Commentary & Principles
on Jane Austen’s Pride & Prejudice

Volume II Part I

By Karmayogi

The Mother’s Service Society
No 5 Puduvai Sivam Street
Venkata Nagar
Pondicherry, India
www.mssresearch.org

© The Mother’s Service Society, Pondicherry, India  June 2010
Contents

Chapter 1: Jane is Disappointed ................................................................. 3
Chapter 2: Gardiners visit Longbourn .................................................. 39
Chapter 3: Wickham Turns to Mary King ............................................. 65
Chapter 4: Elizabeth Leaves for Hunsford ........................................... 117
Chapter 5: Elizabeth Arrives at Hunsford .......................................... 139
Chapter 6: Invitation to Rosings Park .................................................. 172
Chapter 7: Darcy Arrives at Hunsford ................................................. 215
Chapter 8: Elizabeth and Darcy at Rosings Park ................................ 226
Chapter 9: Darcy Calls on Elizabeth Often .......................................... 267
Chapter 10: Fitzwilliam Discloses Darcy’s Secret ................................. 321
Chapter 11: Darcy Proposes to Elizabeth ......................................... 395
Index ..................................................................................................... 554
Chapter 1: Jane is Disappointed

Summary: (December 1811) Miss Bingley writes to Jane, informing her that they will be staying in London for the duration of the winter. Elizabeth continues to talk against the marriage of Charlotte and Collins. She also tries to comfort Jane, stating that Bingley's sisters and Darcy are keeping him away from her. Wickham spends more time with the Bennets and soon the stories of Darcy's ill treatment of him become public knowledge.

1. Miss Bingley's letter arrived, and put an end to doubt. The very first sentence conveyed the assurance of their being all settled in London for the winter, and concluded with her brother's regret at not having had time to pay his respects to his friends in Hertfordshire before he left the country.

1. Life ends anxiety by replacing it by disappointment.

2. Doubt changing into disappointment anxiety and suspense are removed.

3. Expectation cancels the letter or cancels the rightness of the expected information.

4. That was a period when boys were not permitted to write to girls, though they could meet, talk and dance. All these are social, writing a letter is a personal relation. Mrs. Gardiner expected a letter from Darcy to Elizabeth after visiting Pemberly is extraordinary. Perhaps she could condone Darcy writing to Elizabeth in view of his exalted status. His not writing confirmed the convention.

5. Caroline writes to Jane Miss Darcy’s praise. When one is in love, he finds every occasion to talk about his lover directly or indirectly congenial outlet to his pent up feelings.

6. Assurances conveyed are artificial.

7. Real feelings cannot be suppressed fully.
2. Hope was over, entirely over; and when Jane could attend to the rest of the letter, she found little, except the professed affection of the writer, that could give her any comfort. Miss Darcy's praise occupied the chief of it. Her many attractions were again dwelt on, and Caroline boasted joyfully of their increasing intimacy, and ventured to predict the accomplishment of the wishes which had been unfolded in her former letter. She wrote also with great pleasure of her brother's being an inmate of Mr. Darcy's house, and mentioned with raptures some plans of the latter with regard to new furniture.

8. Hope is never over by itself, as it is man's.

9. Professed feelings have no comfort in it.

Praise is positive energy.

In whose favour that energy will work is not in the hands of one who generates that energy.

Boast is artificial inflation of non-existing strength or content.

Boast never achieves unless it is of a small man in a small affair.

Boast is empty, pride has weighty content.

Pride can achieve by its strength.

Pride achieves values by destroying itself.

Pride has the organization of character behind it.

Boast is non-existent energy artificially blown up.

Pride can achieve to fortify it or destroy it.

Joy is the expanding vital energy.
Joy that issues out of boast or joy that can grow by boast is negative, small, low vital.

13. Intimacy by virtue of being that increases.
   Its increase has no end.
   It spills over into raising joy into bliss or delight.
   That which increases has life.

14. Imagination, once it sets to work, cannot stop till it exhausts itself.
   Culture does not permit even positive imagination to grow.
   Creative imagination is neither positive nor negative.
   It is creative in the next higher plane.
   Imagination can cultivate culture through the goodwill of self-giving.

15. Rapture expressed is not rapture felt.
   Education can help feel raptures for politeness sake.
   Rapture is an inner movement.
   It can be induced from outside by richly cultural education.
   Professed rapture cannot transport one to higher realms.

16. For professed rapture can arise out of a bride or her furniture.
   The nature of rapture cannot hide. It will pop through the writing.
   Stupidity can be educated into ostentation.
   Empty cleverness can be cultured into professed rapture.
   The time taken to reply is one constituent of the values contained in the letter.
3. Elizabeth, to whom Jane very soon communicated the chief of all this, heard it in silent indignation. Her heart was divided between concern for her sister and resentment against all the others. To Caroline's assertion of her brother's being partial to Miss Darcy she paid no credit. That he was really fond of Jane, she doubted no more than she had ever done; and much as she had always been disposed to like him, she could not think without anger, hardly without contempt, on that easiness of temper, that want of proper resolution, which now made him the slave of his designing friends, and led him to sacrifice his own happiness to the caprice of their inclinations. Had his own happiness, however, been the only sacrifice, he might have been allowed to sport with it in whatever manner he thought best; but her sister's was involved in it, as she thought he must be sensible himself. It was a subject, in short, on which reflection would be long indulged, and must be unavailing. She could think of nothing else; and yet, whether Bingley's regard had really died away, or were suppressed by his friends' interference; whether he had been aware of Jane's attachment, or whether it had escaped his observation; whichever were the case, though her opinion of him must be materially affected by the difference, her sister's situation remained the same, her peace equally wounded.

17. Communication is the vehicle that universalises the individual. No society or even family can arise without communication. Communication increases the social vitality by news, acts and relationship.

It has a component of transport.

Each society such as primitive, agricultural, urban, trading, manufacturing, servicing, entertaining, educating has its own communication as well as transport.

Communication measured on a scale can fix the character of the society.

The speed of transport will determine the area of the society it is functioning in.

18. Elizabeth was distressed by Jane's ignorance, annoyed by Caroline's designs and above all the spinelessness of Bingley put her out of her good mood. Nor does he seem to be endowed with compunction as his behaviour hurts Jane.

19. The one thing that matters to Elizabeth is her sister's joy.

20. Elizabeth's chief concern was Jane. All her perceptive penetration do not offer her a satisfactory answer. She wants all circumstances to oblige her. None does. She is mortified.

21. Silence gathers in meditation as well as indignation.

The power of silent indignation can compel the reversal of mischief.

Silence is a neutral power of existence. Even indignation can use it.

It is not mind that harbours silent indignation, but the heart.

The indignation of the body acts at once. It knows no silence.

Body's silence is stillness.

When indignant, silent indignation can deliver the force through outer circumstances.

In this case, it compelled one to confess and the other to totally
reverse and overdo it.

22. “Concern for her sister” and “resentment against all the others” are mutually inimical.

One does not allow the other to build up the other.

23. What is true does not assert, but affirms.

Assertion, not having a central truth, destroys itself by asserting.

Partiality is a vital attitude, not a mental view.

24. Credit is paid either by understanding or by wishful thinking.

Credit accrues when it deserves credit.

Credit is won, not given.

One who was charmed by captivating softness cannot appreciate the partiality of a submissive non-existence.

25. Elizabeth was not hurt by the want of proper resolution in Jane’s future husband. All that she seeks in him is, his being her husband.

26. There is no streak of idealism in Elizabeth. She marries Pemberley. She seeks Bingley only for his money.

27. Easiness of temper evokes contempt.
28. Resolution is will.

Proper resolution is will upheld by values.

29. To an empty personality, slavery is a privilege.

To an empty personality, the task of molto to be enslaved is essential.

30. Friends cannot design.

Capacity for designing cancels friendship.

31. Sacrifice elevates.

Sacrifice knows sacrifice, not the cause.

32. Man loves to give free play to his caprice.

Sport is an adventurous risk without the danger.

33. Sports is the humour of incessant activity that is intense.

Humour is the savour of life; sports is the spirit of evolving.

34. Thought suits itself to the emotions.

Thought that expresses sensations is more comprehensive.

That is a mental formulation of the emotions or sensations.

What way it becomes the thought of the body.
Life creates thought out of bodily sensation.

Thought expresses the past in terms of the future in the present.

Memory is the source of thought.

To be sensible is to be agreeable.

One can be agreeable to a person or event or an idea.

Sensitivities are the vital focus of sensibility.

Mind directing the vital one becomes sensible.

Mind compelling the vital to be sensible is sensitivity.

Sense has a vital body and mental thought in it.

Cultures differ because the same circumstance creates different sensitivities in different people.

We become sensible and agreeable to another when we see him planted in his outer environment to which his inner composition responds.

Indulgence is expanding into the circumstance without reference to the inner.

Sat indulging Asat existence becomes integral.

Each plane indulges in the next lower plane.

Indulgence becomes creative evolution when guided by the soul.

Mind or life that is guided by the soul is the psychic.

Indulgence is God creating integrally through Non-Being.

Mental reflection is laterally inverted.

Spiritual inversion is involution.

To discover the spiritual significance of each shade of an act is to see the Marvel.
37. The ability to think of nothing else is interest.
Interest that is selfless is good will.
Exclusive good will is expansive sweetness.
Only in twins we see such abiding interest of good will.
The father and the mother in the children can become psychological twins.
Psychological complement is the basis of romantic love.
The positive difference in romantic love serves as the differential necessary for the flow of energy.

38. Regard is the recognition of higher qualities.
A person is valued for his cultural endowments.
Raising the vital to the mental level, one deserves regard.

39. He who interferes is no friend.
Friendship is an emotion that restrains interference.
That which gives comfort in company is the truth of friendship.
Sincerity to the other is the cornerstone of one liking the other.
One can be sincere to oneself which is selfishness.
Abiding friendship honours the sensitivity of a friend.
A friend that delights in your company delights in you.
Submissiveness makes for partnership, not friendship.
Partnership furthers work at the expense of friendship.

40. Attachment occurs by itself.
There can be no conscious attachment.
Attachment is physical; attention is the physical part of the vital,
affection is vital.

Vital affection becomes mental becoming loyalty.

Attachment never becomes love, though it has the potential.

Love is a response of the soul to Ananda.

Vital love is the response of the vital psychic, not the vital.

41. Peace disturbed is peace wounded.

There is peace when the ideas endorse emotions.

The point at which ideas and emotions meet is the point where the psychic is born.

Peace is the state of emotions created by mind.

4. A day or two passed before Jane had courage to speak of her feelings to Elizabeth; but at last on Mrs. Bennet's leaving them together, after a longer irritation than usual about Netherfield and its master, she could not help saying –

Jane acknowledges the pain caused by Bingley. Her first thought when she sees no possibility of his return was not one of yearning but how to forget it. Of course, there is no longing for the man, but a yearning for the marriage. There is no passion or infatuation as in the case of Elizabeth for Wickham. Passion for Elizabeth in Darcy is writ large all over him. Often he was too full to speak. No such intensity actuates Jane. Her only complaint is her mother’s irritation bothers her in season and out of season.

43. The power of silent will by virtue of circumstances, the power of non-violence by one who has no power, is the power of the woman.

42. Jane expostulates with Elizabeth. Bingley, she says, is only an amiable acquaintance, no more. She is anxious no harm is ever done to anyone but herself. This is a mental attitude, not emotional distress of intensity. Even if it is of the mind, this has power. It is this power that brought Bingley back to her. Elizabeth finds it an angelic attitude.

44. The absence of asserting independence of Bingley, clear choice of £2000 coming with nauseating stupidity are unaccountable to Elizabeth. In the first, she does not see that she seeks wealth through marriage. Bingley respects the power of wealth in Darcy. One brings the other. She, of course, cannot know her own mercenary motive. In the latter, she is incapable of knowing what it is to be...
plain and condemned to old maids' hood. She was brought up in
affluence and has no possibility of fear of poverty.

46. **Courage is vital, but mental courage is of great value.**

Only women are capable of such emotional courage.

The woman's capacity NOT to seek the Man enables her to have this
courage.

50. Not to repine is a strength capable of
accomplishment.

51. Jane's decision not to repine gives her strength.

48. Absence of command in one also expresses as absence of command in another.

52. Elizabeth generates incredulous solicitude as Jane generates silent
power.

53. This is how the heart decides and collects power.
7. "You doubt me," cried Jane, slightly colouring; "indeed you have no reason. He may live in my memory as the most amiable man of my acquaintance, but that is all. I have nothing either to hope or fear, and nothing to reproach him with. Thank God! I have not that pain. A little time therefore -- I shall certainly try to get the better."

54. No one, not even the beloved sister, understands another.
One cannot understand another till he understands himself.

55. One is hurt when she is not believed or trusted.
Belief and trust are bases of relationship on which friendship is built.

56. An amiable man of a woman's acquaintance either matures into a lover or fades away.

8. With a stronger voice she soon added, "I have this comfort immediately, that it has not been more than an error of fancy on my side, and that it has done no harm to any one but myself."

57. Hope is fear reversed.
Fear, by virtue of being negative, is more intense than hope.

58. Love that gives no pain in its loss is no love.

59. Self-image is more important than marriage.
9. "My dear Jane!" Exclaimed Elizabeth, "you are too good. Your sweetness and disinterestedness are really angelic; I do not know what to say to you. I feel as if I had never done you justice, or loved you as you deserve."

60. Jane’s goodness that is evident to Elizabeth is really her inner strength. It evokes the sister’s admiration.

10. Miss Bennet eagerly disclaimed all extraordinary merit, and threw back the praise on her sister’s warm affection.

64. Accepting the praise is to weaken her resolution.

11. "Nay," said Elizabeth, "this is not fair. You wish to think all the world respectable, and are hurt if I speak ill of anybody. I only want to think you perfect, and you set yourself against it. Do not be afraid of my running into any excess, of my encroaching on your privilege of universal goodwill. You need not. There are few people whom I really love, and still fewer of whom I think well. The more I see of the world, the more am I dissatisfied with it; and every day confirms my belief of the inconsistency of all human characters, and of the little dependence that can be placed on the appearance of either merit or sense. I have met with two instances lately: one I will not mention, the other is Charlotte’s marriage. It is unaccountable! In every

65. Affection can see merit where it does not exist.

12. Angelic sweetness in human being can be thwarted, not defeated ultimately.

66. Whether Jane thinks all the world respectable or not, she refuses to think ill of Bingley.

13. Fairness is relative, depending on the context.

67. Fairness is a concept that changes with place and period.

14. What is fair for one is unfair for another.

68. Fairness is like culture; it has a richness that is contextual.

15. Whether Jane thinks all the world respectable or not, she refuses to think ill of Bingley.

16. Man, as he grows, outgrows his concept of fairness.
view it is unaccountable!"
"The fair complexion of which Indians are enamoured is not
favoured by all.
It is true that one who seeks intensity desires not fairness from the
one whom he adores, but tyranny.

To be respectable is the cherished dream of everyone.
He who deserves respect is at a higher psychological level.

An emotion is made more respectable by an honourable idea.
Even in the eyes of mercenary people respectability is of value.
One can be respectable for power, knowledge, capacity or goodness
or even strength.

Strength of goodness is the most sought after respectability.

A woman is respectable for the staying power of emotional security
she is for the family.
Respectability is not so much acquired as inherent.
It is not as if respectability cannot be acquired. Only that it is not
easy.

A woman’s life is governed by her respectability, her family.
Truth of knowledge is goodness. Strength comes from the Being.

Our being seeking knowledge of truth gives us the ultimate
respectability.

Theoretically no perfection in life is possible as life is imperfect.
Perfection in life makes it divine life. When a Man marries a dynamic uncultured fool, no perfection is ever possible there.

The one inevitable result is, the Man puts up hundreds of defensive behaviour to maintain the social equilibrium or at least appearance. The most possible in life, particularly in a family that is lopsided; one or two characteristics can rise to great heights.

The rare few achieve perfection in social manners as it is external. We have not heard of perfection even in behaviour let alone character.

Here we have an appearance of perfection in goodness made possible by naivety maturing into stupidity. One can treat another perfect out of affection or good will. It cannot be perfection in any sense.

In this family there is no foundation for any perfection. Ironically we can say there is perfect indulgence. Perfection needs a balance too, of wealth, education and status.

There is one outstanding trait that can become a constituent of perfection, not perfection itself, viz. no one complains against another except the mother. All are always cheerful.

Perfection is like excessive savings. This family has no debts. The family has negative qualifications for perfection, i.e. no one is depressed or complaining or mean.

Tolerance is present in excessive good measure in the father. All these cannot come anywhere near perfection.

72. The perceptive penetration Elizabeth has doubts everyone.
73. Jane is so unexpressive, maybe enough to appear unfeeling, that her passivity makes Elizabeth fully relate to her.
74. Jane has the behaviour of universal good will. It is no manners in her. Had it been character in her, she would have excelled all in the story. In her parentage she does not have the basis for that. That would make her Faria in the Dumas story.
75. Running into excess is not for unsteady characters. 
That which cannot be absorbed by the structure or work is excess. 

76. Privilege is psychological right preserved by a person. 

77. Real good will is universal. 

78. Love is ananda in the soul. It does not flower between all people. 

79. The world is so composed that no one can readily take to it. 

80. Jane is loved by Elizabeth. Its power brings her Bingley. 

81. Elizabeth does not approve of her mother or even her father whose treatment of his wife, whose irresponsibility to Lydia are not approved by her. For her to think well of Jane is something. 

82. Elizabeth continuously improves her mind. 

83. Man is rational in his affairs, irrational with others. 

84. She sees all the inconsistencies of all human character. 

85. Man learns at the point he is touched. 

86. Charlotte’s marriage brings to her the mercenary nature of Man. 

87. She is disturbed because she is made to marry Pemberley. 

88. In Bingley, she is sorely aware, in spite of his utter nervelessness, she wants Jane to marry him. That knowledge touches her real personality. 

89. Dissatisfaction is a sensation, not a mental thought.
90. Inconsistency implies there is some human consistency which is not true.

91. Character is behaviour in the substance, not swabhava.

92. Merit is something commendable, mostly acquired by the person.

93. By “unaccountable” she means she is deeply touched and the touch disturbs her and still she remains what she is.

94. She is aware of her own attraction to Wickham who she is subconsciously aware is unreliable. These two events remind her of what she is.

95. The unaccountable is one that defies all possible explanations. The unacceptable is not unaccountable.

96. Jane is trying to convince herself about her view of life in asking her sister not to ruin her happiness.

97. Jane pleads for Charlotte not out of understanding, but because she cannot harbour a low opinion about Charlotte. This is her mental discipline and it has power over life.

98. Jane is one who could have married Mr. Collins. That is why he is respectable to her. There is no difference between Bingley and Collins except in manners. Mr. Collins is a strong character. Bingley has no character strength.

99. Man, in any situation, decides first and finds the arguments in it’s favor. Jane does it.

100. Social respectability is enough qualification for marriage.

101. Material prudence can go against emotional prudence.

102. Fortune is a virtue in marriage.

103. Esteem is earned by so many things of which education, wealth, job are a few.

104. It is not wise to ruin one’s happiness dwelling on another’s misfortune.

105. Jane feels Charlotte can have some regard for him. Elizabeth cannot. Mr. Collins is pompous, silly, narrow-minded. To Jane, such a
husband is not unacceptable whereas to Elizabeth it is unthinkable.
No one except Mary would long for a husband in Collins, but Lydia, Kitty and Jane can be persuaded to have him.

13. "To oblige you, I would try to believe almost anything, but no one else could be benefited by such a belief as this; for were I persuaded that Charlotte had any regard for him, I should only think worse of her understanding than I now do of her heart. My dear Jane, Mr. Collins is a conceited, pompous, narrow-minded, silly man: you know he is, as well as I do; and you must feel, as well as I do, that the woman who marries him cannot have a proper way of thinking. You shall not defend her, though it is Charlotte Lucas. You shall not, for the sake of one individual, change the meaning of principle and integrity, nor endeavour to persuade yourself or me that selfishness is prudence, and insensibility of danger security for happiness."

106. Society is made up of relationships that are objections.

107. "Regard and understanding do not go together, unless one’s understanding tells her that regard is due to wealth."

108. The idea that what one knows is known only by him is conceit.

109. To put up childish or foolish behaviours out of ignorance or bliss is silly.

110. A normal woman will not marry a silly man.

111. Indefensible behaviours sometimes make life possible or endurable.

112. One incidence of a behaviour cannot make it universal.

113. Selfishness and prudence are two extreme ends of the same scale of survival.

114. Surely insensibility of danger can give security of happiness.
117. No law can be changed for the sake of one individual. Elizabeth cannot do it except under pressure. After Wickham eloped with Lydia, he is a desirable husband for her if pressed by circumstances. She would do it and ask all others to forget the past.

118. Prudence is selfishness in small characters. She is no exception to it after longing for Pemberley.
Misunderstanding is the commonest understanding.
Hence the importance of meeting of minds.
In the context of this story, it is evident that the minds of the sisters never once meet.

128. When in love, especially when it is crossed, to mention the name of the lover is impossible.

A lover carries the name of his love in his entire being.

129. To recognise a weakness of a lover, to know it is known to another, is self-immolation psychologically.

A man may be a fool, but when he understands it, he will not pardon himself.

Self-awareness of folly or weakness is dissolution of Self.

130. Man is capable of trying to survive emotionally after the body is dead.

One is at his creative best attempting a psychological survival.
The body releases convulsive energies when so threatened.
The Mind commissions all its creative resources in attempting to survive.

131. Women do not readily meet with admiration except on the eve of engagement.

Admiration to Joy to matrimony is a quote from this book.

Once a man admires, he cannot easily emerge out of it.

Admiration is the positive vital energy copiously expressing with the consent of the Mind.
Admiration has the mental sanction while in adoration the mind is brushed aside.

If admiration is not love what else is?

Admiration is sensation. It can never show itself in mild doses. It always overflows. Sustained admiration leads to infatuation.

Infatuation is the result, when there is no mental element.

If emotions are not organised enough, infatuation arises.

Elizabeth’s understanding is perceptive extending to shrewdness. Perception is desirable, not shrewdness. Perception without shrewdness is mental power. It can achieve.

Mental explanations are of no avail to intense emotional poise.

A conversation requires a differential. It is one of energy, news, intensity, a need to relate, etc.

Mind addressing the vital creates that differential.

A conversation is enjoyable because of the movement of this energy.

A conversation is a unit of movement in life, vital handshake.

It is a miniature of local or domestic life.

It is an occasion when one’s linguistic abilities try themselves against the fitness in the society.

One’s social fitness is evaluated by his ability in conversation.

Light conversation is deep domestic living.

Only facts are mainly exchanged in a conversation, not ideas.

In a conversation, one reestablishes himself in the society at a higher level if possible.

Sound embracing two people pleasantly is conversation.

Conversation is a human bridge in the sound of words.
Men think as they talk. It is thinking aloud.

Conversation is vital handshake.

It helps one to formulate his thoughts according to the other.

It is an expansion of the society through vital energies expressed.

The level of one's conversation is one index of national culture.

Conversation is public self-conception.

Man practices self-limitation in a conversation.

It is self-absorption that enlivens a conversation.

Conversation of facts is in Time.

In Timelessness conversation is in abstractions.

Conversation helps discover the complements in contradiction.

Brahman in Sounds exchanged is conversation.

Conversation conserves.

134. It is human nature to avail of any advantage.

What advances life is the movement of energy that is power.

Power is vital and works by strength.

Power and its strength work without fail.

To make a progress one has to move to the mind.

Mind means ideas, better still its values.

The vital is incapable of obeying ideas or values.

Ideal values are enforced by mental will.

Mental will is decision, determination and commitment.

Vital man exercising mental will appears voluntary.

A gentle man voluntarily exercises his will and values.

The culture of a gentleman moves from vital to mental.

Ordinary men avail of the natural advantage.

Such men go by convenience and comfort, not values or ideals.
Mistaking an ordinary man a gentleman is misery.

Human shrewdness sees this without difficulty.

Human goodness deludes itself failing to see the truth.

Goodness can be stronger than the failure to see the truth.

Such strength will certainly prevail, but takes time.

Shrewdness by its perception strengthens the deficiency of Man.

Foolish goodness gives the results of goodness.

Shrewdness, insisting on it, can spoil the work.

Shrewdness that concedes goodness will allow goodness to succeed.

To fall in love with every pretty face is the fashion in the air.

Out of sight, out of mind is a rule with them.

If they are saved, they are saved by their sincerity.

Here they are helped by the insincerity of the plotters.

Women in society are at a cardinal disadvantage.

Her only strength lies in waiting patiently.

Patient waiting with proper understanding acts readily.

Deficiency in comprehension hinders the final outcome.

Perceptive penetration can act in spite of being good.

16 "If it is designedly done, they cannot be justified; but I have no idea of there being so much design in the world as some persons imagine."

135. Jane is unable to see men can be scheming.

136. Goodness can conceive of design.
It is not as if that ill will alone has the penetration.

Perception is neutral as it is an instrument.

Goodness is always good, cannot be neutral as it is a value.

A woman moving to a man is an act in several planes.

In the social plane social values have power.

It is an act in the psychological plane.

In this plane its own value will have power, not other values.

We do not know the existence of the causal plane.

Spiritually it can be explained by Time or cosmos.

In the cosmic scheme, the act is consummated in the nodus of life.

That nodus is the meeting point of the Individual, universal and Transcendent.

Our invitation to the Psychic is the human choice.

The human choice is efficacious by its sincerity, knowledge, strength, goodness in the given circumstances.

Time can act at its own pace in its plane.

It can move to Timelessness if its values such as silence are there.

It can allow the event to precipitate itself in simultaneous Time.

To move to any plane, the values of that plane must be resorted to.

Presenting the resolution through the events, characters, other planes the author reveals his potential of genius.

Surely Jane Austen reveals here her genius.
17. "I am far from attributing any part of Mr. Bingley's conduct to design," said Elizabeth; "but without scheming to do wrong, or to make others unhappy, there may be error, and there may be misery. Thoughtlessness, want of attention to other people's feelings, and want of resolution, will do the business."

137. Elizabeth too endeavours in her mind not to injure Bingley. This keeps the door in the subtle plane open for him to return.

138. Polite desire that glosses over weakness can be pleasing but will not contribute to a happy resolution.

139. An error, for whatever reason, will act as an error.

140. Describing a situation precisely and the desire not to offend the hearer who is part of it, do not go together.

18. "And do you impute it to either of those?"

141. Naïve passive goodness cannot conceive of any defect in the other, especially when he is a lover.

19. "Yes; to the last. But if I go on, I shall displease you by saying what I think of persons you esteem. Stop me whilst you can."

142. More than the description, Elizabeth is keen in not hurting Jane.

143. Not hurting the other is a sure way of accomplishment than explaining more fully.

20. "You persist, then, in supposing his sisters influence him."

144. It is wisdom to stop without fully describing a situation when it is trying to resolve itself.

21. "Yes, in conjunction with his friend."

145. Jane cannot conceive of a scheme.

146. Till she is disabused on this score, her door remained shut.

147. Whether it is an initiative to disrupt or a willing submission to it, the work is equally affected by both.
22. "I cannot believe it. Why should they try to influence him? They can only wish his happiness; and if he is attached to me, no other woman can secure it."

148. A situation or an event admits of more than one possibility. To see only one of them and believe in it is myopia.

149. Jane needs an explainable motive, explainable to her naivety. Her refusing to organise suspicion is her strength. It can also become a weakness.

150. Jane takes for granted sisterly affection.

151. She overlooks human malice, feminine jealousy.

152. Jane assumes that his sisters will only want his happiness. Jane attributes only right motives to his sisters, taking herself out of the picture. This is pure goodness, goodness out of incomprehension. She could not attribute unpardonable motives to his sisters. Life is not that straight. Each has her own motive, not necessarily good.

153. Man not only does not see jealousy in others, he does not see it in himself sometimes.

154. Some critics accuse Jane Austen of a fairly tale ending. The basis of the story, whether Austen is aware or not, is the shadow of the French Revolution. England had gone through the Revolution in 1688 and now there was a possibility of escaping a repetition of the French Revolution on English soil. Darcy’s love for Elizabeth is an evolutionary expression of the Revolutionary vibration. Its effects were Darcy marrying Elizabeth in preference to the property of Lady Catherine, breaking of the sacred conventions of marriage by society accepting Lydia’s elopement before the wedding and Darcy, the aristocrat appreciating the individuality of the neo-rich Bingley in marrying a girl from a low family. All this begins with the disillusionment of Jane with Bingley’s sisters and Elizabeth accepting the real capacity of Bingley for not being independent and devoid of conscience. Elizabeth seeks wealth, though it is shameful and she gets it. There are three reversals

1) Jane’s disillusionment with Caroline

2) Elizabeth’s self awareness that she is from a family of low consciousness

3) Mr. Bennet’s decision to repay Mr. Gardiner at any cost.
reversal

155. It is Mrs. Bennet’s family until Lydia ran away. Mr. Bennet never exercised his authority, he was an English husband. Had he continued that way Lydia would have come upon the town and Wickham would have gone away to the colonies. Mr. Bennet shakes off the external politeness of the British husband and becomes an individual. He takes full responsibility for his action. It is time for him to assert decency and stop shameless dissipation. He declares no officer should enter his house or even the village. That decision gains substance in his resolution to pay back Gardiner. It reverses the course of his 25 year married life. There is no question of his comforting his wife who was parading her misfortune, no question of extending compassion in her elopement, no question of being cultural or social. He must emerge as an INDIVIDUAL and he did.

156. Jane emphasizes absence of malice in the world. Elizabeth, not wanting to offend her, mitigates the sin of the malicious to impersonal sources offending persons unintentionally. The sisters are sensitive to each other’s feelings. The subject becomes a buried chapter between them, even the name of Bingley.

23 "Your first position is false. They may wish many things besides his happiness; they may wish his increase of wealth and consequence; they may wish him to marry a girl who has all the

157. Elizabeth says, “Your first position is false.” She must have said, “Your position is partial and false for that reason.”

158. All the reasons Elizabeth attributes are not there in that case.

159. Caroline wants to prevent Darcy from Elizabeth which she is not aware of.

160. To the sisters, Miss Darcy is no issue; to prevent Elizabeth is the
importance of money, great connexions, and pride."

"The desire to describe another as I wish is a human inhibition.

Beyond a doubt they do wish him to choose Miss Darcy," replied Jane; "but this may be from better feelings than you are supposing. They have known her much longer than they have known me: no wonder if they love her better. But, whatever may be their own wishes, it is very unlikely they should have opposed their brother's. What sister would think herself at liberty to do it, unless there were something very objectionable? If they believed him attached to me, they would not try to part us; if he were so, they could not succeed. By supposing such an affection, you make everybody acting unnaturally and wrong, and me most unhappy. Do not distress me by the idea. I am not ashamed of having been mistaken—or, at least, it is slight, it is nothing in comparison of what I should feel in thinking ill of him or his sisters. Let me take it in the best light, in the light in which it may be understood."

"The truth is no sister wishes the happiness of a brother."

It never occurs to Jane, that she could be objectionable to them.

It is a great joy to bring a man and a woman together in marriage. It is a greater, perverse, joy to part them. Perversity gives a greater intensity.
Wherever there is a greater intensity, he seeks it.

Perversity and intensity apart to part is easier than unite two people.

Those who have married for love, now regretting it, want to undo it in others, as a natural consequence to their success.

Those who were disappointed in love want to disappoint others.

These vibrations are more powerful than family affection.

Family affection is fastened, jealousy is natural between siblings.

Man loves to act.

To part two who love offers a fertile field.

As it is a field of love, anyone wishes to act there.

Acting to part those who love, a woman feels she is in the plane of love.

Man’s ideas can be perverted in its operation.

One who destroys other’s love can feel he is doing good to him.

By a strange perversity one who wants to marry activates himself to part another couple.

The logic here is ‘I am always right’.

Man acts wrongly by a right motive.

He can act rightly by a wrong motive.

Any act of Man is egoistic

Even when it is right, ego is not permissible.

What is interesting is action.

It is furthered by the initiative.

Such a simple situation can be made complex by the ulterior motive.
of one of them.

When such an ulterior motive is to marry and be a partner in the crime, the crime becomes a prime pursuit of an energetic ideal.

When an ulterior motive to marry and be a partner in the crime, the crime becomes a prime pursuit of an energetic ideal.

In this plot there is a further feminine extension of one who has married a man of indolence.

Jealousy needs no excuse or occasion.

This is a fertile psychological soil for jealousy to act with vigour, idealism, innovation and creativity.

Their proficiency in language finds masterful exercise here in presenting an appearance.

176. Ideas do not distress physical people.

For ideas to create distress, one must act from the mind.

Unless the emotions are influenced by the idea, ideas cannot distress or exult.

177. To err is not pleasant.

To err in the idea of a Man loving me is extremely unpleasant.

Error in the normal course leads to failure.

Presence of error along with the dominating truth, can lead to a greater result.

Error is the handmaid of truth.

Error is the inevitable step in pursuit of truth.

Initially it may lead to failure or success.

Even ultimately error can fail.

Such a failure is possible in an entirely negative atmosphere.
Error is a step compelled by our swabhava.

An error that is utterly ruinous can raise the operation to a higher plane for an unbelievable success, if the general atmosphere is one of vast significance.

Here the error helped the removal of belief in the deceit of more than one.

While in error it is a hope against hope. Until the fruits of deceit are removed the atmosphere is infructuous, if not poisonous.

Error is essential for people with a defect in their character to succeed.

No error is necessary for positive people in a creative atmosphere of good will.

Error is neutral in this sense.

No woman in love can bring herself to think ill of her lover whatever happens.

One is in love having lost the ability and even the faculty of thinking.

She would, if necessary, think ill of her, not of him.

The truth is she cannot think ill of any one related to him.

The heart worships the ground on which he walked. How can she think and that too ill of him for not coming there for a month. It is not in human nature. If ever she comes to think, her thinking will try to find out how he is right in every move of his.

In the worst of circumstances this is a girl’s position.
A lady holds her lover in the best light.

Only in that light her mind will work, if at all its works.

A girl who thinks like others is directly not in love.

Love is not an attitude, but a passion that consumes.

One who tries to love may think, not one in love.

While in love, she does not know the lover, only her love.

Ours is a society where some thoughts have come to be accepted.

There love consummates itself instantaneously.

To reason with one in love is to search for drinking water in the sea.

Love is more powerful than the most powerful human motive, selfishness.

One reason why courtship is so sweet is this element of love-making.

Elizabeth could not oppose such a wish; and from this time Mr. Bingley's name was scarcely ever mentioned between them.

Mrs. Bennet still continued to wonder and repine at his returning no more, and though a day seldom passed in which Elizabeth did not account for it clearly, there seemed little chance of her ever considering it with less perplexity. Her daughter

Mrs. Bennet does believe that the world should behave as she wishes. She continues to wonder and repine.

The physical doubts when it thinks, has absolutely no doubt when it lives.

Elizabeth explains to her mother what she does not believe herself, that Bingley was not serious in his romance. No wonder Mrs. Bennet is unable to believe it.
endeavoured to convince her of what she did not believe herself, that his attentions to Jane had been merely the effect of a common and transient liking, which ceased when he saw her no more; but though the probability of the statement was admitted at the time, she had the same story to repeat every day.

Mrs. Bennet's best comfort was that Mr. Bingley must be down again in the summer.

183. Mental stupidity’s psychological version is an undefined unreasonable hope.

184. The physical says “out of sight, out of mind” except when it wants.

185. Bingley forgets Jane.

186. What is outside one’s mental horizon is a wonder to her.

187. Time is reckoned not on the clock, but in one’s emotions.

188. Perplexity to a self-oriented mind is life not giving what he wants. Convictions are not transferable. Here is someone trying to transfer non-conviction. It is verbiage.

189. To offer real solace to those who cannot be solaced even with reality, is a known human exercise.

27 Mr. Bennet treated the matter differently. "So, Lizzy," said he one day, "your sister is crossed in love, I find. I congratulate her. Next to being married, a girl likes to be crossed in love a little now and then. It is something to think of, and gives her a sort of distinction among her companions. When is your turn to come? You will hardly bear to be long outdone by Jane. Now is your time. Here are officers enough at
Meryton to disappoint all the young ladies in the country. Let Wickham be your man. He is a pleasant fellow, and would jilt you creditably."

193. Mr. Bennet is indelicate or even insensitive when he congratulates Jane in being crossed in love.

194. He knows she is trying for a foolish boy, as he had done in his case.

195. Being crossed in love is the opposite of being fulfilled in love.

196. He suggests Wickham would jilt her, which happens.

197. He never has a good word for anyone.

Even then, Elizabeth can only think of high praise for Wickham.

198. Elizabeth would be satisfied with a less agreeable man. She did get a less agreeable man in Darcy but he tried to be more agreeable than the most amiable apart from bringing his wealth. As she spoke not in sarcasm or defiance but from a sense of realism, her words became true in an abundant measure.

200. The heart that adores loves to praise the lover even in his unfaithfulness.

201. It is indelicate to explain to one the advantage of a loss.

202. To Mr. Bennet, every family circumstance is an occasion for a dig at his wife.

203. Wishing to score against a wife at the expense of a daughter is less than mean.

204. The triumph in meanness directly brings misfortune.
Mr. Wickham's society was of material service in dispelling the gloom which the late perverse occurrences had thrown on many of the Longbourn family. They saw him often, and to his other recommendations was now added that of general unreserve. The whole of what Elizabeth had already heard, his claims on Mr. Darcy, and all that he had suffered from him, was now openly acknowledged and publicly canvassed; and everybody was pleased to think how much they had always disliked Mr. Darcy before they had known anything of the matter.

205. Desire to hurt a rival does not mind being hurt himself.
206. Meanness issues out of the inability to see the falsehood as falsehood and describe him a pleasant fellow.
207. A wounded husband loves to wound the wife.
208. Occurrences are perverse, meetings are perverse because Man is perverse.
209. It is the negative prelude for later developments.
210. What Man defines as peace of Mind is a relaxed dissipation. In behaviour Man is at ease when he frankly without reserve runs down everyone. The absence of civilised restraint is described by him as peace of Mind. The distress created by the desertion of Bingley is relieved by the pleasant presence of the handsome face of Wickham. He is gratified by running down Darcy to his heart’s content. A subtle knowledge will perceive this indulgence in infamy as the predecessor of the elopement.
211. He who is the real cause of a misfortune is found to offer solace in the minds of the victims
212. Capacity to dispel gloom is from a positive soul.

Surely, this is not a capacity that can be acquired as manners. One with this ability can be found a scoundrel, if in spite of this deep seated goodness in potential, he consciously chooses wrong.

The greater the positive potential, the greater the scope for dissipation.
Creative poets, artists are known to be wonderfully creative in their fields, in spite of being the very opposite in other circumstances. In many it will be short-lived. There are special cases where this potential reveals only in one area. In such a case we realise the significance of human choice. Should such men turn, they become resources of good for all.

213. General unreserve makes for personal intimacy in a public circumstance. What was meant for a particular ear, in a general unreserve becomes publicly discussed and canvassed. The general unreserve destroys the intensity for personal confidence and intimacy. Personal confidence and intimacy based on truth does lose its concentration in a general unreserve, but does not lose its value. It has the capacity to mature in another occasion, in another’s life, in another way, perhaps even apparently opposite.

214. Wickham’s general unreserve, instead of exposing him, serves as a comfort. It is the character of liking that passes for love.

215. It never struck Elizabeth that in speaking to the public about Darcy, Wickham is acting exactly opposite to his own declaration.

216. Blind partiality is a sign of vital identification. She adores him exactly for this.

217. In spite of this scandal, in spite of deserting in favour of Miss King, he remains her model young man of amiability and agreeableness.

218. No handsome face by itself is fascinating.

219. When it is the face of falsehood, it is captivating.

220. The joy in scandalizing another falsely soon turns on him who is the source of the scandal whatever the motive or circumstances.

221. To know one was right is a great personal satisfaction.
"I have told you so" is so universal to be missed.

A judgement about the most important person vindicates one.

One can justly pride himself of penetration into character.

To scandalize a man falsely is a crime.

To do so after he left is cowardice.

To ride on the crest of such popularity is malicious meanness.

She who can approve of such a man in all this readily is one who has fine eyes.

He wears a red coat and her consciousness is that of her mother.

It is the mother in her that ran after this red coat.

The captivating softness survives his total exposure.

Miss Bennet was the only creature who could suppose there might be any extenuating circumstances in the case, unknown to the society of Hertfordshire; her mild and steady candour always pleaded for allowances, and urged the possibility of mistakes -- but by everybody else Mr. Darcy was condemned as the worst of men.

Miss Bennet is an exception, not in adoring Wickham, but in not condemning Darcy.

Jane exhibits a strength here to stand alone.

It is characteristic of Jane not to be part of it. In spite of evident foolishness, it is a positive characteristic. At last, her surmises that there are unknown extenuating circumstances become true. Conscious positive thinking constantly is a rare virtue. It gives her the result and is the cause of the greater wider result for the family.

She who has an ideal not to see blemishes looks for extenuating circumstances in the face of a violent total exposure. Life proves her right.

The allowances her character demanded are given by life.
Chapter 2: Gardiners visit Longbourn

Summary: Mr. Collins leaves for his parish and Mrs. Bennet's brother Mr. Gardiner and his wife arrive for Christmas. Mrs. Gardiner is very close to both Jane and Elizabeth and is acquainted with news of Bingley, Darcy and Wickham. She invites Jane to stay with her in London for a while.

1. After a week spent in professions of love and schemes of felicity, Mr. Collins was called from his amiable Charlotte by the arrival of Saturday. The pain of separation, however, might be alleviated on his side, by preparations for the reception of his bride; as he had reason to hope that, shortly after his next return into Hertfordshire, the day would be fixed that was to make him the happiest of men. He took leave of his relations at Longbourn with as much solemnity as before; wished his fair cousins health and happiness again, and promised their father another letter of thanks.

Professions of love lead to schemes of felicity. Professions cannot last beyond a few weeks. Schemes of felicity belong to courtship, not wedded life. Expectation expands the emotions which is felicity.

One who postpones the wedding for a year or two can indulge in these things.

The heart never grows old or cold. What dies a natural death is the vital, not the yearning heart. Yearning itself is the reward. The love a heart yearns for can never be fully given to it.
yearning a reward.

It does not yearn for a human reward.

All human rewards are included in its goal.

It yearns for touching its spiritual complement.

Its spiritual complement is the same yearning in another heart.

When they meet, it is not over. It is the beginning.

As at that point ananda turns into delight, making it permanent in the matter of the heart, it comes to stay.

Theoretically it is there in all objects.

The easiest part in us to discover it is the yearning heart.

Even Lydia and Wickham are acceptable for this reason.

She discovered it in Pemberley.

He discovered it in fine eyes.

There is a very very long distance to travel for both of them.

She rises from property to help to emotions.

He began with the abuse, leading to his aunt’s abuse and ending in Mrs. Bennet’s rudeness.

Actually rudeness is captivating softness. The realisation lies in the attitude that emerges.

Loyalty of Mrs. Reynolds and the culture of Mrs. Gardiner brought her to him through the abuse of Lady Catherine.

2. A short duration of felicitous courtship is provided against a long period of mute suffering after marriage.
2. On the following Monday Mrs. Bennet had the pleasure of receiving her brother and his wife, who came as usual to spend the Christmas at Longbourn. Mr. Gardiner was a sensible, gentlemanlike man, greatly superior to his sister, as well by nature as education. The Netherfield ladies would have had difficulty in believing that a man who lived by trade, and within view of his own warehouses, could have been so well-bred and agreeable. Mrs. Gardiner, who was several years younger than Mrs. Bennet and Mrs. Philips, was an amiable, intelligent, elegant woman, and a great favourite with all her Longbourn nieces. Between the two eldest and herself especially there subsisted a very particular regard. They had frequently been staying with her in town.

3. On the day of wedding, MAN surely believes it is the happiest day of his life, not realizing it means so in view of his parting with happiness forever.

4. A letter of thanks is more important for Mr. Collins.

5. Formality gains formidable significance by its material symbols.

6. Two children of the same parents can infinitely differ, showing the infinite nature of human temperament.

7. The idea of confining the gentleman to the landed aristocracy is a superstition.

8. He certainly is more gentleman-like than Darcy or Bingley’s sisters.

9. A Man becomes a gentleman by his inner attitude.

It is a superstition to think that gentlemen should be farmers or landed gentry.

Formality gains formidable significance by its material symbols.

In fact, owning lands makes a man boorish while trade and business brings culture into his way of life.

The sannyasi mostly wore beards in India. It does not follow that one cannot be a sannyasi without a beard.

It is a superstition of a converse truth.

A gentleman is one whose inner culture is of noble construction and of higher divine persuasions.

Neither land owning nor fighting in the front nor presiding over the political affairs fashions this culture.

People in these fields are gentlemen in spite of the trying circumstances of these fields which arise very often.

The truth is whatever the field one is, wealth, leisure, upbringing and education make one a gentleman.

Landed gentry have frowned on university education.
Clergy in a great majority do not have the income that will permit the life of a gentleman.

In the Army the rule of having a share in the plunder makes one a robber and no battle can ever be won without ruse, ploys and even open treachery. Politics is a refuge not for gentlemen. Trade brings in wealth, but does not have the negative compulsions of Army or politics. One can become a gentleman in trade and grow in that culture.

One who is born in low culture attracts cultured partners if he is himself cultured.

To be in the thick of his profession is a privilege. It shows Man is at the early stages of his career, successful. At a later stage he will be managing from his office, not in the thick of it.

One who is successful will complete the work he undertakes. That he has no time for fishing shows he is working hard.

Darcy’s offering fishing to Mr. Gardiner shows Mr. Gardiner’s wish in future will be fulfilled – He becomes part of Pemberley.

Mr. Gardiner is a gentleman, apparently a trader.

Trade belongs to the future. The future of Mr. Bennet’s family is great.

To be a gentleman in trade shows the strength of personality.

His life will be a success as Mrs. Gardiner is a good lady.

The work he undertook was completed relieving himself and Mr. Bennet.

Mr. Gardiner was to do that great service to Lydia as his wife was only close to Jane and Elizabeth.

The arrears of life are thus paid.
14. He escaped the financial part of Lydia’s settlement as he was averse to being obliged.

15. Education, in one generation, has made Mr. Gardiner a gentleman. As usual, education can abridge scores of generations. In terms of knowledge, it is very true. Culture can thus be abridged if the individual lends himself to the effort. Values can be so secured if one is in touch with his psychic.

16. Amiability shows inner poise of equality.

Intelligence enables her not to create temperamental eddies.

Elegance in a woman arises on the basis of solid foundation, rich upbringing, sweet temper and a desire to please.

To be a favourite with young girls she must be overflowing with energy.

Only likeable personalities are such favourites.

A particular regard arises out of an appreciation based on understanding.

Regard is respect, particular regard is personal attraction.

Women liking each other is an exception.

Physical closeness leading to a repetition shows temperamental compatibility.

Adult authority devoid of angularities attracts and abides.

An expanding vital as that of youth wishes for the repetition of a relationship.

Energy energises.

Temperament is energy organized and structured.

It is no ordinary circumstance where a lady loves her sister-in-law’s children.

Social expectations here play a great part. This seems to be
3. The first part of Mrs. Gardiner’s business on her arrival was to distribute her presents and describe the newest fashions. When this was done she had a less active part to play. It became her turn to listen. Mrs. Bennet had many grievances to relate, and much to complain of. They had all been very ill-used since she last saw her sister. Two of her girls had been on the point of marriage, and after all there was nothing in it.

18. First things first.
Distribution of patronage is the final index of social success. Presents for the children, fashion for the ladies, games for men are the rules.

A superficial life begins and ends there.

To take an active part in another’s life, one must be invited.
For invitation to come there must be substance in the status.

Invitation to the status is enduring.
Invitation to the substance in the person is creative at all levels.
Such invitations come to those who enjoy it.

Grow by giving is an experience world knows long ago.

It was there as an evolutionary index or a token.
Such people are in the vanguard for progress.

Mrs. She had the intuition to take Elizabeth to Pemberley.
Mrs. She too was taken in by Wickham, but not totally.
Mrs. She was the one who saw he was mercenary.

Her insight was confirmed at Pemberley.

19. Mrs. Gardiner is affectionately intelligent. She is a source of solace.

20. A good listener is popular everywhere.
Taking is going out, appears to be giving, but really takes.
A listener gives on being asked.
When she wants to give it is something very substantial.

That which in her which wants self giving is deeply buried.

Emotional patronage makes for everlasting friendships.

A shallow person complains when she wants to compliment.

Complaint is her relationship with others.

Mrs. Bennet considers herself ill-used when events do not take the course she desires.

Mrs. Bennet.

