His contemporary writers such as Rajesh Kumar, Sandilyan, Balakumaran, Jayaganthan, Kalki Krishnamurthy, Mathan and other famous writers bring horror characters in their own style. His novels mostly carry the presence of traditional beliefs on the society,
for example, he gives importance to the family deity, faith, and demigoddess. So for he has written more than two hundred novels and short stories, based on all the sub-genres such as thrillers, detective stories, horror fiction and crime novels. Indira Soundarrajan explains the importance of science and its use in his novels but he does not give it a chance to overcome the occult beliefs. *Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean, Vikrama... Vikrama Part I & II, Vittu Vidu Karuppa* and *Athumattum Ragaciam* are chosen for this study. The chapter summarizes Indira Soundarrajan’s select novels. In *Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean* the evil character Jayadev uses various strategies to bring out everything in his control with the occult power. Jangama Nayaker’s family gets struggle to relive from Jayadev. At the end of this novel everything goes to Goddess Jakkamma hand. Her re-incarnation gives solution to solve many problems. *Vikrama... Vikrama Part I & II* start with the village called Valluvakudi. It is a famous place for telling people future with the help palm leaf manuscript. The protagonist Vikraman and his brother Pattabi get many experiences to know the power of Goddesses Kali. Palm leaf manuscript leads the novel with the fearful character. The protagonist and the major characters follow everything that is written in the manuscript. *Vittu Vidu Karuppa* explains the belief in demigod Karuppa and its occult power. The village people strictly follow spiritual messages from the temple priest. The woman protagonist Reena and other major characters try their level best to prove the absence of demigod Karuppa but their attempt come to an end without any fruitful result. The belief makes everyone follow demigod Karuppa’s words in this novel. In *Athumattum Ragaciam* the aged man Samathanapandi knows how to rule the entire village called Aeramvelikadu. The protagonist Chandra Mohan’s arrival changes the village people’s slavery. On the other hand they know the power of demigod Kuttinanda. Finally they believe that demigod Kuttinanda saved them from the evil character Samathanapandi and his black magic power. Similarly, Indira Soundarrajan uses different kinds of horror characters, theme and style in his novels. At the end of this
chapter it explains the justification of the title and also it brings out the abstract of the forthcoming chapters.

5.1.0 The second chapter projects Occult and traces the similarities in Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan’s novels. The focus of this chapter is to bring out the occult related information in general and the availability of occult in particular. This topic explains the presence of traditional beliefs of ancient people and the growth of occult in various languages such as Latin, Greek, English, Sanskrit and Tamil. This chapter starts with the origin of occult in literature and moves further to explain the presence of occult in the selective novels. The origin of occult start from various religious aspects. People like Soothsayers, Astrologers, Seers, and Priests are equally treated as Gods and people blindly follow their words without any hesitation. They predict what will happen in future and in their world the evil spirits like Demons, Satans, Demigods and Demigoddesses are considered as destroyers of this world. On the other hand some people started worshiping the evil spirits. Related to this, black magic and witchcraft raised in the society. On the other hand different kind of religious sects also make new rules and regulations according to their faith. Because of this devil worship, demigods, demigoddess and demon worship established in the society.

5.1.1 The second topic brings out the occult in English and Tamil literature. In English and Tamil literature there are different types of horror stories, novels and dramas written at different centuries. It starts with the introduction of occult and its realization in literature. There are a number of authors involved in this category to bring out the occult in English and Tamil literatures. Religious books lead the ways to write different kinds of horror novels and it brings out all kinds of belief in the society. Good and Evil forces play a large part in the practices which make up a part of the occult world. In literature the occult concepts are present in genres like stories, poem, prose, drama and novels. Occult events are mainly focused on beliefs of Evil spirits, supernatural, superstitious, Demon, Demigoddesses,
5.1.2 The third topic is the Presence of Occult in English Literature. There are several genres in literature, horror is one among them. Horror literature has several things to induce fear to the readers. All kinds of miracles, mysteries and incredible events are buried in it. There are different types of horror stories, novels, and dramas written at various centuries. Most of the genres convey the occult beliefs according to beliefs in the society. In English literature short stories bring out the occult event in a better way. It brings most of the horror novels which are published at different periods. Particularly it shows the presence of occult in various genres. The modern horror novels carry different type of occult characters, most of the horror novels are visualized in different form. Related to this various sub-genre formed in literature to bring out the power of horror.

