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**Religious and Philosophical elements in fine frenzy by A.N. Dwivedi**
**Ramshankar Pathak**

Ph.D. Scholar (English)  
R.S.K.D. P.G. College,  
Jaunpur



A.N. Dwivedi (Born in 1943) is one of the renowned senior professors of English who retired from the University of Allahabad, Allahabad (India). He is among the academic poets of post-independence age of the country and a well-known critic and poet of today. He has contributed about two dozen books on English, American and Indian English literature and has also published five volumes of English poetry i.e. four collections of his poems and One Long Poem. They all have been put together as collected poems.<sup>1</sup>

Fine Frenzy is the second volume of his collected poems which includes 80 Poems in all and One Sonnet to Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru in the very beginning of the book in humble dedication. Many poems of this volume abound in travelogue forms. The first poem of the volume, A Visit to Chandi Devi bears a testimony to the religious fervor in the poet. It describes the difficult Journey to the temple of Chandi Devi. Even slight mistake on the part of the traveller can be fatal. The poet is bewildered to see it be fatal. The poet is bewildered to see it-

A long walk along the hilly tracts  
through thorny bushes pointed stones  
left my family friends bewildered.

The poet tells us that a Bengali J.P.S officer who was accompanying him was in a hurry a jugged rock while a senior Madrasi traveller who was cool minded all the while completed the journey Safely. Here the poet wants to suggest that the journey of life is also like this. The visit to Chandi Devi Temple is symbolic of the smooth it is best with difficulties one has to be very careful in achieving the goal of life. In the second Stanza the poet given the

graphic description of the priest of the temple who is typical of all the priests He bears the religious marks on his body and is pot bellied. He tells some thrilling stories about Chandi Devi and dismisses the poet and his company abruptly.

Another poem which bears the marks of Hindu religion is "Thoughts from Lakshaman Jhula." This Jhula is situated at Rishikesh a few Kilometers a head of Hardwar. It witness the site are surprised. The poet describes crossing of the bridge in the following way:

A sense of... grips you.  
while crossing it.  
You tightly hold the hands of Children  
and slowly steer them through  
while your wife tugs behinds you.<sup>2</sup>

The poet describes the passers of the bridge very realistically.

After crossing the Jhula, the poet proceeds further and witness some temples and Ashrams.

The first on his way is Mahalakshmi Temple built in the lap of up shooting hill. This thirteen storied temple is said to be abode of God. After it, Swargashram Capture the poets attention literally it means the heavenly abode. Then a little away from this ashram is another ashram of Mahesh Yogi with its 'calls' for the meditators to sit and meditate there. The poet describes the calls thus:

The cells really meant for a single meditator  
But the Yogi's Chamber tells a different tale  
Being spacious cozy n cushioned.<sup>3</sup>

The poem ends after describing two places Choti ghat and Ramshula. Built by king Birla to cross the turbulent river.

Another poem in this volume which bears The religious imprints is the Konark Temple 'standing on the mighty 24 wheels.

It is the finest example of India's The sun Temple is another gigantic

temple of the Suno It built like a chariot moving on 12 giant wheels drawn by seven horses. It is a legendary temple.

Further we come to another poem entitled "A Visit lord Jagannath" at Puri this famous temple of Orissa was built around 1100 A.D.

The poet describes the natural beauty of the place and takes in the arti.' He praises the arrangement and has the 'Darsan of Lord, and buys 'the Lord's Prasad'

Prostration's to thee, O Lord!  
O Lord, than bless us!<sup>4</sup>

Another Poem of religious broodings is "the Grandeur of the Gangas" Where the poet sings the praise of mighty and sacred river Ganga. It is the life line of our Country. It is important not only from the view point of religion but also from social economic and political points of view.

Then the poet describes the legend of the origin of Ganga and its coming down on earth. this might river at Prayag meets with two other river of great importance, i.e the Jamuna and the Sarswati and a confluence of all the three rivers lands great charm to the place-pilgrims from all over the country come here to have a dip in the month of Magh. In the words of the poet:

The whole Genetic belt  
becomes agog with divine songs,  
musical strains stage plays,  
practioners of penance,  
sages seers pandits priests,  
realized unrealized souls,  
all stay here for a month.<sup>5</sup>

'Monkey-Menace At Chitrakoot' is another travelogue which portrays various mischievous activates of monkey at Chitrkoot. During his exile Lord Ram stayed of Chitrkoot for quite a long time with his wife Sita and brother Lakshaman, in order to fulfill the boons granted by his father Dasharatha to his wife Kaikayee. Since then it is not only a place of religions importance but also

a place of tourists' attraction It is situated on the bank of river Manakini. Apart from the ashram of Atri and Anasuiya, there are many places of religious connection in Chitrakoot.

The poet tells us the legend of the incarnation of Hanuman to help Ram against Ravan. Hanuman assumed the shape of a mighty monkey. The poet describes the various mischievous activities of monkeys. At the end he describes the skilled professionals and guides there They pretend to protect the pilgrims but if they find a chance they also behave like monkeys:

And at a certain point  
man becomes the monkey  
with all its menace,  
its boos n jeers.<sup>6</sup>

The last poem expressing the religious inclination of A.N Dwivedi is "My Haridwar Hardwar is a mythical and holy city in our country and it is very dear to poet because it inspired his poetic creations. He felt emotional affinity with Hardwar. It is a city of inns and temples. The poet mentions the famous G.K.V a great seat of Vedic learning where he worked although he suffered the loss of his beloved son here, Hardwar still beckons him. He describes Har-ki Pouri, Birla Tower and five township. Kankhal is the oldest town of his city as it is associated with Darksha Prajapati, Shiva and Sati who burnt herself alive in the ritual pyre amoyed at the insult of her husband by her father it is mentioned in the Puranas.

Thus Dr. Dwivedi has given vent to Hindu religion and philosophy in this volume of his poetry.

#### **REFERENCES**

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15. *Ibid.* P.7.
16. *Ibid.* P.8.
17. *Ibid.* P.71.