Complaints give an intensity to life which even enjoyment cannot.

Those who complain, complain against others, against life and finally against themselves.

To be on the point of marriage is a great moment in one’s life.

Such a moment in a girl’s life comes from outside.

An inner ripening of emotions attracting the outer event, such a point is arrived at.

Such an inner occasion can be of the girl, of the family or her mother or sister.

The girl’s readiness may bring the boy.

The family’s maturity can bring the money.

An outer event may infructuously call on and go away if other circumstances are not ready.

45
The marriage takes place when everything is ready.

If all circumstances are partially ripe the engagement takes place.

The inner can explain the outer.

The outer can explain the inner.

A strong inner can create the outer circumstances.

Equally a strong outer can create the inner maturity.

The entire work can be done by either the inner or outer or any member of the family or friend.

To be on the point of marriage is romance of life.

4. "I do not blame Jane," she continued, "for Jane would have got Mr. Bingley if she could. But Lizzy! Oh, sister! It is very hard to think that she might have been Mr. Collins's wife by this time, had not it been for her own perverseness. He made her an offer in this very room, and she refused him. The consequence of it is, that Lady Lucas will have a daughter married before I have, and that Longbourn estate is just as much entailed as ever. The Lucases are very artful people indeed, sister. They are all for what they can get. I am sorry to say it of them, but so it is. It makes me very nervous and poorly to be thwarted so in my own family, and to have neighbours who think of themselves before anybody else. However, your coming just at this time is the greatest of comforts, and I am very glad to hear what you tell us of long sleeves."

26. The girl who cooperates is not to blame.

The blame lies with the man or other circumstances.

For a mother to discover disobedience in a child is intolerable.

The determinant is neither the child nor the mother.

It is a cosmic determinant that decides.

Each of them can go in and be the cosmic determinant.

At that point all unite. It is in the universal plane.

The drama of life is the human determinant trying to be the cosmic determinant without being that.

The joy of life is Man assuming himself to be one.

27. Mrs. Bennet could have complained against Jane for not staying in Netherfield for two more days, but she did not as the intensity of the other complaint was great.

28. More than Elizabeth missing the marriage, Mrs. Bennet was aggrieved that Lady Lucas had stolen a march over her.

29. To be thwarted makes Mrs. Bennet nervous and poorly.

30. The only reference to ‘artful people’ in the story is here. Meryton seems to be a place free of active, vicious malice though the capacity for it is always present.
31. One man’s rationality is another man’s perverseness.

32. More than the marriage of a daughter, what matters is she should be the first to celebrate a daughter’s wedding, not the neighbour.

33. To have bad opinion about close friends is to be cynical.

34. Disappointment is described as nervousness.

35. Long sleeves is the psychological equivalent of a daughter’s marriage.

36. Patient listening makes for best friendship.

37. Mrs. Gardiner cannot have a reasonable conversation with Mrs. Bennet. Mrs. Gardiner, in that case, has to listen to Mrs. Bennet’s nerves.

38. To listen to what you already know as new information is politeness.

5. Mrs. Gardiner, to whom the chief of this news had been given before, in the course of Jane and Elizabeth’s correspondence with her, made her sister a slight answer, and, in compassion to her nieces, turned the conversation.

6. When alone with Elizabeth afterwards, she spoke more on the subject. "It seems likely to have been a desirable match for Jane."
said she. "I am sorry it went off. But these things happen so often! A young man, such as you describe Mr. Bingley, so easily falls in love with a pretty girl for a few weeks, and when accident separates them, so easily forgets her, that these sort of inconstancies are very frequent."

"True. But the main centre of Bingley’s personality is the status and strength of character of Darcy. He cannot be considered all by himself, as he has no independent existence. His love is a function of his life. Whatever role his sisters play, he is fully and totally dependent on Darcy.

40. Bingley forgetting himself in Jane can pass for violent love.

41. Mrs. Gardiner jumps to a conclusion before listening to either of her nieces.

42. Mrs. Gardiner knows the general case, not Jane’s.

43. She was not patient enough to listen fully about Jane.

44. Enthusiasm evaluates events according to expectation.

45. A rare occurrence for the individual is a common experience in general life.

46. An accident for the person is an incident in life.

47. Frequent inconsistencies show an unsettled society.

48. Elizabeth was annoyed that her aunt did not understand.

49. Every case, whatever the issue, love or money, is unique at some point.

50. Real understanding arises in seeing that.

51. What we call accident – a vehicle knocking down someone – is an act that is self-explanatory from energy.

52. There is interference in love affairs positively or negatively. Looking at the energy flow, the reason will be self-evident.

53. Caroline acts negatively, Charlotte acts positively.

54. For the integral view of the entire novel, it must be seen at all points – energy, force, power, results, movement, form, sensation, determinism and every aspect in creation the list of which is endless – and then what views is not the senses.

55. Mind and higher levels of the Mind emerge into the picture.

56. Bingley was violently in love without an independent will.
57. Jane was violently in love. Her violent energy was to suppress it.
58. Both issues out of Elizabeth’s violence of wish for Jane’s wedding.
59. She gets her energy from her mother. Her mother is intense because of the differential in values between her and her husband.
60. It was a social movement that was trying to close the gap.
61. That act directly comes from the French Revolution which comes from the Man who was sitting in the Himalayas.

62. The Indian spiritual movement of liberation ultimately creates the violent love in Bingley.
63. A particular issue viewed generally offers consolation.

64. A rare misfortune occurring in a family is an announcement that a rare good fortune awaits them.

It is true in a positive atmosphere.

In the rarest case, that good fortune comes out of the very person. Who was the cause for this misfortune?

It is transformation of social life.

The initial interference is the forerunner for the final interference.

It is interesting to see the one interference is the reversal of the other.

An accident is an intentionally created incident.
It is difficult to protect oneself from friends. Proximity prompts perversity. The excessive positive interest of one sister is counter balanced by the excessive negative interest of another sister. Life keeps its rhythm and balance providing for the temperament. Love is an occasion when one cannot persuade another. She who persuaded her brother against the marriage is not aware that it will result in persuading life against her own marriage. No act ends there. It continues to repeat. Initiative in Nature continues to exist and grow. It never dies. It rises to higher planes. Not only souls evolve, acts too evolve. Acts evolve into emotions. Emotions evolve into knowledge. Knowledge evolves into light and consciousness.

8. “But that expression of ‘violently in love’ is so hackneyed, so doubtful, so indefinite, that it gives me very little idea. It is as often applied to feelings which arise from an half-hour’s acquaintance, as to a real,
strong attachment. Pray, how violent was Mr. Bingley's love?"

"And there was a strong attachment. Pray, how violent was Mr. Bingley's love?"

69. Please note any word was preceded by a long explanation of gestures and sounds.

70. After exhausting her mental experience of social insipidity, Mrs. Gardiner does not, as usual, dismiss it, but wants to know how violently he was in love.

71. Mrs. Gardiner, as we see her perceiving the face of Darcy at Pemberley, has a keen perception, but is suffering from the habit of suspicion of new-fangled phrases, but beyond that, she too is taken in by Wickham's countenance. Neither Mr. Bennet nor Mrs. Gardiner are able to penetrate Wickham's presentation fully.

72. He will deceive most but not those who have the subtle perception which sees not what is presented but the motive.

73. Mrs. Gardiner overlooks the fact that Elizabeth will not talk lightly.

74. The moment Wickham turns to Miss King, his character catches her attention.

75. Public opinion has the real penetration, though it can honour many things that are not true.

76. To be violently in love is one way of looking for a wife.

He who is passionate takes to a woman passionately.

He will deceive most but not those who have the subtle perception which sees not what is presented but the motive.

What is common is to fall in love with every pretty face.

Oliver Goldsmith charmingly said Man is in love with the whole sex.

To be passionately is a fulfillment in itself.

Passion is forceful, powerful.

Some can be passionate about any woman.

Others can be passionate about every thing.

To be violently in love is to be concentrated.

No such concentration develops without mind coming into the picture.

Passion spends itself in one act.

Mind endures.
Only the Mind remembers even in her absence. While in her presence, he cannot see anything else. 

Violent love fulfills itself.

Violent love is capable of exciting love in another.

Violence is greater force without structure.

Structure converts the force into Power removing violence.

To break the bounds of decorum is the characteristic of love.

In very rare cases Men can fall violently in love many times.

She who reinforces what he stands for makes his love violent.

Violence in love is a microscope that magnifies it and excludes everything else.

Habitual affection does not develop violence of love.

Breaking the social boundaries is commitment.

Crossing the psychological barrier is violence.

Phrases become hackneyed by indiscriminate use.

Loss of life makes a phrase hackneyed.

Form without content ends in a hackneyed phrase.

It is not given to every body to express an event so as to communicate the idea.

An idea is communicated when it is delivered through an appropriate phrase.

Word and thought synchronizing never fail to communicate.

In half an hour’s acquaintance one falls in love.

Or one feels he is fallen in love.

It is the intensity of the moment that gives the sense of eternity.

He who really falls in love does not need half an hour.
He does so on the spur of the moment.
Routine acts are created by thoughts.
They accomplish the work, but are not live.
Live acts are not acts originated by thought.
As a scorpion falling on the body is rejected, they are automatic action.
Automatic action is subconscious action.
Many on seeing Bhagavan or Mother felt such an opening.
Rarely an act can do so.
An idea that is an ideal can act like that.
A person who is such an act to one opens him suddenly.
In spirit it is initiation without ceremony.
In public life one accepts an ideal of service like that.
A person giving such an opening is romance.
The highest romance is capable of living for ever.
It can also be short lived.
The long life of romance loses its vitality to the coarseness of the Man.
Values alone in Man keep the purity of romance.
In romance the woman is a part, the whole being love or existence.
Romance is the vibration of the integral whole.
"I never saw a more promising inclination; He was growing quite inattentive to other people, and wholly engrossed by her. Every time they met it was more decided and remarkable. At his own ball he offended two or three
young ladies by not asking them to dance; and I spoke to him twice myself without receiving an answer. Could there be finer symptoms? Is not general incivility the very essence of love?"

"Oh, yes! -- of that kind of love which I suppose him to have felt. Poor Jane! I am sorry for her, because, with her disposition, she may not get over it immediately. It had better have happened to you, Lizzy; you would have laughed yourself out of it sooner. But do you think she would be prevailed on to go back with us? Change of

outside society.

85. That kind of love is powerful, self-fulfilling even without will.
86. A promising inclination can lead to engagement and marriage.

87. Inattention to others, being wholly engrossed in her is certainly a promise.

88. Not to ask a young lady to dance is a social offence.

89. A symptom is not seen, but is felt.

90. What explains his being in love is an act, an act of not answering others.

91. Mrs. Gardiner is unable to see the subtle truth that Bingley will certainly marry Jane.
92. Mrs. Gardiner sees it from the point of view of endurance, not how to accomplish.
93. Mrs. Gardiner expresses ready good will to take Jane to London.
94. Good will rises at once -- a symptom that the marriage will take place.
95. There was a gap of 10 months as Mrs. Gardiner only thought of how to endure, but not how to accomplish. Still her good will is a positive symptom.
scene might be of service -- and perhaps a little relief from home, may be as useful as anything."

"..." Mrs. Gardiner said, "...perhaps a little relief from home, may be as useful as anything."

Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

A casual word about a sensitive issue helps it happen.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

The issue here is not sensitive, but it is very sensitive to Lizzy.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Words can be as powerful as acts when the moment is LIVE and energy is saturated.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Acts precipitate when the moment is brought to that pitch from all sides.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Saturated energy makes the moment precipitate an act.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Change of scene removes all energy from pining.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Elizabeth was exceedingly pleased with this proposal, and felt persuaded of her sister's ready acquiescence.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Elizabeth's love of Jane is selfless, pure and perfect.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Excessive pleasure is good, will not help complete the act.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Having invited her to London, when Jane hopes to see Bingley, Mrs. Gardiner assures her repeatedly that there will be no danger of meeting Bingley. She fails to see him even by accident.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Mrs. Gardiner's approach is to avoid Bingley, not a hope of meeting him.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Her caution keeps Jane away from Bingley.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Mrs. Gardiner says it is impossible for Jane to see Bingley "unless he really comes to see her".

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

She has a presentiment of what happened 10 months later.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Moving away helps forget the sore.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

The wisdom of Mrs. Gardiner sees it is not yet time.

"...Mrs. Gardiner too, like her father, speaks that it can happen to her, Elizabeth. And it does happen. Out of the mouth of two people, Elizabeth was warned of Wickham. It is a sure sign of what happened later."

Nor is it in her power to make the Time come.
"And that is quite impossible; for he is now in the custody of his friend, and Mr. Darcy would no more suffer him to call on Jane in such a part of London! My dear aunt, how could you think of it? Mr. Darcy may, perhaps, have heard of such a place as Gracechurch Street, but he would hardly think a month's ablation enough to cleanse him from its impurities, were he once to enter it; and, depend upon it, Mr. Bingley never stirs without him."

107. Elizabeth emphatically expresses “and that is quite impossible”.

108. It happens so almost by virtue of Elizabeth’s emphasis.

109. Elizabeth’s strong condemnation of Darcy is her strong subconscious attraction.

110. Jane and Elizabeth are as intimate as Bingley and Darcy. Bingley never stirs without him.

111. In explaining the social distance from Gracechurch Street and Grosvenor street Elizabeth is fully aware of the ambition for Jane. The lowest of the lowly aspires for the highest on the pretext of any one endowment feigned or real. It is no ordinary social climb for Jane.

112. Intense dislike can be intense subconscious liking.

113. A woman attracts a Man.

A Man gravitates towards a woman.

Here a Man has to go to a woman overcoming the obstacle of another Man.

It is not a situation of love or romance.

It is a purely social situation of power of one over the other.

The normal rules of MAN – woman here undergo a modification.

One who is restrained from a woman is not in love with her in the best sense of the word, or the original sense of love.

Mrs. Gardiner goes back to her caution.

114. Mrs. Gardiner goes back to her caution.

115. Jane too was thinking she could see Caroline without seeking Bingley. The move of Darcy to separate Jane from Bingley is really powerful. Its power has its reflections in this quarter to make Mrs. Gardiner and Jane contemplating to avoid Bingley.

116. No object or a Man can be brought by the external initiative of a woman such as correspondence to a sister.

And that is quite impossible; for he is now in the custody of his friend, and Mr. Darcy would no more suffer him to call on Jane in such a part of London! My dear aunt, how could you think of it? Mr. Darcy may, perhaps, have heard of such a place as Gracechurch Street, but he would hardly think a month’s ablation enough to cleanse him from its impurities, were he once to enter it; and, depend upon it, Mr. Bingley never stirs without him."

"And that is quite impossible; for he is now in the custody of his friend, and Mr. Darcy would no more suffer him to call on Jane in such a part of London! My dear aunt, how could you think of it? Mr. Darcy may, perhaps, have heard of such a place as Gracechurch Street, but he would hardly think a month’s ablation enough to cleanse him from its impurities, were he once to enter it; and, depend upon it, Mr. Bingley never stirs without him."
The rules of alliance are social.

The rules of love are psychological.

The psychological rules are to work through social medium.

Love often falls down to marriage.

Marriage occasionally resists love.

There is no room for a third person in love.

There is no alliance possible without a third person.

Love allies with alliance is social reality.

The realities of the society are on earth.

The realities of love are invisible.

The invisible realities becoming earthly realities are love becoming marriage.

Marriage without love, love without marriage is incomplete.

Marriage that retains love is a social accomplishment.

Love that is fulfilled in marriage is a credit to the ideal.

Marriage is a goal.

Love is an ideal.

An ideal is a receding goal.

A goal that can be attained is not an ideal goal.

To raise a goal to an ideal is good employment.

"She will drop the acquaintance entirely."

But in spite of the certainty in which Elizabeth affected to place this point, as well as the still more interesting one of Bingley’s being withheld from seeing Jane, she felt a solicitude on the subject which convinced her, on examination, that she did not consider it entirely hopeless. It was possible, and

Apart from Elizabeth’s wish for Bingley, she has the subtle knowledge of the truth of Jane’s love, and knows Jane will marry him.

Mrs. Gardiner does not know of the attachment that well. Therefore it is not hopeless.

Mrs. Gardiner is a good angel in more than one respect, as Charlotte served Elizabeth by weaning Collins away and bringing her to Hunsford. It was Mrs. Gardiner who took her to Pemberley later. She does a cardinal service to Elizabeth by warning her against an imprudent marriage with Wickham, though at that moment she was
sometimes she thought it probable, that his affection might be reanimated, and the influence of his friends successfully combated by the more natural influence of Jane's attractions.

120. Compassion that cannot offer solace, offers solicitude.

Divine compassion dissolves sorrow.

Human compassion can offer solace often.

Compassion is the lower version of Grace.

Grace received is expressed as love.
The vital tries to force the future to come now.
Nature tolerates the interference to an extent.
As long as ego does not assert, Nature keeps quiet.
Nature refuses to allow the ego its own way.
The event waits till the ego wears itself out.
The ego can be defeated or exhaust itself.
The world has not yet witnessed Nature cooperating with the grace for the Man.
Ordinarily Nature thwarts Man.
Ultimatley in this story grace fulfills itself.
That which requires re-animation is not love, not even affection.
A fire can be kindled; a flame is ever alive.

17 Miss Bennet accepted her aunt's invitation with pleasure; and the Bingleys were no otherwise in her thoughts at the time than as she hoped that, by Caroline's not living in the same house with her brother, she might occasionally spend a morning with her, without any danger of seeing him.

18 The Gardiners staid a week at Longbourn; and what with the Philises, the Lucases, and the officers, there was

121. That energy of hers achieves.
not a day without its engagement. Mrs. Bennet had so carefully provided for the entertainment of her brother and sister that they did not once sit down to a family dinner. When the engagement was for home, some of the officers always made part of it -- of which officers Mr. Wickham was sure to be one; and on these occasions Mrs. Gardiner, rendered suspicious by Elizabeth's warm commendation of him, narrowly observed them both. Without supposing them, from what she saw, to be very seriously in love, their preference of each other was plain enough to make her a little uneasy; and she resolved to speak to Elizabeth on the subject before she left Hertfordshire, and represent to her the imprudence of encouraging such an attachment.

Wickham’s interest in Elizabeth is enduring even after he knew she has no money.

Perhaps through her Wickham reaches Darcy.

Liking, preference, attraction, attachment are the previous stages of love.

Mrs. Gardiner has no penetration into Wickham’s character, but she does have a subtle sense that he will not do.

Her advice is related to his wealth, but her understanding is, he will not do.

It is Elizabeth who commends his name to her mother.

There is no evidence that he is keen on it or at least keener than she is for him.

Elizabeth was trying to reach Darcy through Wickham. Wickham has tried his best to bring her to Darcy.

Dinner parties are widened family occasions.

Family teaches the social manners.

It is the parties that help express the manners.

Awkward manners become acceptable behaviour in the parties.

The very body learns to move elegantly in the parties.

Mrs. Philips party is noisy. No noise is permissible.

Mrs. Bennet’s party is not so noisy. Low soft voice of a party is to be learnt at home silently.

The greater the number, the lower the noise is the hallmark.

To limit one’s eating or drinking in a situation where no limits are imposed needs inner discipline that is habituated.

Parties are occasions where the future leadership is made.

He who catches the imagination of the guests is the future leader.

She who captures their imagination is the heroine of the hour.

To silently entertain every one, one has to have a presence.

Eloquent silence is enchanting.

Status attracts.

Silence overpowers.

Silence of inner status has mastery.

Gregariousness is popular.
138. The invariable member of any party and every gathering is certainly the Man about whom every girl has lost her senses.

139. A girl’s interest in Man, even when not displayed, cannot escape watchful interested eyes.

140. Sensitive people become uneasy by impropriety.

141. An instrument must be related to both ends.

142. It is impossible for the instrument not to benefit.

143. Space and Time are means of relationships.

144. Nostalgia helps build sentiment.

145. Nostalgia is the common ground on which friends meet.

146. Early impressions are powerful, but only as impressions.

147. One cherishes an acquaintance as his touch is pleasant being of the senses.

To Mrs. Gardiner, Wickham had one means of affording pleasure, unconnected with his general powers. About ten or a dozen years ago, before her marriage, she had spent a considerable time in that very part of Derbyshire to which he belonged. They had, therefore, many acquaintance in common; and though Wickham had been little there since the death of Darcy’s father, five years before, it was yet in his power to give her fresher intelligence of her former friends than she had been in the way of procuring.

A companion is a constant acquaintance.

Relationship is being physically together – companionship.

Friendship is to share inner convictions – This is intimate.

Partnership is to share material benefits – This is substantial.

There can be partnerships without friendship.

Friendship too can exist without partnership.

Pleasant positive meeting makes an acquaintance.

Acquaintances are not sought after. They are casual.

One does not become a companion without constantly being together offering a certain enjoyment.

Inner intimacy is friendship.

All these are parts of marriage.

Otherwise these can become bones of contention.
The common sense we exhibit in objects we must have in our psychological life.

In the chain ‘energy skill capacity talent ability’, ability is the most difficult and most important.

Ability is to transfer our skills to another area. This transfer demands capacity for practical thinking.

It is based on the first principles.

Britons who ruled the world do not have it.

That ability comes from philosophy in life.

 Indians have this in potential as they touched Overmind.

Man confines to his experience.

Extension defies him. Transfer, he is incapable.

The world financial crisis demands the extension of known organizations to unknown dimensions.

Life remains fresh on fresher intelligence.

The word information is meant by intelligence.

Intelligence is the faculty mind develops by its progress.

Here is a man capable of fresher intelligence.

He keeps the listener engaged in mind and vital.

How is he able to achieve it?

Charm is the result of their uniting.

Charm is the outermost aspect of this union.
He gets the power over people because he knows how they feel. In man his capacities exist unrelated to his character. He knows others, others do not know him. Hence his power over them. We do not value Falsehood. We do not know Falsehood is infinite as Truth. This man, therefore, has infinite hold on people. Women see the handsome face, feel the charm and are lost. The handsome face gives him a power over women. Early in life he was aware of it. The face and charm are his assets. He uses them by a false character. Character is not seen till the occasion arises. Mr. Bennet, Mrs. Gardiner were his victims. It was only Mrs. Gardiner who found him mercenary. His mercenary desertion too did not alienate him from Elizabeth. Rare is a handsome face; rarer is the woman who does not fall for it. Places seen, persons met, are live enough to revive if circumstances help or permit. Mrs. Gardiner has seen Pemberley.

**Mrs. Gardiner had seen Pemberley, and known the late Mr. Darcy by character perfectly well. Here consequently was an inexhaustible subject of discourse. In comparing her recollection of Pemberley with the minute description which Wickham could give, and in bestowing her tribute of praise on the character of its late possessor, she was delighting both him and herself. On being made acquainted with the present**
Mr. Darcy's treatment of him, she tried to remember something of that gentleman's reputed disposition when quite a lad which might agree with it, and was confident at last that she recollected having heard Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy formerly spoken of as a very proud, ill-natured boy.

She confirmed to Elizabeth that Darcy was known to be a proud, ill-natured boss.

The inheritance of character from the parents is no straight affair. In this case Darcy has inherited strength but gave it a turn of pride. The combination of heredity and environment has infinite varieties.

Pride itself can be a defect of upbringing or inherited.

Minute description reveals intimate knowledge. Especially vocabulary that matures into diction apes maturity and culture.

Popularity can be wide off the mark.
Chapter 3: Wickham Turns to Mary King

Summary: (January 1812) Mrs. Gardiner advises Elizabeth to keep away from Wickham, as he does not have any money and she will only disappoint her father if she were to marry the man. Later, Collins returns to marry Charlotte. They return to Kent, and Charlotte invites Elizabeth to visit her. It has been four weeks since Jane left for London and she relays in her letters to Elizabeth that she is yet to see Bingley or hear from his sister. She eventually decides that he would have come by then if he really cared and that his sister is not a true friend. Wickham has found another woman with money of her own to lavish his attentions on.

1. Mrs. Gardiner’s caution to Elizabeth was punctually and kindly given on the first favourable opportunity of speaking to her alone: after honestly telling her what she thought, she thus went on –

   1. No one can be pleasant in handling an unpleasant subject.
   2. Punctuality, kindness, honesty are beside the point when the personality is negatively touched.
   3. Negative characters do a thing warned against. Elizabeth is not negative, though her liking for Wickham is not one that can be given up easily. It is more than a passing fancy. As he has no truth or strength, she could break away from him later.
   4. Elizabeth was brought up in a house of £2000 a year. How could she live and bring up children in £200 a year? Her father does not seem to object to Wickham. He actually resisted Darcy tooth and nail.
   5. He who waits for the first opportunity gets it at once. Opportunity is of life, hence of the sensation. There is no gap between understanding and action in senses.

2. “You are too sensible a girl, Lizzy, to fall in love merely because you are warned against it; and therefore I am not afraid of speaking openly. Seriously, I would have you
be on your guard. Do not involve yourself or endeavour to involve him in an affection which the want of fortune would make so very imprudent. I have nothing to say against him; he is a most interesting young man; and if he had the fortune he ought to have, I should think you could not do better. But as it is, you must not let your fancy run away with you. You have sense, and we all expect you to use it. Your father would depend on your resolution and good conduct, I am sure. You must not disappoint your father."

10. It is through that she takes Elizabeth to Darcy weaning her from Wickham.
11. She warns Elizabeth of want of fortune, in reality it is want of truth.
12. Fancy can take possession of anyone.
13. Sense and fancy do not go together.
14. Mrs. Gardiner appeals to her father, not what is right or good.
15. This is the very first warning Elizabeth gets in the whole complex matrix.

16. Sincerity is of the mind, the vital and can go deeper.

17. The spirit of contradiction is on the surface.

18. The last thing one wants to know is her own error.

19. Fancy running away with us is the general behaviour.
The guidance is given by parents, family, and community. The case is entirely different for one who wants to break out of them. He can break when he is exhausted with them. Who is to decide where he is?

The rule is to exhaust the authority you are under.

Beyond this he is his own authority.

If you have something to give, wait for people to come. Be sure you have it really.

Don’t give till it is asked for.

Know which piece of knowledge can be given when.

Mostly one wants to give what he does not have.

Once he has it, he does not want to give.

Look back on your experience.

Self giving is the act of giving what he fully possesses.

The past experience will be unerring.

Mrs. Gardiner was not taken seriously.

Mrs. The sincerity of her advice removed Wickham.

She had power over Elizabeth, not Lydia.

The golden rule is to wait for the inner command.

Such a waiting needs patience.

It comes from equality.

Equality is the consciousness of the Infinite.

Everything has our own version.

Ultimately ‘your resolution’ matters.

Her father never endorses ‘her resolution’ of marrying Darcy.
3. "My dear aunt, this is being serious indeed."

21. Elizabeth makes light of the advice.

22. Seriousness evokes seriousness.

Great good advice is never lost.

No one can expect advice without authority prevailing.

At best advice without authority can reach seriousness.

The fact Mrs. Gardiner evoked seriousness in a 21 year old girl is to her credit.

Seriousness presupposes knowledge.

Elizabeth has mental experience.

She knows all the aspects involved in falling in love.

Something in her prevented her from the last step.

Life itself was on her side making him absent at Netherfield.

She certainly lost her emotions, but not her head.

Wickham is not a Man any girl can escape when he is willing.

The saving grace here is he is not willing to take the last step.

Bingley is prevented from the last step, Darcy restrains himself from the first step. Wickham does too. What is it?

More has come than Meryton can receive.

We see the hesitation all around.

On the other side a virulent insistence is there in Mrs. Bennet.

Mrs. Bennet's insistence and these hesitations are complements.

To explain all the details to us in this context is knowledge of life.

Except in Wickham, malice is not seen in anyone.

It is thoughtlessness, not spite or venom.

Even in Wickham the malice has not yet become vicious.
4. "Yes, and I hope to engage you to be serious likewise."

"Agreed. She uses a word that he does not want to hear, and it is evident that he is not touched.

It is not in his surface mind Man is touched.

He is touched in his emotions.

More so in his subconscious existence, he is surely touched.

Touching one in his subconscious emotions, he is alarmed.

Normal man is rarely touched there.

All vital decisions are taken from there.

Rich men, those in power, act often from there.

Human experience is a collection of such responses.

It is the outer life that touches a Man like that.

It is the idealist who, on his initiative, touches himself there.

He touches himself inwardly.

"He shall not be in love with me."

No one likes to hear what he does not like.

When it becomes necessary, the Mind conceives how it is impossible.

Good and desire, Mind and vital, conflict. Man chooses the desire.

Sometimes he seeks the GOOD through desire.
To change the raw desire for the desire of Good is progress.

The pursuit of desire leads him to eliminate the Good.

A story begins at the wrong end and moves to the right end.

There are characters at the wrong end stuck there.

There are other characters who move to the right impulse.

To evaluate each character on this scale would help.

Theoretically there can be characters who move from the right to wrong.

It is rare in stories, as they are constructed.

6. "Elizabeth, you are not serious now."

7. "I beg your pardon, I will try again. At present I am not in love with Mr. Wickham; no, I certainly am not. But he is, beyond all comparison, the most agreeable man I ever saw -- and if he becomes really attached to me -- I believe it will be better that he should not. I see the imprudence of it. -- Oh! That abominable Mr. Darcy! -- My father's opinion of me does me the greatest honor, and I should be miserable to forfeit it. My father, however, is partial to Wickham. In short, my dear aunt, I should be very sorry to be the means of making any of you unhappy; but since we see every day that where there is affection, young people are seldom withheld by immediate want of fortune from entering into engagements with each other, how can I promise to be wiser than so many of my fellow-creatures if I am tempted, or how am I even to know that it would be wisdom to resist? All that I can

26. There is truth in Elizabeth saying she is not in love with him at that moment. For all the closeness they enjoy, Wickham has not shown any tendency to develop any intimacy with her.

27. He does not mean to be intimate and his character can charm but will not grow intimate.

28. Elizabeth takes the occasion to say he is the most agreeable man.

29. There is truth, again, in her saying "if he really becomes attached to me" as there is none at present however much she may wish for it.

30. Just at that moment she exclaims ‘Oh that abominable Darcy’.

31. It is Darcy who is in her mind.

32. She points out that her father is partial to Wickham.

33. Obviously this is the first occasion, the only occasion, when her life is described in the context of love of Wickham. She enjoys it fully.

34. The issue is put squarely before her. She seeks the force of its danger.

35. She DOES have the sense of her not being the first object of his attention.

36. “I will take care of Wickham too,” says Elizabeth. Here she fancies that even if she gives him up, he would not give her up. A total illusion.

37. “At present I am not in love with Wickham,” says Elizabeth. It is not true. She is head over heels in love with him. ‘Oh, that abominable Darcy’. Perhaps see thinks Darcy made him poor depriving him of the living. In a subtle sense, her exclamation about Darcy is her attraction to him.
promise you, therefore, is not to be in a hurry. I will not be in a hurry to believe myself his first object. When I am in company with him, I will not be wishing. In short, I will do my best."

"...Elizabeth to her aunt is really a loud thinking of how she cannot give him up."

38. The long facetious explanation of Elizabeth to her aunt is really a loud thinking of how she cannot give him up.

39. "I am not in love with Mr. Wickham" is not fully true.

40. She sees the imprudence of it – To her it is imprudent of him to marry a penniless girl.

41. "That abominable Mr. Darcy" – whatever the issue the anger is directed to him one dislikes.

42. "I should be miserable to forfeit it". She really is thinking aloud that she would be miserable to forfeit Wickham’s love.

43. Mrs. Gardiner has a greater perception than her father.

44. She is not sure of refusing him. The struggle is evident.

Subconscious truth is she never wants to be saved.
8. "Perhaps it will be as well if you discourage his coming here so very often. At least, you should not remind your mother of inviting him."

9. "As I did the other day," said Elizabeth, with a conscious smile; "very true, it will be wise in me to refrain from that. But do not imagine that he is always here so often. It is on your account that he has been so frequently invited this week. You know my mother's ideas as to the necessity of constant company for her friends. But really, and upon my honour, I will try to do what I think to be wisest; and now I hope you are satisfied."

45. Every idea and ideal will have its translation in the physical plane.

46. Wickham is not there as often as she would wish.

47. She does wish him always there.

48. It is true Wickham is more often invited for Mrs. Gardiner's sake.

49. It is also true when Elizabeth's enthusiasm expands because of the aunt's arrival, he comes more often.

50. Elizabeth gives her word to her aunt honestly.

51. She was to maintain it later. The truth of the promise does it.

52. To accuse a person of the crime he points out in you is one of the cleverest of perversities of human nature.

53. There is a genuine effort to satisfy Mrs. Gardiner.

Mrs. Gardiner's atmosphere is SuperGrace saturated. It is this role of hers which saved her at last.

Grace does not need a point of cooperation from us to act. Still, grace always acts through any point of cooperation in us.

Grace allowed to act on its terms becomes supergrace.

That involves man fully eliminating himself and his capacities too.

Grace refused never returns.

For those to whom supergrace came, Grace returns to them even after refusal.

Mother's atmosphere is SuperGrace saturated.

Supergrace chooses the path of transformation.

Grace waits for the clearance of karma in the path.

Even when the Supergrace is determined to act Man insists on Karma, Swabhava, etc. Supergrace waits for a chink in his armour to enter. That becomes a one time performance of Super grace.

Darcy's persistence, Elizabeth's constant efforts to remove Darcy, her insistence he behave according to her all explain these principles.
Her aunt assured her that she was; and Elizabeth having thanked her for the kindness of her hints, they parted; -- a wonderful instance of advice being given on such a point without being resented.

Mrs. Gardiner is wise, kind and honest.
Otherwise she could not have advised Lizzy on this point.
Advice on such a point is not resented. Elizabeth is extraordinarily capable of comprehending her situation so as not to resent the wisdom of her aunt.

Advice on such a point is not resented. Elizabeth is extraordinarily capable of comprehending her situation so as not to resent the wisdom of her aunt.

“A wonderful instance of advice being given on such a point without being resented”.

It is a wonder as it is not within Austen’s experience.
Within limits an experience can be striking.
It becomes a wonder only outside the boundaries.
Advice is sought.
Advice offered is refused in one fashion or another.
It is usually acted against, as she says in the beginning.
Advice is resented, sincerity is accepted.
Results show how far it is taken or not.

To the end Elizabeth has not spoken to Jane or her father about the promptings of her heart either about Wickham or Darcy.
Even when the advice works resentment is inevitable.

Without appreciating the sincerity of the advice, resentment will be there.
At Pemberley we know how the Gardiners totally avoided the topic.
That is why this advice is a wonder.
Wisdom collected by excess of experience recognised prompts the
Mr. Collins returned into Hertfordshire soon after it had been quit by the Gardiners and Jane; but as he took up his abode with the Lucases, his arrival was no great inconvenience to Mrs. Bennet. His marriage was now fast approaching, and she was at length so far resigned as to think it inevitable, and even repeatedly to say, in an ill-natured tone, that she "wished they might be happy." Thursday was to be the wedding day, and on Wednesday Miss Lucas paid her farewell visit; and when she rose to take leave, Elizabeth, ashamed of her mother's ungracious and reluctant good wishes, and sincerely affected herself, accompanied her out of the room. As they went downstairs together, Charlotte said –

It is significant Mr. Collins and Mrs. Gardiner missed each other. Elizabeth is shifting from Collins to Darcy. Mrs. Bennet till the end hopes that Collins' wedding will not take place. For different reasons Elizabeth too had wishes of that description.

This is an instance where one resents the good fortune coming to them.

Mrs. Bennet responds like this to Darcy's visits to her. Mr. Bennet violently reacts to Elizabeth's engagement. Miss Bennet is incredulous about the same.

There is a significance of Lydia's role in Collins' wedding. Equally his coming and the stay of the Gardiners are related.

"To think it inevitable".
Inevitability is to see unalterable forces at work.

Man seeing forces greater than him at work makes him see it.

To be able to see him below the forces is to rise above them.

To know is power.

Power issues out of knowledge and therefore is more powerful.

When knowledge and power are separate, power appears greater.

When they are together, power is subordinated to knowledge.

Raising herself as the wife of Mr. Bennet, what is inevitable today will not be inevitable.

Mrs. Bennet functions as attorney’s daughter.

Understanding the “inevitable” alters its character.

Appreciation can generate cheerfulness and joy.

In the face of joy that is permanent, the inevitable changes its character into its opposite.
65. “To say, in an ill-natured tone”.

Ill-nature is low consciousness.
Out of poverty, disease and ignorance nothing good can issue.

Mrs. Bennet is educating the second daughter. She is uneducated.
Not only that, she resents education.

She sees education; culture will deprive her of her freedom to act.

She is enjoying the Taste of Ignorance, indulging in it.

To her culture is an eye-sore.

Therefore her tone is of ill-nature about Charlotte.
The ordinary courtesy of wishing an engaged couple happiness defies her organized consciousness.

She deserves understanding, not condemnation.

It is not mind that works in her.

It is the mind of ignorance that is active in her.

To appreciate her fully, think of a period when you have moved up into silence or sweetness or goodness.

From there the previous position is unthinkable.

Coming down, one feels at home in the old position.

At least we can consider both statuses.

She knows only her position.
She is not aware of another mental status.

She is oblivious and unconsciously self-righteous.

Self-righteousness needs self-awareness.
She is not endowed with it.

That is why even after Darcy and Bingley entered her family she remained what she was.

To understand her is psychological wisdom.

"Ungracious and reluctant good wishes".

One who is capable of gracious behaviour cannot lose it as sandalwood cannot cease to smell sandal.

In ignorant ill will graciousness becomes ungracious.

The congratulation of jealous eyes is strong abuse.

Even abusive words escape his mouth.

When an ignorant man of ill will forces himself to be gracious and manages to utter the right word anyone can perceive it becomes ungracious uncouth performance.

Good wishes have a spontaneous outflow.

To deliver good wishes reluctantly is a contradiction.

The inner contradiction expresses as outer clumsiness.

Ignorant dynamism is awkward in its outer form.

A form expresses the Force it contains.

A right form cannot express a wrong force.

Loss of a marriage opportunity added to loss of property to one’s inferior as rightful endowment recasts the very foundation of social, legal, psychological structure. No wonder it becomes ungracious.

Grace is God’s uncalled for action. The uncalled for action of the inconscient darkness is ungraciousness.

The look of Mrs. Bennet explained here descriptively is the face of Selfishness actively practicing Self-giving.

It is a supreme gracious act that does not make a face in accepting these ‘good’ wishes.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 3

To extend an invitation to the daughter after this exhibition, Charlotte must be the carrier of Super grace. Elizabeth’s acceptance of the invitation might be to mitigate and neutralise her mother’s behaviour.

12. “I shall depend on hearing from you very often, Eliza. ”


14. “And I have another favour to ask. Will you come and see me?”

15. “We shall often meet, I hope, in Hertfordshire.”

16. “I am not likely to leave Kent for some time. Promise me, therefore, to come to Hunsford.”

17. Elizabeth could not refuse, though she foresaw little pleasure in the visit.

18. “My father and Maria are to come to me in March,” added Charlotte, “and I hope you will consent to be of the party. Indeed, Eliza, you will be as welcome to me as either of them.”

67. Elizabeth has that soothing atmosphere which can neutralise the irksome behaviour of Mr. Collins.

68. Somehow, somewhere Charlotte wishes to do a kind turn to Lizzy.

69. The favour is from Charlotte not from Elizabeth.

70. As Darcy thrust himself on Lizzy, Charlotte does so now.

71. Without strong streaks of lack of culture one cannot refuse such an invitation.

72. Charlotte already sees the future relationship.

73. Charlotte does not complain of Mr. Collins to Elizabeth. Elizabeth has denied her that pleasure by her “Impossible”.

74. Also she has the dignity of the wife of that period.
19. The wedding took place: the bride and groom set off for Kent from the church door, and everybody had as much to say, or to hear, on the subject as usual. Elizabeth soon heard from her friend; and their correspondence was as regular and frequent as it had ever been; that it should be equally unreserved was impossible. Elizabeth could never address her without feeling that all the comfort of intimacy was over; and though determined not to slacken as a correspondent, it was for the sake of what had been rather than what was. Charlotte’s first letters were received with a good deal of eagerness; there could not but be curiosity to know how she would speak of her new home, how she would like Lady Catherine, and how happy she would dare pronounce herself to be; though, when the letters were read, Elizabeth felt that Charlotte expressed herself on every point exactly as she might have foreseen. She wrote cheerfully, seemed surrounded with comforts, and mentioned nothing which she could not praise. The house, furniture, neighbourhood, and roads, were all to her taste, and Lady Catherine’s behaviour was most friendly and obliging. It was Mr. Collins’s picture of Hunsford and Rosings rationally softened; and Elizabeth perceived that she must wait for her own visit there, to know the rest.

75. A deeper relationship to be effective, the surface friendship must recede.
76. The determination not to slacken writing confirms the deeper relationship.
77. Really it is for the sake of what is to come.
78. Charlotte must really be cheerful for her to write cheerfully.
79. She wanted comforts which she got.
80. Charlotte went to Collins. Just then Jane went seeking her Collins.
81. When confidence is shaken in one important issue, intimacy is lost forever. Confidence generates intimacy.
82. The real psychological strength of Charlotte is she who is a channel for luck to Elizabeth somewhere recognises that Elizabeth brings her good luck.
83. The physical forgets persons once they are out of sight. The vital loses all interest once the touch is lost. Mind does so by a changed understanding. Only the Spirit, on all occasions, endeavours to keep the contact.
84. In human life, there are more objects than emotions.
85. Lydia played a role in Charlotte’s wedding, as the one the latter played in Elizabeth’s.
86. The comfort intimacy gives is psychological.
87. “Determined not to slacken as a correspondent.”

"Correspondence was a civilized phenomenon through writing.
Before writing was learnt messages were oral.
Even after the advent of writing correspondence was confined to conveying messages.
"
Letter writing was a further stage of civilization.

Letters were written not merely to convey messages but almost as a replacement of personal intimate conversation.

A new prose began to take shape for the purposes of writing letters.

It is almost a major section of the prose literature.

Reading the old letters is a pasttime because they carried life.

Queen Victoria during her rides used to read the letters of Albert.

As conversation became an art letter writing too became an art.

In the letters information through emotions of intimacy carried life which is capable of renewing the vigour of friendship.

Letters kept alive the flame of friendship by writing what cannot be spoken personally.

Charlotte’s first letters were received with a good deal of eagerness.

The value of the letters lies in this eagerness it creates.

This is eagerness to know, not an eagerness to do.

Married life is a new phase. To Charlotte it is an avenue to discover the truth of what she has chosen with eyes open.

What that experience is, how Charlotte has taken it are matters of deep concern and interest.

Apart from all these, how Charlotte has expressed them in her letters is of significance to one who disapproved of the marriage.
Elizabeth, in her reply, should rise to that new wonder, an occasion made intense by the proximity of Lady Catherine.

Between two letters, the material will occupy the minds of the correspondents. Hence the additional importance.

Darcy was not able to speak to Elizabeth what he could write in a letter. That is the significance of writing.

In a conversation one can be interrupted at any time.

Letter writing is an exercise in composing thought material not for an essay but for communication.

Letter writing at its best helps the growth of personality.

The advent of email, with the additional advantage of abbreviated words totally deprived this branch of literature its cherished value.

Curiosity is of the mind, interest is of the vital, urge is of the body.

Mind is alive by curiosity.

Observation leads to curiosity.

Observation is the way senses are alive.

Observation is the relationship of senses with the world.
Without curiosity man and mind will be dull.

Similarly interest keeps the vital alive.

Without interest one is likely to become depressed.

Without urge man will sink into inaction.

Thus he will become lazy.

Curiosity goes with eagerness.

Curiosity can act through every mental faculty.

It is curiosity that makes man think of a tangle.

Imagination is activated by curiosity to new-create.

When a Man's will fails, he is curious to know how best to exercise it a new.

Faced with a wrong judgement, curiosity sets him to work to arrive at the right judgement.

To arrive at the right discrimination, facts are not enough, principles too are insufficient. What is needed is the right experience that will guide us here.

Exercising every faculty of Mind, we will find curiosity is one of the skills energies are organized into.

The other mental skills that serve the other mental faculties are many.

Memory itself is the skill that helps thinking.

Imagination is helped and activated by fancy.

Fancy is constructive while fantasy is destructive.

The skill that helps judgement is detachment.

“Charlotte expressed herself... exactly as she might have foreseen”.

Had not Elizabeth withdrawn the confidence and intimacy, we may expect Charlotte to speak out her impressions.

Now that it is not there, she can send only a polite version of things.
Assuming they remained as close as they had been, still knowing the attitude of Elizabeth, Charlotte might not be fully frank. Maybe in such a case, there is the danger of Charlotte writing how happy she is with Collins. That may be a mortal blow.

In the scheme of things, Charlotte is flattered beyond measure by dining at Rosings. Elizabeth has not allowed her to speak out frankly about Lady Catherine. So, letters become polite, formal versions, not actual facts. Poultry and pigs form the best part of the letter.

A wife, in the nature of things, is likely to take to the ways of her husband. Charlotte has not exhibited that trait in the letters or after Elizabeth went there. It is very likely with the passage of time. It is no mean event for Charlotte that a colonel or a Darcy calls on her even once in her lifetime. No such possibility was there at Lucas Lodge in Meryton. Elizabeth has closed the door of frankness in that regard.

To have Lady Anne at her door for a few minutes is no small privilege to Charlotte. Why, there were occasions when Lady Catherine herself visited Charlotte. We know how awed Mrs. Bennet and Elizabeth were to have that lady for a few minutes in their house. In England of that period they were ’noble’ personages.
91. “wrote cheerfully...surrounded with comforts...mentioned nothing which she could not praise.”

“If she is not, her disappointment will be seen in the letter. No one can write a letter concealing her disappointment in marriage.

Letters do have the personality to reveal the writer. Many may not see, but it will be there for the perceptive to see.

She was not looking for romance or domestic felicity. She was not looking for romance or domestic felicity.

Cheerfulness is the appearance on the surface. Comforts are physical reality; the one she feared she would miss forever.

As a matter of policy, she wished to present a good picture to Elizabeth.

92. “Furniture, neighbourhood, and roads, were all to her taste”.

All of them are the material parts of matrimony.

93. “Friendly and obliging”.

“The attitudes, attitudes of social superiors are vital property.

94. “Rationally softened”.

Reporting can be factually true or false. One may report only the part he saw.

A snob gives play to his imagination. Those who like the Lady may not see anything else.
One who hates the owner may paint everything with hatred.
A small mind of details may keep a store of such anecdotes.
Dull physical people will tell you about the good food.
There are people who cannot phrase their thoughts.
There are others who have no thoughts at all.
There are others who can report exactly.

95. “She must wait for her own visit there, to know the rest”.
A genuine faithful reporting can be partial, may omit intentionally
or miss the essentials.
Teachers reporting about a school can be thorough about teaching,
can largely err on education.
There are occasions when a Man in error cannot be shown the
justice.

Charlotte cannot see the argument to refuse Collins.
Elizabeth cannot conceive how Collins could be accepted.
It is right, just, rational, proper for Lady Catherine to get a promise
from Elizabeth not to accept Darcy.

To see the opposite values is difficult, but they are still in the same
plane.
To see the values of a higher plane is not given to the human mind.
Even after her visit Elizabeth could not justify Charlotte’s marriage. Elizabeth has no penetration into the values of Charlotte. As Charlotte is unable to appreciate Elizabeth’s refusal to dance with Darcy, Elizabeth is unable to sympathise with Charlotte’s matrimonial requirements.

There are things one can see only by a visit. There are other things one needs to be told. There are still other things one cannot see even if told.

To feel as the other person feels is comprehension. It is an understanding out of sympathy and an appreciation of the other man’s needs. Needs are mental, vital, physical, spiritual, etc.

Jane had already written a few lines to her sister to announce their safe arrival in London; and when she wrote again, Elizabeth hoped it would be in her power to say something of the Bingleys. Jane was to overcome her false faith in Caroline for her to marry. At the same time Elizabeth’s visit to Hunsford helps her to overcome her false belief in a rational marriage.

When there is love, invariably, one runs across the other. The fact that Jane has not seen Bingley anywhere in London is a clear statement that neither had love in any measure of intensity. On Jane’s part, it is plainly marriage. On the part of Bingley it is surely a very strong attraction. Had it not been crossed, it would not have risen in intensity enough to mature into a wedding.

“I enquired after their brother,” says Jane. Compare this with Bingley at Lambton unable to utter Jane’s name to Elizabeth. She was buried into the phrase, “all your sisters”. Bingley is more delicate than Jane is in this respect. Hers was a physical need, his was an emotional requirement. The physical can be indelicate.