5.1.3 The fourth topic discusses the occult in Tamil literature. It starts with three major divisions such as Muthal, Edi, and Kadi Sangam (Post, Middle, and Last Sangam Period). Most of the Tamil occult beliefs are related to the presence of superstitious beliefs. These three Sangam periods bring out the incarnation of Gods. The Sangam literature is the base to bring all kinds of literary works. Most of the Sangam period works are fully based on religious faith. The religious works contain all kinds of beliefs of God and Goddesses. In these different kinds of demon, monster, ghost, angels and evil spirits play important roles. In the modern Tamil literature various kinds of novels, dramas, and short stories are written under various genres concerning occult beliefs. Crime and detective fiction is also one more highly sought genre in Tamil literature to bring out horror in the modern era. The next topic moves to deal with the presence of occult in Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarajan’s select novels.
5.2.0 In this chapter the final topic brings out the presence of occult in various categories - they are Belief in the Evil, Predictors, The Role of Supernatural and Superstitious Beliefs and Traditional Belief. All these topics carry a suitable introduction and related evidences to prove the presence of occult from their select novels. The first one explains the presence of Evil and its beliefs. In this the beliefs on mummy, Demigod, Demigoddess, Evil spirit and demon characters are involved. These characters bring faith in soul, spirit, rebirth, astrology, and petty devils. Bram Stoker and Indira Soundaraj are very much used to such believes and various evil characters in their novels. In this field characters such as Queen Tera, Dracula, white worm and evil spirits involved in Stoker's novel. Similarly in Indira Soundaraj novels characters such as Kutti Nandaswami, Jangama Nayaker, Goddesses Kali and Jayadev bring out the evil power in various situations.

5.2.1 The second one deals with the Predictors in their novels such as Astrologers, Foretellers, Soothsayers, Yogis and Priests. All these characters play major role to highlight the occult beliefs. These characters predict what will happen in future. Astrology is the foundation of most of the religions. Regarding this several incidents are mentioned in their novels. In this topic most of evil spirits, priests, seers and the reading of palm leaf manuscript involve to heighten their presence. They are used as medium to deliver spiritual message. There are a few characters involved in their novels to predict what will happen in future. For instance characters such as Gormala, Archibald Hunter, Count Dracula Queen Tera, Jangama Nayaker, Thillainayagam, Priest, Ranjitham and Jayadev predict everything in advance. According to their spiritual message or four tell information the rest of the characters follow their words.

5.2.3 In the third topic the superstitious beliefs on animals, birds, trees and snake are involved. Religious events play a major role in this concept. There are various kinds of
superstitious belief incidents happening in this universe. These two writers give more importance to superstitious beliefs on Snake, Wolf, Bat, Banyan and Neem Tree, Horse, Dog, Cat, Parrot and Birds. Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarajnan bring out certain supernatural events in their novel. For example oracle is the acceptable and unbelievable supernatural power in this universe. These two writers are aware of them and use these ideas in their novels, Stoker’s *The Lady of the Shroud* and Soundarajnan’s *Sutriy Sutriy* Varuvean brings out the oracle concept.

5.2.4 Finally the occult beliefs stems up from traditional beliefs. This topic carries the role of black magic, belief in Ghost, evil spirits, curse and transformation which play an important role to bring the power of occult. All these occult characters are actively involved. The powers of evil force implement its presence everywhere in the name of occult beliefs in their novels. These two writers bring out the occult belief with a strong religious background. They very much focus on these incidents in their novels. In the role of black magic fearful events come up and make fear on it. At the same time they are bringing everything in the traditional ways of belief. Similarly the presence of ghost and its major role in their novels bring out generous belief on it. There are a number of ghost characters which appear in transformed form. On the other hand, the existence of evil spirits and its appropriate presence make more believe on it. Following this the curse gives enough knowledge and its power in their novels. The final concept transformation is changing one’s appearance with the power of boon and blessings in their novel. In Bram Stoker novels the occult characters such as Count Dracula, Mina Murray, Jonathan Harker, Dr. Van Helsing, Gormala, Rupert, Lady Arabella, Edger Caswell, Sir Nathanial, Mr. Trelawney, Queen Tera, Vladika, Archie Hunter and some other minor characters are involved to stand for the occult beliefs. Similarly in Indira Soundarajan’s novels, characters such as Kasi, Rathana, Vikraman, Pattabi, Vedal
Sing, Gopal, Pulian, Ranjitham, Ganamani Kogilam, Jangama Nayaker and Jayadev are deeply involved in occult beliefs.