All advance of intimacy started from Caroline. The rule is he who...
has not taken initiative will never be the loser. Jane is meticulous in that regard even in her opinions. That is her strength and that wins her at the end.

101. Wickham assumed Elizabeth would have fortune. Caroline and her sister likewise assumed a certain social status to their family. Both were disappointed. Friendship is between equals. Jane is not their equal.

Wickham assumed Elizabeth would have fortune. Caroline and her sister likewise assumed a certain social status to their family. Both were disappointed. Friendship is between equals. Jane is not their equal.

21 Her impatience for this second letter was as well rewarded as impatience generally is. Jane had been a week in town without either seeing or hearing from Caroline. She accounted for it, however, by supposing that her last letter to her friend from Longbourn had, by some accident, been lost.

Impatience follows the rule.

Darcy’s visit with Bingley to Longbourn gave Elizabeth impatience. In the first two visits impatience is rewarded in its own place. On the third visit impatience transformed itself to give the opposite result.

Impatience. Here impatience follows the rule.

Darcy’s visit with Bingley to Longbourn gave Elizabeth impatience. In the first two visits impatience is rewarded in its own place. On the third visit impatience transformed itself to give the opposite result.

Jane’s impatience traveled as per rule to receive the reward.

Mrs. Bennet’s impatience remained impatience and was rewarded.

Mrs. Bennet’s impatience remained impatience and was rewarded.

Mr. Bennet’s improper patience became an impatience to mature into a decision based on responsibility.

Lady Catherine acts according to rule.

Darcy’s patience and impatience travel the full cycle to become patient again.

The impatient initiative of Caroline compelled her to be patient reversing herself.

The patience Charlotte counsels Elizabeth is tinged with two inappropriate comments – one at Netherfield ball, the other through Collins’ letter.
Thwarted patience with responsibility for Bennet gave him the ultimate reward of Pemberley.

Charlotte won Collins through patience of common sense.

Lydia’s impatience is richly and fully rewarded in her plane.

The very great energy in the story is seen as impatience of everyone but was checked in the middle for eight months when the energy was absorbed by the stupidity of Collins and vulgarity of Lydia.

Bingley’s intolerable impatience is never described but we see the results as he exactly desired, through Darcy’s confession.

The one person who was patient all along, planning perfidy, did not lose his patience when tragedy crowned him. Maybe it is what he sought -- Wickham.

Man wants to justify himself. To do so he exercises his imagination and justifies the other lapses.

It was the pride of the British Post office that no single letter was lost in its long existence.

Human stupidity transfers it to the post office which is unfailing.

"My aunt," she continued, "is going to-morrow into that part of the town, and I shall take the opportunity of calling in Grosvenor Street."

"My aunt is going tomorrow into that part of the town." It never pays to chase that which eludes.

Mrs. Gardiner even in the beginning said there was no possibility of meeting Bingley. That eliminated chances.

Jane’s faith in Caroline effectively stays in the way.

A woman, who wants to be courted by the Man, wants it from all around him.
Jane’s energy will not support it. Neither her personality, nor her status or wealth will support it.

107. “I shall take the opportunity of calling in Grosvenor Street”.

Opportunities should come, not that we should go and take it.

Jane cannot meet Bingley going with the aunt as it was she who ruled out her meeting him.

At Pemberley Mrs. Gardiner was interested in Elizabeth visiting there.

Mrs. Jane’s meeting him cannot be accomplished as a secondary work.

At Gracechurch Street Jane could not meet Bingley but Lydia was married from there.

It means the personality weight of Mrs. Gardiner was enough for Lydia and not for Jane.

She wrote again when the visit was paid, and she had seen Miss Bingley. “I did not think Caroline in spirits,” were her words; “but she was very glad to see me, and reproached me for giving her no notice of my coming to London. I was right, therefore; my last letter had never reached her. I inquired after their brother, of course. He was well, but so much engaged with Mr. Darcy that they scarcely ever saw him. I found that Miss Darcy was expected to dinner. I wish I could see her. My visit was not long, as Caroline and Mrs. Hurst were going out. I dare say I shall soon see them here.”

Caroline is a liar. In England the history of lost letters was then unknown.

Caroline would have allowed Jane to meet Miss Darcy if there had been any truth in Bingley’s interest in Georgiana.

“I did not think Caroline in spirits”.

Caroline and her sister did adore sweet Jane. It lingers. She comes. All the initiatives of intimacy was on Caroline’s side. So, its momentum is there.

Conscious ill nature and an initiative based on that cannot keep the spirits alive.

Caroline thinks low of Gracechurch Street.

It was a lie about the letter and Darcy resorted to a ruse. Caroline’s objection is not for Bingley’s marriage with Jane, but she is mortally frightened about Elizabeth coming close to Darcy.
111. “Caroline and Mrs. Hurst were going out”.
Again it is a fabrication.

Mrs. Gardiner cancelled any accidental meeting of Jane and Bingley.

112. Mrs. Gardiner cancelled any accidental meeting of Jane and Bingley.

113. Caroline could have suspected Jane of following Bingley.

Elizabeth shook her head over this letter. It convinced her, that accident only could discover to Mr. Bingley her sister's being in town.

Four weeks passed away, and Jane saw nothing of him. She endeavoured to persuade herself that she did not regret it; but she could no longer be blind to Miss Bingley's inattention. After waiting at home every morning for a fortnight, and inventing every evening a fresh excuse for her, the visitor did at last appear; but the shortness of her stay, and yet more, the alteration of her manner, would allow Jane to deceive herself no longer.

The letter which she wrote on this occasion to her sister will
prove what she felt.

My dearest Lizzy will, I am sure, be incapable of triumphing in her better judgment, at my expense, when I confess myself to have been entirely deceived in Miss Bingley’s regard for me. But, my dear sister, though the event has proved you right, do not think me obstinate if I still assert that, considering what her behaviour was, my confidence was as natural as your suspicion. I do not at all comprehend her reason for wishing to be intimate with me; but if the same circumstances were to happen again, I am sure I should be deceived again. Caroline did not return my visit till yesterday; and not a note, not a line, did I receive in the mean time. When she did come, it was very evident that she had no pleasure in it; she made a slight, formal apology for not calling before, said not a word of wishing to see me again, and was in every respect so altered a creature, that when she went

114. This is the first time Jane is disillusioned. Even here she tries to justify her confidence.

115. Jane feels for certain Bingley knows of her being in town. The other man’s point of view is a great attitude, not easily assumed by all. There is a factor of Caroline hiding her presence in London. The complexities of life arise from such events.

116. Assuming Bingley knows of her presence, the mind goes on building further assumptions that he is partial to Miss. Darcy. Analysis is thus vitiated by non-facts.

117. Jane talks of duplicity. Never, not even in the worst cases does she use such language. It is this insight being true, that enabled events to turn right at the end.

118. To avoid Jane, it is not necessary for Bingley to quit Netherfield. Bingley could have cooled off. Darcy knows Bingley’s affection would not cool off and his own liking will become a passion.
away, I was perfectly resolved to continue the acquaintance no longer. I pity, though I cannot help blaming her. She was very wrong in singling me out as she did; I can safely say that every advance to intimacy began on her side. But I pity her, because she must feel that she has been acting wrong, and because I am very sure that anxiety for her brother is the cause of it. I need not explain myself farther; and though we know this anxiety to be quite needless, yet if she feels it, it will easily account for her behaviour to me; and so deservedly dear as he is to his sister, whatever anxiety she may feel on his behalf is natural and amiable. I cannot but wonder, however, at her having any such fears now, because, if he had at all cared about me, we must have met long, long ago. He knows of my being in town, I am certain, from something she said herself; and yet it would seem, by her manner of talking, as if she wanted to persuade herself that he is really partial to Miss Darcy. I cannot understand it. If I were not afraid of judging harshly, I should be almost tempted to say that there is a strong appearance of duplicity in all this. But I will endeavour to banish every painful thought, and think only of what will make me happy -- your affection, and the invariable kindness of my dear uncle and aunt. Let me hear from you very soon. Miss Bingley said something of his never returning to Netherfield again, of giving up the house, but not with any certainty. We had better not mention it. I am extremely glad that you have such pleasant accounts from our friends at Hunsford. Pray go to see them, with Sir William and Maria. I am sure

119. Their effort to be away from Netherfield shows the strength of the real possibility.
120. To Jane, Elizabeth’s affection is equal to that of her aunt and uncle.
121. To her, appearances matter. Bingley suits that character.
122. Small triumphs of life are more fascinating than the large victories of life. Caroline may enjoy thwarting Elizabeth and Jane overmuch.
123. As every advance to Jane was on Caroline’s side, finally Jane married Bingley. The significance of an initiative cannot be wiped out even by her who took it.
124. The effort Jane takes in this letter to maintain the appearance of her neutrality is great.
125. Its reward too is great.
126. Friendship without substance is evanescent.
127. “incapable of triumphing in her better judgement”.

Jane’s obstinate belief in Caroline’s goodness was the bar to her wedding.

Now that is removed, the coast is clear.

It is impossible to triumph. Only Elizabeth can desist with Jane.

Because Elizabeth did not triumph, Darcy was able to confess to Bingley.

Her stupidity was her asset. It is only for her stupidity he liked her.

Intelligence is a threat.
you will be very comfortable there. -- Your's, etc."

Jane is the physical personification of the parents in this combination. She has her mother’s beauty. She has the calm of her father’s education. She has created a principle of conduct of life for herself. There is no streak of dynamism in her.

Her dynamism is in sticking to her way of life.

There seems to be in her no worry about her future. Wealthy upbringing has given all the children security. Wealth and freedom to all is his household. Freedom created two good human products. Freedom has made their dissipation self-righteous.

128. “... have been entirely deceived”.

"One deceives the other.
Deceit needs falsehood.
Deceit may be intentional or non-intentional.
You cannot deceive another if he does not have scope.
The scope exists in false expectation or false promise.
Self-deception is man’s forte.
Its origin is in self-conception of the Absolute.
Self-deception has its components in Time and Space.
Without a strong relation, deception is not possible.
When you relate to a person for what she is not, deception is possible. Without an element of falsehood in both, deception is not possible.
What is falsehood may not be outright false, it may be
Memory is a wonderful faculty of Mind.

For one who tries to outgrow Mind, memory is an obstacle.

In that sense memory is false to him, to Mind.

Deception arises when people are at cross purposes.

If a man likes in you what is not true, he can deceive you.

True emotional relationships know no deceit.

Deceit is not possible in trade partnership.

There is no deception possible if one likes in another what is low.

Deceit arises out of appearances.

Man insists in marriage only on appearances.

So marriage is a rich field of deceit.

Man or woman loves to be deceived.

As he who deceives draws pleasure out of it, he who is deceived is fulfilled in his subconscious when deceived.

Successful partnerships and marriages contain a large dose of deceit.

Deceit makes for long relationships. It is not overcome till one enters the higher or lower plane.

129. "Do not think me obstinate".

"Obstinacy is strong adherence to something low.

Obstinacy evolving to firmness through devotion is devotion.

Obstinacy evolving to firmness through devotion is man’s progress.

Strength is not wrong.
Adherence is not wrong.
Wrong or right arises out of what you are dedicated to.
What is wrong for an adult is right for the child.
Wrong is relative.
Wrong in Being is right in Non-Being.
Wrong in Being doing what is right for Non-Being is amiss or inappropriate, cannot give results; it is not wrong.

No one likes to be thought of as obstinate.
But everyone likes to be obstinate.
One likes obstinacy as it issues intensity.
Man loves steadiness, loyalty, truthfulness.
In obstinacy he sees himself steady.

More than Bingley, Elizabeth not considering herself as obstinate matters to her.
In any transaction Man loves to know he is right, steady.
It is one thing she is obstinate, it is another thing that Elizabeth thinks herself to be obstinate.
Elizabeth thinking herself obstinate is appearance.
What matters is appearance even with a beloved sister.
At no time one likes to be transparent.
Spirituality renders one transparent to himself.
Complete transparency of mind reveals the soul.

What you cannot speak to another you can write in a letter.
This is one of them.

Personal shyness is removed by letter writing.
130. “Considering what her behaviour was, my confidence was natural”.

“வருமானது பார்வையானது அதற்றானது என்று முன்னேற்றிய இந்தப் பார்வையானது.”

One behaves with respect to oneself.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

One’s manners are with respect to the other or society.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Behaviour is manners with respect to the social man.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Character acts on its own disregarding the person.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது.

Personality is the character or the capacity of character at the disposal of Man.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Individuality is the character of one’s personality.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Jane’s individuality is that of a gentleman who is incapable of asking anything for himself.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Her manners are passive and sweet.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Her behaviour is one of non-initiative.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Her character is incapable of seeing defects in others.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Her personality is capable of accepting any defect in any situation solely on her.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

There is confidence at all these levels.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

There is no human relationship without mental confidence.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

The greatest confidence lies in honour.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Honour arises on the basis of property or wealth.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Without wealth, honour has no occasion to be born.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Confidence is generated by liking, subordination or circumstance.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Confidence is tender and is nurtured by sincerity.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

Absence of sincerity physically takes people apart.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

No false confidence can be supported when falsehood is exposed.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

False confidence will serve only false purposes.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.

False confidence can change into true confidence.

என்றால் இன்று அதற்றானது பார்வையானது என்று கூறுவோம்.
Confidence is not rational.
Confidence creates intimacy.
Love is a product of intimate confidence.
Love, intimacy, confidence do not lend themselves to explanation.
An attempt to explain them destroys them or at least thins the emotion.

131. "As natural as your suspicion".
Suspicion can be as natural as confidence.
Suspicion is generated by the falsity of the situation or the defect in the person.
Suspicion is out of lack of truth or incapacity to believe.
Suspicion arises out of lack of confidence.
Suspicion is generated by the falsity of the situation or the defect in the person.
Suspicion is lack of belief in what is said.
Suspicion is lack of confidence.
Suspicion arises out of lack of confidence.

132. "If the same circumstances were to happen again".
Several people or events meeting create a circumstance.
Circumstances have a truth of energy.
No two people can meet without some purpose.
Circumstance creates opportunity.
They can create problems.
A problem is created by two unequal events meeting.
Opportunities are created by positive events meeting.
All events are complementary.

133. "She had no pleasure in it".
Pleasure is physical.
Happiness is vital, mental.

Joy is of the soul.

Pleasure, happiness, joy can be experienced in all parts of the being.

Pleasure is a sensation.

Excess energy in the body is pleasure.

Energy is used to work.

The excess saturates the body and creates pleasure.

The vital energy is refined and yields happiness.

Excess mental energy brings harmony of thoughts and widens the mind. Hence the sensation.

All these energies come from Ananda.

Ananda received in the soul is the joy of love.

Pleasure usually comes from work.

It comes from eating.

Physical intimacy gives pleasure.

One can feel pleasure or receive it from another.

Pleasure is self-existent, therefore self-evident.

Having a free play of personality with another who is apparently passive can yield pleasure or joy.

One’s energy expanding in another’s personality gives joy or pleasure.

The sensation comes from expansion.

The sensation coming from contraction is depression.

An idea can expand mental energies of imagination.

An ideal can expand the vital energies because of wider play.

Vision is of the spirit.
It can exhilarate the soul.

Recognising the One, the soul feels the emotion of gratitude.

It thrills down to the very cells of the body.

Self-giving yields selfless joy.

Selfish pleasures are of intensity.

Selfless joy is due to expansion.

Selfishness, selflessness are both movements.

The source of sensation is movement.

Joy in one creating joy in another creates ecstasy.

Samadhi is the ecstasy created in the soul by the Transcendent.

Samadhi in the waking is the communion of the individual soul with the souls of the universe which is creation.

Every known movement in any part of the being or body creates sensations appropriate to its intensity and direction.

Life on earth is sustained by this joy which is Ananda.

134. “She made a slight, formal apology.”

Apology for intentional discourtesy can only be formal.

That it is slight shows Caroline is not malicious.

A malicious person will accuse another for his fault.

A cunning scoundrel will offer a deeply felt apology.

Hypocrites will blame chance and invoke God’s will for their crime.

An educated pompous person will expand the apology to a drama.

135. “Said not a word of wishing to see me again.”

Caroline is motivated in this behaviour.

She is not cunning, hypocritical or even malicious.
All that she is, is selfish.

For selfish benefit she will do anything.

She has no values that can inhibit her selfishness.

Her value is selfishness.

136. “Was in every respect so altered a creature”.

Losing social personal values, one becomes a creature.

It is evident her previous behaviour was that of a pleasant creature.

She remains a creature taking on herself various forms.

137. “I was perfectly resolved to continue the acquaintance no longer”.

Resolution is a mental decision based on incoming thoughts.

A resolution resolves the tangled forces of the mind.

Mind can harbour conflicting ideas unable to decide.

It can have unrelated ideas generating confusion.

Sometimes it can allow unrelated ideas that harmoniously combine

to move in another direction generating irresolution.

Resolution is done by the coordinating intelligence.

We call it reason because it lends itself to logic.

There is no energy in Jane to continue the acquaintance.

138. “Though I cannot help blaming her”.

Blame is the result of a blemish.

A blemish arises out of an intention. What arises out of skill is a
defect; out of circumstances is a lapse.

Something can go wrong for no fault of Caroline’s.

It arises out of Time, space, skill, capacity, resources, feelings,
thought, understanding, intention, attitude, opinion and motive.
To find the right name for each error is to make one’s knowledge precise. What is precise in its own context may be out of place in the context of the whole, hence comprehensive preciseness. Precision is individual. Comprehensive preciseness is universality.

"If I cannot blame her" -- Jane wants to find the blame in her. It is Jane’s character, not necessarily right. Then the source of the error must be located. As long as something goes wrong, something or someone must be the source. To know is to correct, knowledge is power. Not to blame Caroline may suit Jane, but will no not solve the problem. The desire not to apportion the blame to where it belongs may have other powers of Silence, but it is not to understand. It is necessary to have the right understanding. Till it dawns on Jane, the problem will remain. Her way is to generate a power of Silent will which will solve the problem in its own time and in its own way. That is not the way for immediate solution of the problem. Elizabeth’s soft corner for Wickham can put off the solution to Jane. So, Jane cannot herself contribute to the problem. Jane’s problem is not only her problem. It is a cumulative result. We see Jane’s engagement was delayed by the irresponsibility of Mrs. Bennet, till Mrs. Bennet exhausted her lamentation, Elizabeth overcame her infatuation, Caroline was exposed, Darcy confessed.
Mrs. Bennet’s fulness of expression is matchless, Mr. Bennet’s fulness of inexpression is unmatchable. Mrs. Bennet’s love for her children is total and constant, Mr. Bennet’s affection for his children is partial and intermittent. Mrs. Bennet is always in love, Mr. Bennet is always in a mood. Mrs. Bennet’s fulfillment is in her total loyal submission to Darcy.

His strength, if any, will collect only when that phase is over.

Bingley’s fulfillment is in his total loyal submission to Darcy.

He was truly in love with her and it made Darcy confess.

All these stem from the simple fact that Jane is unwilling to blame Caroline.

Each word in the story has its roots in the language.

Going to the roots of the word, concept, and the occasion is necessary.

139. “It will easily account for her behavior”.

“அவள் வாழ்க்கையில் அது எந்தாவது அவள் வாழ்க்கையில் அவள் வாழ்க்கையில்”

To account for her behaviour will not solve the problem.

Jane does not understand her behaviour.

To account for it is to satisfy one’s own conviction.

It is intellectual.

Intellectuality explains the issue according to one’s own predilection.

It is based on Elizabeth’s attachment to her brother.

Intellectuality of prejudice is not expected to solve an issue by its understanding.

140. “So deservedly dear as he is to his sister.”

“She is worth seeing” as he is to his sister.

It is based on Elizabeth’s attachment to her brother.

It is not based on her understanding of Caroline’s feeling for her brother.

Caroline is not thinking of Bingley or Jane. She is thinking of herself.

She is mortally afraid of Elizabeth marrying Darcy.
Her actions are motivated to prevent it.

"Deservedly dear" expresses Jane's attitude to Bingley.

Jane does not see, does not want to see, wants to justify herself.

Self-justification has no power to solve a problem.

If the self is just, in the long run it may solve it.

141. "I cannot but wonder".

Wonder arises as the issue is outside Jane's frontier of perception.

Opinion is invalid because it can form on false information.

A woman is in the pathetic position of longing for a man who does not care.

The same longing arises psychologically when it is ideal.

Why should one be mercenary and the other psychologically ideal?

That which is common to both is longing.

Longing arises for affection or property or security.

Psychologically it is because man is gregarious.

Spiritually it is so because the soul is universal.

Jane assumes Bingley knows of her being there.

Her assumption is not based on a fact but on an inference.

An opinion is built of several assumptions.
Even a right opinion is inadmissible because it is opinion. It is striking that when Jane called on Caroline, Bingley was not there.

This fact has several explanations.

1) Jane is weak.
2) Mrs. Gardiner pronounced she would not meet Bingley.
3) The intensity of love that causes that accident is not there in either.
4) The father’s wish for the failure of his wife.
5) Her expectation to meet him by visiting London.
6) The power of Mrs. Bennet’s initiative to send her on horseback.
7) Elizabeth’s partiality to Wickham.

Mrs. Gardiner was prompted to speak so because it was not in the air and she saw the girls were trying to climb high.

As man exhibits manners, even talking has its own manners. Manners can express itself in each act of Man such as manners of action.

The language does not have words for all that Man is or does. For instance, joy can issue from success, attention, accomplishment or by simply being. We can only say joy of success as there is no single word.

It is interesting to note that talking has its own manner.
To know the different shades of each act or thought and create a new word for each is a good linguistic exercise.

The female voice is different from the male voice.

Each man has a different voice.

Each thought and emotion expresses through a different voice.

Such voices, tones, accents, intonations are distinct.

In a conversation of significance, each of these separate individualities is taken note of.

People do not go by what is said, but how it is said.

Caroline’s words may all be perfect, but her manner is revealing.

Caroline was always capable of this different manner.

Elizabeth was able to see through it.

Every form of matter has a manner of its own.

A calendar demands display.

Books are usually kept in a shelf vertically.

Utensils require to be cleaned every day.

Currency compels us to keep it safely.

“Miss...” his partiality to Miss Darcy.

Understanding is a faculty of Mind.

It is different from memory or thinking.

In the process of understanding, Mind accepts the truth of the object.

We may call it, its essential value or essence.
Mind accepting that essence and making it its own is understanding.

Taking into itself some thoughts and exerting itself on them is the process of mental understanding.

I cannot understand is different from I do not want to understand.

Thinking itself is different from imagination.

Thinking is creation of thoughts.

Imagination is creative of possibility.

Thinking and understanding must be distinguished from decision.

Decision is the understanding of the will.

Determination is the commitment of will.

Prior to understanding there is listening.

It is preceded by hearing.

Hearing, listening, understanding, volition, will are separate.

Each of these can act independently of the other.

Jane may not understand Caroline.

Caroline understands Jane.

Caroline’s understanding Jane is to understand Jane’s intention.

Caroline does not understand Jane’s Character.

Nor does she know of the power of that character.

It is the ultimate power of women.

A power that never fails when it is exercised silently.

The best example for Silent Will is the behaviour of women.

If I were not afraid of judging harshly”.

"Judgement is a superior faculty of the Mind."
Everyone is capable of opinion. Reaction, even mental reaction, is readily possible. For judgement, Mind must be neutral. Mind is not under man's control. Man is under the control of Mind. And Mind is filled with running thoughts. It is not easy to stop these thoughts. When thoughts cease, Mind is Silent and calm. Calm and Silence are not neutrality. Without neutrality judgment is not possible. Further a neutral Mind must have discrimination. It is a discrimination between right and wrong, fact and non-fact, true and false, opinion and fact, good and bad. All these things come out of experience. Experience will give a faculty according to one's character. Not only Man must have discrimination but he must have the right character. We do not come across right characters in life at all. He who has the judgment may judge hardly or softly. Again it depends on our character. Judgement is not for us, it is for Him they say. If at all we judge, we must judge at our best. Jane's judgment will be biased in Caroline's favour. There is no fear of a harsh judgment from Jane. The fear of going wrong in her judgment is great in her. That way she is overscrupulous. One may age; judgment is not born by age.
The desire to judge is intense in Man.

147. “A strong appearance of duplicity”.
Duplicity is an appearance.
Appearance of duplicity is a strong dose of it certainly.
People of character of duplicity are strong characters.
Duplicity is the beginning of schizophrenia.
Schizophrenia is duplicity foisted on oneself.

148. “Banish every painful thought”.
Emotions give pain.
Thought that gives pain does so generating painful emotions.
Expanding emotions give joy.
Contracting emotions give pain.
Vital joy that tries to understand evolves towards mind.
Such an evolution generates expansion.
Vital emotions that look at them from mercenary motives contract.
This is vital shrinking into physical. Hence pain.

149. “Think only of what will make me happy”.
It is not in our power to choose our thinking.
If Jane does it or can do it, it means she is more mental than vital.
Only those who can control their thoughts can do so.
It means a little of the spirit is awakened in the mind.

150. “We had better not mention it”.
Jane wants this news to be a secret.
What concerns her alone, she does not want others to know of.
In her mind, Bingley’s affairs are her own affair.
This comes out of a sense of possession that gives strength.
We find in Jane such small traits that made her marriage possible.

151. "I am extremely glad that you have such pleasant accounts."

To feel happy about others’ pleasure shows joy is greater in her than sorrow. Another example of Jane’s strength.

Elizabeth could not bring herself to curse Bingley for his inattentiveness.

153. It keeps the door open for him to return.

154. A touch of realism pleases Elizabeth.

What inspires Elizabeth is her subtle awareness that Jane has removed the obstacle from her side for the final consummation.

Elizabeth’s giving up Bingley now postpones Jane’s engagement.

Elizabeth knows how submissive he is to Darcy.

His character is not sunk, but it is sunk in her expectation.

Such a character like Bingley silently asserting his submissive character to marry Jane shows the strong positive atmosphere.

Such a desire cannot be based on truth, as in truth Georgiana is not conceited.
28. Mrs. Gardiner about this time reminded Elizabeth of her promise concerning that gentleman, and required information; and Elizabeth had such to send as might rather give contentment to her aunt than to herself. His apparent partiality had subsided, his attentions were over, he was the admirer of some one else. Elizabeth was watchful enough to see it all, but she could see it and write of it without material pain. Her heart had been but slightly touched, and her vanity was satisfied with believing that she would have been his only choice, had fortune permitted it. The sudden acquisition of ten thousand pounds was the most remarkable charm of the young lady to whom he was now rendering himself agreeable; but Elizabeth, less clear-sighted perhaps in his case than in Charlotte’s, did not quarrel with him for his wish of independence. Nothing, on the contrary, could be more natural; and while able to suppose that it cost him a few struggles to relinquish her, she was ready to allow it a wise and desirable measure for both, and could very sincerely wish him happy.

160. Wickham deserted Elizabeth for Miss King.
161. Jane sees the duplicity of Caroline.
162. As long as Elizabeth nurtured the illusion of Wickham’s unaltered goodness, Jane could harbour her illusion about Caroline.
163. Wickham’s movement towards Elizabeth and later away from Elizabeth have left marked changes in her life.
164. In the case of Charlotte it was her mind that responded whereas in his case her mind is not free.
165. A good example of rationality.
166. Longbourn in the background made her bitter with Charlotte.
167. Perhaps Elizabeth always had subconscious reserve about Wickham’s poor income.
168. She wrote about Wickham’s desertion without material pain. Her love of Wickham is so ethereal that nothing he does will hurt her. She only knows joy in anything he is connected with. She could not bring herself to condemn him. To feel pain is to condemn his actions.

169. “She would have been his only choice had fortune permitted it.”

170. Charlotte is foolish to her, but not Wickham in going to £10,000.

171. Her view is, on any showing Wickham must only be adored.

172. Elizabeth is wrong about the pure emotion of evil. Love that is pure cannot wish evil or turn into hate. She did love him. Her love is of that character. She could not hate him for anything he does to her.

173. She is not even jealous of Miss. King. She has good opinions about her. That certainly is great.

174. To her she is comparatively insignificant with his greatness.

175. Even in his going away, he is a handsome young man to her.

176. Elizabeth was to tell her aunt about Wickham’s desertion.
Her giving up hope goes with the news of Wickham’s desertion. Wickham’s desertion opens up the lives of Elizabeth and Jane to fulfillment. Still, one disappointment goes with another.

The mixture of hope and disappointment has a balance at any point. That balance is at our disposal.

177. “Elizabeth was watchful enough to see it all, but she could see it and write of it without material pain”.

“One in love watches her lover with all her being. He cannot be in the vicinity without her knowing of it. It is a pity that while in love you can only watch, not control it. There is no greater pain than to see your lover moving to another girl. To see the same after the marriage is tragedy.”

The greatest of tragedies is his moving away and your seeing he has no love to move to another. It is death.

Is it possible for her to know his moving away is luck coming to her. The pain in seeing him move away is equal to the joy in his coming to her in the beginning.

It is material pain as it is felt deeply.

Love is a passion that chooses between life and death.

178. “Her heart had been but slightly touched, and her vanity was satisfied.”

Heart cannot be slightly touched.
The slight touch is in the emotion in the mind, not the emotion in the vital.

In marriage there is always the element of overtaking other candidates.
That element can be slightly touched, not the heart that wants the man.

179. “She would have been his only choice, had fortune permitted it”.

Love does not wait for permission, much less fortune.
It is a moment of pride to know she would have been the only choice.
Choice made possible by fortune is no choice.
She would have been utterly fulfilled, had she won him with fortune.

It is shallow and not of a great character.
That was why no love was ever born in her for Darcy.
She certainly was grateful to receive Darcy’s love, not with love.
Had she had fortune, his choice would have ended with the spending of the fortune.
A marriage is permitted not only by fortune but every social attribute.

There is an energy equilibrium that should permit it.
It arises out of his value for material possessions which he needs.
Such an equilibrium is found by her character in the wealth of Darcy.
There is perfect equilibrium in that sense between Jane and Bingley. That equilibrium can have the power to accomplish the marriage.

180. "The sudden acquisition of ten thousand pounds was the most remarkable charm."
- The lady mistakes the charm of Money as her own.
- Such a charm belongs entirely to the social sphere.

181. "Elizabeth, less clear-sighted perhaps in his case than in Charlotte’s."
- Elizabeth evaluated Charlotte marrying Collins by her mind.
- This is a personal case. Mind tells us her marriage is outrageous, but life tells us, in view of her age and poverty, it is a desirable match for her.
- Charlotte’s father was empty-headed, valued rank and property.
- It is possible for her to have her father’s attitude to Collins and really value him for the property and connection with Lady Catherine.
- Charlotte was not offended by the clownishness of Collins because his property and status absorb those ill effects. Infatuation for Wickham prevented Elizabeth from seeing him mercenary.
- Charlotte’s marriage was a triumph for the entire family.
- They would inherit Longbourn.
- They are now related to Mr. Bennet.
Rationality is rare; when romance arises rationality has no room. The need for marriage for an old maid is more powerful than romance.

Elizabeth can pardon Bingley’s weakness, Wickham’s mercenary motive, not Charlotte’s choice. Men she readily pardons, women she does not.

Mrs. Gardiner, as she is not in love, can see the truth of Wickham. It is a pity women are willing to be playthings for a handsome face.

Certainly, there is no quarrel in her with him. His wish for independence is right, because it is her wish. She is ready to pardon him even for his elopement.

It is human nature to risk the entire life for a trifling joy. At every moment man makes such a choice.

Always he errs, if he is without values. Values alone compel him to make the right choice. He who errs levels off at that level.

As the society rises, Man errs less. As the society rises, Man errs less.

In earlier societies one error was total ruin for a man. Now, in the same thing, society gives several chances.

Now social consciousness is so advanced that for a slight positive effort it gives him a great reward.
All this was acknowledged to Mrs. Gardiner; and after relating the circumstances, she thus went on: -- "I am now convinced, my dear aunt, that I have never been much in love; for had I really experienced that pure and elevating passion, I should at present detest his very name, and wish him all manner of evil. But my feelings are not only cordial towards him; they are even impartial towards Miss King. I cannot find out that I hate her at all, or that I am in the least unwilling to think her a very good sort of girl. There can be no love in all this. My watchfulness has been effectual; and though I should certainly be a more interesting object to all my acquaintance were I distractedly in love with him, I cannot say that I regret my comparative insignificance. Importance may sometimes be purchased too dearly. Kitty and Lydia Wickham take his defection much more to heart than I do. They are young in the ways of the world, and not yet open to the mortifying conviction that handsome young men must have something to live on as well as the plain."

"I have never been much in love."

Hers is not a love that turns to hate. Only passion does so. Elizabeth is really very good, her goodness is purity itself for her to say good things about Miss King and wish her well. It should enable her to wish him well. Bitter hatred will be the response of low passionate attachment. That Elizabeth was able to think of Miss King a very good sort of girl, shows her clear headedness. Elizabeth’s mortifying conviction about money does show at bottom she is one capable of marrying Pemberley than her sound common sense. To Kitty and Lydia Wickham is an agreeable companion not a prospective husband. She is painfully aware of ‘her comparative insignificance’ because it is true. The importance she had for Wickham is really too dear. Mr. Collins’ proposal was a preparation in life to marry Darcy later. Wickham’s desertion was a psychological encumbrance removed for Darcy to step in later. Mrs. Gardiner acts as a good angel in her life. "I have never been much in love."

Meryton is not a malicious spiteful place. Still it is not above laughing at someone’s failure. No one laughed at Charlotte; maybe they congratulated her. The fact that she later married Darcy, speaks of the view of Meryton.
Marry Darcy.

It can also happen if they are virulently vicious.

It does not seem to be the case.

It is this page that brings out Elizabeth fully.
Chapter 4: Elizabeth Leaves for Hunsford

Summary: (March 1812) Elizabeth prepares to visit Charlotte with Sir William and Maria, Charlotte’s sister. On the way to Kent, they stop in London and visit Jane and the Gardiners. Mrs. Gardiner informs Elizabeth that Jane is often quiet thinking about Bingley. Elizabeth accepts an invitation to accompany the Gardiners on a tour.

With no greater events than these in the Longbourn family, and otherwise diversified by little beyond the walks to Meryton, sometimes dirty and sometimes cold, did January and February pass away. March was to take Elizabeth to Hunsford. She had not at first thought very seriously of going thither; but Charlotte, she soon found, was depending on the plan, and she gradually learned to consider it herself with greater pleasure as well as greater certainty. Absence had increased her desire of seeing Charlotte again, and weakened her disgust of Mr. Collins. There was novelty in the scheme, and as, with such a mother and such uncompanionable sisters, home could not be faultless, a little change was not unwelcome for its own sake. The journey would, moreover, give her a peep at Jane; and, in short, as the time drew near, she would have been very sorry for any delay. Everything, however, went on smoothly, and was finally settled according to Charlotte’s first sketch. She was to accompany Sir William and his second daughter. The improvement of spending a night in London was added in time, and the plan became perfect as plan could be.

1. A lull of two months was needed for the disquiet of Elizabeth to settle down.
2. Man hesitates, is irritated, refuses when luck moves towards him.
3. It was Charlotte who was serious in bringing Elizabeth to her home.
4. Charlotte was a source of good will to Elizabeth.
5. Darcy abused Elizabeth because she was unwilling to go to Hunsford to him. Elizabeth’s dynamism was in the abuse which she delighted in. Elizabeth resents getting a favour at Collins’ place, through Charlotte from one who abused her.
6. The proposal viewed from Time, Space, person, attitude, relative position is abhorrent to Elizabeth though it is a miracle in her life.
7. The next proposal is after Jane’s engagement, at Longbourn, after her rebuttal of Lady Catherine, in soft tones, for her own merits of having abused him. She is rewarded for her strength to abuse which is acceptable to her when she considers she brought Bingley to Jane.
8. All this was possible when Wickham is moved away once and for all from her mind and environment.
9. Elizabeth was not enamoured of travel, though we are not told she travels a lot.
10. Outside her house she can be ill at ease, especially to receive a proposal at a defenceless moment.
11. Elizabeth’s desire to see Charlotte is indirectly a desire to respond to Darcy.
12. Charlotte’s invitation gains momentum by the circumstances at home. This is how the atmosphere is prepared.
13. Note Darcy could propose at Hunsford, not at Meryton.
14. His second proposal was given at Meryton, outside their house. By that time Jane’s good will is strongly established, Lydia neutralized, Bingley’s strength added to the family.

15. “With no greater events”.
The movement started by the arrival of Bingley exhausted itself by reversing itself.

“Bingley arrived and resumed his position”
It is seen in Charlotte going away.

It is seen in Wickham’s energy petering out.

Originally it was no tide.

As it petered out, there was a short eddy which played out in a dumb romance.

It is “Charlotte’s insistence” that took her to Hunsford.

Mr. Tragedy was there because of the low consciousness of Mrs. Bennet.

It is “Charlotte’s insistence” that took her to Hunsford.

Excitement exhausts.

Steady patient enthusiasm supports the growth.

Otherwise diversified by... the walks”.

In the heat of the hour as well as in sober moments life does have this diversification.

There is no life that is merely unidimensional.

The walk to Meryton absorbs the excited energy otherwise.

17. “Charlotte... was depending on the plan”.

It is “Charlotte’s insistence” that took her to Hunsford.
18. “Gradually learned to consider it herself.”

Gradualness is an important aspect of life.

Bitter drinks taken regularly are appreciated for their taste.

Body is immunized by small doses of poison so that in the end the body is immune to poison. A king by that habit was eating 20 lbs. of food. It is said the cobra that bites him would die.

What one is used to is right for him, not what is right.

Total tyranny will be indispensable if one is used to it.

Human life is so acclimatized to ignorance.

19. “Greater pleasure as well as greater certainty”.

Darcy began to like her tolerable face by this method.

Ideals accepted even if bitter come to look acceptable like this.

At an advanced age, a couple depends upon each other like this.

Still, sincerity is offended by falsehood some time or other.

What begins as disgust ends as a dear habit.

20. “Weakened her disgust of Mr. Collins”.

Over the centuries detestable superstitions becomes lovable habits.

Man who grew warlike could not overcome it except by death.

The rationale of the two wars of the 20th century is this truth.
All physical habits are of this character and tenacity.

21. “There was novelty in the scheme”.

Ninety percent of infatuation of the past was due to the novelty of women.

All existing schemes have novelty as their attraction.

Samadhi is the most powerful novelty known.

Spirit coming to the surface is a compelling novelty.

Corruption spread in India because a bundle of currency was a novelty.

Adventure renews the novelty at every further step.

The idealist seeks what is novel for the world.

All skill acquired first gives this sense of novelty.

Spiritual skills in a website will keep up the novelty.

Finding novelty in pleasant relationships matures into romance.

Novelty being the ideal of existence romance comes to stay.

One reason for the popularity of revolutions is novelty.

Fashions spread fast by the sensation of novelty.

Novelty is the experience of freshness of existence.

Essence of novelty is the essence of being a complement.

Novelty is spiritual.

In a state of Marvel no habit will be employed.

Variety and novelty are the savour of life. They make the harlot divine in her life.
22. “Home could not be faultless”.

“Home could not be faultless.”

Home gives what society cannot give.

Maximum opportunity and temptation combined in marriage makes it popular -- Shaw.

For the same reason marriage is a wonderful institution.

Not to be tempted by opportunity is to civilize oneself.

To conserve energy is to make the energy shine.

To be an object of temptation is exciting.

Not to use the temptation of oneself is to indulge the other.

Self-restraint and indulgence in self-giving is noble.

The idea that I am a source of enjoyment for the other is self-giving.

An act which is not enjoyed does not rise to maximum intensity of joy.

To allow the maximum joy to issue out of an act without self-aggrandizement is an art of self-giving for its own sake.

Elizabeth’s interest in her sister has that characteristic.

Vedas took enjoyment to the maximum. Sri Aurobindo took it a step further.

Elizabeth practices selfless self-giving with Jane.

Her good will is not tinged with the opposite as Charlotte.

23. “She would have been very sorry for any delay”.

“She would have been very sorry for any delay.”

What was disgusting became attractive.

This passage contains the process of contradiction becoming complement.

Every act has this element.

Every act has all the elements of creation.
**Commentary on Pride & Prejudice**

**Volume 2 Chapter 4**

122

Within the same plane its character is different. Rising to the next plane its character reverses. To see the character of the next plane in this plane is Marvel.

**2.** The only pain was in leaving her father, who would certainly miss her, and who, when it came to the point, so little liked her going, that he told her to write to him, and almost promised to answer her letter.

Nothing can become perfect without accomplishment issuing out of it.

**24.** “The plan became perfect as plan could be”.

Nothing can become perfect without accomplishment issuing out of it.

**25.** Elizabeth’s personality is shaped by her father. Therefore she feels the pain of going away from him which Jane had not felt in leaving for London.

**26.** Mr. Bennet’s promise to reply Elizabeth is extraordinary in his indolent position.

**27.** “The only pain was in leaving her father”.

It is less biological and more psychological.

In an ideal situation children who happily receive the influence of positive parents have no limits to rise to.

In transition stages as in India, all those who rise sky high will certainly have this element in them.
3. The farewell between herself and Mr. Wickham was perfectly friendly; on his side even more. His present pursuit could not make him forget that Elizabath had been the first to excite and to deserve his attention, the first to listen and to pity, the first to be admired; and in his manner of bidding her adieu, wishing her every enjoyment, reminding her of what she was to expect in Lady Catherine de Bourgh, and trusting their opinion of her -- their opinion of everybody -- would always coincide, there was a solicitude, an interest, which she felt must ever attach her to him with a most sincere regard; and she parted from him convinced that, whether married or single, he must always be her model of the amiable and pleasing.

28. Wickham, at parting, after deserting her for Miss King, addresses her on all her concerns till she looks upon him as the one Man to be adored. He is a consummate rascal.

29. On her journey, her mind dwells only on Wickham.

30. "There was a solicitude".

31. "He must always be her model of the amiable and pleasing."

Even in such consummate cases of agreeable pretension, to the sensitive observer his falsity is not unseen. Not that Elizabeth could not perceive it.

32. Wickham does not hesitate to do any heinous act, nor can he emotionally suffer for that. He is shameless, free from conscience or compunction.
33. No one has taken notice of it till his elopement.
34. Elizabeth was the first to listen to him. She had done so as she was aware of the fact that Wickham brings news of Darcy.
35. He made the greatest impression on her and wants to maintain it.
36. On Page 136 in her description of Wickham and on P.199 in her description of her own genius, Elizabeth is at her psychological best.
37. She was prepared to admire him even after his marriage.
38. Elizabeth's playfulness comes out of her love of absurdities.
39. It is one reason Collins proposes to her.
40. Love of absurdity attracts an absurd proposal from Darcy.
41. One can enjoy absurdities, not its repetition ad infinitum.
42. An empty head comes alive when there is an occasion for its absurdity to find expression.
43. What delights him is the mental sensation of speaking.
44. Elizabeth loved absurdities as they are occasions for causeless joy.
45. “Her fellow-travellers...”

4. Her fellow-travellers the next day were not of a kind to make her think him less agreeable. Sir William Lucas, and his daughter Maria, a good-humoured girl, but as empty-headed as himself, had nothing to say that could be worth hearing, and were listened to with about as much delight as the rattle of the chaise. Elizabeth loved absurdities, but she had known Sir William's too long. He could tell her nothing new of the wonders of his presentation and knighthood; and his civilities were worn out, like his information.

32. "Her fellow-travellers..."
Fellow traveler is one who is with you only in the travel. The most intimate person is only a fellow traveler in your life.

At an intense moment of life we see the depth of character of one person in the family.
Over the years we see each person is a whole hidden world not seen in daily living.
This is psychological life partly known to him partly unknown to him.

Beyond the psychological life is the subtle life.
Part of subtle life peeps out of the psychological life.
There is the occult life not seen if its occasion does not arise.

As Man is a universal and transcendent personality, the
whole world is there in him.

For a discerning, perceptive, subtle vision, all this can be
seen in daily life as an inkling.

Wickham who carries a scandal brings Pemberley to
Elizabeth.

Charlotte who pleads for Darcy can carry a false rumour
to Lady Catherine.

Collins getting a living deprives Wickham of one.

Lady Catherine by her abuses brings out the strength of
Elizabeth so that she would deserve Darcy in her own
right.

Talking within the scope of the text we are denied much
more.

For instance, the role played by Mrs. Gardiner in the lives
of Elizabeth, Lydia, Wickham, and Jane shows there are
very many aspects of her life unknown to us.

She finds Wickham mercenary which prevents Elizabeth
from marrying him.

She likes him very much which prevents him from
becoming a loafer.

Mrs. Gardiner stated and gentlemanly which helped him
marry.

Her penetration of Bingley’s weakness prevented Jane
from meeting him.

Her solicitude for Jane celebrates Jane’s wedding.

The text does not supply us supporting details.

In her conversation, especially in her tone, it is there.
I do not have enough penetration to discern them.

46. “The rattle of the chaise”.

It is a profound equation of the empty-headed good-humoured chatter with the rattle of the chaise.

Austen unconsciously points out the Brahman in the rattle.

Empty-headedness is a stage through which all mankind was to pass.

Good humour in the empty-headedness shows the first born was good will.

Ill-will is a later development.

A cultured society has consciously overcome both sides of life.
Insistence on the exhibition of refinement is the beginning.
Unconscious of the presence of refinement is the end.
Refinement itself exists at the physical, vital, mental, spiritual levels.
The higher culture expresses goodness through sweetness for its own sake.
Goodness is the knowledge of truth.
Sweetness is the truth of love.
Culture is the refined power of the vital expressed according to the spirit.
The acme of culture is the unconscious presence of spiritual good will.
It is called compassion, one step lower than grace.
One step more than grace is supergrace.
It comes when we lose faith in our capacity.
“Elizabeth loved absurdities”.
Absurdities are not things to be loved.
Absurdities do not belong to life.
Love of absurdities show that she is larger than life.
To step out of life is death for a conformist.
Her own father, under a false inspiration of the unconventional married below him and discovered he was trapped.
There is that idealism in her father not well defined and well formed.
He was disappointed in his own life.
It took a generation for his ideal strength to become strength of life.
It is that strength in her that brought Darcy to her on her own terms.

Only in the wordy duel with Catherine, her real strength came out of it potential.

It was the abuse of Lady Catherine.

To us it was the abuse of Lady Catherine.

To her it was Lady Catherine offering her own strength of status by dueling and being defeated by Elizabeth.

It was the abuse of God – Life – to Mr. Bennet for his weakness.

Absurdities are things to be ashamed of.

Not to be ashamed of absurdities needs pure strength.

Darcy’s ‘tolerable’ initiated the movement.

Wickham’s charm gave her the occasion to fall and rise.

Not only for Longbourn that Charlotte gave in.

Nor is it given to any girl to overcome that intensity of charm.

It was more than a spell.

Collins is under the spell of ‘greatness’ of her Ladyship.

It is not only for Longbourn that Charlotte gave in.

Lady Catherine’s patronage is a substantial part of Charlotte’s accepting Collins.

Her going to Rosings serves the purpose of becoming strong.
5. It was a journey of only twenty-four miles, and they began it so early as to be in Gracechurch Street by noon. As they drove to Mr. Gardiner's door, Jane was at a drawing-room window watching their arrival; when they entered the passage she was there to welcome them, and Elizabeth, looking earnestly in her face, was pleased to see it healthful and lovely as ever. On the stairs were a troop of little boys and girls, whose eagerness for their cousin's appearance would not allow them to wait in the drawing-room, and whose shyness, as they had not seen her for a twelvemonth, prevented their coming lower. All was joy and kindness. The day passed most pleasantly away: the morning in bustle and shopping, and the evening at one of the theatres.

Elizabeth then contrived to sit by her aunt. Their first subject was her sister; and she was more grieved than astonished to hear, in reply to her minute enquiries, that though Jane always struggled to support her spirits, there were periods of dejection. It was

48. Elizabeth was looking for Jane's health. Jane was not broken-hearted enough for it to tell on her health. It is only a disappointment.

49. Intense affection of children keeps them away by shyness.

50. Jane was not in love to distraction.

53. When one is in love, mention of the lover even in denial is sweet.

Elizabeth was looking for Jane's health. Jane was not broken-hearted enough for it to tell on her health. It is only a disappointment.

54. "Elizabeth was pleased to see Jane's face healthful and lovely".

55. "Whose shyness".

56. Elizabeth has implicit trust in Jane, but, still, she checks with her aunt on the visit of Caroline.

She is thoroughgoing.
reasonable, however, to hope that they would not continue long. Mrs. Gardiner gave her the particulars also of Miss Bingley’s visit in Gracechurch Street, and repeated conversations occurring at different times between Jane and herself, which proved that the former had, from her heart, given up the acquaintance.

Itself with a person.

Heart never gives up.

Heart cannot even pretend to give up.

Heart cannot give up without damage to health.

Heart means emotions which is a determinant of health.

Jane was deeply in love but determined not to allow that love to dominate her.

She was determined not to be disappointed.

Anything may happen, but she was not willing to be described as one chasing a Man.

Her love had strength, but her strength was greater than that love.

To Jane, it was marriage, not romance or love that is pure affection.

For a daughter of Mrs. Bennet, this is a great height to scale.

Mrs. Elizabeth, in spite of being her daughter, rose to the pure heights.

Even at that height, the charm of Wickham was irresistible.

His charm had the strength of Pemberley.

We can say she gave way to Pemberley in falling for Wickham.

Wickham was no submissive character, but he was subtle and false.

Bingley was Wickham’s substitute.
As a matter of fact, Elizabeth had the strength needed for all the three weddings.

Wickham and Bingley were parts of Pemberley and Darcy.

Mrs. Gardiner readily sees Wickham is mercenary. Attachment of partiality prevents Elizabeth from seeing it. Mrs. Gardiner alone expressed he was mercenary. Mrs. Gardiner is not a Man any girl can refuse under any circumstances. Miss King must have been sensitive to have escaped him later.

Mrs. Gardiner then rallied her niece on Wickham's desertion, and complimented her on bearing it so well. Mrs. Gardiner readily sees Wickham is mercenary. Attachment of partiality prevents Elizabeth from seeing it. Mrs. Gardiner alone expressed he was mercenary. Mrs. Gardiner is not a Man any girl can refuse under any circumstances. Miss King must have been sensitive to have escaped him later.

Mrs. Gardiner then rallied her niece on Wickham's desertion, and complimented her on bearing it so well. Mrs. Gardiner alone expressed he was mercenary. Mrs. Gardiner is not a Man any girl can refuse under any circumstances. Miss King must have been sensitive to have escaped him later.

"But, my dear Elizabeth," she added, "what sort of girl is Miss King? I should be sorry to think our friend mercenary.”

"He is so charming that no one wants to think ill of him even if he deserves it.

Elizabeth puts up a very able defence with one flaw.

Elizabeth's defence of Wickham is a marvel, apparently rational and logical. But it is rationality of blindness. Her own arguments that defend Wickham fully defend Charlotte whose action was despicable to Elizabeth.

This is the best possible illustration that the vital can be justifiably irrational.

"Between the mercenary and the prudent motive".
"This is an important statement about human nature.
No one, even after the elopement, severely condemned Wickham.
Neither women nor men, not even Mr. Bennet, beyond a sarcastic remark.
Elizabeth takes him to be prudent, Charlotte mercenary.
That is life.
Mrs. Gardiner is sorry he is mercenary.
Mrs. Elizabeth is not even sorry.
Jane has no hard word for him.

68. “Where does discretion end, and avarice begin.”

Discretion is for Wickham, avarice is for Charlotte.
Love looks at treacherous mercenary behaviour as discretion and prudence.

69. “Last Christmas... it would be imprudent”.

There is a truth in Elizabeth’s view.
There is a truth in Mrs. Gardiner’s sense.
Elizabeth’s truth anyone can see but no one will deny he is mercenary.

To distinguish Elizabeth’s prudence from Wickham’s mercenary behavior needs a discretion which Elizabeth has but is unable to exercise in his case.
To know where prudence degenerates into mercenary nature, one needs ultimate wisdom.

The origin of wisdom is such points of transition everywhere.

To know how one is the other is wisdom mature.
One cannot be prudent without being mercenary.

Hence man’s attitude is decisive.

It is the human choice.

Man knowing the power of the human choice is above human.

He is self-determinant.

He who knows one is the other – prudence is mercenary -- knows the finite is infinite.

He knows sorrow is cheerfulness.

He knows the process as well as essence.

Miss King is more valuable than she is willing to appear.

Miss King is more valuable than she is willing to appear.

Miss King may value her money more than the Man who is after it.

Elizabeth is like Miss King.

As there is no material security, the question of emotional love is ruled out.

Darcy can generate emotions as he stands on security.

133
Elizabeth is attractive to him as she certainly can receive his love with gratitude.

It is not in her to generate emotional love for Darcy. Darcy may appreciate it, but was not in need of it. To need it Darcy must be overflowing with love that is irresistible.

What Darcy is overflowing with is adoration for her strength.

One reason for Darcy’s attraction for Elizabeth, though it is not the central reason, is she is attracted to Wickham.

He has two missions 1) To save her from Wickham, 2) To be a rival to Wickham and prove to himself that he can wean away a woman from the false exterior charm by his inner true value.

71. She sees no harm in Miss King as she is generous-hearted, capable of hard rational judgement in all other matters.

72. It is also due to a further fact that Elizabeth finds Miss King lucky in Wickham’s attentions.

73. “I know no harm of her”.

Elizabeth is perched above the ordinary woman who can never think well of a girl, especially a rival.

Mrs. Bennet can be vulgar, but there is nothing malicious in her; maybe she is mean.

Mrs. Bennet’s tolerance of his wife issues out of strength as well as goodness.

Mr. Bennet’s latitude of his wife issues out of strength as well as goodness.

Landed gentry are proud of what they are. They are proud of their goodness.

Jane’s goodness is undefined. Elizabeth’s goodness is well marked and defined.
12. “But he paid her not the smallest attention till her grandfather’s death made her mistress of this fortune.”

74. “…paid her not the smallest attention till... this fortune”.

A very shrewd observation, unemotional, impersonal.

Miss King too seems to be aware of it.

He is that way transparent.

He can succeed only when people are taken in in spite of his transparency.

His shift to Miss King exposed him fully, though people treated him well.

Lydia saw he is one who can easily shift.

Societies rising and falling and Man’s rise and fall are the same.

In the case of societies, organizations develop and deteriorate.

In the case of individuals, that organization is seen as public opinion.

One can easily know as it rises or falls.

To predict this knowledge is not enough.

A total vision alone will help predict.
13. "No -- why should he? If it were not allowable for him to gain my affections because I had no money, what occasion could there be for making love to a girl whom he did not care about, and who was equally poor?"

14. "But there seems indelicacy in directing his attentions towards her so soon after this event."

15. "A man in distressed circumstances has not time for all those elegant decorums which other people may observe. If she does not object to it, why should we?"

17. These exceptions are greater than creation, like Akalya’s love, or Vishnu’s incapacity against curses. Mother acts there with her own stamp. Look for it in your life.

74. Human motives have two ends, the lower is negative and the higher is positive. So one starts with mercenary motive and rises to prudence. It is so with obstinacy and firmness; discretion and valour.

76. As they only appear opposite while they are two stages in the same journey, we understand the unity of life.

77. The greatest emphasis falls on the human decision, decision that chooses values, human choice for the reason of its capacity to change the character of its course.

79. The vital cannot be true or rational nor the human.

80. In her own emotions Elizabeth is righteous.

81. Children are unable to concede their parents’ errors like this.

83. Elizabeth is more than self-righteous. She assumes the zeal of one whose philosophy is something is right because he does it.

84. "Why should he."

85. Even the delicacy he was devoid of is all right for Elizabeth.

86. "seems indelicacy".

87. Elizabeth stretches her imaginative defence of Wickham to Miss King’s no objection which is no logical argument. A woman agreeing to be ravished does not justify rape.

88. "has not time for all those elegant decorums”. "Mrs. Bennet is still excited about the redcoats. Elizabeth
16. “Her not objecting, does not justify him. It only shews her being deficient in something herself -- sense or feeling.”

Mrs. Gardiner speaks from thought, not from the vital. Mrs. Gardiner certainly puts her finger on the sensitive spot.

89. “her not objecting, does not justify him”.

“Mrs. Gardiner speaks from thought, not from the vital.” Mrs. Gardiner speaks from thought, not from the vital.

90. “deficient in something herself -- sense or feeling”.

Here Mrs. Gardiner certainly puts her finger on the sensitive spot.

91. To every angle of the view of Mrs. Gardiner, Elizabeth has a defence.

92. Collins’ proposal has become a famous comic scene in literature.

93. This page can equally be famous for the irrationality of one in love.

94. “He shall be mercenary, and she shall be foolish”.

Here Elizabeth feels that she herself, not Miss King, is foolish.

95. Manners, the pleasant exterior, have so much inner potential even when it espouses evil.

96. Elizabeth in her frustration recognised that Wickham is no longer capable of being a mental object for her. To that measure of liberation from falsehood, the invitation to Derbyshire comes. It is an invitation to Darcy.
20. "Take care, Lizzy; that speech savours strongly of disappointment."

97. "That speech savours strongly of disappointment."

21. Before they were separated by the conclusion of the play, she had the unexpected happiness of an invitation to accompany her uncle and aunt in a tour of pleasure which they proposed taking in the summer.

98. The invitation to Derbyshire, where her matrimonial fate will be sealed, is given to Elizabeth when Wickham was officially dismissed from her mind by Mrs. Gardiner.

99. "unexpected happiness of an invitation".

22. "We have not quite determined how far it shall carry us," said Mrs. Gardiner, "but, perhaps, to the Lakes."

100. Her ready acceptance of the invitation announces the happy end of her marriage.

23. No scheme could have been more agreeable to Elizabeth, and her acceptance of the invitation was most ready and grateful. "My dear, dear aunt," she rapturously cried, "what delight! What felicity! You give me fresh life and vigour. Adieu to disappointment and spleen. What are men to rocks and mountains? Oh! What hours of transport we shall spend! And when we do return, it shall not be like other travellers, without being able to give one accurate idea of anything. We will know where we have gone -- we will recollect what we have seen. Lakes, mountains, and rivers shall not be jumbled together in

101. The rapturous delight releases itself not from the lakes, but from her own glorious future.

102. Her words, ‘You give me fresh life and vigour’ are characteristic.

103. Vitally man is all, rocks are nothing.

104. Physically rocks can excel human interest.

105. Elizabeth has the keen faculty to know what she has seen precisely.

106. She certainly stands out from the general travelers.

107. ‘Her first effusion’ is another indicative phrase.

108. Her rapture and effusion are not for Darcy, but for Pemberley.

109. Darcy’s centre of consciousness is in his physicality.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice
Volume 2 Chapter 4

our imaginations; nor, when we attempt to describe any particular scene, will we begin quarrelling about its relative situation. Let our first effusions be less insupportable than those of the generality of travellers."

"Hours of transport" is another such phrase.

"She rapturously cried".

"The rapture is due to Pemberley.

Life has not permitted to describe anything.

She certainly is capable of precise descriptions.

Every object in the next day's

1. Every object in the next day's

Summary: Elizabeth and the Lucases arrive in Kent to visit Collins and Charlotte, and Collins makes a point of showing off his Parsonage to them. Lady de Bourgh invites them all to join her for dinner the next day.

1. Her spirits were in a state of enjoyment is a right description.
journey was new and interesting to Elizabeth; and her spirits were in a state for enjoyment; for she had seen her sister looking so well as to banish all fear for her health, and the prospect of her northern tour was a constant source of delight.

2. Her journey was new and interesting – again speaks the same language.

3. One thwarted emotionally is irrational.

4. Life presses her against this wall before presenting her the reward.

5. This is what Sri Aurobindo said is Nature’s way of presenting the opposites.

6. Constant source of delight is her being’s subtle perception of Darcy’s proposal.

7. Looking for life’s subtle indications, the reader can see the events much earlier.

8. All the end events can thus be discerned in the beginning.

9. It will not be the exact event, but in the subtle atmosphere especially in the voice.

10. We see Mr. Bennet’s apparent reluctance to the very first intimation of his wife about Netherfield in life’s apparent reluctance in Jane’s wedding.

11. Every object was new and of interest to Elizabeth. Her spirits were in a state of enjoyment. Darcy’s meeting is foreshadowed. Subtly, she senses Pemberley ahead of her. That inspires her.

12. “Her spirits were in a state for enjoyment”.

“Elizabeth is a girl of spirit. Ordinarily we find no spirit in people in ordinary occasions. Elizabeth’s spirit rose by invitation. Subtly, she senses Pemberley ahead of her. That inspires her. Charlotte’s receiving Longbourn compels Pemberley to come to Elizabeth.

Hunsford, Charlotte, Collins are no source of enjoyment. In spite of it, the state of enjoyment announces the coming events. Enjoyment is excessive, positive, pleasurable energy. Charlotte’s receiving Longbourn compels Pemberley to come to Elizabeth.

13. “Her sister looking so well as to banish all fear for her health”.

Elizabeth’s concern for Jane is unparalleled. Jane is not equally concerned about her health or marriage.

Elizabeth’s concern for Jane is unparalleled. Her mother is not so about Jane.
It is almost a twin sister’s attachment in Elizabeth. Elizabeth is not so occupied about her other sisters. Nor is she concerned about her father or mother. Is it biological or psychological or personal?

I believe that she is so to Jane on behalf of her father who is not so related to Jane.

Elizabeth certainly is not so concerned about Jane’s love for Bingley.

She plays the father in the life of Jane.

The mother is intense, has an all consuming obsession about the daughters getting married and cannot exercise her mind with any discretion.

Elizabeth’s faith expressed not in the book but in the film is if Jane is well married because of her beauty that would open up opportunities to all the other sisters.

2. When they left the high road for the lane to Hunsford, every eye was in search of the Parsonage, and every turning expected to bring it in view. The paling of Rosings Park was their boundary on one side. Elizabeth smiled at the recollection of all that she had heard of its inhabitants.

14. Physical folly relates to physical detail and delights in them.
3. At length the Parsonage was discernible. The garden sloping to the road, the house standing in it, the green pales, and the laurel hedge, everything declared they were arriving. Mr. Collins and Charlotte appeared at the door, and the carriage stopped at the small gate which led by a short gravel walk to the house amidst the nods and smiles of the whole party. In a moment they were all out of the chaise, rejoicing at the sight of each other. Mrs. Collins welcomed her friend with the liveliest pleasure, and Elizabeth was more and more satisfied with coming when she found herself so affectionately received. She saw instantly that her cousin's manners were not altered by his marriage: his formal civility was just what it had been, and he detained her some minutes at the gate to hear and satisfy his enquiries after all her family. They were then, with no other delay than his pointing out the neatness of the entrance, taken into the house; and as soon as they were in the parlour he welcomed them a second time, with ostentatious formality, to his humble abode, and punctually repeated all his wife's offers of refreshment.

15. Elizabeth sees in Charlotte that her sense of shame in a stupid husband is more than compensated by the security of a home and marriage.

16. The desire to exhibit the new acquisition, to explain them ad infinitum is a pleasure physicality cannot exhaust.

17. Hypocrisy makes good manners possible. Minute description misses beauty.

18. A snob's world centres around his Man – here, woman.

19. The mother is the most beautiful woman for children. Beauty for the physical mind is the likeness of self. To the mind, Beauty is Ananda in the Mind, the form that is perfect.

20. Pleasure of display of possessions is enjoyable in freedom, uninterfered by authority.

21. Mr. Collins has not spared any detail about the parsonage.

22. Wherever Elizabeth goes, a ready welcome awaits her.

23. At Pemberley the most wonderful welcome awaited her.

24. Life receives her with open arms as she certainly has something to give to life which she brings to the surface only with Jane.

25. As against the universal dictum of one woman’s inveterate hatred of another woman, the intimacy with Jane proves to be a source of endless energy it being an exception to the rule.

26. Elizabeth gradually changes in warmth towards the visit as she did towards Darcy.

27. Elizabeth is not wise to expect Collins' manners to be changed by marriage.

28. Formality is the lifeline of Mr. Collins.

29. His second welcome is ceremonial; for what is Collins if not ceremonial.

30. His humble abode is truly humble.

31. In his formality he is predatory and usurps his wife’s role too.

32. “rejoicing at the sight of each other”.

In those days families rarely traveled.

So, the short separation of the father from the daughter is felt.

Such was the sensation of reunion between the four of them.
As a child does not bear physical separation from her mother even for a few hours, all these four felt the separation long enough.

Charlotte has something more to expect. She has married Collins for property but she needs psychological security. Elizabeth was her close friend but she is conscious of losing her confidence in her by her marriage. Personally there is no one who can fill up that gap for her at that level. Hence her request to Elizabeth to visit her. Charlotte values the living and Lady Catherine very much. She could not talk to Elizabeth about their importance to her. It was her hope that seeing for herself Elizabeth may restore her old intimacy with her. The story justifies a part of it.

The arrival of the child so soon tells us that Charlotte has been justified in her sense of security. She would not have conceived had she not gained her security. Charlotte’s schemes to get Elizabeth married to the colonel or Darcy are in the same line.

It appears that all along from her early days she has had vast security, as owning property.

Physically being together is physical security, as owning property.
hopes on Elizabeth in this regard and that received a blow by Elizabeth’s reaction to her wedding.

The fact that Charlotte gave the rumour of Darcy’s engagement to Collins confirms (!) her receiving the sense of security from Elizabeth from her visit.

33. “Elizabeth was more and more satisfied with coming when she found herself so affectionately received”.

“Affectionate reception is given by those who receive affection. It at once tells her that Charlotte has been enjoying true affection. Affection given is more deeply fulfilling than affection received. Elizabeth now senses what is really unbelievable for her – ‘Impossible’.

She senses that if Charlotte is not affectionately attached to Collins, it was not possible for her to receive genuine affection from her.

It was a true opening of her understanding of life which she refuses to believe and tells Darcy that it was not a wise marriage.

Life reveals to her a fact she does not know or believe. She senses it but is indifferent to the knowledge.

As Elizabeth received this subtle knowledge – property gives a rare security which turns into affection for the husband – she becomes the recipient of Darcy’s proposal bringing her Pemberley.

The deep-seated tension in Charlotte from the prospect of dying an old maid is fully removed replacing it by a sense of solid physical security.

In all the six weeks of stay of Elizabeth, there was no indication of Charlotte’s life that affection was lacking at that level.
She lacks knowledge at that level, particularly culture.

It is seen in Maria rushing upstairs to tell her of Lady Anne.

Collins’ rushing to them to inform of Darcy’s arrival signifies the same lack of culture in Charlotte.

On top of a present comfortable income, the frequent attention of Lady Catherine is the final seal for her deeply felt affection to Collins.

The prospect of Longbourn is prosperity and makes Charlotte a relative of that venerable family.

In her life they are no mean occurrences and they are seen as the affectionate welcome Elizabeth has received.

It is significant that Lady Lucas’ first question was about Charlotte’s poultry.

“Ostentatious formality, to his humble abode”.

Ostentation is the announcement of one’s imagined greatness.

A process that has no content is formal.

Collins has persuaded himself that formality is reality.

He has no status of the family.

Nor did he inherit any gentlemanly behaviour from his father.

His father’s miserliness by a psychological inversion has become pompous generosity of behaviour.

Collins sees true full life in all his high sounding words.

Lady Catherine’s patronage confirmed his sense of great value.

He is unaware of the fact that Lady Catherine is the female version of the Oxford educated Collins.

She has wealth and rank devoid of education and culture.
He has education as a formal possession and nothing else.

Education can be given, but culture is to be received.

An uneducated, illiberal mind will receive culture as a set of awkward outer behaviour.

Sir Lucas is empty-headed ignorance.

Imagine how weightily Charlotte’s mind will be filled by eating at Lady Catherine’s table.

Maria’s response, Sir Lucas’ weighty silence in the presence of greatness shows us the social equation.

Elizabeth finds all these energies, forces, powers transformed into affectionate reception to her.

To him his humiliating house is the humble abode.

His formality, ostentation, or pomposity does not directly touch the living of Charlotte.

If at all it reaches her seriously, there is a slight chance of her being proud of his Oxford education.

"punctually repeated all his wife’s offers of refreshment”.

The fact is, he is expansive.

Obviously he is as proud of his wife as she is in him.

The one thing uppermost in his Mind is his wife.

His way of singing her praise is talk of her refreshments.

The regularity in the report is the attention he pays her hospitality.

Charlotte can have some regret about his clownishness.

She may not feel it at her own home.

While with others she may feel it somewhat.
At Hunsford she has no reason to be ashamed of him. Therefore he is pleasantly spurred to expand in all sides. He is not sensitive to appreciate the grievances she does not voice.

In his proposal, he could not know Elizabeth’s mind.

Once he puts himself on a track, he runs the entire course as he spoke about music at Netherfield.

While being punctual, he is energized by punctuality.

Refreshments can directly inspire his physical pleasure.

His relationship with his wife, of course, at this time, is at its prime.

He is thus in his true elements.

The house, being a physical possession, fully occupies him.

This is the first batch of visitors. Hence it is nascent energy.

Marriage doubles the physical personality.

Collins knows the number of trees in every cluster and the number of fields. This is physical intelligence.

Life’s way of response is both, i.e confirming the expressed opinion or contradicting one above the line and the other below the line.

He wishes her to realize the loss; life gives her something more.
her feel what she had lost in refusing him. But though everything seemed neat and comfortable, she was not able to gratify him by any sigh of repentance, and rather looked with wonder at her friend that she could have so cheerful an air with such a companion. When Mr. Collins said anything of which his wife might reasonably be ashamed, which certainly was not unseldom, she involuntarily turned her eye on Charlotte. Once or twice she could discern a faint blush; but in general Charlotte wisely did not hear. After sitting long enough to admire every article of furniture in the room, from the sideboard to the fender, to give an account of their journey, and of all that had happened in London, Mr. Collins invited them to take a stroll in the garden, which was large and well laid out, and to the cultivation of which he attended himself. To work in his garden was one of his most respectable pleasures; and Elizabeth admired the command of countenance with which Charlotte talked of the healthfulness of the exercise, and owned she encouraged it as much as possible. Here, leading the way through every walk and cross walk, and scarcely allowing them an interval to utter the praises he asked for, every view was pointed out with a minuteness which left beauty entirely behind. He could number the fields in every direction, and could tell how many trees there were in the most distant clump. But of all the views which his garden, or which the country or the kingdom could boast, none were to be compared with the prospect of Rosings, afforded by an opening in the trees that bordered the park nearly opposite the front of

39. Elizabeth is now true to the rule, ‘We disapprove in others when they do exactly what we do’.
40. Elizabeth falls for Pemberley; Charlotte accepted Longbourn.
41. Still she regrets Charlotte’s choice and wonders at her cheerfulness.
42. It is Mr. Bennet later who draws her attention to it.
43. Compare Charlotte’s embarrassment with that of Elizabeth about the vulgarity of Mrs. Phillips.
44. Man likes the display of his own handiwork.
45. Respectable pleasure is the human extension to physical sensation.
46. People wedded to their profession take delight in its minute details.
47. "...prepared to see him in his glory".
"अपने अपनी आर्थिक शक्ति और आर्थिक स्विकार " Oxford has made his life glorious.
48. "looked with wonder at her friend".
"हस्तियों की आर्थिक शक्ति और आर्थिक स्विकार " That is exactly what Elizabeth was at Pemberley.
49. "Could discern a faint blush".
"हस्तियों की आर्थिक शक्ति और आर्थिक स्विकार " Charlotte blushed because of Elizabeth.
50. "One of his most respectable pleasures".
"एक अपने अपने आर्थिक शक्ति और आर्थिक स्विकार " This is the superstition of the age.

Pleasure is physical.
Its respectability is social.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 5

149

his house. It was a handsome modern building, well situated on rising ground.

51. “command of countenance”.

The capacity to acquire a look expressing the ideas is countenance.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

A woman’s physical security comes from property.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

Her social security comes from the society accepting her.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

Her mental security comes from the beliefs and duties she has.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

Her psychological security issues out of the fact that she is an adored wife on whom her husband fully depends.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

His psychological security is the only one he seeks.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

It comes from the fact that believes she receives his affection, and he has one whom he can emotionally love.

Here Charlotte suppresses her shame and tries to look a satisfied, proud wife well provided for and loved.

She dare not suggest gardening so that he may not be in her...
way.

That is a potential danger.

He believes she loves him.

He believes she values him for many of his endowments.

To encourage him in something that he values will be successful encouragement.

In that case he will be doing it to please her.

Charlotte’s sensibility brought Elizabeth to Hunsford so that she may appreciate Pemberley in future.

Such a sensibility can manage Collins in one of his respectable pleasures.

No beauty is revealed under the microscope.

Education for Collins is thorough knowing, not understanding.

It is a movement that tends towards the minute fact.

There is nothing wrong in the minute fact.

The minute fact emerges into its own when seen in relation to the whole.

Frank Gresham prides in the age-old oak in his forest.

By itself, it shows he is closer to earth through an old tree.

To value the woods because of an old oak is to be a primitive
man.

Collins is a product of education that is divorced from life. His fire and independence come from that knowledge. In his view, he possesses the ultimate knowledge. It is a fiery superstition.

The academic abstraction is one refined product of this attitude. To Man the whole is the whole in his social context.

It was a period of social survival.

Man is yet to know of mental survival to aspire for it. For him what is wholesome is the whole of his vicar’s life under the patronage of Lady Catherine.

Our ideal is a vital image of high standard of living.

For that purpose, America serves as an ideal. America for us is Collins’ Lady Catherine.

His intensity makes him a character.

5. From his garden Mr. Collins would have led them round his two meadows; but the ladies, not having shoes to encounter the remains of the white frost, turned back; and while Sir William accompanied him, Charlotte took her sister and friend over the house, extremely well pleased, probably, to have the opportunity of shewing it without her husband’s help. It was rather small, but well built and convenient; and everything was fitted up and arranged with a neatness and consistency of which Elizabeth gave Charlotte all the credit. When Mr. Collins could be forgotten, there was really a great air of comfort throughout, and by

54. Life did not sustain his enthusiasm.

55. Charlotte is extremely well pleased.

56. A fact Elizabeth is intrigued about.

57. The acquisition of a house occupies the human mind powerfully for long. Especially the female values it next only to her child or equal to it. Once that is there, the enjoyment in enhancing its value can only be compared to the thinker’s urge to perfect a formula he discovered.

58. The man who gave her this security is the one thing she wants to forget or put aside. Here is the knot of life or root of it. What you most long for can come to you through him whom you most detest.
Charlotte’s evident enjoyment of it, Elizabeth supposed he must be often forgotten.

59. “...would have led them round his two meadows”.

“Life indulges even the excess up to a point and then snaps it.

Any deviation does not hurt up to a point and then life acts.

The point of departure is shown either by the absence of something or the presence of another thing.

That is the rule of Life Response as Charlotte’s coming to Elizabeth when Mrs. Bennet insists on her accepting Collins.

Mrs. Bennet’s enthusiasm is his own, not what the life needs.

His excess enthusiasm is checked by the absence of snow shoes.

The indulgence in the idea of Wickham was interrupted by the arrival of a letter from Caroline.

Darcy walks away from Caroline’s vituperation at Pemberley.

Jane’s letter of Lydia arrives before Darcy arrives at the inn.

Sir Lucas tells Darcy of Jane’s possible future.

Elizabeth’s regret of having told Darcy of Lydia was not allowed to take real shape by Lydia’s ‘Darcy was there’.

The elopement puts an end to the irresponsibility of Bennet.
Darcy arrives a day early to save Georgiana.
Darcy arrives a day early to meet Lizzy’s aspiration.
Darcy’s letter puts an end to all accusations of Lizzy.
Complaints against the entail which were stopped by Collins arriving became a reality by his marriage.

60. “with a neatness and consistency”.

Her prosperity is a gift of this orderliness.

Her prosperity is a gift of this orderliness.

Cleanliness, orderliness, regularity must be seen as grades.

Those who have “seen” the relationship between prosperity and cleanliness can very well imagine the impact of orderliness on it.

Cleanliness is physical, orderliness is mental.

Hence the higher result.

Orderliness is of space.

Regularity is of Time.

Time is of the inner, Space is of the outer.

Space is of the senses.

Time is of the Mind.

Hence, regularity is more powerful than orderliness.

Charlotte’s common sense and sensibility are of her Mind.

Prosperity is a direct result of this endowment of Mind.

This trait of the Mind gives no room for clumsiness.

But this is not enough for one to have cultural values.

The absence of clumsiness is the source of Joy.

Charlotte “was extremely well pleased to show the house”

Joy is a source of prosperity.

It is not as if Charlotte accepts Collins as a lesser evil.

She is really proud of him in her own Mind.
Charlotte has sense enough to be embarrassed by Collins in the presence of Elizabeth. Naturally a girl can feel uncomfortable before another girl for having accepted a Man rejected by her.

To her it is a social emotion, not a deeply felt one.

It also shows the deference she shows for her husband.

Elizabeth supposed he must be often forgotten'.

"The husband's property is more valuable than the husband.

The social respectability arises from his status and manliness.

These two are of consciousness. Property and wealth are of the substance. There is no romance without the soul finding a play.

There is soul in all the three planes.

Ascent and descent are the two directions.
6. She had already learnt that Lady Catherine was still in the country. It was spoken of again while they were at dinner, when Mr. Collins joining in, observed –

62. Man’s object of pride is uppermost in his mind.

63. Mr. Collins is able to feel Elizabeth’s delight in seeing Catherine.

64. It seems Lady Catherine delights in inferior company where her superiority is safe.

65. Civilization moves towards an ideal.

66. The physical identifies with the physical possession of their superiors. Lady Catherine has several carriages.

67. “Affability and condescension”.

“Condescension contaminates.

Affability and condescension cannot co-exist.

One is an expansive feeling and the other is of contraction.

68. “I have scarcely any hesitation” that you will be invited.

Here is a case of expectation fulfilled.

Expectation is fulfilled when what is expected is a small part of the possibility.

Here that is also the expectation of Lady Catherine.

This is an occasion where it will not be spoiled by expectation.
Expectation spoils when one is near the border line. The work needs energy for accomplishment.

Expectation needs a certain amount of energy. It is spoiled when one encroaches on the other.

Expectation of good will can energise. This is not one.

Elizabeth’s good will for Jane is expectation of good will.

Suppose Darcy is the guest of Collins and in that context Collins expectation about Lady Catherine will energise.

Elizabeth expecting to become the mistress of Pemberley energises the atmosphere, brings Darcy there as Darcy longs for it.

This is an occasion where the energies of the other facets of Collins will be released.

As in everything, there are grades in charming. Here the charm is what Collins feels in the situation. That which is sweet by the expansive elevation is charm.

Charm is the intense attraction of sweetness. Falsehood being the reverse of truth has its own charm.
The charm of falsehood or low consciousness is compelling. Truth is, it is powerful. One has to make towards Truth, there is no inherent compulsion from Truth.

Falsehood casts its compelling, arresting spell. Sweetness is striking, it does not compel attraction.

Lady Catherine is no source of charm or sweetness or Truth. Nor is she false.

Collins relates to her in a false adoration. His energy comes from his position and character. To Charlotte it is awe, not charm.

To Maria, it is an overpowering influence. To Lucas it is a delight of self-forgetting oblivion.

Lady Catherine finds there a fit field for psychological expansion endlessly.

"Never allowed to walk home".

This is good courtesy if not great which will send the coach to fetch them.

In India the courtesy will end with dinner and not extend beyond it.

Lady Catherine asking them twice a week is the level of courtesy she practises, not because she is lonely.

Caroline calling Jane for dinner is because she likes Jane.

Certainly Lady Catherine likes Mr. & Mrs. Collins at some social level of acceptance. For that there are limits.

Courtesies arising out of power or liking appear the same.
What comes out of power will shrink the recipient.

What comes out of good will expands the receiver to the level of the giver and the giver will rise and continue to rise.

Courtesies extended to dinner, to transport, to visiting them, to being kind to inferior visitors without condescension is different.

Invitation to dinner is equality at our table.

Offering transport is help rendered to relieve drudgery.

Visit is to raise the status of the host to their level.

Kindness is superlative courtesy issuing out of psychological generosity inherited over several generations.

There are courtesies untinged by formality. They are golden.

All courtesies have a limitation imposed by either party.

Courtesies extended can make another a gentleman.

Softness is the unmistakable stamp of true courtesy.

Captivating softness is charm compelling.

Even that can be from either side – positive, negative.

There is one higher than this, made possible by sincerity.

It is silent goodness that is sweetness.

---

71. “I should say, one of her ladyship’s carriages.”

Mr. Collins is an expansive character.

He expands at the thought of Lady Catherine.

It is a real sensation that exhilarates him.

His education is far too high for his social position.

That distance is a resource of energy for him.

He is gratefully inspired by the idea that a Lady Catherine should socially indulge a Collins and Charlotte.
His personality is physical as we see he readily relates to furniture, property, trees, etc.

At no point does he want the greatness of the Lady to go unrecognized or unrewarded.

He places himself, in the guise of an adorer, really in the position of one who can grant recognition which is the reward.

In his own estimation a clergyman is a gentleman and is by virtue of divinity above people of rank.

His humiliating himself is his way of being humble.

Still he runs away with his own exuberance as in his proposal he brought up the Lady’s advice third.

Now, it is impossible for him not to recognize that the Lady has more than one carriage.

In his generosity he feels he does it, rises to the occasion before an occasion arises for the Lady to act.

His speaking it out to Elizabeth is his way of paying tribute to his patroness.

In short, he has blown himself up to the maximum size he can conceive of.

Charlotte’s comment shows how much she feels the elevation.

Charlotte endorses Collins by repeating the positive aspect of his words.

Charlotte more than endorses Collins.

Respectable Lady Catherine becomes very respectable by virtue of her extending it to Charlotte.

Charlotte cannot conceive of sensibility in a Lady beyond the fact of recognizing her continuously.
The Lady’s officious behaviour is attention. Charlotte does not see the officious interference. She is grateful that she is the object of that officiousness.

We see Lady Catherine who rose in Charlotte’s imagination never came down from that pedestal. A person like Charlotte conceiving of a person like Lady Catherine, the name will not pass her lips in more than a whisper. That Lady Anne stops before her door is inconceivable. Lady Catherine’s visits to her house, she is likely to think make her house sacred. She is one to whom royalty is divinity. If Lady Catherine is not royal what else is.

That she should ask about her poultry is flattering. Lady Catherine takes notice of her joints and comments. To her the Lady is in the subtle plane of society.

She is likely to value this contact more than her marriage. We see the attitude of Charlotte in Maria’s silence. Her husband carving at the Lady’s table is too valuable. On any showing Charlotte cannot wish for more.

9. "Very true, my dear, that is exactly what I say. She is the sort of woman whom one cannot regard with too much deference."

75. Social life receives its sustenance from knowing others.

76. Courtesy extended is punishment inflicted on oneself.
10. The evening was spent chiefly in talking over Hertfordshire news, and telling again what had been already written; and when it closed, Elizabeth, in the solitude of her chamber, had to meditate upon Charlotte's degree of contentment, to understand her address in guiding, and composure in bearing with, her husband, and to acknowledge that it was all done very well. She had also to anticipate how her visit would pass, the quiet tenor of their usual employments, the vexatious interruptions of Mr. Collins, and the gaieties of their intercourse with Rosings. A lively imagination soon settled it all.

161

77. News is the vibrant vital link in the society.
78. News is endlessly repeated till it is worn out. It is the vital absorption of social energy.
79. Elizabeth seeing the contentment of Charlotte grows in the practical wisdom of the subconscious.
80. This experience helps her readily accept Pemberley without the false conscience of erstwhile pride.
81. Contemplating the contentment of Charlotte, vexatious interference of Mr. Collins, Elizabeth finds a lively imagination.
82. Elizabeth, who is ordinarily lively, is made livelier here by the anticipation of the arrival of Darcy.
83. Her subconscious feels the pleasure of the knowledge of the reality of material security.
84. "...in talking over Hertfordshire news".
News is shared not so much for the news as for sharing. There is no alternative to such sharing. Without it there is no relationship.
Getting news of the locality makes one feel vital part of it. Man cannot become a physical part of his town. Beyond living there, there is no means of activating the physical relationship. Mental relationship is ruled out as no one lives in the Mind. The only relationship is vital; news serves as a rich medium. If you listen to all that is exchanged, you will realize that neither gained, nor would they lose by missing the news. All the news is about the movement of people.
We see Lady Catherine gathering news and giving them life. One such ‘news’ made her explode at Elizabeth and made her marry.

Let us see the rules here.

1) The energy must Act.
2) She is not a bad woman.
3) She wants to do good.
4) She is in touch with Darcy and Lizzy.
5) She pays attention to Charlotte who has already ‘received’ Longbourn.

“A lively imagination soon settled it all”.

Imagination is lively.

Lizzy is always in high playful spirits.

She is practical, though imagination is not alien to her.

She has not yet seen Rosings. Hence the imagination.

Surely her imagination about the truth of Charlotte’s life is real.

As Elizabeth has totally missed the reality of it she has to imagine.

Imagination has scope where reality has none.
Imagination, says Sri Aurobindo, is the faculty that creates actualities out of future probabilities.

Like the arboreal ape Elizabeth has not known what is to come.

Her coming there move the worlds around her bringing Darcy.

That is yet a week or 10 days away.

She made a lovely future come to her through two storms.

Charlotte’s marriage is a volcano rumbling inside.

Here is a good example of several wrong movements trying to accomplish a right result.

Her contribution was her adoration of Wickham.

Her sight of the enveloping greatness is brought by Lady Anne.

Empty-headed Maria creates a stir about Anne De Bourgh. The sight of her makes Elizabeth settle a score against Caroline. In fact, it removed from her mind one possible obstacle to marrying Darcy.

11. About the middle of the next day, as she was in her room getting ready for the walk, a sudden noise below seemed to speak the whole house in confusion; and, after listening a moment, she heard somebody running up stairs in a violent hurry, and calling loudly after her. She opened the door and met Maria in the landing-place, who, breathless with agitation,

86. To Maria, the aura of the enveloping greatness is brought by Lady Anne.

87. Empty-headed Maria creates a stir about Anne De Bourgh. The sight of her makes Elizabeth settle a score against Caroline. In fact, it removed from her mind one possible obstacle to marrying Darcy.

88. “A sudden noise below seemed to speak”.

163
cried out —

In a negative atmosphere, anything good coming announces negatively.

Darcy’s proposal is announced by this sudden noise.

The character of this ridiculous instance is the same as his proposal.

The central person in both these events is Lady Anne.

Lady Anne’s discourtesy to Charlotte is Darcy’s tenderness in his discourtesy of abuse.

In both these events Charlotte and Elizabeth are the recipients of minimum and maximum rewards.

Both were sudden.

Darcy’s proposal can well be characterized as noise.

As Maria keeps it a secret Darcy keeps his effort a secret.

Later even his help to Lydia is kept as a secret.

This noise physically shakes the house.

Darcy psychologically shocks all Lizzy’s foundation.

Maria was breathless as Darcy was.

Maria was in a violent hurry. Darcy’s passion was violent.

Maria called loudly after her.

Darcy’s cry was the loudest that ever arose in him.

Darcy starts speaking about how agitated he was.

Maria was agitated.

When Darcy initially proposed to her his own inner unformed
12. "Oh, my dear Eliza! Pray make haste and come into the dining-room, for there is such a sight to be seen! I will not tell you what it is. Make haste, and come down this moment."

13. Elizabeth asked questions in vain; Maria would tell her nothing more, and down they ran into the dining-room, which fronted the lane, in quest of this wonder! It was two ladies stopping in a low phaeton at the garden gate.

14. "And is this all?" Cried Elizabeth. "I expected at least that the pigs were got into the garden, and here is nothing but Lady Catherine and her daughter!"

15. "La! My dear," said Maria, quite shocked at the mistake,
"it is not Lady Catherine. The old lady is Mrs. Jenkinson, who lives with them; the other is Miss De Bourgh. Only look at her. She is quite a little creature. Who would have thought she could be so thin and small!"

"... it is not Lady Catherine. The old lady is Mrs. Jenkinson, who lives with them; the other is Miss De Bourgh. Only look at her. She is quite a little creature. Who would have thought she could be so thin and small!"

16. "She is abominably rude to keep Charlotte out of doors in all this wind. Why does she not come in?"

90. "She is abominably rude".

"She is abominably rude. Rudeness is to express dexterity without skill. An empty vessel trying to be all it is not is an abomination. Rudeness, rudeness, roughness, skillless move, graceless act are several ways of absence of refinement. Power comes from wealth; culture issues out of education.

"Education is the raw material that can be cultivated into culture. Power without accomplishments degenerates into authority. Authority is power in functioning.

"Authority is the power of a system. Power exercised when there is no function is the discharge of a cannon when there is no enemy.

It is an empty loudness that can powerfully hurt.
It is in these conditions people come to enjoy the sound of their own voice.

Aristocracy in degeneration acquires many attributes like this. Her rude behaviour is her status in exercise. Charlotte is the appropriate object on which it can be bestowed. Sir Lucas was bowing each time when the greatness turned to him.

Maria is the right human complement to Lady Anne. Had Darcy married Anne she would prove to be a wealthy Maria. No wonder he quickly saw the value of Elizabeth with Anne, Caroline, Louisa around him.

Distribution of patronage is one hallmark of rank. In India it was practiced by high castes. Shankara and Ramanuja considered Shiva and Vishnu in the guise of chandala outcasts, not knowing who they were. There is a truth of rank which itself is not pardonable. When the truth too is not there, it is a simple abomination.

Darcy insulted every woman in the assembly by not dancing. Servants won’t be allowed to sit at the table.

For long Nobel Prizes were confined to Europe.
It was a time when America was a nobody.

Now Asia enjoys that prejudice.

Gandhiji, Nehru, Sri Aurobindo, The Mother were victims.

Gandhiji’s disciple being an American received it.

Hospital qualified not Auroville in their eyes.

Land, wealth, birth, rank, university education, expertise, belonging to the scientific community are prejudiced.

It is reasonable, sensible, rational, grateful for Lady Catherine that Elizabeth gives the promise asked for.

Charlotte’s value of Lady Catherine’s attention must be evaluated in this social context of rank and title.

On seeing Lady Anne, one obstacle to her marrying Darcy is removed.

Charlotte does not see the rudeness of Anne, which Elizabeth notices.

“I like her appearance... sickly and cross”.

No words like this fail to come back in one form or another.

Lydia’s elopement put her exactly in a similar position.

Good manners hide this personality in us.

Life never fails to honour it.
Mind likes challenges and wants to prove itself.

As manners protect the ill will, life protects us from this conflict. Yoga honours them and waits to go ahead for us to overcome them.

Mind creates conflicting arguments and tries to answer them. As manners protect the ill will, life protects us from this conflict. Yoga honours them and waits to go ahead for us to overcome them.

Not to have any discord even as thought is a yogic requirement. The Transcendental Silence is without the sinews of energy, flaws of duality, scars of division, says He.

Mental silence refuses to mature by such conflicting ideas. Darcy was not permitted to think Elizabeth was low for her to be civil to him.

For her to marry him, life went further and insisted he accept Lydia. For her to marry him, life went further and insisted he accept Lydia.

Dwelling in Her consciousness, He says, such wonders unfold themselves. Viswamithra who lost his temper often cannot start this yoga.

For Her there is no crime that is not pardonable. Durvasa was able to give a boon to the Avatar, but could keep the Mind from intruding.

The Transcendental Silence is without the sinews of energy, flaws of duality, scars of division, says He.

Mental silence refuses to mature by such conflicting ideas. For Her there is no crime that is not pardonable. Durvasa was able to give a boon to the Avatar, but could keep the Mind from intruding.

Those who seek high romance will find such mental observations about the spouse effectively stand in the way.

For Him everything, a child wallowing in mud, is a Marvel. Dwelling in Her consciousness, He says, such wonders unfold themselves.

What is provoked inside is Mind, not soul. In that second one becomes a Rishi.

Viswamithra who lost his temper often cannot start this yoga. Durvasa was able to give a boon to the Avatar, but could keep the Mind from intruding.

What is provoked inside is Mind, not soul. In that second one becomes a Rishi.

Attainments are very difficult, perfection impossible. Elizabeth has a perverse joy impermissible.

Her marriage will not be affected by it as it is only in life.
Mr. Collins and Charlotte were both standing at the gate in conversation with the ladies; and Sir William, to Elizabeth's high diversion, was stationed in the doorway, in earnest contemplation of the greatness before him, and constantly bowing whenever Miss De Bourgh looked that way.


95. Collins whips himself into an ecstasy on seeing Miss De Bourgh.

96. "Sir William, to Elizabeth's high diversion."

97. Elizabeth has a well developed mental perception. She is not to stop, think and infer.

Marrying an officer with £100 is the social goal of Bennet girls. Life offers her a reward not for her birth, but for what she is mentally and in temperament.

To do so Life insists on an appropriate perfection.

She could marry Darcy in spite of all these. But she could not get the reward intended by Life, by suppressing Lydia's elopement.

Her suspicion of Caroline does not stop Jane's wedding but postpones it.

When she thought of hiding the elopement and was sorry to have told Darcy, Life compels her to THANK him for saving Lydia.

Her earnest diversion is her endowment.

But it is good will, Charlotte's good will that brought her Darcy.
abused by Darcy, humiliated by Wickham.

Wickham could humiliate her, ruin her entire family because she adored him and was charmed by his captivating softness.

98. Charlotte fully supports her husband’s transports by the right news.

99. To Mr. Collins, the ultimate is to dine at Pemberley.

100. “Mr. Collins… began to congratulate them”.

“... the royal shake lingers in the fingers.

The atmosphere is so real that it renders this true.

They were asked to Rosings.

A man in love lives in her memory with her as the centre.

Mr. Collins has the same vigour around the centre of the Lady.

The atmosphere is so very powerful that they were asked to Rosings as long as they stayed at the parsonage.

News of dinner invitation comes from Charlotte.

She not only approves of Collins, but is in tune with him in her very sensations.

She is live to the attention of Lady Catherine.

Their unreality comes out when the Lady’s anger comes out as a storm sending them to Meryton.

It is one thing to accept Rosings invitation but it is entirely another thing to congratulate the girls.

That Elizabeth is not so susceptible to that flattery is seen from the fact she leaves in 6 weeks.

There is no resentment in her about the visits to Rosings.

Perhaps she well received those attentions as preparations to marry Darcy.
Lady Catherine could not reconcile herself to the fact that the girls knew Darcy earlier. Left to herself she might have prevented that tragedy. That is not a favour Catherine would allow the girls if she had the power.

101. "Charlotte explained... whole party was asked to dine at Rosings".

"Possession grows in value by display."

"In life, social power lies in the attendance of family functions. Hence the importance of weddings. Nationally the celebrations of Independence days mark it. One’s status is fixed by such an event. The grandeur of a place, especially the palace, the headquarters, the house is thus important. It is a physical trait. Collins being utterly physical overdoes it with Lady Catherine."

Chapter 6: Invitation to Rosings Park

Summary: Collins congratulates his guests on their luck for so quickly being invited to dine with Lady de Bourgh. On the walk, the Lucases are duly nervous and after arriving Collins makes a show of complimenting everything in Lady de Bourgh’s home, to which she is grateful. The Lady gives Charlotte advice on running a household and various other domestic concerns. She turns her attentions then to Elizabeth, and is shocked by Elizabeth’s response to her questions, not as nervous and awestruck as the rest of her guests.

1. Possession grows in value by display.
2. In life, social power lies in the attendance of family functions. Hence the importance of weddings. Nationally the celebrations of Independence days mark it. One’s status is fixed by such an event. The grandeur of a place, especially the palace, the headquarters, the house is thus important. It is a physical trait. Collins being utterly physical overdoes it with Lady Catherine.
3. For such a person, the measure of attention, its quality, its
an instance of Lady Catherine's condescension, as he knew not how to admire enough.

4. “Mr. Collins' triumph, in consequence of this invitation.”

Triumph is an increase of energy. Hence enthusiasm.

There are higher levels of triumph.

His love of rank touched by the truth of its recognition becomes sweet in his contemplation.

To Collins, Lady Catherine is divine.

In his intercourse with her he allows her to enjoy the touch.

His love for rank is so elevated and pure that more than his enjoying the relationship, he delights in her enjoying him.

What is true of acts is more true of thoughts.

Beyond acts and thoughts lies the Man.

We can even know the story in terms of what each character is.

The same can be extended to what life is.

Surely all these are there in the text, but it needs a finer perception to discover them.

In the story acted as a play, the voice, its accent, tone, intonation, its power, charm, etc. will reveal it.
They exist in the physical, vital, mental, spiritual worlds. One must discover them in the subconscient, intraconscient, circumconscient planes and occult worlds.

5. “The power of displaying the grandeur of his patroness to his wondering visitors”.

“This line takes the event in every facet to a deeper aspect as explained in the previous entry of “…prepared to see him in his glory”.

He does not see; it is his vision.

Seeing is of the mental senses.

Vision is of the mind when the senses cease to act.

It fills the mind with the silence appropriate to its level.

Man receives through senses, thinks and understands.

It is mental understanding.

When the Mind goes silent the Mind – the higher mind – in him understands in Silence without the intervention of understanding.

To have a vision one needs to rise further.

He needs to dispense with Silence too.