5.2.5 Bram Stoker’s *Dracula* introduces the powerful occult character Count Dracula, *The Mystery of the sea* carries the Seer woman Gormala, *The Jewel of Seven Stars* brings out mummy Queen Tera, *The Lady of the Shroud* mentions the vampire woman and *The Lair of the White Worm* the superstitious woman Lady Arabella. Similarly, Indira Soundararajan brings out occult character Kasi who comes in the name of demigod Karuppa in *Vittu Vidu Karuppa*.

*Vikrama…Vikrama Part I & II* Vikraman brings all kinds of occult beliefs such as reincarnation, seer, supernatural and magic. Demigoddess Jakkamma, foreteller Ranjitham from *Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean* and finally *Athumattum Rakasiyam* embody the village people’s belief in the presence of demigod Kuttinanda. All these occult characters strongly bring out the presence of occult from the selective novels. The presence of occult is the soul of this chapter. On the other hand uncommon situations sparkle everywhere to bring the occult beliefs. It focuses on the author’s belief on occult power. These two writers give more importance to the occult belief. Related to these topics are given as much evidences as possible to prove the presence of the occult. Religion is the backbone to bring occult characters in their novels. Most of the characters follow the occult beliefs. Occult plays a major role in their novels. With the occult beliefs the select novels come to an end. There is enough evidence to prove the presence of occult power in their novels. The power of occult beliefs never comes to an end it gives similar knowledge to believe on it. Following this the research moves further to explain the presence of rational concept in these two authors’ selective novels.

5.3.0 The third chapter is divided into five major topics. They are Origin of Rational in Literature, Rational in English and Tamil Literatures, the Development of Rational in
English Literature, the Development of Rational in Tamil Literature and the Rational in Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarajan novels. The first topic starts with the definition of rational and how it presents itself in various subjects such as Science, Technology, Psychology and their related fields. It explains the development of rational in various fields. The rational idea starts with the fire from the stone, and the enormous development involved in various fields. Religion is also one among them to bring out suitable evidences, for example the construction of Noah’s ship in *The Bible*. Following this the rational idea starts from the great philosophers such as Aristotle, Plato, Max Weber, John Rowels and others. Probably the rational thought gets its fullest form at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. It carries different types of rational thought to bring this world under its control. The process continuously happens in the various formations. Following this the next topic brings out The Rational ideas in English and Tamil Literature. It offers an introduction to go to the next topic. This topic carries different type of rational writers in English and Tamil literature. These two literatures contain innumerable rational characters in different genres. It discusses some of the rational writers from these two literatures. It starts form the various religious books and continuously present in various genres in these two literatures. In literatures writers bring out numerous theories to prove the presence of rational thoughts in their works. These two literatures also share its equivalent rational theories and ideas as equal as other literature.

5. 3.1 The third topic explains the development of rational in English literature. The development of science and its related field play an important role in English literature. There are many writers involved to fetch the rational idea in their works. The Renaissance period, The Age of Reason and The Modern Age literary work carry enough knowledge to get success in the following years. In horror literature the famous horror writers such as Edger Allen Poe, H. P. Lovecraft, Mary Shelley, J. K. Rowling and other writers are involved to
bring out the development of rational in English literature. This topic contains all kinds of literary works based on rational point of view. It covers famous literary genres in English literature. The famous genres carry massive literary works which bring out the rational approach. This topic gives an outline of such authors and their literary achievements. Similarly, the next topic brings out the development of rational in Tamil literature.

5.3.2 Tamil literature carries various kinds of genres to show its authors rational ideas. Vedas, Legends and Epics are the basic things to explain all kinds of rational ideas in Tamil literature. In Sangam Literature, the rational perceptions basically focus on the environmental factors, human experiences, specific habitats and herbal medicine. The horror genre arrives in Tamil literature during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. In Tamil literature the rational attitude present in Tinai (classes). It can be seen in Poetry, Novel and other genre. Authors such as Ramilinga Adigal, Thiruvalluvar, Ra. Ki. Ranganathan, Jayakanthan, Rajesh Kumar, Pattukkottai Prabakar, Balakumaran, Sandilyan, Suba, and other famous writers are involved to bring out the rational attitude in the presence of various forms in Tamil literature.