Now he is a Rishi – Illumined Mind.

The Rishi has drishti – vision.

It is light that reveals as vision.

This is a mental vision.

Mr. Collins in his adoration of Lady Catherine rises to the level of a Rishi whose faculty of perception is vision.

As there are several levels of understanding, wonder too exists at various levels. His sense of wonder is that of the vision.

In this process, his energy rises to power through force.
Energy directed by will is force.

Force organised by a structure is power.

Mr. Collins in speaking to the ladies rises to power of expression.

Lady Catherine is no mere person. She is the patroness.

What he delivers is the grandeur of his inner experience.

2. “I confess,” said he, “that I should not have been at all surprised by her Ladyship’s asking us on Sunday to drink tea and spend the evening at Rosings. I rather expected, from my knowledge of her affability, that it would happen. But who could have foreseen such an attention as this? Who could have imagined that we should receive an invitation to dine there (an invitation, moreover, including the whole party) so immediately after your arrival!”

7. Mr. Collins wants the surprise and is unable to resist giving information.

8. “I confess that I should not have been at all surprised”.

Conception is a conception of a work as guilt.

Man perceives a work by sensation.

Conception of that work by mental sensation of cognition is an abstraction called conception.

That conception revealing a moral dimension reveals its moral character of purity, innocence or guilt.

Sense of guilt compels confession.

With respect to Lady Catherine Mr. Collins is extra sensitive.

Carried away by his initial enthusiasm he was surprised.

On mature consideration he overcomes the initial enthusiasm.

Now he appreciates the Lady’s greatness and realizes he need not be surprised.

It only means that Mr. Collins is discovering the innate value of Lady Catherine with every thought and experience.

He is an ardent devotee of this Lady.

He practises self-giving in sharing that opportunity with them.

To see a person is to know his form or name.
To hear of him one knows what others tell him.

One is by sensation and the other is by the sensation of listening.

What knows is not sensation but the Mind, its consciousness.

Consciousness consciously reaches the other’s consciousness.

The uniting consciousness yield knowledge and its power of will.

Mr. Collins is no servant or subordinate or even a clergyman.

He is one who seeks identity with her consciousness.

This is direct knowledge.

This direct knowledge lets him know what she really is.

One such knowledge of her is she is affable.

Affability is friendliness.

It is friendliness out of good nature.

Friendliness of good nature in an affair is affability.

Mr. Collins is in high expectation just now.

It is mostly because he is taking them to Lady Catherine.

Sir Lucas is a titled knight and a father-in-law.

He was presented at St. James.

Now Mr. Collins is to present him to Lady Catherine.

Sir Lucas was overawed by the greatness of the Lady.

He is now taking Elizabeth who rejected his suit to show what she has rejected.

It is no ordinary triumph.

Hence his human foible of forgetting the original truths.

Now he realizes that no surprise is called for.
We see Mr. Collins here inside out.

10. "Who could have imagined?"

It is certainly extraordinary that the courtesy extended to Mr. Collins is extended to his wife, her sister and father and her guest as long as they stayed there.

Truly its base and foundation is aristocratic condescension.

It may be so, but for it to run the whole length the Lady certainly should have opened in her personality an appropriate depth.

One can say she is lonely and needs company.

If it is so, she does not need a crowd there.

She needs to dominate is another reason.

If it is true, we see Elizabeth’s life flowers after that. It does not shrink.

She, who resents the girls knowing Darcy, does not object to Darcy’s daily visits to Hunsford.

The Lady is foolish, arrogant, conceited, domineering but she is also good natured, capable of attention, generous in her deeper emotions.

The very fact that her irrational tirade expedited Darcy’s wedding speaks of what she is deep down.

If she is conceited unpardonably, somewhere she is generous to a fault.

She is good deep down beyond our surface perception.

She does not put the youngsters or inferiors at ease but, maybe without her conscious knowledge, she gives them something of her they cannot conceive even in their dreams.
3. "I am the less surprised at what has happened," replied Sir William, "from the knowledge of what the manners of the great really are, which my situation in life has allowed me to acquire. About the court such instances of elegant breeding are not uncommon."

11. Sir Lucas has his own experience as reference.

12. It is a reference to apperceptive mass.

13. Sir William is one who lives by one event in his life.


A gentleman is not offended by abuse.

Darcy’s invitation to Wickham is such an act.

After his attempt at elopement Darcy did not remove his picture.

Darcy acknowledged to her he was mean, selfish, conceited and said he would have continued to be so had she not told him that.

This is the aristocrat buried as a potential in him.

We saw the Englishman voluntarily withdrawing from India. Sir Lucas is aware of this superior courtesy at St. James.

Surely Lady Catherine continues that tradition.

Any marriage will be more than a success if only this spirit pervades the relationship.

As long as you are aware of a defect of another you are human.

Aspiring for divine life, there is no defect anywhere in the world.

Indian chastity is not an ideal of integral yoga.

But it secures moksha of the Rishis.

It has the power to humble the Tirumurthis.

In the culture of a gentleman we see the nearest approach to it.
To be a gentleman is equivalent to the Indian chaste wife.
No country has yet equalled the English gentleman.
There is a touch of it in Lady Lufton, Dr. Thorne.
Self-giving excels devotion and dedication.

Commentary on Pride & Prejudice
Volume 2 Chapter 6

15. “Elegant breeding are not uncommon”.

We do not witness in this story such elegant breeding.
Breeding is used for animals, upbringing is used for children.
Jane Austen using breeding may be men are still animals.
Inner greatness expressing as outer charm is elegance.

Elegant breeding involves seeing an offence as a complement.
A man’s angry outburst seen as his weakness is comprehension.
Elegant breeding is the capacity to FEEL that outburst an intense pleasant relationship.

Should it become formal it is hypocrisy.

How can anger become elegant excellence?
A gentleman is not to take notice of what another is.
He is to respond even to anger as a gentleman.
His first duty is to maintain his gentlemanliness.

Another’s anger should not have the capacity to dilute one’s gentlemanliness.

One cannot be a gentleman without inner culture.

It is not enough one is generous in the emotions.
It is necessary to be compassionate truly inside.
Compassion is only one step below grace.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 6

Compassion has the strength to relieve suffering which sympathy does not have.

Here the compassion must have the strength to disarm the incoming ill-will of its vehemence.

Churchill was moved to tears when he saw in Nehru no rancour for his having arrested him.

Vijayalakshmi Pandit also exhibited the same inoffensiveness to Churchill.

Enthusiasm expands in energy to occupy the whole being.

4. Scarcely anything was talked of the whole day or next morning, but their visit to Rosings. Mr. Collins was carefully instructing them in what they were to expect, that the sight of such rooms, so many servants, and so splendid a dinner, might not wholly overpower them.

16. "Scarcely anything was talked of the whole day."

Life exists in the living of it.

Living is talking.

Talking of VIPs is talking that fulfils.

Book lovers mostly enjoy owning the books rather than reading them.

To meet the Mughal King dispossessed of authority in Delhi was a romantic experience, said the Britisher.

Athletic games, card games, balls, public meetings, meeting of VIPs have this character.

It is this aspect of the heart that made us say it never grows old.

This is human vitality.

To live so is to be human.

Mind treats such events as work or function.

Such people are found to be cold.

What is cold is Mind, the vital is warm.
Events of 60 years ago so described will appear to have been a recent experience.

Building a house, meeting the Prime Minister, arranging an alliance, even delivering a talk will be like that.

It is an ever-living experience not to be forgotten.

The heart that loved once does not forget.

One knows not that he is repeating endlessly.

Original ideas come to mind like that.

Any idea is like an original idea for stupidity.

It is the secret of lingering novelty.

“Collins was carefully instructing them in what they were to expect”.

Sri Aurobindo say the primitive Man had our intelligence.

It means each species is born with all the intelligence that belongs to it and over millennia gathers subconscious knowledge to evolve.

Mr. Collins has the highest intelligence possible in the social context of the primitive man.

In thoughtfulness and resourcefulness, all men are equal in potential.

The uneducated rural youth in his work, especially in work in which he is interested, exhibits thorough resourcefulness.

No one can better his thoughtfulness as he has exhausted it.

To Collins, the centre of the world is Lady Catherine.

And his world itself is Lady Catherine’s Rosings.

In his imagination he dwells on the multifarious details of its chimneys, windows, etc.
He relates the various details of his own life to the various details of Rosings, Lady Catherine, etc.

A rich harvest of imaginative possibilities crops up.

They are the raw material of his intellectual imagination.

When he gets into the flow of events, you can see how he releases the hidden springs of his long accumulated store.

His abounding energy issues out of this abundance.

We understand why he longs for occasions to hear Lady Catherine because they are moments of his Truth.

He is grateful to her who condescends to receive his services.

"So splendid a dinner, might not wholly overpower them".

Splendid dinner is a mark of social standing and status.

Dinners are occasionally designed to impress the guests.

For the feminine estimation, the splendour of the dinner is a scale of measurement of social worth.

Dinner in that respect is on a par with gorgeous dress.

This dinner did create awe in Sir Lucas.

Dinner is an external expression of family value.

Often a valuable dinner is the counterpart of a valueless family.

Ordinary people are non-plussed before such display.

Ceremonies are so designed to evoke devotion by their splendour.

Roman Catholicism is attractive for its ceremonies.

England who shifted to Protestantism has retained the ceremonies.
Imagine a Bishop without his robes and wigs. 
Dinner, ceremony, robes, wigs are a reality of nerves.
Religion is a matter of nervous response to God.
Positively it is right and necessary.
Negatively it is superstition.
Collins is the best representative of the average man.
In the measure Mind is developed the meaninglessness of ceremony is seen.
Mind itself has its vital element as No. 2.

May be a simple dinner will rob the Lady of her importance.
The value of the Indian Sannyasin is innate value.
Even he acquired his beard, ochre robes sometimes.
Pride and Prejudice itself told as a bare outline of a story will be bereft of all its splendour making Mrs. Bennet a loud-mouthed woman instead of an evolutionary spearhead.

5. When the ladies were separating for the toilette, he said to Elizabeth –

"Do not make yourself uneasy, my dear cousin, about your apparel. Lady Catherine is far from requiring that elegance of dress in us which becomes herself and daughter. I would advise you merely to put on whatever of your clothes is superior to the rest -- there is no occasion for anything more. Lady Catherine will not think the worse of you for being simply dressed. She likes to have the distinction of rank preserved."

20. Keeping the distinction is one strategy of those who are not distinct.

21. The Industrial Revolution bringing luxury products within the range of poor people was systematically abridging the gap.

22. It also compelled the employers to pay more so that their goods would be sold. No wonder the standard of living began to rise after the advent of the Industrial Revolution.

23. "She likes to have the distinction of rank preserved".

"Industrial revolution that made luxuries necessities actively works to remove the distinctions of rank.
America where the employee calls the employer by his first name does not respect the distinctions of rank."
A psychological revolution will equalize people and render an ordinary man a Rishi when he uses Silent Will.

Education removed the caste distinctions to some extent.

Rising real estate prices raised the poor man equal to the rich man.

Employment to women removes the economic superiority of men.

Internet by its anonymity equalizes the best with the worst.

In a democracy a car driver becomes the chief Minister.

A throne is a symbol of royal power.

A degree is a token of academic equipment.

A Nobel Prize distinguishes the receiver from all others.

An Oxford don is a man of importance.

Public opinion to literary criticism has raised every newspaper reader to become a literary critic.

Democracy equated the voter to the President in principle.

Mother’s consciousness equated anyone to everyone.

Spirituality removes the distinctions religion confers.

Abolish the universities, Prizes, Special prerogatives to people in high posts; raise the youth to the importance of age, the world will be rid of superstitions of every known kind.

7. While they were dressing, he came two or three times to their different doors, to recommend their being quick, as Lady Catherine very much objected to be kept waiting for her dinner. Such formidable accounts of her ladyship, and her manner of living, quite frightened Maria Lucas, who had been little used to company, and she looked forward to her introduction at Rosings with as much apprehension, as her father

24. Punctuality is seen by the superiors as a mark of respect by the inferiors.

25. “what the glazing altogether had originally cost Sir Lewis De Bourgh...”

The origin of life and existence is Brahma.

The ultimate test of human worth for mercenary people is cost.

Cost is measurable and that is why the status is referred to in cost.
had done to his presentation at St. James's. That the whole life can be abridged into one simple act is explained by this fact of cost.

As the weather was fine they had a pleasant walk of about half a mile across the park. Every park has its beauty and its prospects; and Elizabeth saw much to be pleased with, though she could not be in such raptures as Mr. Collins expected the scene to inspire, and was but slightly affected by his enumeration of the windows in front of the house, and his relation of what the glazing altogether had originally cost Sir Lewis De Bourgh.

Weather is always an omen.
9. When they ascended the steps to the hall, Maria’s alarm was every moment increasing, and even Sir William did not look perfectly calm. Elizabeth’s courage did not fail her. She had heard nothing of Lady Catherine that spoke her awful from any extraordinary talents or miraculous virtue, and the mere stateliness of money and rank she thought she could witness without trepidation.

27. Imposing structures physically impose on the visitors.

28. The atmosphere of a capital, court, or headquarters cows down small people. Such is the significance of magnificence.

29. Sir Lucas, Maria and Collins are brainless stupid people. They are overawed by splendour. Along with that goes authority, condescension, power, prestige, etc.

30. “She could witness without trepidation.”

9. When they ascended the steps to the hall, Maria’s alarm was every moment increasing, and even Sir William did not look perfectly calm. Elizabeth’s courage did not fail her. She had heard nothing of Lady Catherine that spoke her awful from any extraordinary talents or miraculous virtue, and the mere stateliness of money and rank she thought she could witness without trepidation.

27. Imposing structures physically impose on the visitors.

28. The atmosphere of a capital, court, or headquarters cows down small people. Such is the significance of magnificence.

29. Sir Lucas, Maria and Collins are brainless stupid people. They are overawed by splendour. Along with that goes authority, condescension, power, prestige, etc.

30. “She could witness without trepidation.”

9. When they ascended the steps to the hall, Maria’s alarm was every moment increasing, and even Sir William did not look perfectly calm. Elizabeth’s courage did not fail her. She had heard nothing of Lady Catherine that spoke her awful from any extraordinary talents or miraculous virtue, and the mere stateliness of money and rank she thought she could witness without trepidation.

27. Imposing structures physically impose on the visitors.

28. The atmosphere of a capital, court, or headquarters cows down small people. Such is the significance of magnificence.

29. Sir Lucas, Maria and Collins are brainless stupid people. They are overawed by splendour. Along with that goes authority, condescension, power, prestige, etc.

30. “She could witness without trepidation.”

9. When they ascended the steps to the hall, Maria’s alarm was every moment increasing, and even Sir William did not look perfectly calm. Elizabeth’s courage did not fail her. She had heard nothing of Lady Catherine that spoke her awful from any extraordinary talents or miraculous virtue, and the mere stateliness of money and rank she thought she could witness without trepidation.

27. Imposing structures physically impose on the visitors.

28. The atmosphere of a capital, court, or headquarters cows down small people. Such is the significance of magnificence.

29. Sir Lucas, Maria and Collins are brainless stupid people. They are overawed by splendour. Along with that goes authority, condescension, power, prestige, etc.

30. “She could witness without trepidation.”
10. From the entrance-hall, of which Mr. Collins pointed out, with a rapturous air, the fine proportion and finished ornaments, they followed the servants through an antechamber, to the room where Lady Catherine, her daughter, and Mrs. Jenkinson were sitting. Her ladyship, with great condescension, arose to receive them; and as Mrs. Collins had settled it with her husband that the office of introduction should be her's, it was performed in a proper manner, without any of those apologies and thanks which he would have thought necessary.

31. Condescension is the hallmark of the conceited in that century.

32. Charlotte is wise enough in her discrimination with Collins.

33. Charlotte knows where she cannot cross the vigour of her husband, when his exuberant apologies can be relieved of him.

34. "Collins pointed out, with a rapturous air, the fine proportion and finished ornaments."

"A building materially represents the culture. Country houses were called Hall in England because they were built for utility. Proportion in the buildings is balanced culture in the Mind. Finished ornaments are cultured products of ripe maturity. Collins who escorts Elizabeth to Rosings was in the end bundled up and dispatched to Meryton by the storm of her anger. Collins in introducing Elizabeth to Rosings anticipates Pemberley.
In Collins, rapture is self-conceived. 

Wherever he goes, wherever he encounters a person, he perceives a possibility of rapture within himself. In that, he is the Absolute to produce rapture. It is noteworthy that on the way to Rosings Collins was the only one who talks. He talks in rapture.

I feel like saying Collins has already sensed Lady Catherine was his relative. No rapture can exhaust those energies. It is a wonder he is not in a permanent ecstasy. All others, including Elizabeth, were overawed.

35. “With great condescension, arose to receive them.”

Condescension is the democracy of culture.

Events require a cultural equilibrium to maintain the balance. By rising to receive them she treats them as equals. Because she was this polite in the beginning, she was compelled to neutralize it during her visit to Longbourn by rudeness. Events require a cultural equilibrium to maintain the balance.

The desire to be pleasant is a cultural emotion. Condescension recognizes the Brahman in the other. Reception is a significant part of hospitality.

Hospitality humanizes relationship.

Hospitality was evolved by centuries of cultured living.

To be hospitable is to expand one’s emotion towards another and embrace him by the expanded goodness of warmth.

Kural says hospitality is a fine sensitive flower.

A splendid dinner elevates the guest to the level of the host in that aspect of eating with pleasure.

The nature of pleasure is to share as sharing intensifies it.

The pleasure in seeing the guest is completed when the guest is pleased at the thought of your providing a dinner of his choice.

To know what another likes is a psychic sensibility.
189

Those who have it cook for the other exactly to their taste.

The psychic is the universal Individual in that it brings the universal joy to the Individual heart.

The aristocratic living is not to be abolished. It must become the universal culture. Then we can call it the aristocracy of emotions.

Aristocracy raises the affection, the acme of emotions, to that of universally felt emotion of sweet love.

Mrs. Collins had settled it with her husband that the office of introduction should be hers.

His introduction will be long-winded, full of apologies.

She will introduce briefly to the point, functionally.

Charlotte has forethought as well as penetration.

Maybe she knows that as is the first introduction, so will be the rest of the stay.

Her introduction led to Lizzy's stay as it should be.

On his Mind is the thought Darcy should marry Anna.

Hit introduction may lead to his own idea coming to fruition.

Her whole stay at Hunsford was eventless with respect to Rosings. 

If anything she was invited to London, asked to stay longer.

Charlotte's introduction was responsible for this.

It is true the very first event sets the rest of the course.

Bingley first danced with Charlotte, she was married.

Darcy's 'tolerable' can be traced to the end even up to his aunt's visit.
Mr. Bennet's opening sarcasm brought it to him from Collins. Mrs. Bennet's pushing hard in the beginning had its result. Lydia's first wish 'he will choose me' ended up in her choosing a man.

Introduction for the Britisher is an important ceremony.
The story opens with the topic of introduction.

No Englishman speaks to another without introduction.
Wickham does and we see the fruits of breaking the tradition.

Though he was generally introduced to all the girls, there was no particular introduction to Elizabeth.

Endorsing the tradition is to be powerful.

In spite of having been at St. James's, Sir William was so completely awed by the grandeur surrounding him, that he had but just courage enough to make a very low bow, and take his seat without saying a word; and his daughter, frightened almost out of her senses, sat on the edge of her chair, not knowing which way to look. Elizabeth found herself quite equal to the scene, and could observe the three ladies before her composedly. --

Lady Catherine was a tall, large woman, with strongly marked features, which might once have been handsome. Her air was not conciliating, nor was her manner of receiving them such as to make her visitors forget their inferior rank. She was not rendered formidable by silence; but whatever she said was spoken in so authoritative a tone as marked her self-importance, and brought Mr. Wickham immediately to Elizabeth's mind; and from the observation of the day altogether, she believed Lady

11. In spite of having been at St. James's, Sir William was so completely awed by the grandeur surrounding him, that he had but just courage enough to make a very low bow, and take his seat without saying a word; and his daughter, frightened almost out of her senses, sat on the edge of her chair, not knowing which way to look. Elizabeth found herself quite equal to the scene, and could observe the three ladies before her composedly. --

Lady Catherine was a tall, large woman, with strongly marked features, which might once have been handsome. Her air was not conciliating, nor was her manner of receiving them such as to make her visitors forget their inferior rank. She was not rendered formidable by silence; but whatever she said was spoken in so authoritative a tone as marked her self-importance, and brought Mr. Wickham immediately to Elizabeth's mind; and from the observation of the day altogether, she believed Lady

190
Catherine to be exactly what he had represented. She was not rendered formidable by silence. The use of luxuries puts them out of reach of common man. Aristocracy maintains its status by distance. It is spatial distance as well as psychological distance. *Lady Catherine does not maintain that aristocratic silence. But whatever she speaks, she speaks with authority.* The scope of intimacy she gave to Collins is a chink in her armour. Her intimacy with Collins made her lose Darcy to one of them. An analysis from energy, space, time, rank, distance, etc. will easily reveal how Darcy was lost to Anne. Even within the family, silence suddenly makes one powerful. A dominating husband will soon find himself powerless if the wife goes into silence without resentment. We see the power of silence in Jane. We see the opposite in Mrs. Bennet.
Lady Catherine does not want to be distant, but wants to preserve her rank.

Lady Catherine does not want to be distant, but wants to preserve her rank. Rank will be eroded by proximity.

“brought Mr. Wickham immediately to Elizabeth’s mind”.

People who tell false stories initially succeed. Wickham was right in his description of Lady Catherine. That reinforces in Elizabeth’s mind Wickham’s truth.

Falsehood seeks entry through a truth or fact.

Falsehood too ultimately survives on truth.

To bring back to Mind lovingly the memory of the beloved is the nature of love.

While in love, the lover is always in the Mind, readily renewing his intensity by memory on any incoming pretext.

Elizabeth reaches negatively Darcy through Wickham. The deepest urge in Elizabeth is for the finest behaviour amiable, agreeable, soft and captivating.

As she misses it in her father, perhaps she longed for it.

So, in answer Wickham came with a handsome face too.

She has such a practical common sense about the realities of life as her mother and she could never marry Wickham.

She could only marry a Darcy on her own exclusive terms.

Life fulfils it first offering Wickham to satisfy her surface being.

Even in meeting Wickham she gathers news of Darcy.

Her inclinations are towards Wickham, urges towards Darcy.

Collins proposed to her as she intensely hated him.

Everyone is ORIGINAL in some point of her personality.
Elizabeth’s originality emerges in her being a rebel in the society.

Her rebellion takes the shape of studying characters.

That blissfully deserted her while in infatuation.

Elizabeth’s mind is so full of Mr. Darcy, she examines Anne from his point of view as she heard he was to marry her.

At a time when Darcy was no object of any kind to Elizabeth, he occupies her thoughts so much.

It is a subconscious interest, almost a presentiment.

“Found some resemblance of Mr. Darcy.”

In blood relatives there is always a discernible resemblance.

Only striking resemblances are readily seen.

Women are very good to trace them in children.

Sri Aurobindo says there is no pure race on earth.

In a closed community like Ashram a common jargon is seen.

Within the same family the voice is indistinguishable.

Among the devotees of Mother the same is heard because voice is the best representative of consciousness.

Members of the same organization have similar gestures.

Elizabeth’s interest in Darcy is enduring to see him in his aunt.

Accents are the same in a whole district.

Mental attitude is spread over a whole nation sometimes a whole religion beyond the nation.

Scientific attitude has spread to all subjects, all walks of life, all over the world. It is all pervasive.

Policemen are trained to spot party loyalties from the vocabulary of the arrested members.

The bent of Mind in criminals in certain areas is the same all over the world.

Women respond to kitchen utensils or prosperity the same way in
all cultures, in all centuries, all over the world, sons of kings all over the world do not hesitate to kill the father to usurp the throne.

The domination of Man of his wife has not changed over a few thousand years.

The partiality of the father for the first born and the mother for the last born remains the same over the ages.

61. “She turned her eyes on the daughter”.

Elizabeth had already seen the daughter. Therefore she saw the mother.

The daughter is a rival in the subconscious world.

Of course, subconsciously Elizabeth compares herself with Anne. Her sickness or thinness may not be a bar to her marriage. They may be a reason for Darcy to marry her.

Lady Catherine may be lost in her own greatness.

By bringing Elizabeth and Anne together, Darcy unconsciously compared one with the other. It may have prompted the proposal.

That may be the reason for his proposing at Hunsford.

The only hint in the text is he stands up from them and moves to Elizabeth playing the piano.

It must be possible for us to trace the consequences of Charlotte’s initiative in the events at Hunsford.

More than once when Darcy came Charlotte and Maria were not there.

That is clearly a subconscious consent on her part.
These are all subtle hints of the subconscious. When we lay our finger on the central knot all will reveal.

Darcy’s ‘tolerable’, his meeting her at Netherfield, her dirty petticoat, his self defence in the conversation, his offer to Waltz, his renewal of dancing offer all become clear when we know he was uncontrollably in love with her.

To infer only from the hints is partial, unconvincing.

Jane Austen takes care to tell us of Darcy’s interest in Elizabeth even during her stay at Netherfield.

We must be able to see it ourselves.

“At her being so thin, and so small”.

Size of the person indicates physicality.

For those who are not physical, it indicates robust vitality.

Greater social status will crush small spirits.

Anne’s smallness as against her mother’s well blown up size shows she cannot inherit the status in full.

Physical sickness is temperamental smallness.

Darcy being a well grown tall man is not for her.

Darcy may for several reasons marry her.

In that case she will die an early death leaving him the property.

Lady Catherine bases herself on blood relationship, but she ignores that blood has not given health.

She may think of property, but she ignores her daughter cannot inherit the weight of the property.

In such cases, circumstances will give the property to one who deserves it for some reason. Anne will not enjoy it.

Collins inherits the property because he is not one who can tolerate the domination of a wife.
Property movement has its rules.

Its qualifications are many.

Of which the psychological strength is one.

Thus Elizabeth answers to the description of Pemberley.

It is noteworthy that neither Wickham, nor Darcy will be dominated by the wives. Jane is not one who can dominate anyone even if she is invited.

There is no event which is not governed by a rule.

Not one rule, but there are rules from every side.

By no rule Anne can marry Darcy.

Anne is sick because of the unsavory temperament of the mother.

We can safely infer that the mother’s temperament is undesirable.

Anne is sick because of the unsavory temperament of the mother.

Aristocracy is the acme of social power and culture.

In every subsequent generation a greater capacity is called for to be an aristocrat.

It is generally transmitted and the children rise to that occasion.

Either when it is not transmitted or the opposite is transmitted it becomes poverty, disease or stupidity in the children.
Lydia who has inherited her mother’s undesirable temperament in full is empty-headed but with the vigour of her mother.

Georgiana is mild, Darcy is conceited.

Darcy was taught to look upon people outside his family as mean.

His father’s pardonable selfishness inherited becomes conceit in him.

Darcy was taught to look upon people outside his family as mean.

Its direct result is Elizabeth accuses him of not being gentlemanly which tortured him for long.

He can stand the accusation of conceit but cannot swallow the fact he is not a gentleman.

Darcy saw no feature of Elizabeth beautiful, but found significance in her fine eyes.

It is true Anne’s features were not significant, but she carried an enormous property.

The weight of that vast property sitting on her person ate away the significance of its features.

It is significant that she is not plain.

The little beauty she has is not of her physical person but of the inner psychological personality.

Should the conceit of the mother change into humility, the daughter will be cured of her sickness and her features will regain their significance.

Plain Charlotte won Longbourn. Plain Anne owns an immense property. What has plainness to do with property. Man’s foundation is property, his body.
His energy comes from the vital. Mind is final.
Property is plain. Being plain acquires property.
Plainness is a qualification to acquire a big property.
Out of sickness she speaks in a low voice.
Low voice is a qualification to own vast property.
Features of the body are proportioned by the inner being.
Features are the forms through which the inner being formulates itself as the outer being.
The aim of the inner being is not marriage.
Marriage is a social goal.
The goal of the inner being in emerging as the outer being is to create a perfect form.

13. After sitting a few minutes they were all sent to one of the windows to admire the view, Mr. Collins attending them to point out its beauties, and Lady Catherine kindly informing them that it was much better worth looking at in the summer.

14. The dinner was exceedingly handsome, and there were all the servants and all the articles of plate which Mr. Collins had promised; and, as he had likewise foretold, he took his seat at the bottom of the table, by her ladyship's desire, and looked as if he felt that life could furnish nothing greater. He carved, and ate, and praised with delighted alacrity; and every dish was commended, first by him and

65. Anyone wants their possessions to be fully admired.


67. Excessive admiration is an essential ingredient to people like this Lady.

68. The Lady gave the most gracious of smiles.

69. Not much of conversation was there because they are free only to speak praise.
then by Sir William, who was now enough recovered to echo whatever his son in law said, in a manner which Elizabeth wondered Lady Catherine could bear. But Lady Catherine seemed gratified by their excessive admiration, and gave most gracious smiles, especially when any dish on the table proved a novelty to them. The party did not supply much conversation. Elizabeth was ready to speak whenever there was an opening, but she was seated between Charlotte and Miss De Bourgh -- the former of whom was engaged in listening to Lady Catherine, and the latter said not a word to her all dinner-time. Mrs. Jenkinson was chiefly employed in watching how little Miss De Bourgh ate, pressing her to try some other dish, and fearing she were indisposed.

Maria thought speaking out of the question, and the gentlemen did nothing but eat and admire.

Elizabeth could not speak out, as the context was one of subservienceness.

All Maria’s faculties were suspended.

The gentlemen ate and admired. Eating is inoffensive, but they were not sure which expression would be out of place.

Lady Catherine seemed gratified by their excessive admiration.

Wealth overpowers by its rich display.

Personality overpowers by silencing the object.

Power dominates and silences.

Pleasantness overpowers by its expansiveness when the object loses its power of speech.

Senses go out by anything powerfully sensational.

Mrs. Bennet lost her speech on hearing Darcy’s proposal. Mr. Bennet lost himself in a sense of wonder on knowing of his help to Lydia. Mr. Collins is a grateful object ready to lose himself in speech at the thought of greatness.

Sir Lucas is properly admiring the luck his daughter has stepped into by becoming motionless and speechless.

The mark of smallness is to expand by what shrinks greatness.

Lack of sight needs bright colours. Lack of culture loves praise that is cloying.

Surprise is an emotion of novelty.

He who needs continuous adulation lives on sensations.

Dinnertime conversation discloses the equality of the members.

“Lady Catherine seemed gratified by their excessive admiration”.

Bright colours, loud voice, flattery, display belong to the neo-rich as well as degenerating aristocracy.

When the ear is hard of hearing, a loud voice is needed.

Failing eye sight appreciates loud colours.

The neo rich and failing aristocracy, due to failing cultural forms resort to these substandard exhibitions.

The child newly getting a drum continues to beat it.

To its nascent hearing continuous loud noise is pleasing.

Sub-conscious awareness of non-existent values demand some one assuring it is there time and again in exaggeration.

Sycophancy is self-assuring own voice out of another mouth.
The sycophant, having no relationship with the master, orally forges one that is loud, thick and continuous.

As the night watch rings every hour, the flatterer needs to repeat his mantra every few minutes to assure his presence.

Collins is the right complement to Lady Catherine as she needs excessive adoration.

Sir Lucas easily pairs with Mr. Collins as both are empty-headed.

Collins being a vigorous one leads the way.

Adoration dwells on the surface; excessive adoration enjoys what is deep down.

Deep down in Lady Catherine is a hollowness.

Flattery is the prerogative of stupidity.
includes what is below. The salaried employee never becomes a millionaire.

That brightness from below wants to increase in its brightness but also wants no one else to become bright as it is of ego.

That is the reason all others join to persecute one.

One will be persecuted if he wants no one else to rise.

He will also be persecuted if he wants everyone else to rise.

Here the unregenerate vital does not want to be under an obligation.

The above is a localized version of a wider social phenomenon without having a wider significance.

They flatter and enjoy eating. She is flattered and enjoys entertaining. It can end there as an episode.

Genuine graciousness wishing to entertain in the later circumstances would not have let off steam; at best Lady Catherine would have been depressed.

The later violence comes out of the excessive enjoyment of her own exalted status which is not real.

As the Rishi is unable to speak by virtue of being deeply buried in his soul, these poor souls are veritably lost inside and are not able to speak.

Conversation is a cultural accomplishment.

The phrase conversationalist, not translatable in Tamil, tells us that one can have a cultural, temperamental, linguistic capacity for conversation expanding ideas into current phrases.
English prose is ill equipped to express spiritual thoughts but it is an excellent vehicle to create balancing phrases that takes in the view of the other man and to refine it socially without adding substance.

French is intellectual, precise, and expressive of thought which English is not.

Phrases such as it is ages since we met are created for conversation.

Conversation for conversation sake will be enjoyable but will be only a linguistic exercise not meaning much in thought.

To describe an event in all shades positively is no mean effort.

English prose is not only developed enough for that purpose but is flexible and creative that way.

Sri Aurobindo could create a philosophical system in this language unacquainted with similar thought. He being a born poet and is creative in everything he touches could do it, but it is not without credit to the composition of the language.

Humour is native to English, but not all can try his hand at it.

No page of His writing is without English humour with the touch of Sri Aurobindo.

Since He wrote in English, English has become the world language.

It had even permitted Him to write mantras in it.

Certainly it lacks massiveness and tonality but in flexibility and creative linguistic potential it is rich.

88. “Elizabeth was ready to speak whenever there was an opening”.

Elizabeth is a spirited girl who loves to talk.

In a new situation Elizabeth loves to study people.
Rosings is not a place where she can have full scope for talking. Elizabeth talks like a normal person without the snobbish trappings of Sir Lucas or Mr. Collins. This atmosphere and the Lady’s personality will not permit it. Her eagerness to talk even on the first day drew a negative comment from the Lady that she speaks freely.

Conversation at Rosings is monologue. There is no scope for another person there to speak. It is not an emotion Elizabeth knows. She loves to talk and seeks an opportunity for it. The very first urge mentioned here is enough to explain.

Also Elizabeth’s attitude is set off against the dumb docility of Charlotte. Even in the Netherfield dance she draws out Darcy and tells him what to talk and when to talk. Her very eagerness attracts Lady Catherine who addresses so many questions to her.

There is an indirect connection between this visit and Darcy’s unexpected arrival there along with Colonel Fitzwilliam. We must locate it.
15. When the ladies returned to the drawing-room, there was little to be done but to hear Lady Catherine talk, which she did without any intermission till coffee came in, delivering her opinion on every subject in so decisive a manner as proved that she was not used to have her judgment controverted. She inquired into Charlotte’s domestic concerns familiarly and minutely, and gave her a great deal of advice as to the management of them all; told her how everything ought to be regulated in so small a family as her’s, and instructed her as to the care of her cows and her poultry. Elizabeth found that nothing was beneath this great Lady's attention, which could furnish her with an occasion of dictating to others. In the intervals of her discourse with Mrs. Collins, she addressed a variety of questions to Maria and Elizabeth, but especially to the latter, of whose connexions she knew the least, and who, she observed to Mrs. Collins, was a very genteel, pretty kind of girl. She asked her, at different times, how many sisters she had, whether they were older or younger than herself, whether any of them were likely to be married, whether they were handsome, where they had been educated, what carriage her father kept, and what had been her mother's maiden name? Elizabeth felt all the impertinence of her questions, but answered them very composedly. Lady Catherine then observed – "Inquired into Charlotte’s domestic concerns familiarly and minutely"

89. “Gentlemen did nothing but eat and admire”.

“The best part of aristocracy does nothing but eat and exist like Mr. Hurst.”

90. Authoritative persons come to love their own voice as no one speaks in their presence.

91. Interference is officious.

92. Respect for privacy is gentlemanly.

93. Anything she says to Charlotte explains her own smallness to her.

94. Elizabeth attracts Lady Catherine.

95. Her personality is striking, she is eager to talk.

96. A further reason is she will become a member of her family.

97. Lady Catherine’s praise issued out naturally.

98. Inquisitiveness makes for intimacy.

99. Impertinence makes for intensity in the absence of intimacy.

100. To talk of entail is indelicate impertinence.

101. A discussion with Lady Catherine meant listening to her.

102. Elizabeth impressed Catherine as a pretty genteel girl.

103. She asks Mrs. Bennet’s maiden name to know her status. Nowhere in the book it is given.

104. Lady Catherine is impertinent, boorish, uncultured, uncivilised. Mrs. Bennet is her counterpart. This explains what brought Darcy to Elizabeth.

105. “Lady Catherine talked without any intermission till coffee came”

“It is the momentum of past initiated energy unwinding itself.”

106. “delivering her opinion on every subject in so decisive a manner”

“An opinion is invalid; a decisive opinion is decidedly negative.”

107. “She was not used to have her judgment controverted”

“Once that check is removed non-sense organizes itself.”

108. “inquired into Charlotte’s domestic concerns familiarly and minutely”
That is the level of Lady Catherine’s personality.

It is an insult only an uncultured person is capable of.

Life will soon dictate to her, as it did with Darcy.

This appreciation won her Darcy.

commentary on pride & prejudice
volume 2 chapter 6

109. “so small a family as hers”

110. “an occasion of dictating to others”

111. “was a very genteel, pretty kind of a girl”

112. “elizabeth felt all the impertinence of her questions”

elizabeth’s composure won her darcy.
16. "Your father's estate is entailed on Mr. Collins, I think. For your sake," turning to Charlotte, "I am glad of it; but otherwise I see no occasion for entailing estates from the female line. It was not thought necessary in Sir Lewis de Bourgh's family. Do you play and sing, Miss Bennet?"

"A little."

17. "A little."

18. "Oh! Then -- some time or other we shall be happy to hear you. Our instrument is a capital one, probably superior to -- You shall try it some day. Do your sisters play and sing?"

19. "One of them does."

113. To raise the entail of Longbourn on Mrs. Collins in the presence of both is indecent in the extreme. Lady Catherine revels in such low intensities.

114. "Your father's estate is entailed on Mr. Collins"

Elizabeth lost Longbourn. In touching upon she lost Darcy.
20. "Why did not you all learn? You ought all to have learned. The Miss Webbs all play, and their father has not so good an income as your's. Do you draw?"

21. "No, not at all."

22. "What, none of you?"

23. "Not one."

24. "That is very strange. But I suppose you had no opportunity. Your mother should have taken you to town every spring for the benefit of masters."

25. "My mother would have had no objection, but my father hates London."

26. "Has your governess left you?"

117. To question the obvious is mean perversity.

118. Lady Catherine assumes lack of culture as authority of status.

119. All her questions are insensitive.

120. "you ought all to have learned"

122. Mr. Bennet has a good income of £2000. A governess cost only £50 a year. The extravagance of Mrs. Bennet was so great that even the education of the children was neglected. To that extent,
Mr. Bennet withdrew from the family. He neither saved, nor educated the children nor controlled his wife.

£2000 was the property. Mrs. Bennet, the second youngest wife, had no children. The eldest daughter was Mrs. Elizabeth's elder sister, Mrs. Mary Bennet. The second daughter was Mrs. Jane Bennet. The youngest daughter was Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet. The eldest son was Mr. Charles Bennet. The second son was Mr. William Bennet.

27. "We never had any governess." "We never had any governess. We neither saved, nor educated the children nor controlled our wife."

28. "No governess! How was that possible? Five daughters brought up at home without a governess! I never heard of such a thing. Your mother must have been quite a slave to your education." "We never had any governess. We neither saved, nor educated the children nor controlled our wife."

123. "No governess" "No governess" A sore point.

29. Elizabeth could hardly help smiling, as she assured her that had not been the case. "No governess" A sore point. "No governess" A sore point.

30. "Then, who taught you? Who attended to you? Without a governess, you must have been neglected." "Then, who taught you? Who attended to you? Without a governess, you must have been neglected." "Then, who taught you? Who attended to you? Without a governess, you must have been neglected." "Then, who taught you? Who attended to you? Without a governess, you must have been neglected."

31. "Compared with some families, I believe we were; but such of us as wished to learn never wanted the means. We were always encouraged to read, and had all the masters that were necessary. Those who chose to be idle, certainly might."

124. "that had not been the case" "that had not been the case" "that had not been the case" "that had not been the case"

125. "Must have been neglected" "Must have been neglected" "Must have been neglected" "Must have been neglected"

126. Elizabeth factually answers without assertion.
32. "Ay, no doubt; but that is what a governess will prevent, and if I had known your mother, I should have advised her most strenuously to engage one. I always say that nothing is to be done in education without steady and regular instruction, and nobody but a governess can give it. It was wonderful how many families I have been the means of supplying in that way. I am always glad to get a young person well placed out. Four nieces of Mrs. Jenkinson are most delightfully situated through my means; and it was but the other day that I recommended another young person, who was merely accidentally mentioned to me, and the family are quite delighted with her. Mrs. Collins, did I tell you of Lady Metcalfe's calling yesterday to thank me? She finds Miss Pope a treasure. 'Lady Catherine,' said she, 'you have given me a treasure.' Are any of your younger sisters out, Miss Bennet?"

127. Their visit provides occasions for the domination of the Lady.
128. Lady Catherine prides in advising everyone she meets and does not meet.
129. Old age goes with anecdotage.
130. Lady Catherine advises everyone she meets and wants to meet others for the purpose of advice.
131. The Lady’s opinion about the governess is true.
132. The governess is an instrument that became an institution. Had they had a governess, Lydia would not have become wild.
133. A governess is a miniature of the family with respect to education and culture. Mr. Bennet never engaged a governess in view of the expense which his extravagant wife dispensed with in favour of laces.
134. It looks as though she would place Elizabeth as a governess.
135. Lady Catherine is a busybody.
136. "that is what a governess will prevent"

137. "advised her most strenuously to engage one"

138. "Nobody but a governess can give it"
She has the element of being useful as she was to Darcy.

140. “Are any of your younger sisters out?”

“A. None of them. And you?”

Involutarily she touches upon Elizabeth’s weakness.

She has all along lived on her authority. It needs this.

33. “Yes, ma’am, all.”

“Are all your younger sisters out?”

34. “All!—What, all five out at once? Very odd!—And you only the second. The younger ones out before the elder are married! Your younger sisters must be very young.”

141. Contrary to custom, all Elizabeth’s sisters are out. Even in Charlotte’s home, the younger girls are not out.

142. No one speaks to Lady Catherine. She alone speaks to them.

143. Lady Catherine roughly insists on knowing Elizabeth’s age.

144. Her comment on the girls being ‘out’ is offensive.

145. In the novel, no one except her commented on it, though Maria was not out.

146. “All five out at once”

“It is an outrage. The Lady delights in seeing the outrage.”
35. “Yes, my youngest is not sixteen. Perhaps she is full young to be much in company. But really, ma’am, I think it would be very hard upon younger sisters, that they should not have their share of society and amusement, because the elder may not have the means or inclination to marry early. The last-born has as good a right to the pleasures of youth as the first. And to be kept back on such a motive! I think it would not be very likely to promote sisterly affection or delicacy of mind.”

147. The Lady’s outrageous comment gave the occasion to Elizabeth to reply.

148. “It would be very hard upon younger sisters”

149. “The last-born has as good a right”

150. “Sisterly affection or delicacy of mind”.

151. The Lady is further outraged by it.

152. It is improper and inappropriate for her to ask for a girl’s age.

153. “Pray what is your age?”

36. “Upon my word,” said her ladyship, “you give your opinion very decidedly for so young a person. Pray, what is your age?”

154. “A...” Elizabeth acknowledged her consent to elopement.

Delicacy of mind is the positive side of freedom.

Elopement is the negative side of freedom.

155. Foretaste of her encounter at Longbourn.
37. "With three younger sisters grown up," replied Elizabeth smiling, "your ladyship can hardly expect me to own it."

38. Lady Catherine seemed quite astonished at not receiving a direct answer; and Elizabeth suspected herself to be the first creature who had ever dared to trifle with so much dignified impertinence.

39. "You cannot be more than twenty, I am sure, therefore you need not conceal your age."

40. "I am not one-and-twenty."

41. When the gentlemen had joined them, and tea was over, the card-tables were placed. Lady Catherine, Sir William, and Mr. and Mrs. Collins sat down to quadrille; and as Miss De Bourgh chose to play at cassino, the two girls had the honour of assisting Mrs. Jenkinson to make up her party. Their table was superlatively stupid. Scarceley a syllable was uttered that did not relate to the game, except when Mrs. Jenkinson expressed her fears of Miss De Bourgh's being too hot or too cold, or

154. "can hardly expect me to own it"

155. "astonished at not receiving a direct answer"

156. "Dignified impertinence"

157. "Cannot be more than twenty"

158. "I am not one-and-twenty"

159. "Their table was superlatively stupid"

160. Lady Catherine is voluble and vociferous.

161. An undeveloped mind possessing any virtue insists on eternal display.

162. Small men on great occasions collect noble anecdotes.

163. Jane Austen’s phrase superlatively stupid fully expresses the basic
having too much or too little light. A great deal more passed at the other table. Lady Catherine was generally speaking – stating the mistakes of the three others, or relating some anecdote of herself. Mr. Collins was employed in agreeing to everything her Ladyship said, thanking her for every fish he won, and apologising if he thought he won too many. Sir William did not say much. He was storing his memory with anecdotes and noble names. 

164. Darcy’s admiration of Elizabeth is because of the distance in intelligence.

165. Lady Catherine states the mistakes of others!

166. Memory retains what it admires.

167. “As she chose to play at cassino”

“As she chose to play at cassino.”

Her choice is order.

168. “Superlatively stupid”

“Superlatively stupid”

Once you rise to superlatives, everything partakes of it.

169. “Stating the mistakes of the three others”

“Stating the mistakes of the three others”

This is superlative discourtesy.

170. “anecdotes and noble names”

“The public gossip finds all names noble.”
42. When Lady Catherine and her daughter had played as long as they chose, the tables were broke up, the carriage was offered to Mrs. Collins, gratefully accepted, and immediately ordered. The party then gathered round the fire to hear Lady Catherine determine what weather they were to have on the morrow. From these instructions they were summoned by the arrival of the coach; and with many speeches of thankfulness on Mr. Collins’s side, and as many bows on Sir William’s, they departed. As soon as they had driven from the door, Elizabeth was called on by her cousin to give her opinion of all that she had seen at Rosings, which, for Charlotte’s sake, she made more favourable than it really was. But her commendation, though costing her some trouble, could by no means satisfy Mr. Collins, and he was very soon obliged to take her ladyship’s praise into his own hands.

171. Lady Catherine’s authority tries to extend to the weather.

172. The extent of authority Lady Catherine felt is seen in her view of the weather. Incidentally, it speaks of England of those days.

173. A man in love never hears all the praise his lady deserves from others.

174. “played as long as they chose”

“Courtesy requires the hosts honouring the guests.

175. “determine what weather”

The best indication of her mind.

176. “Elizabeth was called on to give her opinion”

She was politely ordered to fully praise.

177. “Collins took up her Ladyship’s praise into his own hands”

A dedicated Man feels what is not done by himself is not done.

214
Summary: Satisfied with the match, Sir William returns home. Every so often, Lady de Bourgh arrives to offer advice to Charlotte and invites them to her home for dinner. A few weeks into her stay, Darcy arrives with his cousin, Colonel Fitzwilliam. Darcy is slightly altered in his behavior. He visits the Parsonage often, but mostly stays silent.

1. Sir William staid only a week at Hunsford; but his visit was long enough to convince him of his daughter’s being most comfortably settled, and of her possessing such a husband and such a neighbour as were not often met with. While Sir William was with them Mr. Collins

1. It is striking Austen never mentions Collins at his church.
2. A rector has little work.
3. Sir William was elated by his daughter’s fortune, feels a reward of a lifetime. Man, in seeking an essential reward, goes to extreme lengths to accommodate its seamy side.
devoted his mornings to driving him out in his gig, and shewing him the country; but when he went away, the whole family returned to their usual employments, and Elizabeth was thankful to find that they did not see more of her cousin by the alteration, for the chief of the time between breakfast and dinner was now passed by him either at work in the garden, or in reading and writing, and looking out of window in his own book-room, which fronted the road. The room in which the ladies sat was backwards. Elizabeth at first had rather wondered that Charlotte should not prefer the dining-parlour for common use; it was a better sized room, and had a pleasanter aspect; but she soon saw that her friend had an excellent reason for what she did, for Mr. Collins would undoubtedly have been much less in his own apartment had they sat in one equally lively; and she gave Charlotte credit for the arrangement.

4. Charlotte is painfully aware of the disgrace Collins is. Matrimony costs one mental independence.

5. “was thankful to find that they did not see more of her cousin”

A bore never realises he is one.

6. “rather wondered”

A simple fact to one is a wonder to the other who does not see the fact.

7. “her friend had an excellent reason”

It is rare to see the other man’s point of view.

8. “credit for the arrangement”

Charlotte is a sensible girl.
2. From the drawing-room they could distinguish nothing in the lane, and were indebted to Mr. Collins for the knowledge of what carriages went along, and how often especially Miss De Bourgh drove by in her phaeton, which he never failed coming to inform them of, though it happened almost every day. She not unfrequently stopped at the Parsonage, and had a few minutes' conversation with Charlotte, but was scarcely ever prevailed on to get out.

9. “coming to inform them”

"அப்படியே வருகின்றதுல்."  
News makes people big and causes physical movement.
3. Very few days passed in which Mr. Collins did not walk to Rosings, and not many in which his wife did not think it necessary to go likewise; and till Elizabeth recollected that there might be other family livings to be disposed of, she could not understand the sacrifice of so many hours. Now and then they were honoured with a call from her ladyship, and nothing escaped her observation that was passing in the room during these visits. She examined into their employments, looked at their work, and advised them to do it differently; found fault with the arrangement of the furniture, or detected the housemaid in negligence; and if she accepted any refreshment, seemed to do it only for the sake of finding out that Mrs. Collins's joints of meat were too large for her family.

10. Lady Catherine has no occupation, her mind is uncultivated, and she has acquired no culture. Her one need is to constantly express her domination over some unfortunate victims.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 7

4. Elizabeth soon perceived that, though this great lady was not in the commission of the peace for the county, she was a most active magistrate in her own parish, the minutest concerns of which were carried to her by Mr. Collins; and whenever any of the cottagers were disposed to be quarrelsome, discontented, or too poor, she sallied forth into the village to settle their differences, silence their complaints, and scold them into harmony and plenty.

5. The entertainment of dining at Rosings was repeated about twice a week; and, allowing for the loss of Sir William, and there being only one card-table in the evening, every such entertainment was the fineness of the weather is one indication of what will sprout in Elizabeth’s life.

12. The fineness of the weather is one indication of what will sprout in Elizabeth’s life.

13. “weather was so fine for the time of the year” “It certainly is the psychological weather of her future.”

11. The Lady extends her rule to the village.
counterpart of the first. Their other engagements were few, as the style of living of the neighbourhood in general was beyond the Collinses’ reach. This, however, was no evil to Elizabeth, and upon the whole she spent her time comfortably enough; there were half-hours of pleasant conversation with Charlotte, and the weather was so fine for the time of year that she had often great enjoyment out of doors. Her favourite walk, and where she frequently went while the others were calling on Lady Catherine, was along the open grove which edged that side of the park, where there was a nice sheltered path, which no one seemed to value but herself, and where she felt beyond the reach of Lady Catherine’s curiosity.

14. “half-hours of pleasant conversation”
Intimacy between Elizabeth and Charlotte gave way to companionship.

15. “her favourite walk”
In Time and Space one has his favourites, as in people.

16. “which no one seemed to value but herself”
Lady Catherine’s curiosity was well evoked by her personality.

17. “Beyond the reach of Lady Catherine’s curiosity”
Lady Catherine’s curiosity was well evoked by her personality.
In this quiet way the first fortnight of her visit soon passed away. Easter was approaching, and the week preceding it was to bring an addition to the family at Rosings, which in so small a circle must be important. Elizabeth had heard soon after her arrival that Mr. Darcy was expected there in the course of a few weeks, and though there were not many of her acquaintance whom she did not prefer, his coming would furnish one comparatively new to look at in their Rosings parties, and she might be amused in seeing how hopeless Miss Bingley’s designs on him were, by his behaviour to his cousin, for whom he was evidently destined by Lady Catherine, who talked of his coming with the greatest satisfaction, spoke of him in terms of the highest admiration, and seemed almost angry to find that he had already been frequently seen by Miss Lucas and herself.

18. Lady Catherine’s anger at the girls’ knowing Darcy is typical.

19. To her Darcy is inaccessible to these girls.

20. “First fortnight of her visit soon passed away”

15 days to be received.

It required 15 days for her to settle down to receive Darcy.

21. “In this quiet way”

This quiet precedes the turbulence.

22. “Easter was approaching”

Communities live in reference to religious festivals.

23. “Addition to the family at Rosings”

In the family life functions, guests are next important only to moments of emotional intensity.

24. “One comparatively new to look at”

The new look was a new phase in the life of Rosings.

25. “how hopeless Miss Bingley’s designs on him were”

Anne was not the cause, Elizabeth was the cause.

26. “frequently seen by Miss Lucas and herself”

This extreme intolerance is one reason for her to lose Darcy to Elizabeth.
7. His arrival was soon known at the Parsonage; for Mr. Collins was walking the whole morning within view of the lodges opening into Hunsford Lane, in order to have the earliest assurance of it; and after making his bow as the carriage turned into the Park, hurried home with the great intelligence. On the following morning he hastened to Rosings to pay his respects. There were two nephews of Lady Catherine to require them, for Mr. Darcy had brought with him a Colonel Fitzwilliam, the younger son of his uncle, Lord --- --- , and to the great surprise of all the party, when Mr. Collins returned, the gentlemen accompanied him. Charlotte had seen them from her husband's room crossing the road, and immediately running into the other, told the girls what an honour they might expect, adding — 

27. Darcy visits Elizabeth at the earliest possible hour.

28. Darcy was expected at Rosings as a guest. He arrives there with his cousin Fitzwilliam. The moment Wickham vanishes from her life, Elizabeth finds Darcy entering into it. Human heart does not harbour intensely at a time more than one person. Nor is it empty for a long time. As soon as the place is vacant, another occupies it. Wickham's falsehood pleasantly engaged her while Darcy's falsehood rudely occupies her heart, shakes it from the bottom. Her own nature is cheerful and playful. It will not allow morose glumness for long. It happens Fitzwilliam, a well-bred gentleman of easy manners and expansive habits of ready conversation arrives with Darcy to relieve the monotony of Darcy's silence. Darcy is head over ears in love with her. His heart is full to overflowing. Scarcely he attempts to speak. The moment Darcy arrived at Rosings; he makes for the parsonage on learning of the arrival of Elizabeth.

29. "Darcy's arrival was soon known at the Parsonage."

"Those who await news travel faster than news."

30. "in order to have the earliest assurance."

"He hastened to Rosings to pay his respects."
Squeamishness at its acme.

31. “hurried home with the great intelligence”
   “he didn’t seem to notice Mr. Darcy”
   Mr. Collins is in his snobbish elements.

32. “pay his respects”
   “he didn’t seem to notice Mr. Darcy”
   Mr. Collins knows no delay.

33. “Brought with him a Colonel Fitzwilliam”
   “he didn’t seem to notice Mr. Darcy”
   It is he who pricked Darcy’s bubble. It is worth knowing how he came to do it.

34. “the gentlemen accompanied him”
   “he didn’t seem to notice Mr. Darcy”
   Neither a lover nor a snob can wait.

8. “I may thank you, Eliza, for this piece of civility. Mr. Darcy would never have come so soon to wait upon me.”
   “I may thank you, Eliza”. Charlotte is shrewd.
   Charlotte is too perceptive to miss the significance of Darcy’s visit.
   It is true, though her reasonings failed to divine them.
   Perceptions are true where reasoning may fail.

9. Elizabeth had scarcely time to disclaim all right to the compliment before their approach was announced by the door-bell, and shortly afterwards the three gentlemen entered the room.
   Colonel Fitzwilliam, who led the way, was about thirty, not handsome, but in person and address most truly the gentleman. Mr. Darcy looked just as he had been used to look in Hertfordshire -- paid his compliments, with his usual reserve, to Mrs. Collins, and whatever might be his feelings towards her friend, met her with every
appearance of composure. Elizabeth merely curtseyed to him, without saying a word.

10. Colonel Fitzwilliam entered into conversation directly with the readiness and ease of a well-bred man, and talked very pleasantly; but his cousin, after having addressed a slight observation on the house and garden to Mrs. Collins, sat for some time without speaking to anybody. At length, however, his civility was so far awakened as to inquire of Elizabeth after the health of her family. She answered him in the usual way, and after a moment’s pause, added –

39. Ready conversation is one quality of being well-bred.

40. Darcy’s reserve is from shyness, an awareness of lack of equipment. As he later owns it, it is self-consciousness.

41. Obviously the Darcys were not polished people. Wickham has developed captivating softness to spite them.

42. Elizabeth has a joy in provoking Darcy. She did it at the Netherfield dance. Now she intentionally pokes him asking if he saw Jane in London. He did not meet Jane but he knew of her visit. He was confused as she powerfully touched him at a sensitive spot. He gave a truthful negative reply, which serves his diplomacy. It is he who takes initiative to ask her to dance. First time she refused. Next time she agreed. But it is she who plies him with questions, orders him to talk, tells him what to talk about. Just like that, now also she takes the initiative to reach his emotions. It is done negatively. I see she is subconsciously anxious for the contact. He comes to her by a conscious effort. She powerfully relates to him subconsciously. The complete relationship is fully forged below the surface.
43. "Colonel Fitzwilliam entered into conversation"

"Amanda... Amanda... Amanda..."

Darcy’s reticence energises him to open the conversation.

11. "My eldest sister has been in town these three months.

Have you never happened to see her there?"

"Bingy... Bingy... Bingy... Bingy..."

Elizabeth is a genius to provoke people.

12. She was perfectly sensible that he never had; but she wished to see whether he would betray any consciousness of what had passed between the Bingleys and Jane, and she thought he looked a little confused as he answered that he had never been so fortunate as to meet Miss Bennet. The subject was pursued no farther, and the gentlemen soon afterwards went away.

"Bingy... Bingy... Bingy... Bingy..."

Confusion arises when one does not know how to answer.

47. Confusion is unwillingness to speak the truth.

48. "She wished to see whether he would betray"

"Jenny... Jenny... Jenny... Jenny..."

The dynamism of her mother for inadvertence is in her this way.

49. "looked a little confused"

"Bingy... Bingy... Bingy... Bingy..."

An exact true statement can be completely false.
Chapter 8: Elizabeth and Darcy at Rosings Park

Summary: (April 1812) After the arrival of Darcy and Fitzwilliam arrived, Elizabeth and the others at the Collins household hardly receive any invitations to dinner. When at last they are invited, Darcy is embarrassed by his aunt's condescending behavior towards them. He moves closer to Elizabeth while she plays the piano, and clearly shows no interest in Miss Anne De Bourgh.

1. Colonel Fitzwilliam's manners were very much admired at the Parsonage, and the ladies all felt that he must add considerably to the pleasure of their engagements at Rosings. It was some days, however, before they received any invitation thither — for while there were visitors in the house they could not be necessary; and it was not till Easter-day, almost a week after the gentlemen's arrival, that they were honoured by

1. Manners are presentable. It serves a great purpose.
2. The simple truth of friendship and companionship is need.
3. The company of the ladies was not so acceptable as before.
4. After his first visit to the parsonage, Darcy was not seen there for a week while his cousin came more than once. The fullness of emotions of love and the consequent awkwardness of his behaviour kept him away.
5. "manners were very much admired".

Visits are made to mix with people.
such an attention, and then they were merely asked on leaving church to come there in the evening. For the last week they had seen very little of either Lady Catherine or her daughter. Colonel Fitzwilliam had called at the parsonage more than once during the time, but Mr. Darcy they had only seen at church.

*Darcey is a lover who wishes to see his love. His full heart prevents him from talking.*

Having denied himself at Netherfield opportunities to talk, now his speech will be prevented.

*The coming proposal will increase his present intensity.*

Had he wanted, he could not have talked.

He receives no recognition or encouragement from her.

It chokes him.

*Darcey has no manners, good or bad.*

Her ready flow of words makes his words stick in his throat.

What he refused to acquire, Wickham fully acquired.

6. “pleasure of their engagements”.

“Excess energy in the physical is pleasure.

Pleasure can be pure.

Pleasure in the sport is purely physical while that of eating is vital-physical.

Pleasure can come out of any of the senses.

Pleasure is of the sight.

Swimming gives bodily pleasure.

The loud beating of drums is for the child the pleasure of hearing.

The pleasure one sense gives varies from the other senses.

The sight for some eyes is sensual pleasure.

Aesthetics is the science of sensual pleasure.

Epicureanism is the philosophy of pleasure.
Hedonism slightly varies, but is of this brood.

Engagements are pleasurable.
People relating to others are pleasure of engagements.
People relate to people through a game.
Mainly it is language that relates so.

Language is for communication.

In conversation language rises to the skies in power.
Musical language yields artistic sensuous pleasure.
Distinguish between pleasure and joy. The one is of the flesh, the other is of the nerves, emotions, etc.

Cultured societies raise pleasure to the level of joy.
In the mind it is happiness because of harmony of congenial ideas.

People invite others to partake of their joy.
Mainly invitations go to equals and superiors.
Invitations go by cards.
Some invitations are less formal, so oral.
VIPs are personally invited.
Inferiors are also invited for their sake.
Inferiors make up the volume of audience.
Often such people request an invitation.
There are those who invite themselves.
Generally relatives or friends are visitors.
A visit is for an occasion or function.
A visit for visit’s sake implies intimacy.
Friendship or relationship becomes thin if visits are infrequent.
People meeting in functions at various places renew the relationship.
but that will not replace a visit to home.

Darcy is the future son-in-law for Lady Catherine.

The colonel is a companion.

The colonel brightens the place far more than Darcy.

Darcy’s visit makes the house glum or gloomy.

He is never articulate.

The greatest surprise for Darcy is Elizabeth there.

So is the proposal a surprise to her.

He proposed to her under the pressure of this surprise.

It is one reason for her refusal.

His proposal was neither a burst of volcano nor the flowering of spring spreading fragrance.

8. “they could not be necessary”.

Invitation is not to fill up the table, it is to enjoy the company.

Only when the visitors are there invitation to Collins’ family is essential.

Obviously Collins and Charlotte are invited because she is lonely.

Such an invitation is an insult.

There are inescapable social realities.

It is ‘necessary’ to invite Collins and family because Darcy and the colonel are there.

Even to avoid a blatant offence the Lady does not invite them.

It is not mercenary lack of culture but to assert it.

It is like people exhibiting their power of extortion.

What is socially, culturally, conscientiously necessary?

One should be ashamed of a thought not to invite Collins as Darcy
and Colonel are there.

Lady Catherine does not have any cultural sensibility.

More than that Collins has no sensibility of neglect.

To him as it is a privilege to be invited, so not to be invited is equally a privilege.

It is the characteristic of a born snob.

Life will turn around and give its reward for this attitude.

When the storm broke out, Collins received that reward.

Strength of social status is more than a reality.

The King of England pardoned the gathering at Jallian Wallahbagh for protesting AND Mahatma Gandhi appreciated the gesture of that pardon.

It is the mentality of the slave to praise the boss for killing you.

Gandhi’s ahimsa, seen thus, is one of weakness not strength.

9. “they were honoured by such an attention”.

It is not an honour, but dishonour.

The slave always adored his Master for his mastery.

The child receives total attention from the mother.

It is physical; a necessity of survival.

The wife gives similar attention to the husband.

It is vital, a necessity for her love.

Such attention, when stopped, the lady dies.

This is the truth behind Sati.

Husbands not living more than 6 months after the death of the wife is a social reality today.

Mental attention is good will.

Spiritual attention is self-giving, love.
To receive that attention is a fulfilment to the giver.

Physical fulfilment is motherhood.

Spiritual fulfilment is existence of the Spirit.

Mental fulfilment is expansive joy.

Vital fulfilment is friendship.

Vital fulfilment is expansive joy.

Mental fulfilment is friendship.

Physical fulfilment is motherhood.

To receive that attention is a fulfilment to the giver.

Existence seeks nothing but existence.

It is to be.

Mind tries to know. It is good.

Body tries to do. It is better.

The Being tries to be. It is the best.

There is a further stage.

It is Sri Aravindam.

The invitation was accepted of course, and at a proper hour they joined the party in Lady Catherine's drawing-room. Her ladyship received them civilly, but it was plain that their company was by no means so acceptable as when she could get nobody else; and she was, in fact, almost engrossed by her nephews, speaking to them, especially to Darcy, much more than to any other person in the room.
3. Colonel Fitzwilliam seemed really glad to see them; anything was a welcome relief to him at Rosings; and Mrs. Collins's pretty friend had moreover caught his fancy very much. He now seated himself by her, and talked so agreeably of Kent and Hertfordshire, of travelling and staying at home, of new books and music, that Elizabeth had never been half so well entertained in that room before; and they conversed with so much spirit and flow, as to draw the attention of Lady Catherine herself, as well as of Mr. Darcy. His eyes had been soon and repeatedly turned towards them with a look of curiosity; and that her ladyship, after a while, shared the feeling, was more openly acknowledged, for she did not scruple to call it.

10. Elizabeth has a striking personality. No wonder the Colonel liked her.

This is the evening in which Elizabeth shows Darcy (and his aunt) that she is good enough to be a mistress of Pemberley. This scene establishes her value just as Darcy's meeting with her aunt and uncle in Pemberley establishes theirs.

11. At Rosings Darcy's eyes were on Elizabeth.

12. "Anything was a welcome relief".

Relief from pressure is a relief. The higher joys are enjoyed by Man as lower relief. Education which is a process of mental joy is now sought as a degree that comes to him as relief from examination. Joy is the excessive energy pleasantly expanding in a higher plane. Relief is freedom from pressure in a lower plane. Human procreation is using relief as an instrument. To travel in imagination from relief to joy is a progress of being. Grace acts to give Man a spiritual boon unasked. Gratitude is the right response to Grace. Such a response attracts the action of Supergrace if he weans himself away from his reliance on his capacities.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 8

Relief thus helps Man escape Grace as well as Supergrace.

Man is in the grip of karma. He really enjoys that occupation.

In a moment when he is free from Karma Grace acts.

Nor is he aware of Grace catching him unawares.

Gratitude is the response of the Being to the Touch of God.

Gratitude thrills in the body.

Gratitude and its thrill, becoming constant in the being and felt in the body constantly is a condition to take up this yoga.


"A pretty face is an asset in a girl.

The colonel was powerfully attracted by her pretty face.

It is actually her liveliness that attracts.

Handsome face is certainly a qualification for marriage.

But very rarely a marriage took place only on that qualification.

Girls who are pretty are extremely conscious of it.

But the rule is only when she is unaware of it others will praise it.

Where as wealth is a qualification for marriage.

Mere wealth accomplishing marriage is common experience.

Beauty attracts the Mind.

Wealth attracts the Vital.

The vital is stronger than Mind to accomplish in life.

Mr. Bennet was attracted in the physical by her beauty.

Mr. Bennet was powerfully attracted in the physical by her beauty.
Man’s attraction will be least felt by the woman.

The woman feeling the attraction is different from that of the Man.

The woman being attracted and her feeling his attraction are different.

Mrs. Bennet only knows she caught the Man.

He was totally disillusioned by the marriage.

As he was attracted by a pretty face, Darcy was powerfully attracted by her fine eyes expressing her liveliness of temper.

The colonel could have married her if there was some money.

14. “Darcy’s eyes had been soon and repeatedly turned towards them”.

Darcy’s love is one of passion.

A passionate lover cannot be physically away from his love.

It is physical proximity that relieves his passion.

Once fixed, they know not to turn away.

As she is not a participant, his attraction is more powerful.

Attraction is a movement of vital energy.

As no energy consciously comes from her, his own energies are doubled.

He is consciously attracted, she responds subconsciously.

He has spoken of his love only once.

It was to Caroline.

The joy of speaking of his love he denied himself.

But he carried all the symptoms of a lover.

Only those who are looking for it can discern it.

It was Charlotte, not even Caroline.

His hiding his love increased the intensity of his passion.
There are several reasons for his proposal at Hunsford.

The attention of the colonel is one reason.
Anne’s presence is another reason.
Her living with her good angel Charlotte is a reason.
The intensity of Collins is certainly another reason.
The intensity of Lady Catherine to get Anne married to Darcy impels Darcy to move towards Elizabeth.
Her own yearning for Jane’s marriage is yet another powerful reason.

Each time she takes up Jane’s letter, Darcy comes to her.

Curiosity is the eager interest of Mind.
Because his love is mental, the obstacles he met were mental.
As with Bingley at Netherfield, he is unable to stand the idea of the colonel in conversation with her.
Lady Catherine sees in Darcy’s moving towards the colonel and Elizabeth a threat to Anne’s prospects.
More than such a threat, she could not stand the idea that in her presence another can be a centre of attraction.
Darcy’s attitude is passionate.
His idea is mental curiosity.
The enormous sufferings issuing out of conflicts are to be imagined.
Not much is described by Jane Austen.
Elizabeth is the arena that helps save the aristocratic head from guillotine.
Behind him is the force of French Revolution.

He is urged by the power of a 28 year old bachelor’s vital passion constantly overwhelming his activities.
He is to dole them out through the capillary tube of mental curiosity, pruning it to social etiquette.

In this precarious perch the colonel’s fluent flow of spirit and joy towards her is too much for Darcy.

Lady Catherine’s main interest is to him an irksome side issue of having to keep up appearances about Anne.

The effusive solicitude of Collins in this context even if it is tithe of its original volume touches Darcy as lightning sparks.

Elizabeth holds out a taunting accusation of some magnitude. His curiosity survives all these forces.

Lady Catherine insists on being the only centre of attention. Seeing Fitzwilliam speaking to Elizabeth, she wants to know what it is.

Eagerness to speak is human relationship.

Eagerness to avoid speaking is blood relationship worn thin.

Unable to avoid reply any longer is a relationship of disgust.

Human relationship is vital No. 4, 5 & 6.

The vital’s positivity can be light or sweet.

Sweetness can find expression in the vital, mental, physical or spiritual.

Sweetness is the truth of love or love of truth.

Similarly we can describe her sweetness in the mental, physical and spiritual.
Each of them have consciousness and substance.

It is a long list worth tracing at least once.

Its love is confined to her rank and family.

When they combine it becomes extreme solicitude to family members she is interested in.

Every activity of hers can be ranked according to this scale.

Where does her courtesy to Collins find its place?

Her solicitude for Anne is within the family.

Her enduring interest in Darcy is not mere crude selfishness.

Suppose we draw up a list of 96 or 192 and fix Darcy’s or Elizabeth’s activities, our study has a chance of being complete in that line.

Let us take the 12 aspects of the Spirit, work out their combinations, if not fully, at least to a good number, say 24, and draw up a table of 1 to 9. Go on dividing it as consciousness and substance; surface and depth; higher and lower; strength and weakness; light and darkness.

Give each pigeon hole a number e.g. No. 4 is divided as 5 above, 6 below.
And the 5 is subdivided and on and on. Allot a number to each subdivided trait. Our characters will stay close to one or two numbers and will never soar high or sink low. Describe a dozen acts of one character and fix the appropriate numbers. Covering all the characters and events in the story exhaustively, we have the most refined tool for any criticism. Darcy’s ‘tolerable’ is in No. 4, not above but below. His fine eyes are a mental perception of No. 2 as it is a poetic appreciation. His decision in the consciousness to love her is in No. 3. In the beginning it is above. Later it moves down to substance.

Darcy’s ‘tolerable’ is in No. 4, not above but below. His fine eyes are a mental perception of No. 2 as it is a poetic appreciation. His decision in the consciousness to love her is in No. 3. In the beginning it is above. Later it moves down to substance.

His determination to please her is idealistic emotion in No. 3 in the substance. [Each of the numbers 1 to 9 can be subdivided into 1 to 9 in the second round. They can be accordingly numbered as 3.1, etc. Darcy’s determination dividing into idealistic (1) emotion (2) under 3 substance can be numbered as 3 ½. Numbering cannot be a problem.] Thus the few thousand acts of the few dozen characters will fall into a few ten thousand subdivisions. To coordinate each one with every one is ideal. At least we can try coordination at a few hundred points nearly exhausting one way of classification.

We have several references, each deeper than the previous one.
1) Acts in the story.
2) Thoughts in the story.
3) Attitudes in the story.
4) Motives in the story.

If the above references are to the story, we can move from story to
society and continue our inquiry on the above 4 lines. Beyond the story and society lies life. So, the canvas expands into a three dimensional globe. Any act is one point there somewhere radiating in 360° touching other similar points to create responses or reactions in another 360° ad infinitum. They all can be named and numbered. The finer our classification, the greater is the revelation of the individual FACT. The Marvel can be the outermost or innermost circle between the two extremes. We can choose 10 or 100 or even 3 levels. Choose the level you are comfortable with. Go through all the possible definitions, work out the relationships exhaustively, coordinate them with benefit and complete the analysis at that level. Your knowledge is complete, if not perfect. To become perfect is left to one’s choice. It may not be necessary to accomplish at the world level. It is necessary for psychological accomplishment or further still in yoga. Test your findings in your own life circumstances. If you find them exact to the 10th decimal place you are right. The rest is an infinite world. We can wait for it. The test itself can have a dozen dimensions with yourself, with others, with Time, Space, events, etc.

6. “Of music! Then pray speak aloud. It is of all subjects my delight. I must have my share in the conversation if you are speaking of music. There are few people in England, I suppose, who have more true enjoyment of music than myself, or a better natural taste. If I had ever learnt, I should have been a great proficient. And so would Anne, if her health had allowed her to apply. I am confident that she would have performed delightfully. How does Georgiana get on, Darcy?”

19. She even announces she would have been proficient in music, which she has not learnt. She spares no space, even in imagination, from her domination. Even Miss Darcy who constantly practices is not spared. She is mean to invite Elizabeth to the servants’ part of the house.

20. “I must have my share in the conversation”.

“This shows the extent of her authority or the extent she wishes to have.

Her share of conversation is lion’s share.

The lion’s share is not three fourths, but full.

Sharing for her is a phrase, not an act.
Her inability to share Darcy for a few moments made her lose Darcy entirely to Elizabeth.

Darcy has changed from a totally submissive Bingley to the colonel who is on his own very much.

The colonel shows Darcy at Hunsford will not meet a fawning Caroline, but an independent Elizabeth.

Lady Catherine claims proficiency in the music she has not learnt.

Her authority extends to the future, to determine the weather.

Elizabeth fully exposes Darcy here as a prelude to his proposal.

Proposal: "Enjoyment of music offers a social status.

Lady Catherine seeks music for status.

Enjoyment of music is felt as a nervous pleasure, but the pleasure is really felt by the Mind. Truly speaking it is felt by the soul in the Mind. The highest enjoyment can be received from music in the being in the soul in the vital as music comes as a sensation of sound.

Here we see the acme of human self-esteem.

Man constantly compares himself with others, especially the
In this he directly chooses world famous personalities and assumes he presently has in potential a capacity to equal them.

He enumerates all the weaknesses of that great personality. He assumes he himself does not have those weaknesses. So in his imagination he excels the very best person.

One man prayed for the Prime Ministership and promised a seat for Lok Sabha to the son of his Guru.

Trollope wrote extensively about the British Cabinet, the House of Commons, British elections with consummate knowledge.

He stood for elections and was defeated.

Action and the RESULT are the touchstones of efficiency.

Human imagination soars higher than the gods.

Shiva who gave a boon to Basmasura was his victim.

Democracy stimulates human imagination and activates ambition. Aspiration degenerates like that into ambition. Five hundred years after Charles I was beheaded, Prime Ministers are treated with royal deference. That is the force of habit.

Selfishness given freedom instantaneously wants to destroy the benefactor who is a mountain against the molehill he is.

All these problems are faced only by people of selfless good will. The selfish man does not see any such problem.

Guru, sishya, parent, child, intimate friend, spouse are not exempted from this. They are the worst specimens.

Mr. Darcy spoke with affectionate praise of his sister's proficiency.

"Darcy spoke with affectionate praise of his sister's proficiency".

Darcy is almost a father to his sister.

It is true human affection, but even that will not stand the test of time i.e. when the stakes are great.
Spiritual affection is self-giving, is Good Will, is of spiritual value. It does not know the human contamination.

Darcy refuses to accept any advice for his sister. It is lack of good manners just like Lady Catherine.

He actually asserts his superior status.

Selfish affection is prone to be attacked.

Praise is the recognition of value.
8. “I am very glad to hear such a good account of her,” said Lady Catherine; “and pray tell her from me, that she cannot expect to excel if she does not practise a great deal.”

24. By any definition, Lady Catherine is boorish, officious, ungainly in her manners.

25. “Tell her from me, that she cannot expect to excel if she does not practise.”

“A capacity urges for expression inevitably.

Energy – skill – capacity are the successive stages.

It does not matter whether the capacity is positive or negative.

It is like the Sun that rises not because there are people on earth.

Energy itself has the character of urging for expression.

Energy – skill – capacity are the successive stages.

It is the evolutionary force in his will that transformed him.

Darcy’s reversal was one such.

The 20th century had overcome the need of wars.

The two world wars were events where the world destroyed the very bodies where the habit of fighting had become a virtue.

Darcy’s reversal was one such.

It is not reversal in the best sense of the word.

That is why she had a soft corner for Wickham to the end.
Habits, that too physically entrenched habits, cannot be changed.

Mental habits entrenched in the brain refuse to change.

When they change knowledge becomes power.

He won her, she allowed him to win her.

The effort was his; she was only the beneficiary.

Elizabeth was brought there to see that Darcy too is uncultured.

Darcy’s refusal of Lady Catherine’s advice to Miss Darcy is uncivil.

“She does not need such advice”.

This is petulant, if not impertinence.

This is the spirit of contradiction.

This is the irresistibility of the physical in the Mind.

Advice is the essence of experience given to the inexperienced.

Advice is sought, not offered.

Advice does not issue out of imagination.
Lady Catherine and Darcy rehearse here Longbourn and his proposal.

Lady Catherine's invitation to Elizabeth is an offence.

"It cannot be done too much".

Knowledge of limit is a mark of wisdom.

A method has a physical limit, not its essence.

Too much of practice makes it stale.

Music is never too much as it is infinite.

Even this knowledge is unavailable outside culture.

Sum of the parts becoming the whole is physical experience.

The whole is greater than the sum is metaphysics.

Practice cannot give knowledge.

Practice can refine the knowledge already acquired.

Constant practice issuing out of interest will raise the level of music knowledge. Interest is knowledge in potential.

Inner urge for music translates into Music.

10. "So much the better. It cannot be done too much; and when I next write to her, I shall charge her not to neglect it on any account. I often tell young ladies that no excellence in music is to be acquired without constant practice. I have told Miss Bennet several times that she will never play really well unless she practices more; and though Mrs. Collins has no instrument, she is very welcome, as I have often told her, to come to Rosings every day, and play on the piano forte in Mrs. Jenkinson's room. She would be in nobody's way, you know, in that part of the house."

11. Mr. Darcy looked a little ashamed of his aunt's ill-breeding, and made no answer.
To recognize her ill-breeding is good-breeding in Darcy.
The fact he is ashamed of her behaviour shows he can change.
His accusations against Mrs. Bennet in his proposal are undermined by his knowledge of his aunt’s behaviour.
The fact he is ashamed of his aunt makes him vulnerable and prompts Elizabeth to accuse him.
Self-awareness of a weakness makes one vulnerable.
By being ashamed, Darcy identifies with his aunt.
This behaviour of his aunt when Darcy and Elizabeth are present makes her weak at the Longbourn encounter.
Lady Catherine not only has ill-breeding but is proud of the authority it gives.
Aristocracy lives on assertion.

12. When coffee was over Colonel Fitzwilliam reminded Elizabeth of having promised to play to him; and she sat down directly to the instrument. He drew a chair near her. Lady Catherine listened to half a song, and then talked, as before, to her other nephew; till the latter walked away from her, and moving with his usual

33. A gentleman is one who delights those around him by his very presence.

34. Elizabeth plays. Darcy stares at her. He is unable to tear himself from her. Not knowing that, Elizabeth tells him her courage rises when challenged. He is pleased by her affront. An abuse being more intense than an ordinary conversation, young men are pleased when abused by the girls they love.
deliberation towards the pianoforte, stationed himself so as to command a full view of the fair performer’s countenance. Elizabeth saw what he was doing, and at the first convenient pause, turned to him with an arch smile, and said—

35. He is unable to see what she speaks is her own opinion. He brushes it aside.

36. He tries not to see a blemish in her.

37. Again, she is anxious to poke fun at his expense and provoke him exposing him to his cousin. It is her feminine initiative to forge the relationship of marriage.

38. The characteristic of her courage is to rise when challenged.

39. It is the character of all things great.

40. Particularly, it is the character of infinity – to grow when spent.

41. “Colonel Fitzwilliam reminded Elizabeth of having promised to play to him.”

It is a recognition of her talents, a symbol of her worth.

An invitation is recognition.

Mary is anxious to display. So, she is not fully recognized.

Colonel Fitzwilliam recognizes Elizabeth’s value for the Darcy family.

Any event is symbolically indicated earlier.

The colonel is eager to expose Darcy. Later the colonel almost exposed Darcy to Elizabeth. He seems to enjoy teasing by mild innocuous exposure.

The colonel is under Darcy’s conveniences.

Therefore he indulges in exposing Darcy indirectly.

Life seeks equilibrium in energy, justice, rewards, initiatives, reactions, irritations and everything.

The innocent act of Darcy walking away from his aunt and cousin to
the colonel and Elizabeth is more than innocent. It indicates his walking away from Anne to Elizabeth. It may look a stretch. The mighty powers of life emerging at infinitesimal points are inescapably seen in such points all over in the story.

42. “Lady Catherine listened to half a song, and then talked”. Lady Catherine is really not interested in music. She is only interested in talking.

Talking is ingrained and irresistibly comes out.

43. “Stationed himself so as to command a full view”. It is not a conscious act. He moves involuntarily.

Love disregards appearances, has no social shame.

He seeks her presence; his being demands a full view.
Consciously she is oblivious of his attention.
Subconsciously she is in her elements. To provoke Darcy is her privilege as he has abused her.
He moves to have a full view of her. In fact, he wants her to have a full view of him.
Lady Catherine and Darcy are Mrs. Bennet and Collins.

44. "Turned to him with an arch smile".
An arch smile cannot offend.
A combination of archness and sweetness is incapable of offence.
She has not cursed anyone, Caroline, Darcy, Bingley, Lydia, Collins, Wickham. Nothing in her has learnt to curse. At best she can complain.

Her first words are a taunt.
She detests Lady Catherine.
She cannot stand Collins.

Charlotte’s enjoyment of the Parsonage is an eyesore to her.
Anne is more than an object of pity.
Still no curse escaped her mouth.
A personality is attractive for many reasons or no reason. Quiet,
uncomplaining nature, a smiling face, natural pleasantness, passivity in temper, positive vibration, pleasing manners, strong character, endearing behaviour, psychic sweetness, excellent social skills, attractive appearance, striking dress, wealth, status, etc. **Elizabeth is lively.** She is always playful actively loving absurdities. She has loves and hates but as her love finds expression in active spirits, her hates do not formulate themselves as temperament. She is always cheerful. If she departs from it, she quickly revives. She has an ever-present pleasantness. It is impossible for her to love one like Darcy.

Elizabeth is lively. She is always playful actively loving absurdities. She has loves and hates but as her love finds expression in active spirits, her hates do not formulate themselves as temperament. She is always cheerful. If she departs from it, she quickly revives. She has an ever-present pleasantness. It is impossible for her to love one like Darcy.

13. "You mean to frighten me, Mr. Darcy, by coming in all this state to hear me? But I will not be alarmed though your sister does play so well. There is a stubbornness about me that never can bear to be frightened at the will of others. My courage always rises with every attempt to intimidate me."

45. "I will not be alarmed though your sister does play so well."

The skill of one person matters to another in the profession. Elizabeth has no temperament that can be alarmed by anything. 

Alarm arises out of weakness.

Weakness arises out of ignorance.

She is fully knowledgeable for her age about everything that concerns her.

Ariatnic children generally won't have fear.

She has a temperament that rises in strength in any encounter.

It is the touch of infinity.
Wealth can give that trait in freedom to one who is disciplined. 

The family is always cheerful, no one is depressed.

Wealth and freedom can give many things depending upon the receiving instrument.

It gave her mother the capacity to spend all the money on fineries. 

Lydia, the last child, got from that atmosphere capacity for self-destruction.

Jane acquired the great capacity of not complaining.

She got an ever-increasing strength of playful liveliness.

It is not she who will be alarmed by his coming all in state. 

Only he will be alarmed by the encounter as at no time Darcy can handle her effectively unless she is determined to be self-controlled.

Elizabeth laughed heartily at this picture of herself, and said to Colonel Fitzwilliam, 

"Your cousin will give you a very pretty notion of me, and teach you not to believe a word I say. I am particularly unlucky in meeting with a person so well able to expose

14. "I shall not say that you are mistaken," he replied, 

"because you could not really believe me to entertain any design of alarming you; and I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance long enough to know that you find great enjoyment in occasionally professing opinions which in fact are not your own."

46. While she is challenging him, he is praising her which is lost on her.

47. All her opinions that offend him he is willing to take, not her own.

48. A true lover.

15. "I shall not say that you are mistaken," he replied, 

"because you could not really believe me to entertain any design of alarming you; and I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance long enough to know that you find great enjoyment in occasionally professing opinions which in fact are not your own."

49. She exposes him mercilessly.

50. To put a man who seeks her on his defence is a feminine strategy.

51. The psychological fulfillment he seeks in the woman translates itself this way in human relationship.
my real character, in a part of the world where I had hoped to pass myself off with some degree of credit. Indeed, Mr. Darcy, it is very ungenerous in you to mention all that you knew to my disadvantage in Hertfordshire -- and, give me leave to say, very impolitic too -- for it is provoking me to retaliate, and such things may come out as will shock your relations to hear.

She recognizes her particular luck, describing it as unlucky.

"... she recognizes her particular luck, describing it as unlucky.

She mercilessly exposed him to the colonel.

Darcy took no offence from her accusation.

She brought out that for no fault of his.

That which most hurt him was her calling him ungentlemanly.

Her accusation in his proposal commences here.

Proposal

Her accusation of spoiling Jane’s marriage did not touch him on that score. As he behaved as no gentleman would behave – employed a ruse – it went home.

Elizabeth can reach anyone at his most valuable point as she did with Lady Catherine at Longbourn.

What Elizabeth laughed at, is not one at which everyone will laugh.

Darcy’s innate nature is offensive from its crudeness.

As he said it with a smile, it might be less cruel.
In describing others, Man discloses himself.

No man can speak without letting his character emerge.

Man’s credit lies in his hiding the true personality.

Credit is outside, credibility is inside.

People of excellent manners are popular outside their region.

Wickham cannot be this popular at Lambton.

Darcy is unpopular even in Meryton.

Darcy is held up high at Pemberley.

Lady Catherine cannot be adored even at Rosings.

It is true inner worth matters.

It is equally true pleasant exterior matters outside your area.

But real popularity eludes both.

A good man can be unpopular.

A bad man can be popular.

Which excels which determines what you are in public.

The public perception is ultimately unfailing.

A pleasant encounter is the prelude to the unpleasant encounter at his proposal.

Proposal does not announce an unfavourable impression. It is rather a pleasant surprise.

“It is very ungenerous in you to mention”.

Having spoken this, she does something ungenerous to him.

The hurt received from “tolerable” impels her to do so.
She does exactly the thing she wants him not to do.

56. "will shock your relations to hear."

Darcy’s behaviour will certainly shock his cousin and aunt.

Vast difference in social behaviour shocks people.

Such a shock is a symptom of social stratification.

Should the difference be on the positive side, it will be a surprise.

It takes a gentleman to cause such a pleasant surprise.

Maybe his relations here are used to such behaviour of his.

Maybe to them it is not a shock but a point of social pride.

In fact, the colonel was not shocked by her report.

It is not commendable in her to offer to expose Darcy.

Two things happened: 1) In a few days Darcy exposed her family, 2) In a few months she was fully exposed.

The initiative was hers. She pays for her initiative.

Life wants you to absorb the humiliation, not react.

She provokes him who is to save her from its repercussions.

57. "I am not afraid of you," said he smilingly.

"I am not afraid of you," said he smilingly.

58. "I am not afraid of you."

He certainly is not afraid of her exposure as he is oblivious of his unpardonable, ungentlemanly behaviour.
His was not fear of her, but attraction of her.

He certainly has nothing to be afraid of her in the wider scheme of things.

This is the friendliest meeting between Darcy and Elizabeth. It is here she exposes him most.

Darcy, perhaps because he is in love, is not so close to Elizabeth as the colonel.

The freedom of the colonel is because of the freedom of his emotions.

Emotional engagement hampers a Man totally.

17. "Pray let me hear what you have to accuse him of," cried Colonel Fitzwilliam. "I should like to know how he behaves among strangers."

18. "You shall hear then -- but prepare yourself for something very dreadful. The first time of my ever seeing him in Hertfordshire, you must know, was at a ball -- and at this ball, what do you think he did? He danced only four dances! I am sorry to pain you -- but so it was. He danced only four dances, though gentlemen were scarce; and, to my certain knowledge, more than one young lady was sitting down in want of a partner. Mr. Darcy, you cannot deny the fact."

59. She openly, but pleasantly, accuses him.

60. At the Netherfield dance and now here, she draws him into a quarrel.

61. She fully repays him for his ‘tolerable’.

62. “I am sorry to pain you."

She who has caused pain will feel sorry.

Elizabeth plans to cause pain and feels sorry in advance.

Sorrow is an emotion; pain is a sensation.

Planning to cause sensational pain, she offers emotional sorrow.

Actually later she was sorry to have pained him now.

63. “More than one young lady was sitting down in want of a partner.”

Regard for women in public was great even if she had no property rights or vote.
Women were given that social status because Mind was born in England.

The progress and prosperity of Europe and England was due to the freedom given to women.

Freedom to anyone is prosperity to everyone.

The lower the person respected, the higher the nation rises.

64. “Mr. Darcy, you cannot deny the fact”.

Perhaps she expected him to deny it lying.

To her he is so low as to lie.

As Wickham himself lied, she expects Darcy to lie.

Darcy is not one capable of lying, though capable of a rase.

To indulge in what is possible, makes the impossible negative possible.

She takes initiative to offend Darcy.

Darcy takes silent initiative to undo what offence she had done to herself.

He was crude but benevolent.

Pleasant behaviour comes from inability for vengeance.
Her meeting him at Rosings is a step towards Pemberley.
The determinant is not our choice but our urges.
She chooses not to go to Hunsford. The urge to meet Darcy
determines that she should go.

19. "I had not at that time the honour of knowing any lady in the assembly beyond my own party."

20. "True; and nobody can ever be introduced in a ball room. Well, Colonel Fitzwilliam, what do I play next? My fingers wait your orders."

21. "Perhaps," said Darcy, "I should have judged better had I sought an introduction; but I am ill qualified to recommend myself to strangers."

65. Darcy, in many words, says he is not well-bred.

66. "I am ill qualified to recommend myself to strangers."

This ill-qualification is an implicit high qualification.
To him, anyone outside his family is a stranger.
By strangers he means people beneath his status.
To the aristocrat, non-aristocrats are strangers.
Darcy cannot bring himself to recommend to anyone else other than his family.

The qualification in the society is everyone comes pleasantly to one.
Darcy could recommend himself only to his family.
He could not recommend himself to strangers, but he could propose
marriage to one who is more than a stranger. When a man comes to a lady who is so much a stranger, and makes a proposal, Man speaks what he does not believe. His description condemns every gentleman. One who is so ill qualified should keep away from the assembly. Having come there to keep aloof is to demonstrate one’s aloofness.  

22. “Shall we ask your cousin the reason of this?” Said Elizabeth, still addressing Colonel Fitzwilliam. “Shall we ask him why a man of sense and education, and who has lived in the world, is ill qualified to recommend himself to strangers?”  

67. She pointedly tells him he is not sensible, not well educated.  

68. “Shall we ask your cousin the reason of this?”  

Sri Aurobindo says all great men know they are great. At our own level Man knows if he has a marked superiority in any aspect. She very quickly proves the defect is in him, not in others. 

The most effective way of offending a man is to make him see his own defects. Knowledge does not stop knowing and it is not conducive to human relationship.

The pleasant colonel is a shock absorbing buffer between Elizabeth and Darcy. Without him in the middle it would have become a confrontation as at the Netherfield dance. The colonel represents the gentlemanly atmosphere of the aristocratic Rosings. The women seek a relationship that is power.
23. "I can answer your question," said Fitzwilliam, "without applying to him. It is because he will not give himself the trouble."

24. "I certainly have not the talent which some people possess," said Darcy, "of conversing easily with those I have never seen before. I cannot catch their tone of conversation, or appear interested in their concerns, as I often see done."

69. The Colonel calls Darcy supercilious.

70. "Because he will not give himself the trouble".

No one can stop learning if he is not to be dropped from the society. Those who think they have all refuse to learn. Maintenance is as important as the original making. People like Darcy will not learn until the society rejects them. Wickham is pleasant and agreeable as he will not be admitted into any society without that exterior. Those who think they have all refuse to learn. Maintenance is as important as the original making. People like Darcy will not learn until the society rejects them. Wickham is pleasant and agreeable as he will not be admitted into any society without that exterior.

71. "I certainly have not the talent which some people possess". It is a sincere confession. Talent is the saturation of a skill with the energy of the capacity. To talk to strangers with ease is certainly a talent. Those who are shy are incapable of it.

It forms in the crucible of life. Abundant prosperity is an absolute necessity to acquire culture. Wealth is acquired sooner than culture. One cannot be trained in culture as in a skill. Culture blunts the brute inside us. One acquires culture only when he values it for its own sake. Culture is the skill of spiritual values. It is a sincere confession. Talent is the saturation of a skill with the energy of the capacity. To talk to strangers with ease is certainly a talent. Those who are shy are incapable of it.

Sincerity is welcome but even sincerity cannot pardon the sin. Talent is the saturation of a skill with the energy of the capacity. To talk to strangers with ease is certainly a talent. Those who are shy are incapable of it. Pride will prevent people from discoursing freely. Even when one is inclined, lack of habit will stand in the way. One who feels instinctively happy in another's presence can easily
do it.

One needs a fund of social information to keep it up.

Social accomplishment largely depends on this talent.

Wickham was able to ruin Darcy as he is a direct psychological complement to Darcy.

Life compels Darcy to acquire voluntarily what Wickham acquired out of a necessity of poverty.

To enter freely into conversation, one must at least respect the other, if not love.

72. “catch their tone of conversation”.

Without genuine interest in the other, the tone of conversation will elude.

Social skill is the ability to express the gregarious instinct.

Conversation is an intercourse of each appreciating the other.

It is not the ear that catches the tone of conversation.

But it is the outgoing interest of the mind.
The colonel is spread all over and enters into anybody.

The other man’s point of view is supramental.

Diffusion of energy dissolves differences.

People gravitate towards him who loves to interact.

It is a wonder Lady Catherine allowed this much conversation between Darcy and Elizabeth.

"My fingers," said Elizabeth, "do not move over this instrument in the masterly manner which I see so many women's do. They have not the same force or rapidity, and do not produce the same expression. But then I have always supposed it to be my own fault -- because I would not take the trouble of practising. It is not that I do not believe my fingers as capable as any other woman's of superior execution."

"And yet," said Darcy, "I have not been able to persuade her to give me a performance. She declined it with all the delicacy that could be imagined; and I am convinced that her real objection has been an unwillingness to take the trouble of practising."

"You are perfectly right. You have employed your time much better. No one admitted to the privilege of hearing you can think anything wanting. We neither of us perform to strangers."

"You are perfectly right."

"You are perfectly right."

He is not offended by her affronts.

Still, he finds it possible to praise her.

In his disqualification, he takes her in.

Darcy in defending himself includes her in his type.

"You are perfectly right."
It is a lover’s commendation, not a value judgement.

He gives an explanation to her statement as to how she employed her time.

Courtship is a period when the lover strains to discover the truth of what she says or does.

Energy comes from the enthusiasm of the attitude.

It is not adoration if there is no ready approval in him of her chastisement.

That is what he expects anyone else to know of her.

He feels it a privilege to be admitted to know her.

In his eyes she wants nothing.

He joins her in her disqualification.

To see perfection even in her faults is given to a lover.

Darcy is not merely attracted to her. He is dedicated to her.

His is no love that can be disillusioned later.

Rather his love is one that can increase with time.

Life interrupts when the conversation enters impermissible intensities.
Darcy’s interruption of the music was followed by the Lady’s interruption – an act of repetition.

Elizabeth does not want any further scope to tease Darcy.

Darcy himself would welcome a termination of Elizabeth’s taunting.

Darcy has exhausted his energies to reply her.

Rosings does not permit more than one conclave.

We can analyse this meeting as a subconscious prelude to the proposal.

28. “Miss Bennet would not play at all amiss if she practised more, and could have the advantage of a London master. She has a very good notion of fingering, though her taste is not equal to Anne’s. Anne would have been a delightful performer, had her health allowed her to learn.”