5.3.3 Following this the final topic enters into The Rational in Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan’s novels. It gives an introduction about the presence of rational in these two authors’ works. There are different types of rational thoughts, exist in these two author’s novels. This topic is categorized in to a few major themes such as: Against all Kinds of Belief, Rational Persona, Finding Truth, Technological Contraption, Herbal/Medical Science and Rational Theories/Experiments. Each topic carries relevant substantiation from the select novels. All these themes carry appropriate rational trades. These two writers use different types of rational beliefs in their novels. They use a few rational characters. All those incidents come under first category. Against all kinds of belief brings out relevant incidents related to
occult attitude, occult incidence, supernatural, superstitious and religious beliefs and some other incidents are also related to all kinds of beliefs. All these points bring different types of rational characters. Such rational characters do not follow any kind of religious belief. They are against all kinds of superstitious events.

5.3.4 The Rational Persona talks about the important rational characters and their rational approaches are mentioned in different forms. For example some of the rational characters are give idea to reach their goal and some of them concentrate on their experiment. These types of characters are basically brought under three major events they are Activities, Manner and Attitude. All these things show how the rational characters are against all kinds of occult events. The rational characters try their level best to prove the presence of rational concept in their novels. There are many incidences which carry enough evidence to prove the presence of rational persona and their activities in their novels.

5.3.5 Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan use various rational characters. Some of the rational characters show interest in finding truth with the presence of rational thought. Such characters activities come under the next category of finding the truth. These types of rational characters dedicate themselves to find something with their great experiments. On the other hand, the rational characters find exact truth against all kinds of occult beliefs. Some of the experiments give sufficient knowledge to understand the exact truth. The rational characters try their level best to succeed in their experiment. The rational thoughts lead to know the occult power in their novels. There are many characters and incidents rise to prove its presence. Following this, the next category mentions the rational characters attitude against occult beliefs. In this category all kinds of rational approaches are discussed. The technological contraption plays a major role in these two writers’ novels. These two writers are very much aware of technological contraption. According to the development of new
technology they have used in their novels. They have used different types of technological contraptions such as Pistol, Bomb, video camera, computer, cell phone, helicopter and other major instruments. Some of the characters deeply analyses the usage of all these mechanisms in their novels. A very few characters know how to use and where to use them in their novels. In this topic, the next category brings the treatment of herbal and medical science. These two writers are well known in the local treatments to cure certain diseases. They are given enough sources to know the uses of herbal and medical science. Most of the herbal and medical sources are identified from the traditional treatment. Related to this a number of incidents are mentioned in their novels.

5.3.6 Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan’s rational thoughts merge with each other. Both of them give equal importance to the science and its development. They have keenly observed the development of science and its technology. Bram Stoker and Indira Soundarrajan’s rational characters are trying their level best to reach their goal. The rational characters such as Jonathan Harker, Adam Salton, Archie Hunter, Mr. Trelawny and Rupert Sent Leger have moved according to their wish. Similarly, Indira Soundarrajan brings the rational characters such as Aravind, Dhavaraj, Radha, Chandra Mohan and Pragalathan. The rational ideas offer themselves at the suitable situation. Each topic shows the rational attitude against the occult belief. The rational ideas explore at the time of necessity. Sometimes the occult thought gets nourishment from the rational beliefs. This chapter gathers as much as rational thought and the rational approaches from their select novels. Though these two writers use the rational ideas in their novels it does not overcome the occult power. Most of the rational attitudes show the way to reach the occult power in their novels. The second and third chapter carries different kinds of incidents according to the relevant topics. There are a number of similarities and dissimilarities in occult and rational beliefs. Following this the next chapter brings the dominative power in their novels.
5.4.0 The fourth chapter is the heart of this dissertation because it decides the most dominating one from the selective novels. Bram Stoker and Indira Soundararajan have lived in two different centuries and also they are unknown to each other. But there are enough similarities and dissimilarities in the depiction of occult and rational beliefs. Even though occult and rational ideas exist in their novels they are given more importance to the occult beliefs. Bram Stoker and Indira Soundararajan bring out the occult beliefs with the power of nature. To demonstrate it a number of evidences are placed in this chapter. This chapter contains enough discussion on occult and rational incidences. It brings out the importance of dominating power in their novels. From the finding the occult thoughts only dominate in their novels. The occult perception plays a major role. The occult characters’ attitudes never change under any circumstances, for example Lady Arabella, Count Dracula, Gormala, Vampire Woman, and Queen Tera do not change from the occult point of view. In the same way in Indira Soundararajan’s novels the occult characters such as Rathana, Ranjitham, Jayadev, Nanthan Bhiragi, and other minor characters never change under any circumstances. Religion is the backbone to the occult belief, for instance in Dracula the major characters follow Christianity similarly in Vittu Vidu Karuppa most of the characters blindly follow demigods Karuppa. Occult beliefs only get success at the end of these novels for example in The Lair of the White Worm the rational characters try to destroys the evil power at the time the great nature power destroys the unwanted evil in the Diana’s Grove. Indira Soundararajan’s Sutriy Sutriy Varuvan ends with the beliefs on Jakkamma who comes in the form of small girl. The occult beliefs do not minimize in the presence of rational characters. In the Jewel of Seven Stars the rational characters and situations try to find something from their experiments, but at the same time the occult belief never gets modified. In Vikrama... Vikrama Part – I the rational characters gather as much information to bring out rational at the time the occult belief reaches the peak. With an example, rational characters are changing
themselves to adopt occult beliefs. To illustrate the rational character Archie Hunter in *The Mystery of the Sea* finds everything well with the rational attitude but at the end he meets a critical situation at the time the occult character Gormala helps him to relive from his difficulties. After this he recognizes the occult power and Gormala’s timely help. Like this the rational character Vikraman believes in the presence of reincarnation and gets blessings from Goddess Kali. Similarly a number of such incidents are available in these two novels.