84. She constantly sings the praise of her daughter, a praise that would be her due had she learnt music.

85. Physical people dream of achieving by speaking.

86. “Miss Bennet would not play at all amiss if she practised more, and could have the advantage of a London Master”.

To recognise another’s talent is generosity of high order.

Recognising one’s capacities, those capacities will dominate you.
Some of these rules are

1) Energy flows from strength to weakness.

2) Energy in such a flow tries to organise itself into skill.

3) Relationships are attractions of Being of the Non Being.

4) They conflict, compromise or contradict.

5) All of them are various levels of harmony.

6) Energy flows from all directions to one point and flows out of that point in all directions. We see one direction of the flow.

It is Mr. Bennet who sought Mrs. Bennet.

Examine it from Being seeking Non-Being.

Being accomplishes by construction.

Non-Being accomplishes by dissolution.

Lady Catherine, Darcy, Mrs. Bennet are various versions of the Non-Being moving towards Being for the purposes of making the Being accomplish evolutionarily at the fullest level.

Can we concede or conceive that Mrs. Bennet “arranged” for Darcy to marry Elizabeth by her subconscious urge of invisible reversal?

Elizabeth looked at Darcy to see how cordially he assented to his cousin’s praise; but neither at that moment nor at any other could she discern any symptom of love; and from the whole of his behaviour to Miss De Bourgh she derived this comfort for Miss Bingley, that he might have been just as likely to marry her, had she been his relation.

Darcy’s averted look from Elizabeth gave her to Wickham.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Look can express all that one is.

Collins at Longbourn “looked” at no one and spoke to Elizabeth as if he has seen nothing there.

A look can be devouring.

Critics say Pride and Prejudice is a novel of looks.

Elizabeth fixed Darcy’s look on her at Pemberley.

The whole story can be reviewed from the various looks.

It is the author’s inlook that produces the story.

The evil eye is after all one look by such a person.

Caroline’s look at Elizabeth made Lydia run away.

The eyes are more eloquent than the tongue.

At Lambton Elizabeth in half an hour was able to see Bingley had no regard for Georgiana.

Symptoms of love can be sensed by interested persons.

Lady Catherine keeps the theme of Anne’s marriage uppermost in her consciousness and thus in the atmosphere so that it goes out of every other mind.

A marriage, apart from being so many essential things is a movement of energy. We see no energy except that of Lady
The novel does not give us one clue about Anne’s interests. Nor is it mentioned directly or indirectly by the colonel. Except Wickham, no one in the story ever mentioned it. A thing not mentioned at all by persons or events is no wonder, non-existent.

The excessive arrogance of Lady Catherine seems to have fully neutralised the value of her wealth for purposes of an alliance. As Wickham is a dying or a dead star, the very mention of Anne’s name by him removed her from the active scene of the novel.

Lady Catherine’s life came into existence in the story only to enable Darcy to meet Elizabeth.

One thing Lady Catherine serves. She provides us a full background to the arrogance, conceit, meanness and selfishness of Darcy.

Lady Catherine continued her remarks on Elizabeth’s performance, mixing with them many instructions on execution and taste. Elizabeth received them with all the forbearance of civility, and, at the request of the gentlemen, remained at the instrument till her ladyship’s carriage was ready to take them all home.

Lady Catherine gives enough occasions to Elizabeth to practice self-restraint. This is the preparation for her to receive her onslaught later.

Politeness is personal, civility is social.

Patience is individual, forbearance is patience of another.

A company that calls for forbearance is no company.

You do not invite people to your house to practise forbearance.

Elizabeth was fully rewarded for her forbearance and civility. Receiving insults does not go unrewarded.

With Lady Catherine she allowed her to cross the limits.
With Darcy, she stopped him when he crossed it. Even for a proposal he was not allowed to cross the limit.

Proposal:

No love can be made by referring to one’s defects. Love is not born when defects are perceived.

Lady Catherine is one who enjoys intensity. Her intensity is expressed by her dwelling on her own virtues. Clearly Darcy’s infirmities were of his mother.

Life did give her an occasion to practise forbearance if not civility. It is Elizabeth who persuaded Darcy to invite her to Pemberley so that she might practice civility.

Age commands respect even in England.

To practise forbearance, one must be strong inside. Elizabeth’s prior knowledge of the Lady and her cousin and her penetration helped her to survive.

A lesser instrument than Elizabeth might have been crashed or broken like a reed.

Maria needed no forbearance or civility as all the Lady’s words passed over her head.

Chapter 9: Darcy Calls on Elizabeth Often

Summary: While alone one day, Elizabeth receives a visit from Darcy, who states that he was unaware that she was alone. Both are embarrassed. She inquires whether Mr. Bingley will ever return to Netherfield. Darcy replies that it is unlikely. As soon as Charlotte and Maria return, Darcy leaves. Elizabeth does not understand why Darcy keeps coming.
1. Elizabeth was sitting by herself the next morning, and writing to Jane, while Mrs. Collins and Maria were gone on business into the village, when she was startled by a ring at the door, the certain signal of a visitor. As she had heard no carriage, she thought it not unlikely to be Lady Catherine, and under that apprehension was putting away her half-finished letter that she might escape all impertinent questions, when the door opened, and to her very great surprise Mr. Darcy, and Mr. Darcy only, entered the room.

2. As her mind goes to Jane in a movement of good will, Darcy comes.

3. The surprise is in both.

4. Both are united by one vibration.

5. Elizabeth was with Jane’s letters when Darcy called on her. Again when he proposed she was with Jane’s letters. In the wider scheme of things, Darcy cannot marry her until Jane marries Bingley.

6. In those days, boys were allowed to meet girls alone in a room with the door shut but were not allowed to write letters to them. Nor could they hold their hands except in dances.

Every time she relates to Jane’s letters, Darcy comes there.

She reaches Darcy through Jane and Bingley.

Society transmits its personality to its members which is a cultural exercise of which these activities are part and parcel.

Each society has its distinguishing cultural marks.

Enlightened conversation and sophisticated letter writing are such social activities of the England of the 18th century.

Thus writing letters becomes a centre of social consciousness.

Novels were written in England mainly composed of letters.

Jane’s prospects were blighted by a letter from Caroline.

Lydia’s elopement came through two letters.

It was a long letter from Gardiner that revealed to Elizabeth the entire secret of her mystic life.
The British post office had the pride then of not missing a single letter.

One of the great points of honour in the British society is NO ONE will read another’s letters.

It was Collins who abused Mr. Bennet through two astringent letters.

Mary admired the composition of Collins’ letter.

An essential part of history is taken from the letters of eminent men.

7. “She was startled by a ring at the door”.

One is startled when the subconscious interest is touched.

It is significant that she is startled not knowing it is Darcy.

Life is routine for most people.

No one is startled at the routine level.

Experience is the essence of weighty decisions in life.

Such decisions are taken at the subconscious depth.

A leader or a pioneer makes all his decisions there.

Ordinary people make a few decisions at that level.

Age does not give experience by itself.

Exercising one’s will on the social will is accomplishment.

Experience is the Individual’s social accomplishment.

This is conscious experience.

He who achieves a little also gets the social experience.

His experience is capable of accepting social accomplishment.

He who achieves for the society is the pioneer.

The pioneer achieves individually.

A leader can also be a pioneer.

A pioneer need not necessarily be a leader.
Both achieve for the society.

The Individual achieves psychologically for himself which is also a social accomplishment.

The leader or pioneer need not be an Individual.

But the Individual has to be a little of both.

America has produced such an Individual in the physical plane of production by creating a practical organisation.

8. “certain signal of a visitor”.

A doorbell is the signal.

It is a signal that expresses by sound.

The bell is an instrument to let out that sound as a signal.

Society has not devised similar signals for sight, smell, touch, or taste.

A visitor’s approach can be known through any sense.

Every man has two smells: one is the smell of the body, the other is the smell of his subtle body.

Spiritually pure souls carry in their subtle bodies smells of Sandal, Jasmine, Rose or Lotus.

As you are writing, your visitor’s face can be seen on the writing paper.

Sound can travel electrically as well as electronically.

So also vision can travel.

In all the works of great writers, such symptoms will be invariably there.

Elizabeth writing to Jane here is such a symptom in life known as correspondences.

In cosmic consciousness the members of the Many exchange
consciousness in such media.

In great moments of life, Man allows himself to be touched there which comes to us as subconscious or subtle touches.

Dreams often reveal those possibilities.

In this sense, Life is full of signals.

9. “that she might escape all impertinent questions”.

Lady Catherine asks impertinent questions as she wishes to deeply relate to people in areas they do not allow others.

The desire to know what is not to be known is prying.

To pass judgements on things not related to one is impertinence.

Desire to relate is a gregarious instinct.

Boorish people’s relationship proves to be impertinent.

Culture touches upon subjects others like to be touched upon.

Pleasant manners touch subjects that expand others.

Impertinence, pomposity, crudeness, roughness, stiffness, and boorishness are behaviours of people who are anxious to acquire culture.

What they are not endowed with, what they did not get from their parents, they now try to learn from what they are.

In this sense, No one can be found fault with.

But it is best they keep away from public life.

Society does not permit anyone to foist their imperfection on it unless they occupy some position or status.

Status demands better behaviour.

In a society that is shaping anew or one that is losing its structure, misfits impose themselves on others.

Lady Catherine who tells everybody what they should do about everything is unable to do so with Anne.
Such a limitation shows where she is. Instead of taking life’s indications, the Lady over-compensates it with others. Supposing she realises her limits, Anne’s health would dramatically improve.

10. “Mr. Darcy only, entered the room.”

He was not on her mind, but she was on his Mind.

His violence of attachment shows the intensity of feeling.

That the relationship is from his conscious Mind to her subconscious Mind is expressed as crude roughness.

Smoothness of relationship is in the same plane at the same level.

With varying levels the relationship becomes functional losing the pleasantness and smoothness.

It becomes crude if it has to cross a plane.

Till God takes note of the devotee’s bhakti, the devotee melts in devotion sometimes falling down in a swoon.

From Darcy’s level there is an expectation which makes his relationship violent. His own lack of manners renders them boorish.

Added to them it becomes incoherent in speech as he is overwhelmed by an uncontrollable emotion.

His vehemence masters the atmosphere and allows him to meet her alone. Certainly in company he can be somewhat relaxed, but his heart longs to see her alone.
2. He seemed astonished too on finding her alone, and apologised for his intrusion by letting her know that he had understood all the ladies to be within.

He seemed astonished too on finding her alone, and apologised for his intrusion by letting her know that he had understood all the ladies to be within.

11. "He seemed astonished too on finding her alone".

Astonishment is the subconscious being true in the conscious.

One of the most difficult communications is that one loves the other. With a woman it is impossible.

Even between people of same sex, when the intensity of attachment is past a mark, words fail.

Communication is defined as formulated ideas.

Darcy was not in love with a pretty woman. He knew he was attracted, not by what or why.

In fact the Mind of the aristocrat in him went to her as part of the social wave.

He was not equal to the inner turmoil in himself till she pricked his bubble saying he was not a gentleman. Then it subsided.

To call on her without a social pretext, especially when she was alone, endowed with no ordinary capacity of conversation, added to his embarrassment.
12. “apologised for his intrusion”.

"apologised for his intrusion..."

It is an intrusion into her privacy demanding an apology.

After apologising, he could have withdrawn. He did not.

His own intention was to enter her ‘privacy’.

13. “By letting her know that he had understood all the ladies to be..."
within”.

“The one thing Man ardently seeks is the world should understand him rightly.

It is the soul universalising itself.

Man is fulfilled in God.

His God is fulfilled in the Many.

Darcy wants her to KNOW he is right.

He wants her to appreciate him for being right.

In doing so, Darcy is being a right-minded social being.

His speaking it to her qualifies him to remain there alone with her.

It is not so much the act as it is the intention that matters.

Crime is judged more by the intention than by the overt act.

He wants her good judgement as a person.

He seeks her good will as he is subconsciously aware of her ill will.

Darcy proposes to Elizabeth at Hunsford to overcome his scruple regarding Anne.

Darcy proposes to Elizabeth at Hunsford to overcome his scruple regarding Anne.

Action is matter’s temptation of the consciousness to discover the secret godhead. (p. 239 – The Life Divine).

Here matter is his body acting through his urge – urge is Matter in sensation.

His consciousness is his romantic ideal.

The secret godhead for him is Elizabeth at Pemberley.

The rule of expectation acts here giving him the very opposite.

The physical urge to propose is his moving his chair a little towards her.

Proposal is his moving his chair a little towards her.

Soon he drew the chair back reversing his physical urge.
3. They then sat down, and when her enquiries after Rosings were made, seemed in danger of sinking into total silence. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, to think of something, and in this emergence, recollecting when she had seen him last in Hertfordshire, and feeling curious to know what he would say on the subject of their hasty departure, she observed –

This little act fully explains his total reversal after leaving there. We see in Elizabeth’s response to his proposal that Man vastly enjoys refusal more than acceptance.

Elizabeth does most of the talking, not Darcy. “Seemed in danger of sinking into total silence”.

The subconscious need of company is accompanied by conscious silence.

Silence here is not unwillingness to speak, but inability to speak. Elizabeth is a great talker, but does not want to talk to Darcy.

Darcy is no talker and his full heart is now in his mouth.

This silence is physical, not spiritual.

*Elizabeth does most of the talking, not Darcy.*

*“Seemed in danger of sinking into total silence”.*

The distance between £50 to £10,000 does demand such totality.

**The silence is total as the weight is too great.**

It is this totality that drives away all others.

**Totality of silence is total willingness on both sides, consciously from him, subconsciously from her side.**

It is this total seeking for her.

His offer to introduce Georgiana to her is another expression of his total willingness.

Darcy’s love for her is neither full nor complete but total.

Elizabeth never once spoke to anyone about her marriage.
Such a conscious abstinence naturally leads to a similar subconscious occupation or ambition.

When Bingley offered to dance with Jane, Elizabeth subconsciously chose Darcy totally, evoking the reaction of 'tolerable'.

When she accepted Darcy it was not from love but from a total emotion that is stronger – gratitude.

16. "It was absolutely necessary, therefore, to think of something".

Silence in company is awkward. One has to speak.

The use of the word absolutely reveals the social attitude.

A situation moving to absoluteness from any side is an indication of its fulfilment.

Every incident, however mundane it is, is full of such indications.

To be able to know all such indications is to have the knowledge of the event that is power.

Mr. Bennet’s thinking of Lizzy on hearing of Bingley is such an indication of not Bingley but Darcy in the picture.

Mrs. Bennet’s overwhelming enthusiasm arises from her own idea, not any perception of the moment or event.

Mrs. Charlotte has had such a perception of Darcy’s offer to dance with Elizabeth.

If we examine Wickham’s first meeting of Elizabeth, we see it is absolutely necessary for him to ruin Darcy.
Bingley’s attraction to Jane has that character.

Everything Lady Catherine does absolutely ensures her dissolution.

In Darcy’s ‘I am thinking of her fine eyes’, we see that absoluteness.

When Mr. Bennet announced he would return the money, he sounded like that.

Mind becomes curious when there is excess mental energy.

Curiosity is a mental urge to know.

Excess mental energy is mental interest.

Curiosity is a mental urge to know.

Mind becomes curious when there is excess mental energy.

Excess mental energy is mental interest.

Certainly Bingley is a mindless person.

Mind takes interest in another mind, not so much in the other person.

Certainly Bingley is a mindless person.

In Wickham what she wants to know is his charm.

Darcy’s Mind is an invitation to her curiosity.

Such a curiosity fashions a question for itself.

She talks from the facts of Mind.

He answers socially justifying what happened, preventing what could have been a meeting of minds.

Such a meeting of minds would have led to his proposal differently.

Such curiosities once aroused will survive any length of time, until they are answered.

They can survive even after the answer is received.

Should the answer not meet one’s mental beliefs, they will linger.
The real basis of curiosity is not the situation but one’s own mental beliefs.

_Beliefs are deep-seated opinions before they mature into convictions._

Curiosity emanates from belief; convictions grow out of doubt or suspicion.

_Elizabeth’s mind is organised, fertile, prolific and ever active._

18. Again, the conversation is begun by her.
19. Darcy, apart from shyness and lack of breeding, at this moment is too full of fervent emotions for her to speak.
20. She is unaware of it. Somewhere she senses it without her mind knowing it.
21. “How very suddenly you all quitted Netherfield last November, Mr. Darcy! It must have been a most agreeable surprise to Mr. Bingley to see you all after him so soon; for, if I recollect right, he went but the day before. He and his sisters were well, I hope, when you left London.”

Caroline was not sure she would be able to leave if she took leave of Jane or Lady Lucas.

Plainly, Darcy, apart from shyness and lack of breeding, at this moment is too full of fervent emotions for her to speak.

She is unaware of it. Somewhere she senses it without her mind knowing it.

“Again, the conversation is begun by her.”

People take leave of their friends before leaving forever.

Caroline was not sure she would be able to leave if she took leave of Jane or Lady Lucas.

Plainly, Darcy, apart from shyness and lack of breeding, at this moment is too full of fervent emotions for her to speak.

She is unaware of it. Somewhere she senses it without her mind knowing it.

“Again, the conversation is begun by her.”

People take leave of their friends before leaving forever.

Caroline was not sure she would be able to leave if she took leave of Jane or Lady Lucas.

Plainly, Darcy, apart from shyness and lack of breeding, at this moment is too full of fervent emotions for her to speak.

She is unaware of it. Somewhere she senses it without her mind knowing it.

For Caroline it was not Jane, but Elizabeth who was the danger.
People who have no right or power over Bingley readily act to protect him. It is the urge of the initiative.

Initiative knows neither itself nor the consequences.

Sisters not liking the marriage of a brother are universal. The merest external behaviour of being socially polite is not yet developed in the world. The ego rules nakedly.

Bingley may submit. Darcy is not shy of rudely interfering in his affairs uninvited. It is gross indecency.

In the event discussed, there is no minimum show of manners.

"Agreeable surprise to Mr. Bingley to see you all". Surprise is an emotion that expands suspending thought. Surprise can be pleasant or unpleasant.

She ironically calls it agreeable surprise as it should have been a disagreeable one to Bingley.

What she really means is it was disagreeable to her.

In 'seeing you all' Elizabeth hints at the conspiracy of Darcy with Bingley's sisters.

He was touched at his defenceless spot of sensitivity unpleasantly exposing him to a disagreeable surprise.

This is Elizabeth's forte to penetrate into one's reality. She does not always speak out her understanding.

Wickham supplied grist to her psychological mill which she activated in replying to Darcy's proposal.

In abusing Darcy knowing he did not fully or really deserve it she found her negative energies expanding.
The joy came from the energies that expanded. Expansion is enjoyment.

At such a moment, the eyes dilate, the chest expands, the whole body as well as every part of it pleasantly expands.

Similarly depression contracts.

At such a moment, the eyes dilate, the chest expands, the whole body as well as every part of it pleasantly expands.

Similarly depression contracts.

Anger is an emotion that unpleasantly expands.

There is no joy unaccompanied by expansion.

Spiritual realisation is the soul infinitely expanding.

One can be dazed in joy as the mind expands in such a way that the Mind loses control of itself.

23. “If I recollect right, he went but the day before”.

She is referring to Darcy’s mischievous ruse not realising it will fuel his initiative of proposal the next day.

Life does not honour social politeness. It goes by energy.

She energised him by stirring up this chord in him.

Nor does he know that he is being so energised.

She is actively inviting him to propose soon.

One reason for his unwilling proposal is he is pushed to do so.

The vehemence of his proposal is partly from her prodding.

Shaw says it is the woman who takes the initiative and we see her taking such an initiative in the subconscious.

The subconscious is the evolving inconscient.

The subconscious meeting the superconscient becomes the subliminal.
The subliminal dissolves the ego, but ignorance persists. Should the ignorance be overcome, it becomes transformation. His letter destroyed her ego, at least her vanity. What she began led to the proposal and the letter which did bring about a transformation in him, if not in her. She may think she is clever or polite or even within the limits of reasonable good behaviour, but whatever your idea, life uses any move of yours to serve its own purpose. Her referring to this topic almost made him nonplussed, made him incoherent, illogical and he exhibited a pitiable figure of conversation. She was triumphant without knowing what. Perhaps she had prodded him enough to propose.

5. "Perfectly so, I thank you." "அவந்தும் சோன்று...சோன்று." 24. It is she who maintains the conversations.

6. She found that she was to receive no other answer, and, after a short pause, added – அவந்தும் சோன்று...சோன்று." He is unable to speak overwhelmed by emotion and unwilling to speak having no polite answers to her inconvenient questions, but she persisted. This is typically a woman’s insistence she had inherited from her mother. This directly led to his own insistence the next day in his proposal to touch upon her inferiority and insistently repeat arguments that fully irritated her.

At first sight we do not see she is the true origin of his abusing her in his proposal. Proposal என்று அவந்தும் சோன்று...சோன்று." He came to see her, be alone with her, and adore her to his heart’s content which is possible only when alone.
That purpose would be fully served if there was no talk. Elizabeth has not been given to talk. It is not her nature. Nor is she in love with him or overwhelmed by emotions. As he has come seeking her, there is no excuse to him at all. His silence was morose, her disposition was outgoing, one completing the other as complements do awkwardly. Complements can be harmonious, functional, and contrary. The British and the Moghuls who ruled us for 500 years doing for us what we could not -- uniting the country -- are the political complements of the country. From the beginning Elizabeth insisted on playing this role of a complement each time she met him. She talks of Mr. Bingley as one who has ideas. Ideas belong to a formed personality which he is not.

7. "I think I have understood that Mr. Bingley has not much idea of ever returning to Netherfield again?"

An idea is composed of many thoughts. A thought is born out of two or more facts. Several thoughts in the context of a concept create an idea. Netherfield is Bingley's property, a house. He has made a home of it. It has several ideas around it in the physical plane.

26. "Bingley has not much idea of ever returning to Netherfield again."

"Bingley has not much idea of ever returning to Netherfield again." Netherfield is Bingley's property, a house. He has made a home of it. It has several ideas around it in the physical plane.
Most men do not have any ideas.
Men ordinarily have running thoughts, not fixed ones.
Wealth certainly makes one capable of owning a house.
It does not give him automatically the power of creating a home.
Mr. Bingley espouses the ideas of Darcy whom he implicitly obeys.
Mr. Darcy can reply on Bingley’s behalf as Bingley does no independent thinking.

She touches upon the area of relationship between Bingley and Darcy much to his embarrassment.
Perhaps she is totally unaware of what she is doing.
When he proposed to her he very much did the same thing, creating embarrassments to her not knowing what he was doing and he expected her to adore him for his frankness.

8. “I have never heard him say so; but it is probable that he may spend very little of his time there in future. He has many friends, and he is at a time of life when friends and engagements are continually increasing.”

In London society, acquaintances are treated as friends.
Friends are those who occupy the next position to family.
One does not part with friends.
A long separation is closed by frequent correspondence.
In London engagements with acquaintances rise to the importance of those with friends.
Bingley is not one who can cultivate his own friends bypassing Darcy.
In London a party is lived intensely since the receipt of the invitation and after it is over there is an elaborate sequel of explaining everyone’s behaviour.
This constitutes a psychological atmosphere pertaining to the social level one belongs to.
The increasing friends and engagements tell us that Bingley is new to the London society being a man from the North and having come into wealth recently. He needs no country home at Meryton but without an estate in the country the London friends will not value him.

Darcy’s life is partly idle and Bingley’s is fully idle. Everyone in London may know Darcy already which cannot be the case with Bingley.

A new arrival is a new curiosity in London.

Had he not been with Darcy Bingley would be an easy prey to social vultures in London.

To get Bingley as a husband would be the aim of many.

9. “If he means to be but little at Netherfield, it would be better for the neighbourhood that he should give up the place entirely, for then we might possibly get a settled family there. But, perhaps, Mr. Bingley did not take the house so much for the convenience of the neighbourhood as for his own, and we must expect him to keep or quit it on the same principle.”

28. “He should give up the place entirely.”

Even in rational creatures, nature is the first impulse.

Rationality is skin deep.

Rational understanding does not govern our acts, even speech.

Rationality can be totally forgotten when emotions rise.

Rationality is a guide to thought, not for action or emotion.

Meeting as social individuals, emotions are kept behind.

Conversations there are about social facts, not about personal issues.

Social facts are non-issues for personal life.

Freedom for English youth is unprecedented in social gatherings of men and women.

285
The measure of such social freedom is determined by the measure of personal discipline.

The restraint of not reading others’ letters is a sentiment of conscience in the West.

He who violates it will be small in his own eyes.

Social values maturing in personal conscience, the society has mature culture.

Even after engagement, the boy and the girl did not hold hands in that century.

The freedom for a boy to walk with a girl granted to English youth came to India only now.

It was possible because there was rational social discipline in these matters all over Europe, as the boy has to find his partner.

10. “I should not be surprised,” said Darcy, “if he were to give it up as soon as any eligible purchase offers.”

29. “as soon as any eligible purchase offers”.

By this Darcy means Bingley giving up Jane at the slightest pretext.

The spirit of contradiction enjoys speaking what the other dislikes.

Man’s identifying his own self is negative. He understands he is a person when he finds himself different from others.

The sense of difference is reinforced by being negative.

To speak positively, one needs to overcome this spirit.

Here begins the human harmony with other selves.

To be pleasant therefore is a vibration of spiritual harmony.

Man begins with the spirit of contradiction and moves to the first step of harmony by being pleasant.

Socially Darcy is at the topmost bracket.

Psychologically he is not an evolved person in any sense.

Social evolution can, at least partially, rise very high when the spiritual evolution has not commenced.
Even in the 18th century when forms of ego ruled very much, the concept of a gentleman who has risen above the ego was in vogue.

In saying Bingley would give up Netherfield, Darcy subconsciously feels that on the slightest possibility he will marry Elizabeth. In intense moments, human speech echoes or inverts the subconscious urge.

Man hastens to confirm another man’s idea when it echoes his own. As Wickham played a magnificent role of duplicity in not exposing Darcy himself, Man always finds himself speaking involuntarily thoughts that are not his own.

Elizabetht was conscious of talking of Bingley more than necessary. "Elizabeth made no answer. She was afraid of talking longer of his friend ". Apparently when you have no reply, you stop talking. In her, her subconscious emotions rise and she stops talking.

The limits in social intercourse have behind them the psychological limits. Behind is the subconscious territory. People in a bargain or love-making come to a moment when they meet in the subconscious territory. Here the bargain is struck or engagement made.

Decisions are subconscious; executions are on the surface. The subconscious is concrete, the subtle is fleeting.
Such meetings are more marked by Silence than speech. They are also always incoherent, awkward, and inadvertent. Darcy asking Bingley not to marry Jane while he was actively pursuing Elizabeth shows that even if he advised Bingley the exact opposite of what he has done, Bingley would be sure to oblige. That is the relationship between trade and land. Lady Catherine expects Elizabeth to give up Darcy to obey the behest of a titled lady. Rank and title rule life and values. It is a period of transition. Instead of heads going to guillotine, unreasonable expectations go unheeded.

12. He took the hint, and soon began with, “This seems a very comfortable house. Lady Catherine, I believe, did a great deal to it when Mr. Collins first came to Hunsford.”

13. “I believe she did — and I am sure she could not have bestowed her kindness on a more grateful object.”

33. Elizabeth reveals to Darcy that Collins is a valueless object.

34. “Bestowed her kindness on a more grateful object”.

To Elizabeth, Collins is an object. Kindness is a soft emotion that flows to a receptive person. Emotions spread by emotional equilibrium. An act can be kind without accompanying kindness.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice
Volume 2 Chapter 9

The parsonage is part of the living.
A right given can be an act of kindness by the way of giving.
There is no inherent kindness in giving a vicar a house to live in.

It may be rendered kind by the way of bestowing it.
A patron who feels the privilege of giving can make the right feel like a gratuitous present.

A parson who receives a house to live in as a right can make it appear as an extraordinary kindness by the way he receives it.

Attention is the physical part.
Affection is the personal emotion.

Affectionate attention makes for endearing attachment.

The house, the living, the giving are all part of a living human relationship.
The relationship acquires life by the energy invested in it.

It can ennable the one who receives or the one who gives.

Or it can enliven both by the values of culture the acts express.

What matters is the attitude, not the act.

14. "Mr. Collins appears very fortunate in his choice of a wife." "Yes, indeed; his friends may well rejoice in his having met with one of the very few sensible women who would have accepted him, or have made him happy if they had. My friend has an excellent understanding -- though I am not certain that I consider her marrying Mr. Collins as the wisest thing she ever did. She seems perfectly happy, however, and in a prudential light it is certainly a very good match for her."

35. The choice is not the man's alone, Elizabeth tells Darcy. She even hints that he has been refused by a wiser woman. She also implies that she would not consider a marriage proposal in a prudential light since it is not "wise" to do so.

36. Darcy knows the value of Charlotte.

37. Elizabeth acknowledges to him the true happiness of Charlotte which she doubted.

38. "Mr. Collins appears very fortunate in his choice of a wife".

Surely, it is an appearance, as most of the events are.

One major superstition is compatibility makes for domestic joy.

Charlotte chose Collins out of necessity, not out of choice.
To comprehend a complement widens human comprehension.

It is she who chose him. He may think he chose her.

Compatibility is not suitability.

If only Collins knows why he was accepted he will be disappointed.

The greatest successes, if their process is revealed, will disillusion itself.

Reality lives on strong appearances.

Tragical spouses can pass for ideal couples.

Happiness in marriage is not a goal in life.

It is a goal before marriage.

Human progress is achieved not so much by what is lived as by what is suppressed.

Secure property makes unpalatable temper agreeable.

Submitive subordination is taken for sublime joy at home.

Collins thinks of amiability while she thinks of security.

Charlotte does not have a single opinion of a house different from that of Collins.

In six weeks at Hunsford Elizabeth has not witnessed a difference of opinion in her hosts.

She who can maintain tranquility for 6 weeks is capable of prolonging it all through life.

Contentious nature cannot contain itself that long.

39. “One of the very few sensible women who would have accepted him, or have made him happy if they had”.

"Agueda" was the only sensible woman of the party. She was a little bit of a chatterbox. At last, at last, after a long wait, she was engaged. The engagement was announced with great joy and great satisfaction.
A sensible woman in a worldly sense is described here. Charlotte is a sensible woman in a higher sense. She chose with eyes open and lived up to her choice. She is realistic and therefore sensible in a higher sense. It is the reverse of her father who closed his shop. To Charlotte income is more meaningful than the title. Many can marry for money and be naughty after wedding. She is not like that as she did receive solace from the income. The basis of her good behaviour is the enjoyment of her income and the appreciation of its reality. Obviously Elizabeth has no such sense. That was why she fell for Wickham. Elizabeth, Caroline, Lady Catherine do not have that realism. Nor is Darcy realistic in his proposal or ruse. Darcy’s appreciation of Mrs. Collins shows that he is somewhere aware of its lack in himself. Charlotte takes pains to make Collins happy as she is aware that she is yet to receive more from him. The status of Longbourn coupled with the relationship with Lady Catherine matters to Charlotte immensely. Mr. Collins can be cruel, tyrannical when he sheds his acquired manners as he is brutally strong. Charlotte senses that brute strength in him and honours it by keeping him in very good humour.

He tells Elizabeth he and Charlotte are made for each other. That is the feeling she gave him.
The will accepting the beneficial instead of the ideal is prudence.

A match that makes one happy is a good match.

One is happy if the other makes her happy.

One is forever happy by making the other happy.

Charlotte seems to have discovered this formula a little.

Man becomes unhappy asking for the impossible.

He asks from another what he would not give anyone.

Man insists on what will make him unhappy, even ruin him.

Man is good at what is non-existent.

Man organises unhappiness and misfortune.

Charlotte can make herself happy by keeping him at a distance.

This is a neutral method of happiness.

Instead she can act in such a way that life makes her happy.

Next is she can make him happy in such a way that it ends in her greater happiness.

She can understand what happiness is and thus raise her happiness.

Happiness can issue out of an idea.

It can come out as a vital sensation.

It can be at its very best a physical sensation.

She can charge the atmosphere with happiness.

Her happiness can be raised to joy.

Joy in the vital can become love in the soul.

She can raise her happiness by reviewing her past.

She can do the same by visualising his future.

A spiritual understanding of happiness makes it permanent.

"It must be very agreeable to her to be settled within so easy a distance of her own"

Fifty miles is easy distance for him, not for her.

The distance between Hunsford and Meryton brings them close to a
family and friends."

"Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 9

293

topic, which Elizabeth embarrassingly understood to relate to Jane’s marriage. Darcy had in mind his own marriage, which will take Elizabeth to Pemberley.

43. “to be settled within so easy a distance”.

"Distance for poor families creates a divorce.

He had her coming to Pemberley in mind while she was having Netherfield and Jane in mind and hesitated.

Distance for poor families creates a divorce.

He is awkward, incoherent, irrelevant, often lapsing into inexplicable silence.

She is fluent, outgoing, has a commendable ability to converse, she is intelligent, penetrating and persuasive.

Lost in his admiration of her ability to speak, he is unable to find words. There is no question of ideas.

To her, distance incurs expense.

In fact, to people like Bennet’s daughters and Sir Lucas’ children, distance means psychological death.

Rich children when moved to a distance have the abundant compensation of the comforts and conveniences and exquisite attention from everyone. Still, those were the days people were totally physical and a physical separation would feel like death, unable to breathe.

A negative personality falls ill if he is not able to speak negatively for a while, say a week."
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 9

How can physical people physically survive without meeting their own brethren?

16. "An easy distance, do you call it? It is nearly fifty miles."

17. "And what is fifty miles of good road? Little more than half a day's journey. Yes, I call it a very easy distance."

18. "I should never have considered the distance as one of the advantages of the match," cried Elizabeth. "I should never have said Mrs. Collins was settled near her family."

44. Even on the topic of distance, she contradicts him.

45. He was thinking of her at Pemberley.

46. "distance as one of the advantages of the match".

Advantages of a match lie outside matrimony.

Wealth, age, health, income, status, temperament, etc. are the determinants of the match.

If one of them is deficient, the match cannot be considered positively.

A talent like music is an added advantage.

Life in a colony can either become a great advantage or its opposite.
Lydia was consciously sent to a distance so that the family would have the advantage of not being spoken ill of.

Friendly neighbours who appreciate your company is an uncommon advantage.

A place near a watering station or close to the beach is a general advantage one cannot ask for.

Distance will be an advantage to Charlotte if she is married locally, as Jane at Netherfield.

Here Darcy's opinion is it is an advantage.

Elizabeth, as usual, takes the opposite view.

19. "It is a proof of your own attachment to Hertfordshire. Anything beyond the very neighbourhood of Longbourn, I suppose, would appear far."

He has in mind to take her to Pemberley. Hence this comment.

He would want her to be attached to Pemberley.

Till he proves that to himself, he will not be at rest.

When conversation has no centre, the intellectual ability of the participants will express itself.

Obviously she is the better of the two in that respect.

Parsonage, Collins, Charlotte, distance from Meryton are not fit subjects for conversation between them.

The incoherence of this conversation symbolises the incoherence of his proposal the next day.

A lover who, by circumstances, is not permitted to touch upon his emotions will not be allowed to be relevant by those unsettled, turbulent emotions.

She is, on the surface, a well self-possessed individual.

Below the surface she is fully willing to accept him.

Her own loquacious personality tries to draw him into a meaningful conversation but each time she sees the talk touches upon sensitive
points in their relationship and stops.
The real sensitivity is not Bingley or Netherfield but Pemberley and
Darcy.
Darcy is as much interested in Elizabeth as she is interested in
Jane’s wedding.
He is conscious – guiltily conscious – of having cancelled it and
equally conscious of proposing another which is the source of a
natural conflict in the circumstances.
As he spoke there was a sort of smile which Elizabeth fancied she understood; he
must be supposing her to be thinking of Jane and
Netherfield, and she blushed as she answered –

The pleasant parting of lips is a smile.
The lips express one’s hunger, anger, satisfied eating.
Eyes express the soul.
The forehead expresses the thought.

While he was thinking of her, she was thinking of Jane.

She blushes for Jane too, but somewhere it has gone beyond Jane to her.

"There was a sort of smile which Elizabeth fancied she understood”.

"The lips express one’s hunger, anger, satisfied eating.
Eyes express the soul.
The forehead expresses the thought."
she mentioned Jane’s love.

Proposals in both family circles must be expected.

There it was a smile of affected incredulity.

Here, perhaps, he smiles at her ignorance of the nature of travel.

He was thinking of her having to come to Pemberley while she was blushing to have come closest to Jane’s wedding and Netherfield.

His love making is a fine example of people working at cross-purposes.

21. "I do not mean to say that a woman may not be settled too near her family. The far and the near must be relative, and depend on many varying circumstances. Where there is fortune to make the expense of travelling unimportant, distance becomes no evil. But that is not the case here. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have a comfortable income, but not such a one as will allow of frequent journeys -- and I am persuaded my friend would not call herself near her family under less than half the present distance."

"The far and the near must be relative".

Relativity is a conception only the Mind can conceive.

Girls like Maria or Lydia cannot follow what is relative.

To Darcy woman’s accomplishment mainly includes education and continued reading which Bingley and others overlook.

Apart from having a developed mental taste, Darcy was able to appreciate the freedom of mind in Elizabeth.

No one in the story appreciates Elizabeth’s mental development, though everyone recognises it.

Wickham is a rascal who could see it and felt the challenge of duping her keen faculties.

Darcy is crude, boorish, domineering, awkward, and selfish but has inherited excellent mental faculties.

Elizabeth noticed that Pemberley exhibited higher taste and sense of appreciation that was missing in Rosings.
In spite of her education, Caroline has no substance in her personality to benefit by a fine education.

No wonder Darcy was able to know the value of Elizabeth and compare her with Caroline who had none.

Mrs. Gardiner commented that if he married properly his temperament would become lively.

"Mr. & Mrs. Collins have a comfortable income".

They don’t say what the income is, but it may be around £1000. If that is true, it can make Charlotte love Mr. Collins.

Mrs. Gardiner characteristically commented that possessing £10,000 is a virtue. Spiritually it is true, as £10,000 or a handsome face or even a pleasant exterior cannot come to one without an inner endowment.

Mr. Collins is a vicar who can have a curate under him, though we hear of no one.
22 Mr. Darcy drew his chair a little towards her, and said, "You cannot have a right to such very strong local attachment. You cannot have been always at Longbourn."

Darcy speaks of a considerable income, not a sufficient or good income. Hence there is no reason for it to be less than £1000.

53. Darcy draws his chair near her — a physical movement that represents the inner attachment.

54. Again he plainly tells her his intention of taking her to his place.

55. "Mr. Darcy drew his chair a little towards her, and said, you cannot have a right to such very strong local attachment."

This drawing his chair towards her is his subtle proposal.

In a conversation one pushes his chair either way. It depends on the interest of the conversation.

There is no single act unexpressive of the mental thought.

Any pronounced ACT of a man expresses his own present and future thoughts in the idiom of the gestures of his community.

This is a universal rule eternally true.

In fact, an act expresses the entire cosmic movement.

Writing cannot express the tone, all the physical gestures and all the movements of the facial muscles.

The rule is everything expresses everything all the time.

As she spoke to him at the Netherfield ball as a wedded wife, here he tries to voice emotions that are only fitting of a husband.

He denies her right as only a husband can.

He calls her attachment very strong.

To him it is a local attachment.

All this he said drawing the chair near her.
There is no mention that she noticed his movement. Nor is there a subconscious reaction from her. Her being alone during his two visits is the sanction of the very physical atmosphere.

56. "You cannot have been always at Longbourn."

"Nor is there a subconscious reaction from her. Her being alone during his two visits is the sanction of the very physical atmosphere.

56. "You cannot have been always at Longbourn."

Darcy meets her not as a close friend, but as an acquaintance. Such a conversation can only be non-personal. Even if personal affairs are touched, they can have no meaning. This is an innocuous statement on his part.

But it has a powerful personal motive that touches her.

On some reflection, nothing warrants him to speak of her. For their level of intimacy this comment, though not out of place, does have a reference to her marriage.

It surprised her and she gave a look of surprise. That made him draw his chair back. Surprise is an emotion.

It can be conscious or subconscious.

The subconscious surprise can be neutral, one of approval or resentment. It can also be a subliminal surprise, the subliminal being the meeting place of the subconscious and the Superconscient.

A subliminal surprise already has the sanction of the superconscient. His drawing the chair away shows he saw he had transgressed the limits.
Her look of surprise shows neither resentment nor approval but it is certainly from the subconscious.

Both dropped the topic showing both recognised the dangerous territory they entered.

His next question is how she liked Kent.

A widow from an orthodox family got three children for a tailor but would not eat food touched by him.

By being a widow she lost everything except her caste.

As a woman she is not entitled to anything spiritual.

But the orthodoxy is important for her.

She is not admitted to any orthodox function, but she upholds it.

She is ridiculous, but she upholds orthodoxy in her personal conscience.

Spiritual values, national values reach down to that level and then they survive for ages.

Darcy told her that of all her abuses of selfishness, conceit, pride, injustice to Jane, Wickham, the one that rankled in him was "had you been a gentleman”.

For a gentleman to be a gentleman is his blood.

It is not acquired over one or two generations.

301
No one can afford to lose that status.

She was inspired by the petulant evil in her to abuse him for it was enjoyable to abuse him not because he deserved it. He knew it. Still the phrase “gentlemanlike” hurt him. He was a lover in the best sense of the word.

Even that word that hurt him, he would not mind from her.

He was a lover in the best sense of the word.

Even that word that hurt him, he would not mind from her.

24. "Are you pleased with Kent?"

He was a lover in the best sense of the word.

25. A short dialogue on the subject of the country ensued, on either side calm and concise -- and soon put an end to by the entrance of Charlotte and her sister, just returned from their walk. The tête-à-tête surprised them.

Mr. Darcy related the mistake which had occasioned his intruding on Miss Bennet, and after sitting a few minutes longer without saying much to anybody, went away.

Life is always alert, full, energetic, abiding by the rules. He touched her about Longbourn. She was subconsciously touched at a sensitive spot.

He touched her about Longbourn. She was subconsciously touched at a sensitive spot.

He did, she consented subconsciously.

It gave her a surprise and she looked it.

He was aware of the transgression.

An awkward calm descended on them.

It is a moment too many for both.

Life readily acts instantaneously at such moments. Charlotte

302
comes, puts an end to the conversation.

An act begins as thought, matures in the emotions, saturates in the sensations and spills over from the body.

The moment one drop emerges out of the body, Life acts to stop it. I call it Life Response. It is instantaneous.

Her desire to become the mistress of Pemberley can be explained from the proposal like that.

Life never delays, knows not to delay.

60. “The tete-a-tete surprised them”.

"...explained how he was mistaken. In those days though a man can talk to a woman alone, even that has some usage. Charlotte and Maria knew Darcy was not on such terms with Elizabeth then. A man can walk with a woman to tell her of his love. They both knew Darcy and Elizabeth were not close.

In these circumstances suspicion rises. Charlotte and Elizabeth discuss it later. Charlotte confirms her Netherfield attitude of Darcy in love with her. Elizabeth finds it ridiculous as she never allowed it. She knew nothing could happen to her without her knowledge. Various arguments finally led to no conviction. Charlotte is perceptive to know Darcy, All her life, being a neglected plain woman, she has developed a penetrating perception of a woman whom life has deprived of a husband.

303
This is knowledge from below, from need, not a knowledge from above, from inner concentration. When Elizabeth was infatuated with Wickham and Darcy offered to dance with her, Charlotte saw Collins trying to gain Elizabeth’s attention. Charlotte wished Elizabeth to give up Wickham for mercenary reasons and take up Darcy. Perhaps she knew Elizabeth would refuse Collins and she could make him happy. Charlotte tells Elizabeth that Darcy is in love with her. Her guess is right. Neither Charlotte nor Elizabeth can arrive at that conclusion by an analysis of facts. They are baffled. Darcy consciously tries not to reveal his love for Elizabeth. True love takes on that appearance in strongly emotional characters as in others it seeks constant reference to the love. In another sense, this is necessary, as she has fallen for Wickham. It needs time and right circumstance for her to rally round. On his part, this is a period of gestation when he has to subconsciously overcome his objections to marrying her. Such a transition, we will see, requires not only time but also a compelling event of elopement and a painful confession of it to him on her part. Life removes the Gardiners when Elizabeth confesses her family’s shame to Darcy.

64. (Caroline takes the whole party to London ostensibly to prevent Jane’s wedding with Bingley. Really, in her understanding the danger is from Elizabeth to her. By the end, we see how her initiative served the course of events. What Caroline does to suit her ideas does not suit Jane, Elizabeth, Bingley, Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Bennet, etc. but it does suit to shape the course of events, which we see at the end of the story. This phenomenon is known as ‘Man proposes, God disposes’. For Jane to marry Bingley there are several obstacles from the side of every character. All of them are to be worked out. Caroline’s ruse served that purpose. 1) Bingley’s
resentment in submissiveness must gain strength, which it does at Lambton; 2) Mrs. Bennet’s pushy initiatives must lose energy by losing hope totally. Also it was Lydia, being the last child who finds favour in Mrs. Bennet. So, Jane has to wait till her mother’s ambition of Lydia getting married is over; 3) Jane is under an illusion. She has to wait till she finds the duplicity of Caroline; 4) Elizabeth’s energy of conviction must work itself out; 5) Mr. Bennet is anxious that his wife’s efforts must meet with a fiasco).

Lambton; 2) Mrs. Bennet’s pushy initiatives must lose energy by losing hope totally. Also it was Lydia, being the last child who finds favour in Mrs. Bennet. So, Jane has to wait till her mother’s ambition of Lydia getting married is over; 3) Jane is under an illusion. She has to wait till she finds the duplicity of Caroline; 4) Elizabeth’s energy of conviction must work itself out; 5) Mr. Bennet is anxious that his wife’s efforts must meet with a fiasco).

a. 72. "What can be the meaning of this" said Charlotte.

b. Elizabeth, at the ball at Sir Lucas’ house, asked, “What does Darcy mean by overhearing my conversation with Colonel Foster?”

c. Again at Rosings she asked him directly what he meant by it.

Charlotte only saw he wanted to dance with Elizabeth and came to the parsonage on the first day of his visit which is unusual for him. Now she sees him in tete-a-tete with her. Her perceptions are infallible.

65. “What can be the meaning of this” said Charlotte.

a. Elizabeth, at the ball at Sir Lucas’ house, asked, “What does Darcy mean by overhearing my conversation with Colonel Foster?”

b. Again at Rosings she asked him directly what he meant by it.

Charlotte only saw he wanted to dance with Elizabeth and came to the parsonage on the first day of his visit which is unusual for him. Now she sees him in tete-a-tete with her. Her perceptions are infallible.
But his own behaviour with Elizabeth discloses no interest.

Hence it is a mystery.

Darcy, who wanted to hide his love in the beginning, has now successfully hidden from Elizabeth herself.

It is pure love on his side, but from no symptom Charlotte or Elizabeth can discern it.

Darcy, who wanted to hide his love in the beginning, has now successfully hidden from Elizabeth herself.

It is pure love on his side, but from no symptom Charlotte or Elizabeth can discern it.

His own hiding is a reason for the intensity of his love.

In seeking Elizabeth, Darcy is breaking his habit of not speaking to anyone outside the family.

It is not only a habit; it is a new attitude he has to acquire.

Acquiring a new habit is for a nation acquiring a new government – giving up aristocracy and accepting democracy.

The whole nervous system will revolt and release great heat.

Habits cannot be given up.

When given up, the system revolts from inside.

It creates revulsion inside, revolution outside.

To acquire a new habit for Darcy is like accepting the French Revolution.

Fitzwilliam has the best-informed mind, though not possessed of the captivating softness of Wickham. Captivating softness is more readily acquired while in falsehood. It is not so easy for truthful persons to aspire to captivate. Truth acquiring knowledge becomes goodness, acquiring power becomes strength. For a truthful person, captivating softness comes when he is also GOOD and strong.

Fitzwilliam occasionally laughed at the stupidity of Darcy. Darcy is stiff because he is suppressing his inordinate pride. He is awkward because he is unable to speak, the heart being full. He wants to be with her and that in society renders him unsociable. One who is in love is obviously not meant to be sociable.
temptation from this period of walking thither almost every day. They called at various times of the morning, sometimes separately, sometimes together, and now and then accompanied by their aunt. It was plain to them all that Colonel Fitzwilliam came because he had pleasure in their society, a persuasion which of course recommended him still more; and Elizabeth was reminded by her own satisfaction in being with him, as well as by his evident admiration for her, of her former favourite George Wickham; and though, in comparing them, she saw there was less captivating softness in Colonel Fitzwilliam's manners, she believed he might have the best informed mind.