5.4.1 In *Dracula* Jonathan Harker, Quincey Morris, Dr. Seward, Van Helsing and Arthur come to know the occult power at the time they recognize the occult power. All these characters recognize the power of occult and they totally change their rational thoughts and move towards the occult belief. In the same way, he uses such characters in his other novels such as *The Lady of the Shroud, The Mystery of the Sea* and *The Jewel of Seven Stars*. The rational characters such as Rupert Sent Leger, Archie Hunter and Mr. Trelawny try their level best to bring the rational idea but they fail to get success in front of the occult attitude. Like this he uses as much evidence as possible to bring the occult power. In the same way Indira Soundarajan brings out the rational characters in his novels, for example Pragalathan does not believe the presence of occult power but when he comes to know the occult power at last he recognizes the occult power in *Sutriy Sutriy Varuvean*. Similarly he uses these devices in his novels such as *Vittu Vidu Karuppa, Vikrama... Vikrama Part I & II* and *Athumattum Rakasiyam*.

5.4.2 This chapter carries as much evidence as needed to prove the power of occult in their novels. In their selective novels the occult ideas overcome the rational thoughts. The occult ideas do not merge with rational beliefs but the rational ideas depend upon the occult beliefs. They use rationality as a weapon to prove the occult power. From the selective novels
rational ideas get suppressed in the presence of occult beliefs. The occult beliefs rise everywhere to prove its power.

5.5.0 Though the occult and rational ideas face several challenges in their novels, there are enough credential sources to prove that the occult reaches its supreme level. In the skirmish between rational and occult it goes without telling that the occult gains the upper hand. Most of the horror writers bring out the new plot form to show their powerful horror characters. These two authors also successfully made their attempt to stand under the beliefs of dark side. The horror writers focus on the dark side and believe that some fearful characters hide on it in different form. Many writers successfully brought such characters in their horror novels. The thirst of writing horror novels never end because it stimulates to understand the dark side of events. The occult events are always in the dark side because it makes everyone to search the hidden things in it. Religion and science always try to know its require side of unbelievable events.

5.5.1 In this dissertation the researcher had made attempts to compare the nineteenth century horror fiction writer Bram Stoker with contemporary horror fiction writer in Tamil Indira Soundarrajan. Apart from Indira Soundarrajan there are a few writers of horror fiction in Tamil literature such as Rajeshkumar, Balakumar, Sandilyan, Vembu Vikiraman and Kalki whose writings are also found to have some similarity to the horror fictions of Bram Stoker. The horror fiction Purushvatham of Balakumaran, Nagadevi of Sandilyan and Therkku Vasal Mohini of Vembu Vikiraman are some that are comparable to Bram Stoker in terms of Character, Theme, Style and Concepts.