68. Mercenary Charlotte spreads her schemes before her mind of marrying Elizabeth to Fitzwilliam or Darcy so that Collins may rise in the Church.

69. All their reasonings are right, conclusion is wrong.

70. His personality is awkward, his first comment is a blunder, his later caution is self-deceptive, his move for Bingley is injurious, his present urge fools him and makes him a pitiable victim to her merciless, vindictive revenge.

71. The Colonel's more informed mind has no chance of charming her over the captivating softness of Wickham.

72. "Elizabeth told of his silence".

Impression is far from reality.

Man's ways are inscrutable.

Charlotte's guess is right, her explanation is not.

Darcy did not give Elizabeth any inkling of his intention.

Hidden intentions are powerful by their hiding.

Intention is best seen in one's action.
The only person to whom Darcy has communicated his adoration of Elizabeth is his sister Georgiana.

Elizabeth was intimidated by understanding he could have painted a nobler picture to his sister and she might not rise to that occasion.

Love makes a Man grow emotionally in refinement.

While in love, work, thought and responsibilities get automatically consecrated to the love in him.

73. "They could at last only suppose his visit to proceed from the difficulty of finding anything to do".

This is a fine example of misconception.

Knowing is integral experience.

By intuition you can know unerringly more.

Only integral experience knows fully and right.

In life, intuition and integral experience are not necessary.

Not even would the colonel come there but for the ladies.
English culture permits men calling on women. It is not gentlemanly to call at another house for the company of women married or unmarried.

Cultural sensitivity should prevent it.

European culture is not that sensitive.

Indians use influence to accomplish and are proud of it. One should be ashamed of getting things done by inappropriate influences.

One, here, is proud of his influential contacts. It is an aberration.

European culture permits men and women to enjoy their company without inhibition. A culture rising on one side needs a balance and therefore falls on another side.

74. “Gentlemen cannot be always within doors.”

“இருவரும் விளையாடும் முடி முடி உடல் படையும்.”
Masculinity has this stamp on it.

Masculine energy is outgoing.

Feminine energy preserves itself.

A woman who acts all by herself will achieve more.

Jane is a characteristic example.

Mrs. Bennet is outgoing, action oriented.

If at all she achieves, she achieves by destruction.

Lady Catherine, to achieve her purpose, came to Elizabeth.

She achieved for Elizabeth, not for herself.

Elizabeth is outgoing like her mother, if not vulgarly.

She achieves by non-action or non-knowing.

It is not by her temperament or design.

Life or circumstances makes her quiet and she achieves.
Energy is released by interest, initiative or action.

What Mrs. Bennet releases is new negative energy.

Mrs. Gardiner has a mental perception. She achieves by moving others into action.

Mrs. Bennet releases negative energy. She always does it by her unpardonable initiatives.

The energy of Mrs. Gardiner is that of mental perception.

Mrs. Bennet always insists on Elizabeth visiting Pemberley not because it was a great house but the grounds are fine in more than one sense.

Mrs. Bennet is a constructive female of quiet efficiency. She carries her husband’s creative power of trade.

Mrs. Gardiner played a role in all 3 weddings.

Mrs. Gardiner is a force in the making of Mr. Darcy.

It was the beautiful grounds of Pemberley that made Elizabeth accept Darcy.

75. “It was plain to them all that Colonel Fitzwilliam came because he had pleasure in their society.”

This is a point in the story where Darcy meets her accidentally.

She met him three times at Netherfield, Hunsford and Pemberley.

In all the three meetings, the first move is hers.

It was surprising she went to Netherfield and stayed there 4 days. It was on her own initiative.

At Hunsford and Pemberley she goes and waits for him and makes him come to her.

At Pemberley her desire for being the mistress justifies his coming.

No one expected Elizabeth to go to Netherfield.
The first meeting was her own urge uncalled for.
The second one was her reluctant visit to Hunsford.

At Pemberley, her decision was fully made.

After playing her role at Netherfield fully and seeing him fully responding, she is reluctant to go to Hunsford. It needed the office of Charlotte.

If the first two stages are thus conceived, we see she clinches the issue the third time.

It is all subconscious.

Even in the subconscious her initiative through urge, her unwillingness to go and her impatience to wait are clear behaviour of one who seeks a relationship. Examined from the requirement of energy it will be clear.

She saw the colonel had a more informed mind.

The colonel was evidently pleased in being with her.

She herself enjoyed his company.

It afforded her the pleasure of comparing him with Wickham.

Of the two, Wickham had more captivating softness.

Captive softness for a woman is admiration.

More informed mind strikes one’s understanding.

Of the two, the admiration prevails.

Between the Mind and the vital, it is the vital that prevails.

The vital that prevails is an unevolved state of mind.

What should prevail is the Mind.

If any vitality should prevail it is the vitality of the Mind.
Mr. Bennet after accepting Darcy’s request to marry her, advises her not to marry for money.

He could not refuse Darcy anything as he recognises Darcy’s greater vital strength of Money.

Having accepted Darcy’s request, Mr. Bennet through the back door asks her not to marry for money.

It is the same weakness of his own wedding.

The hint here is Bennet while marrying his wife was not unaware of her stupidity but could not resist the temptation of her pretty face.

Mrs. Bennet’s lack of discernment in marrying him was the result of love at first sight.

The daughter has no weakness of the father as she has withstood his wealth and love at Hunsford.

Mrs. Bennet knew not what to make of him. Colonel Fitzwilliam’s occasionally laughing at his stupidity proved that he was generally different, which her own knowledge of him could not have told her; and as she would have liked to believe this change the effect of love, and the object of that love her friend Eliza, she set herself seriously to work to find it out. She watched him whenever they were at Rosings, and whenever he came to Hunsford; but without much

But why Mr. Darcy came so often to the Parsonage it was more difficult to understand. It could not be for society, as he frequently sat there ten minutes together without opening his lips; and when he did speak, it seemed the effect of necessity rather than of choice -- a sacrifice to propriety, not a pleasure to himself. He seldom appeared really animated. Mrs. Collins knew not what to make of him. Colonel Fitzwilliam’s occasionally laughing at his stupidity proved that he was generally different, which her own knowledge of him could not have told her; and as she would have liked to believe this change the effect of love, and the object of that love her friend Eliza, she set herself seriously to work to find it out. She watched him whenever they were at Rosings, and whenever he came to Hunsford; but without much

Elizabeth is not developed there – No. 2.

Mr. Bennet after accepting Darcy’s request to marry her, advises her not to marry for money.

He could not refuse Darcy anything as he recognises Darcy’s greater vital strength of Money.

Having accepted Darcy’s request, Mr. Bennet through the back door asks her not to marry for money.

It is the same weakness of his own wedding.

The hint here is Bennet while marrying his wife was not unaware of her stupidity but could not resist the temptation of her pretty face.

Mrs. Bennet’s lack of discernment in marrying him was the result of love at first sight.

The daughter has no weakness of the father as she has withstood his wealth and love at Hunsford.

Mrs. Bennet knew not what to make of him. Colonel Fitzwilliam’s occasionally laughing at his stupidity proved that he was generally different, which her own knowledge of him could not have told her; and as she would have liked to believe this change the effect of love, and the object of that love her friend Eliza, she set herself seriously to work to find it out. She watched him whenever they were at Rosings, and whenever he came to Hunsford; but without much

But why Mr. Darcy came so often to the Parsonage it was more difficult to understand. It could not be for society, as he frequently sat there ten minutes together without opening his lips; and when he did speak, it seemed the effect of necessity rather than of choice -- a sacrifice to propriety, not a pleasure to himself. He seldom appeared really animated. Mrs. Collins knew not what to make of him. Colonel Fitzwilliam’s occasionally laughing at his stupidity proved that he was generally different, which her own knowledge of him could not have told her; and as she would have liked to believe this change the effect of love, and the object of that love her friend Eliza, she set herself seriously to work to find it out. She watched him whenever they were at Rosings, and whenever he came to Hunsford; but without much

28. But why Mr. Darcy came so often to the Parsonage it was more difficult to understand. It could not be for society, as he frequently sat there ten minutes together without opening his lips; and when he did speak, it seemed the effect of necessity rather than of choice -- a sacrifice to propriety, not a pleasure to himself. He seldom appeared really animated. Mrs. Collins knew not what to make of him. Colonel Fitzwilliam’s occasionally laughing at his stupidity proved that he was generally different, which her own knowledge of him could not have told her; and as she would have liked to believe this change the effect of love, and the object of that love her friend Eliza, she set herself seriously to work to find it out. She watched him whenever they were at Rosings, and whenever he came to Hunsford; but without much

77. Darcy is seldom animated. He is glum.

78. He holds no fascination for her on any account.

79. Darcy is stupid. The Colonel laughs at him. He has no credentials for romantic charm except his pervasive all-engrossing emotions.

80. Again Charlotte’s surmises are in the right direction.

81. “It seemed the effect of necessity rather than of choice.”

Man may miss the truth; it will not fail to reveal itself.

Behind all inexplicable events, there is something to be seen.

Behind all routine events, there is something wonderful.

Behind all simple events, there is something complex to be understood.
success. He certainly looked at her friend a great deal, but the expression of that look was disputable. It was an earnest, steadfast gaze, but she often doubted whether there were much admiration in it, and sometimes it seemed nothing but absence of mind.

We know behind all stability, there is perpetual motion.
We also know behind all motion there is perpetual stability.
All contradictions hide complements.
All disharmony speaks of higher harmony.
The agnostic announces a greater faith.
All superstition is knowledge that sustains people.
The highest of knowledge is a kind of ignorance.
Ignorance is higher than knowledge.
Matter is Sachchidananda.
Life is Consciousness.
Mind is Supermind active partially.
Monarchy is the democracy of the dumb millions.
Democracy is the monarchy of the Individual.
Darkness is dense light.
Injustice is God’s justice of love.
It is not Mother’s justice we ask for, but it is Mother’s Grace.
No evil is ever created by God.

82. “He seldom appeared really animated”.

Darcy is a quiet person, if not morose.
His quiet is natural for several reasons. He was an only child for long, but lost the mother early and is now fatherless.
The Revolution across the channel may be presiding over his nerves unconsciously or even consciously.
His being with Bingley a non-energetic person cannot be very inspiring with Mr. Hurst sleeping around.
The threat to Georgiana can be a non-perceived nightmare as there is no lady at home to protect her.
For these reasons the extraordinary liveliness of Elizabeth can have a powerful attraction to him.

There is nothing in his life to be animated about.

Elizabeth should have been a standing wonder to him, especially from Mrs. Bennet’s family.

The colonel occasionally laughed at the stupidity of Darcy not because his mind was uninformed but he remained rigid and shut up, giving the appearance of stupidity.

At no level Darcy’s energy is overflowing.

To be animated there must be excess energy.

Hunsford and even Rosings are not inspiring places.

Even with the colonel Darcy is not seen in friendly expansive moods.

One reason for the proposal being a conflict is the lack of warm overflowing energy a proposal requires.

"Mrs. Collins knew not what to make of him”. Mind tries to understand everything.

People are more important than things and events.

Events express people through things.

Vital people relate to a thing or an event or person functionally.

As long as the work is smooth, the vital does not stop.

The physical stops when there is opposition.

The vital stops when there is no interest.

Mind stops when it does not understand.

The physical does not try to understand, it only moves in work.

The vital moves by interest, does not think.

Mind cannot proceed if it does not understand.

All her life Charlotte was a helpless observer.
Her only gratification was understanding.

Even here it was right.

She knew Darcy loves Elizabeth, but could not explain to herself.

Thwarted understanding defies thwarting.

Charlotte never could explain Darcy’s visits to her in the light of her earlier perception.

The first time she got an information was after Jane’s engagement.

Her thwarted understanding sought relief in a mean act of carrying the tale of Darcy’s engagement to Lady Catherine.

What is thwarted must revenge.

Thus she subserved Collins’ aims with the Lady.

84. “She watched him without much success”.

The world is sustained by work, work done in coordination.

It is the solid physical, material basis of life.

Man exists, lives, thinks, and evolves spiritually.

Life on earth or in local communities is one of relationship.

For people to relate to each other, one has to know the other.

In a local community everyone knows each other thoroughly.

This knowledge is gained by getting news.

For this purpose one needs to closely watch him.
Should someone defy their understanding, he is more carefully watched by one and all and everyone compares notes with everyone else about him and his doings.

Charlotte’s attempt with Darcy is met with a great success and a total failure.

Great success in its entire inner content.

Total failure in terms of explaining it to herself.

Such knowledge for a villager is all his mental wealth.

It is a challenge to his social survival in the mind.

In such understanding the social mentality emerges with the edge of the individual mentality.

In fact in the Individual it is his own thought, not mentality.

Such individual thoughts contribute to the creation of social mentality.

Individuality is that thought in the mind that leads to successful action where others failed.

Attraction, admiration, adoration lead to affection.

Attraction is a movement of energy.

Greater energy attracts.

Or, he who releases greater energy in you attracts.

Generally attraction means vital attraction.

Even when an idea or ideal attracts, the attraction is exercised by the vital energy in the Mind. (No.2)

Physically, form that is pleasant attracts.

Strength of body or wealth attracts.

The attraction is exercised by the vital in the body No.8 or the physical vital No. 6.
No. 6.

Attraction is on the same level.

Attraction from a higher level to which one looks up to is admiration.

Admiration is purely a vital emotion.

Attraction is on the same level.

Attraction from a higher level to which one looks up to is admiration.

Admiration is purely a vital emotion.

In admiration one vitally expands pleasantly.

Once admiration is born, it can find any convenient excuse as an ideal or a policy.

Adoration is admiration that is overwhelming.

Once adoration is born, the man is beside himself.

Whatever one may say, he who adores does not know what he adores or why.

All these emotions are intense and therefore short lived.

When they positively outgrow themselves they settle down as affection.

It is affection that matures into love.

86. “It was an earnest, steadfast gaze, without much admiration, nothing but absence of mind”.

“அன்றி சொரெரவு கீழ் சேருகிறார் கொண்டு மரப்பாவே, கண்ணம் கீழ் சேருகிறும் பாசுவாடாம்.

No doubt Darcy has been earnest throughout.

Earnestness is seriousness ardently and intently serious.

Ardour is of the emotion.

Intention is of the mind.

Seriousness is of the purpose.

The eye expresses the soul.

The extent of transformation he underwent after the proposal is not what human nature permits.

Proposal is earnest. Earnest is the way to express ardour.

Charlotte saw not much of admiration in his gaze, not because it was not there, but because initially he hid his attraction for her.

Also this is Rosings where his admiration will not be evident.
She saw his Mind was absent.

With earnest admiration and an intention to hide the emotion, a look of absence of mind is natural.

Nor was there any encouragement from Elizabeth.

Darcy’s character is steadfast, his gaze too is.

Love is a serious affair if one is to succeed.

Whether one succeeds or not, love is one.

The fact that he succeeded at last after her virulent refusal shows he won her by singleminded devotion.

His love deserves that reward.

Her mental idealism deserves his devotion.

It is not Bingley and Jane; it is Darcy after Elizabeth that the story is made up of.

29. She had once or twice suggested to Elizabeth the possibility of his being partial to her, but Elizabeth always laughed at the idea; and Mrs. Collins did not think it right to press the subject, from the danger of raising expectations which might only end in disappointment; for in her opinion it admitted not of a doubt, that all her friend’s dislike would vanish, if she could suppose him to be in her power.

87. Not to raise impossible expectations is not only great wisdom but a deep good will in Charlotte.

88. “Possibility of his being partial to her, but Elizabeth always laughed at the idea”.

Partiality is losing one’s capacity to judge because of liking.

Man survives by a balanced existence.

It is a rational life with a view to exist.

Body is an organism that demands perfect balance.

A perfect health demands a perfect balance of emotion.

They need to be presided over by a balanced thinking.

Of all the faculties of Mind, judgement is outstanding.

Discrimination is for oneself.
Judgement is mainly for others.

Judgement acts overruling the coordinating Mind.

Charlotte’s perception is sensual and mercenary.

Elizabeth does not think of Darcy except as an intruder in Jane’s marriage along with Caroline.

Only later she knew he was the main culprit.

Whether the interest in Darcy is positive or negative, whether it is routed through Caroline, her attention reaches him.

In turn she receives the intensity not the explanation.

She remains unconcerned as she is uninvolved.

She reaches Darcy through Caroline; Darcy comes to her through Charlotte.

Here is a relationship between Pemberley and Longbourn and Lydia symbolises it. Charlotte’s absence at Philips’s was represented by Lydia.

Lydia’s expectation will be fulfilled with a Wickham, himself bullied into a compromise at a great expense.

89. “The danger of raising expectations”.

All progress is by expectation.

Expectation energises the unexpected.

An imaginative possibility endorsed by will is expectation.

Always an expectation is greater than reality.

In a positive atmosphere expectation achieves.

In a negative atmosphere expectation cancels.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 9

Expectation spends the energy of accomplishment on fantasy, activates ambition.
All great accomplishments are through the expectation of great souls.
In them it is more of a vision realised than the fulfilment of their own expectation.
Expectation has the connotation of emptiness.
Expectation that energises will come true.
Expectation that excites will be negative.
The energy of expectation is capable of activating a formation that is undesirable.
It is the Non-Being entering the evolution.

In her kind schemes for Elizabeth she sometimes planned her marrying Colonel Fitzwilliam. He was beyond comparison the pleasantest man; he certainly admired her, and his situation in life was most eligible; but, to counterbalance these advantages, Mr. Darcy had considerable patronage in the church, and his cousin could have none at all.

Darcy is too far away from any possibility of matchmaking for Charlotte.
Chapter 10: Fitzwilliam Discloses Darcy’s Secret

Summary: Having told Darcy that she often walks in the park, Elizabeth cannot understand why he keeps going there and they keep crossing paths. One day she comes across Fitzwilliam while walking and they walk together for a while. Conversation turns to Bingley, and Fitzwilliam reveals that Darcy has just saved Bingley from an undesirable connection. Elizabeth is convinced that Darcy has separated Jane and Bingley, and is deeply disturbed. She does not join the others to visit Lady de Bourgh that evening.

1. More than once did Elizabeth, in her ramble within the Park, unexpectedly meet Mr. Darcy. She felt all the perverseness of the mischance that should bring him where no one else was brought, and, to prevent its ever happening again, took care to inform him at first that it was a favourite haunt of hers. How it could occur a second time, therefore, was very odd! Yet it did, and even

1. “Perverseness of the mischance” of frequently meeting Darcy in the park.

2. Man goes on doing his work according to his mental idea. Life does not work according to that. When man deviates from the path of life, life takes initiative to keep the work on its path. Darcy came there by chance. Seeing Elizabeth there he wants to catch a glimpse of her as far as possible. Love is an emotion excited in one by another by which his whole being comes to one focus. She hints at that being her favourite walk, hoping he will avoid it. That makes him seek that spot more and more fully.

321
It seemed like wilful ill-nature, or a voluntary penance, for on these occasions it was not merely a few formal enquiries and an awkward pause and then away, but he actually thought it necessary to turn back and walk with her. He never said a great deal, nor did she give herself the trouble of talking or of listening much; but it struck her in the course of their third rencontre that he was asking some odd unconnected questions -- about her pleasure in being at Hunsford, her love of solitary walks, and her opinion of Mr. and Mrs. Collins's happiness; and that in speaking of Rosings, and her not perfectly understanding the house, he seemed to expect that whenever she came into Kent again she would be staying there too. His words seemed to imply it. Could he have Colonel Fitzwilliam in his thoughts? She supposed, if he meant anything, he must mean an allusion to what might arise in that quarter. It distressed her a little, and she was quite glad to find herself at the gate in the pales opposite the Parsonage.

1. “Some odd unconnected questions” asked by Darcy shows he was not functioning from his mind. His heart is unable to express.
2. It is true his questions are odd, but there is a method in his oddity. All questions related to her only.
3. “Unexpectedly meet Mr. Darcy.”

She was annoyed to meet Mr. Darcy in the Park. She chose a walk to avoid people. Hence the annoyance.

Of course, she cannot know the rule of life that he who most avoids people will be most sought after.

Darcy is not on her conscious Mind. She is the only thing that is on his conscious and subconscious Mind, and the one thing he wants is to meet her alone.

Now that she has made herself alone, his subconscious gets the message and he comes there.

She herself told him it was her favourite walk in the hope of avoiding it. And it has the opposite effect.

His conscious idea and the subconscious urge seek her in that lonely place much to her annoyance.
When luck comes she is annoyed.

No two people ever meet accidentally.

What is accident for us is the planned scheme unfailingly moving constantly.

His meeting her at Hunsford itself is like that.

She never thinks of it; is unaware of it.

Everytime they met except his last 3 visits to Longbourn where he chose to come, it was by accident.

What she calls the perverseness of meeting is the regular scheme of life bringing people who are in tune subconsciously with each other.

Life Response is a phenomenon of this plane.

15. "Wilful ill-nature".

Complements in life are seen as contradictions.

Life in its benevolence listened to Elizabeth’s subconscious urge and in compassionate response brought Darcy from Pemberley to Rosings.

Further he is urged to seek her in solitude obeying which command he, taking the trouble to know where she is and when, has come to meet her in passionate love.

Human perception finds it as wilful ill-nature.

What Man yearns for all his life, he turns away from when it comes.

Ignorance is seen by the eyes as darkness.

Silence invoked by Om Shanthi jarred on the nerves of a military officer.

To be a Lady as Mrs. Bennet makes her nerves uncomfortable all
the time.

Mrs. Bennet's subtle call to Darcy to become her son-in-law becomes a vulgar ostentation delivered loudly in an offensive language in his own presence and hearing.

Life evolves through good as well as evil.

16. “Voluntary penance...formal enquiries...awkward pause”.

Harmony is at the end of a chain of contradiction.

Conflict, compromise, (reconciliation) harmony.

Contraction is in the physical plane.

Conflict is in the vital plane.

Compromise is in the mental plane.

Harmony is in the supramental plane.

Descent is the essential aspect of this yoga.

The lower is lifted not only by its ascent, but essentially by the pressure of the descent and power.

In doing so the higher must equate itself to the lower.

This it does by becoming formal, awkward and lifeless.

The lower is ready to ascend by its ideal, courage, unconventionality, liveliness and irrespressible energy.

The formal meets the unconventional and is shocked.

The lifeless is shocked into liveliness by the contact.
The irrepressible energy is creative and breaks all bounds of convention.
The descent is accepted by the higher as a voluntary penance.
The pressure for evolving is coming down from above.
Formal enquiries are there to maintain the status quo.
The duty of the ascent is to disturb the status quo.
Harmony is achieved by disturbing or destroying the conventional poise of peace.

These phrases are typical of the spirit of the story.

17. “He actually thought it necessary to turn back and walk with her”.

“A lover does not think, he acts on the spur of the moment.
A lover seeing his love expands his emotional being to its limits.
Should she undergo a similar motion, love consummates in emotion.
The emotion of love excludes thought.
Goethe’s meeting with Napoleon is of that character.
Taj Mahal, He said, represents love of the Mind.
She died having had 13 children.
Mental emotion of Man expanding in the vital emotion of the woman comes to stay as a symbol of beauty.
To her his turning back is a wonder.
To him it is only natural.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

To him, says Austen, it was necessary.

He could not but do so.

A suspended Mind moved by the emotional impetu acts automatically, without the thought process.

It is a wonder Jane Austen says he thought as his thinking came to a stop long before he met her.

To walk with her is to be with her, not walking.

He did not consciously turn, his body turns.

This line fully reveals the real inner condition of Darcy just before the proposal.

Proposal.

18. “He never said a great deal, nor did she give herself the trouble of talking”.

A great deal comes to the mouth when the vital is at rest.

The spiritual centre of thought is between the brows, speech is in the throat.

Speech starts from the vital centre.

The lower the vital centre, the greater is the power of speech.

Demagogues speak from the lower vital centre and therefore capture power.

Thought’s real origin is the body.

No words will issue out of the vital when it is overwhelmed with joy, when it is in conflict, when it has grown indifferent.

In Darcy’s case, his feelings – the higher vital - are full.

Neither joy nor conflict overwhelmed him. They were mixed.

He is full not because of overwhelming joy or by conflict between Mind and vital, though both are partial contributors.

He is shut up in the rigid character of a Darcy challenged by the outgoing, bursting out, perceptive, penetrating liveliness that is a captivating charm.
First he responded to a beautiful face and found it tolerable.

Next the fine eyes occupied him pleasantly and he was urged to speak to Elizabeth’s rival.

Avowal of the emotion of love to oneself first thinks of a woman who adores him.

In speaking to Caroline, he flowers in emotion to her rival whose limitless expansiveness offers the widest scope.

It is this speaking out that led her to quit Netherfield.

It is the same act that sent him to Rosings for which I am unable to discover a hint in the text.

19. “she would be staying there too”.

Not only he was unable to talk, but she too was silent.

Her silence was from another reason, the main one being the infection from his Silence.

The Parsonage has become sacred for him as she stays there.

All his incoherence is still centred in her.

It is his method in his madness.

She heard him talking; she saw her exist in his emotions.

She is conscious; he is anything but conscious.

He moves like an automation allowing his feelings to guide.

His whole existence shifted away from his thinking Mind and the animate body to the centre of feeling where she is.

Darcy in his love for Elizabeth became a devotee to her.
Saturated emotions make for perfection in devotion.

He sees in her the world is a Marvel.

She has made his world a Marvel.

It is not Bingley who came to Netherfield, but it was Darcy who came to Elizabeth.

A woman’s cry for her daughter’s wedding evoked a response from Darcy.

Her cry could not reach Darcy except through her husband’s monumental Patience.

Elizabeth’s total absence of self-interest which became a sister’s love of self-giving made Darcy come.

The foolish act of falling a prey to a pretty face 24 years ago silently became the flame of revolution.

The greatest of distortions is that of the senses.

There is no medium that does not distort.

Positively a natural leader whom everyone looks up to searching for a leader is an interesting phenomenon.

We seek God all over the world when He is inside.

Not does it occur to us that we are ourselves God.

It is a common phenomenon that when a girl sets her heart on someone, it is not possible for her to realise that the energy she has released has made another man set his heart on her.

No logic or mathematical formula can explain it.

All the energy one evinces in one of his establishments coming to nought, the results emerge from another point.

It is a subconscious phenomenon.
There is a subconscious awareness that someone or something is neglected.

When someone works for an institution as a paid servant, it does not occur to her that the chief will be interested in her and that her own interest in another can activate his chief towards her.

Mercedes married Fernand like that.

Lady Lufton’s caution about Lucy brings Lucy to her.

People marrying the sister of the girl he is in love with is this phenomenon.

Indira thus became the Prime Minister.

She was engaged one day as she walked in reperusing Jane’s last letter, and dwelling on some passages which proved that Jane had not written in spirits, when, instead of being again surprised by Mr. Darcy, she saw, on looking up, that Colonel Fitzwilliam was meeting her. Putting away the letter immediately, and forcing a smile, she said -- "I did not know before that you ever walked this way."

Her thought the previous day about the Colonel brought him now. Thought never fails to act.

A thought becomes an act through emotion and sensation.

Outside facts enter mind and become thought by coordination.

An idea is from above, a thought is from below.

2. She was engaged one day as she walked in reperusing Jane's last letter, and dwelling on some passages which proved that Jane had not written in spirits, when, instead of being again surprised by Mr. Darcy, she saw, on looking up, that Colonel Fitzwilliam was meeting her. Putting away the letter immediately, and forcing a smile, she said -- "I did not know before that you ever walked this way."

Her thought the previous day about the Colonel brought him now. Thought never fails to act.

A thought becomes an act through emotion and sensation.

Outside facts enter mind and become thought by coordination.

An idea is from above, a thought is from below.
Real Idea is of the Supermind.

An idea forms in the consciousness.

A thought too forms in the consciousness in its active layers.

It matures in the consciousness to saturate it with it.

Such maturation takes it to the substance.

The substance is unconscious and dull.

It is the substance that harbours the Swabhava.

The thought becomes articulate there after a time.

Now thought becomes an act on its own strength.

No thought ever failed to effectuate itself.

Her interest in him made him talk out about Jane.

It is that which pricked Darcy’s bubble.

Even the colonel whom she thought knows Darcy’s mind does not know of his interest in her.

Ostensibly Darcy came to inquire how she felt as she told the colonel of a headache.

He perceived it when she stopped talking.

3. “I have been making the tour of the park,” he replied, “as I generally do every year, and intend to close it with a call at the Parsonage. Are you going much farther?”

4. “No, I should have turned in a moment.”
5. And accordingly she did turn, and they walked towards the Parsonage together.

6. "Do you certainly leave Kent on Saturday?" Said she.

25. Elizabeth asks Fitzwilliam if he leaves on Saturday. She is anxious Darcy should not leave at once maybe without proposing to her. The subconscious fully knows the future and reaches the surface in a language that it permits.

26. "Do you certainly leave Kent on Saturday?"

It is she who is asking about his departure.

She wishes to know how long Darcy will stay.

In the light of Darcy's proposal that night, this question is appropriate.

She almost wants Darcy to propose.

Her question shows her interest, especially the word 'certainly' is revealing.

She learns that Darcy already postponed the departure.

Neither Rosings nor the Parsonage is emotionally suited for his proposal.

As a compromise the proposal came out but ended as abuse.
issues, Jane’s wedding and Wickham’s living.

7. “Yes -- if Darcy does not put it off again. But I am at his disposal. He arranges the business just as he pleases."  
   "As Darcy proposes to me, if Darcy does not put it off again. But I am at his disposal. He arranges the business just as he pleases."  

27. “Darcy arranges the business just as he pleases". Darcy is one who enjoys the exercise of power. He is an aristocrat who is not a gentleman.

28. "He arranges the business just as he pleases". Each man wants to have his way, if he can.

29. "He arranges the business just as he pleases". A rich man is better able to do like this.

Here the colonel is dependent on Darcy but Darcy must have some consideration for him.

In those days visits are for a length of time, not for half a day or a few hours.

On seeing Elizabeth, Darcy thinks of proposing to her and, as that was pending, he put off his departure.

Normally one arranges business according to his whim.

Society is a structure that protects Man.

Darcy’s lack of consideration is seen here.

Had he been a gentleman he would have left Rosings when the colonel desired.
Bingley should marry according to him, the colonel should travel to suit his convenience, and Elizabeth should marry to please him. These carry the stamp of Darcy’s character.

Wickham was a negative challenge to his life. Elizabeth was a positive challenge to his life.

No wonder Elizabeth and Wickham should join to upset Darcy’s life.

Elizabeth understands him rightly. That is why, after transformation he is able to please Elizabeth and for her every one of her family.

A rich man has enough choice in action.

A strong man of proven capacity has more than one choice in accomplishing his mind.

A person endowed with mental abilities can think of many solutions, in fact infinite solutions, for any problem.

A yogi can solve problems; create opportunities without binding himself to one choice or a particular method.

He cures a disease by the mantra.

He can solve a political problem by an economic formula.
For him the infinitesimal is the Infinite.

For him life is integral. Therefore he can act in one field and produce effects in any other field.

Choice in life is infinite.

Darcy can have his choice of action with the colonel.

With Elizabeth he had no such choice.

The only choice was to rise to her expectation.

Even after that, he was not sure of any choice.

When a Man wants a woman, she can either tyrannise over him or raise him to the heights of romance.

Romance is possible because he is fixed to seek it in her.

As he is not free to seek another woman he rises to romantic heights to discover Eternal Romance in her.

31. “To enjoy the power of doing what he likes than Mr. Darcy.”

“To enjoy doing is different from enjoying the power of doing.

Both are different from enjoying the results of action.

To enjoy means to act so as to release joy.

Joy is Ananda in the vital or the nervous system.

There are as many joys as there are activities.

Darcy is one with vast wealth and patronage at his disposal.

The use – value of wealth is the least valuable.

Wealth gives a physical material sense of security.

It is the joy of being safe and secure.

Wealth gives power over men.

It is psychological joy.

334
To control men to do what one likes is authority.

It is a joy of social power issuing out of authority.

This power comes out of spending money on men.

By virtue of having money man begins to act as he wants them to act.

It is a joy out of the social power of money.

People begin to think the way a wealthy man thinks.

The joy rich people get out of this issue is a joy of the mind.

Egoistic joy is different from all these.

All these can change into egoistic joy.

Food can give pleasure not joy.

The fact one has all the food he needs can give a joy of having enough food.

The joy of spirit can express through all these elevating them to spiritual joy.

"He likes to have his own way very well," replied Colonel Fitzwilliam. "But so we all do. It is only that he has better means of having it than many others, because he is rich, and many others are poor. I speak feelingly. A younger son, you know, must be inured to self-denial and dependence."

Fitzwilliam acknowledges the truth of Elizabeth’s statement and goes further in recognising the natural human tendency to wield power. It is an acknowledgement of Darcy’s incapacity to honour Fitzwilliam’s preferences.

Each man is a unit within the society. It is imperative for him to act as the society requires.

In this, he is a social animal, a unit of the society.

But, the society does not interfere beyond its requirement.

Beyond this jurisdiction, Man is an individual.

One, he chooses his own inner life outside the society.
As a member of the society, he acts in accordance with the social requirement and in this he gives the society his own personal direction.

In bringing the colonel to Rosings, Darcy acts in his own capacity but it is a social act as well as cosmic act.

Had he not brought the colonel to whom he has confided his triumph, her refusal of his proposal would have been less virulent than what it was.

In bringing the colonel there, in meeting Elizabeth, Darcy obeys the cosmic impulse.

He obeys the social urge which carries the Force of the French Revolution.

He was not permitted to have his own way after the proposal as he was to fully submit to the social, psychological expectation she set for him as standards.

Proposal is a social determination. Proposal is the cosmos of the social and psychological expectations. Proposal is the social force.

We all like to have our way and have it so long as we do not meet the determinants of our destiny.

In this sense no one can have his own way as his actions are cosmic determinants.

34. “Only that he has better means of having it”.}

Each man accomplishes his ends according to his means. Wealth provides higher means.

Status, capacity and resourcefulness too offer infinite means to anyone.

One who envies another will never improve his means. Envy consumes the energy of accomplishment. Everyone has infinite energy at his disposal.

That energy needs freedom to emerge.

The energy that emerged needs a field of freedom for its play.
The energy of skills is expressed through attitudes.

Freedom survives, acts accomplish in a plane that has attitudes and skills.

All outgoing temperament helps freedom to act effectively.

Without the selfishness fully organised, selflessness cannot be born.

Equality of men helps express selfless self-giving.

Any man by the side of a rich man can become rich if he is incapable of jealousy.

A rich man enables all around to be rich.

When everyone becomes rich he becomes the richest.

Psychologically, wealth is incapacity to compete.

A selfish rich man is surrounded by poor men.

It leads to the destruction of either the rich man or his whole organisation.

Comparison is odious.

As competition is a way of life, comparison is a way of thinking.

Man does not evaluate himself, by himself.

Only by comparison self-evaluation arises.

Comparison makes for self-awareness.

Comparison is the instrument of mental existence.

Here, Fitzwilliam feels jealous.
He underlines the fact that he is jealous.

He is not ashamed of it.

Jealousy is universal as selfishness and meanness.

One does not become human as long as he is jealous.

That was why Elizabeth never exhibited that emotion.

In spite of well formulated overt good will, Charlotte’s reservations about Elizabeth lead to the two occasions when she hurts Elizabeth.

Jealousy can be different from rivalry as in Caroline.

One who is superior by the side gives a sense of humiliation which can turn into jealousy.

The above statement of the colonel can be seen as an indirect cause for the flutter he creates.

We do not see Darcy jealous either about Bingley for winning Jane, or the colonel for his popularity.

It is not just the circumstances that create jealousy, but it is the character that admits of it.

Nor is Darcy jealous of Wickham about Lizzy.

The nobility Mrs. Gardiner has seen in Darcy is true because his character is devoid of jealousy.

36. “A younger son, you know, must be inured to self-denial and dependence”.

Primogeniture gives all the property to the eldest son, so all the daughters and younger sons are left with Nothing.

To accept the legal award of Nothing when there is abundance around is a hard bitter pill to swallow.

It is one thing not to have anything but another thing to deny oneself because of law.
Dependence or self-denial is not what Man enjoys. 

Inspite of liking Elizabeth, being a pleasant gentleman, what came to her through his Rasi was distressing agony. 

The personality of one who was deprived and who suffered can only be a source of unwelcome results. 

Elizabeth’s perceptive penetration, however desirable it is otherwise, has a rasi of inviting disappointing results. 

Collins has made Longbourn unwholesome to his wife. 

Mrs. H's house can embitter any person otherwise pleasant. 

The entail of Longbourn has deprived her of means. 

She meets a colonel who is a younger son. 

He deprived her of any hope of Jane’s future. 

Law offers to all what is just and convenient to the ruling majority. 

It is a common illusion to mistake Law for Justice. 

There is a wider concept untranslatable into English. 

It is Dharma, faultily translated as moral duty. 

Dharma is more than morality. 

Dharma is the law of one’s own inner being. 

Life offers people its dharma, not Dharma. 

In England, the law of primogeniture gives all the property to the eldest and the younger sons are only brought up with education and culture. 

Earls usually have upwards of £10,000 a year income. So the younger sons grow up in affluence. To Elizabeth whose father was at £2000 a year, even the younger sons of an earl are far too wealthy. She points out that situation but Fitzwilliam was thinking of his marriage and the money part of it. Having grown up in affluence they cannot suddenly switch over to poor ways of life. This passage brings out the social difference between Darcy and Elizabeth. Fitzwilliam’s fancy has caught Elizabeth but he cannot
marry her as she has no money.

She was crushed to hear £10,000, and she knew she was not in the same world as the colonel.

"The younger son of an earl can know very little of either."

It is true primogeniture deprives the younger sons; but it is also true they are otherwise very well provided for compared to Elizabeth.

Ashramites were complaining to Mother about the waste of money.

For him he loses an annual income of £20,000 and gets an allowance.

For her she was sorry that no one could see the waste of consciousness.

Views differ.

It is a difference between heaven and hell.

A younger son may receive £1000 or £2000 as allowance, which is for Elizabeth the annual family income. Hence her consolation.

For him he loses an annual income of £20,000 and gets an allowance.

Neither Elizabeth nor the colonel can know the other's point of view.

They are in two different worlds.

Mr. and Mrs. Bennet are in two different worlds.

Collins and Elizabeth are in very different mental worlds.

Darcy and Elizabeth are in opposite worlds of values.

Jane and Lydia are also, in another sense, in different worlds.

No two people are in the same world with the same view.

The colonel, having given her a bombshell, is thinking of delayed departure while having got the news she is crushed by the ruined future of her sister.

39. "The younger son of an earl can know very little of either."

It is true primogeniture deprives the younger sons; but it is also true they are otherwise very well provided for compared to Elizabeth.
 Obviously they are two different worlds.

At Rosings, seeing Elizabeth, Darcy is transported to the world of the lover’s undefined raptures.

The colonel unaware of it offers her pleasant company scarcely knowing that she is the object of Darcy’s love.

Collins is thinking of the missed opportunity of Elizabeth.

She is oblivious of the House that awaits her discovery of it as a fact.

11. “These are home questions - - and perhaps I cannot say that I have experienced many hardships of that nature. But in matters of greater weight, I may suffer from the want of money. Younger sons cannot marry where they like.”

40. The Colonel is candid about marriage and money.

41. “These are home questions”.

There are urges that cannot be explained to all.

These are excellent circumstances when excellent emotions cannot be explained to excellent people.

Mr. Bennet’s life has become oppressive, dark, one of psychological desert. He could not explain to his children.

Mr. Bingley’s abrupt departure, affected Mrs. Bennet’s acute feelings.

Nor is he capable of knowing what she inflicted on him.

She is unaware of what he is deprived of, is also oblivious of what she has stepped into.

Here is a great occasion for us to see that Man does not know what he gained or what he lost.
A selfish unconsciousness will know what he lost not what he gained. This is total unconsciousness.

Elizabeth is unconsciously perverse to see falsehood as truth and love as hatred.

Darcy’s unconsciousness sees a possible volcanic eruption as a picnic site.

42. “In matters of greater weight, I may suffer”.

Primogeniture has some deficiencies.

Any system will have some advantages and some opposite.

This colonel is a beneficiary of the disadvantage of it.

One who is so disadvantaged cannot be source of good to those above him.

Each person, thing will have a rasi with respect to people, events, things, etc.

A man of low rasi can be positive to one above if on his part there is positive conscious good will.

Younger sons do not suffer for needs of life.

They have to provide a career to themselves.

Elizabeth who had news of Bingley through the colonel, has to qualify herself – provide herself a temperament – as the colonel has to find a career for himself.

Darcy inherits a property, not the right attitude.

To get Elizabeth he has to fit himself with good attitudes.
Elizabeth’s effort was small to get a property.

Darcy’s effort is great to get a wife, a person.

She never liked to discover the truth of her family.

Darcy was grateful to transform himself.

Lady Catherine is one who faces a period of transition.

That is why Elizabeth, the colonel, Darcy undergo the change on her property.

She was an agent of transition but refused to benefit by it herself.

After the colonel delivered the goods he could not see her.

"Unless where they like women of fortune, which I think they very often do."

"In a country where the boys and girls choose the spouse out of love, fortune plays a full role.

Requirements of fortune limit the scope of choice.

No aristocrat will fall in love outside aristocracy.

He who loves someone outside aristocracy, falls in status and quickly loses his love and joins the lower middle class.

Not many or no one ever feels that noble sentiment of elevation.

If he does, he does not follow it as an ideal.

To idealise it he needs a conceptualised version.

The determination of the organisation should accept that version through an attitude.

That attitude must contain a strong element of loyalty.

Unless they are emotionalised, it won’t have the aura of everlasting love.

Such sustenance must come from the approving social emotion as one cannot sustain it against social disapproval.
Love can sustain only when it is stronger than the emotion of social acceptability.

Fortune plays a major role here.

Its playing that role from its own side is permissible, not from his side which will weaken his position.

For 99% + 1% of people it is marriage, not Love. Love is meant for those who are Romantic.

Romance is adventurous, courts danger, Romance enjoys more because it is buried amidst danger.

Danger is the freshness of Freedom self-generating energy, as the soldier who enjoys in the front.

"Our habits of expence make us too dependant, and there are not many in my rank of life who can afford to marry without some attention to money."

"Is this, thought Elizabeth, meant for me? And she coloured at the idea; but, recovering herself, said in a lively tone, "And pray, what is the usual price of an earl's younger son? Unless the elder brother is very sickly, I suppose you would not ask above fifty thousand pounds."

"As she provokes Darcy, here she draws him out on marriage portion."

"Is this meant for me."

"Gallantry devoid of flirting is noble."

"It is certainly gallant for him to love her."

44. As she provokes Darcy, here she draws him out on marriage portion. Had he liked her, it was unbecoming of him to tell that to her. To express that liking with no intention of marriage is flirting. It is certainly gallant for him to love her. To be gallant refraining from flirting and to be true as a gentleman, he can only give her a feeling of what he is.
The colonel genuinely liked her but she was not one he could marry. For him to tell her that obvious fact is indelicate. The intensity of that indelicacy indirectly made him seek relief in speaking about Darcy’s triumph. Elizabeth carries in her all the strength of her father’s disappointed married life. He knew he was disappointed and did not know what to do. His whole aspiration for a happy married life of love had become subconscious and grew there finding a full expression in the next generation in a daughter.

Her power comes from all these aspects of 1) subconscious, 2) next generation 3) inverted disappointment 4) her being a daughter expressing his masculine ambition as feminine intensity. Its maturity is seen as lively playfulness expressing as fine eyes. Its power defies society as Mr. Bennet is ready to explode throwing the society outside, though he dare not do it.

He answered her in the same style, and the subject dropped. To interrupt a silence which might make him fancy her affected with what had passed, she soon afterwards said – He has a serious issue in his mind of marrying her. He knew the circumstances would not permit it. He avoids the topic by a joke. When life opens an opportunity, Man by his choice shuts it in this fashion.

Wickham only wanted her as a source of information to scandalise Darcy.
He never came close to marriage.

Had the colonel explored the possibility of proposing to her, apart from its possibility for either, surely it would have opened unseen opportunities.

Proposal.

Life constantly touches us; we constantly close.

Our preconceived opinion decides our opportunities.

Between Elizabeth and the colonel there was no real opportunity, but any opportunity may arise.

Between Darcy and her, the possibilities were pregnant.

He closed it and she turned hostile to the opportunity.

**Opportunities are all around, ever present.**

Mostly they are silently present.

Occasionally they enter our lives.

Rarely they repeat.

Only in the rarest of occasions they persist and realise in one’s life.

Elizabeth was a beneficiary of an opportunity that pressed upon her more than once and insisted on realising itself.

16. "I imagine your cousin brought you down with him chiefly for the sake of having somebody at his disposal. I wonder he does not marry, to secure a lasting convenience of that kind. But perhaps his sister does as well for the present, and, as she is under his sole care, he may do what he likes with her."

47. She thinks aloud about Darcy’s ways of securing a companion and asks why he should not marry. On her mind is Darcy’s marriage. It makes her think of Miss Darcy and unconsciously touches upon a sensitive event in Miss Darcy’s life. It is worth noting in a few days that event was described to her and in a few months, that event came to her family.

48. Her thoughts naturally go to Darcy.
Elizabeth says a wife will serve the purpose better.

Her subconscious understanding or wish inadvertently escapes her mouth, not realising that her intention could be perceived.

In talking of Bingley or Netherfield, she is sensitively aware that Darcy may misconstrue.

She is unaware here as she is subconscious.

It is interesting to note that when the colonel distantly touches upon marriage, she directly suggests that.

She told him of Lydia’s elopement ostensibly because Darcy came into the middle of her crying.

Had she wanted to keep it away from him she could have excused herself saying it was a too personal problem.

Darcy, in spite of curiosity, would never ask to know.

She was half-conscious that he might help and that made her speak it out to him which surprised Mrs. Gardiner.

Elizabeth is one in whom her subconscious urges press for utterance.

It is so because Mr. Bennet’s subconscious aspiration is urging her subconsciously.

The father is there in her subconsciously, the mother is there fully in her body unconsciously.

It is according to the rule the wrong side comes first, as her mother’s falsehood emerges first with Wickham.

50. “Perhaps his sister does as well for the present”.

She wants only a sister to occupy the place till she enters the scene!

The subconscious interest is not general, but precise.
Darcy is not one in whom she is directly interested. But this is the measure of interest she takes in him. It is the interest a wealthy man usually evokes. Such keen interest in him justifies the proposal in the evening. It is characteristic she has not asked the colonel about Wickham. Perhaps she has no reason to check Wickham’s facts. Or, when with the colonel Wickham falls into the rear. Either way that evening Wickham’s infatuation in her materially gives way.

A keen interest in him justifies the proposal in the evening. As long as Wickham ruled over her Mind Darcy was not able to deal with her positively.

The colonel only confirms her views on Darcy. Darcy does not confirm her views on Wickham.

She was one brought up in freedom.

Darcy was one who denied freedom to one and all.

The proposal is a free interchange.

Proposition 17. “No,” said Colonel Fitzwilliam, “that is an advantage which he must divide with me. I am joined with him in the guardianship of Miss Darcy.”

51. “that is an advantage which he must divide with me”.

"to him it is not a trust, but an advantage. Georgiana figuring here is the subtle advance information of what Darcy will be writing the next morning. While Caroline wants Georgiana for Bingley, she wants her as a treasured sister-in-law whose charge the colonel feels as an advantage.
She has an intense deep urge for Darcy, Pemberley and Georgiana. It is a subconscious urge.
The subconscious can sometimes be sanctioned by the Superconscious.
The sanction makes them meet in the conscient.
Elizabeth’s subsequent meeting Georgiana on such terms of adoration confirms the sanction.

Elizabeth’s fondness of Pemberley extended to Georgiana is shown in the intense adoration of Georgiana.
The subconscious and superconscious meet in the subliminal.
We see the subliminal plane coming to the surface when Elizabeth and Georgiana meet.

It is the same subliminal that contains Wickham and elopement.
When they meet Wickham has eloped with Lydia.

Georgiana represents Lydia.

She is the link between Wickham and Darcy.

The subtle plane prepares every event ahead.
There is no physical event that is not prepared in the subtle plane.
We see only indications as omens.

It is possible to see the subtle acts for each of the physical acts, if we patiently look for it.

"Are you, indeed? And pray what sort of guardians do you make? Does your charge give you much trouble? Young ladies of her age are sometimes a little difficult to manage, and if she has the true Darcy spirit, she may like to have her own way."

This is the original tone of Elizabeth that mildly taunts everyone as she is an iconoclast in some sense.

One reason for her attractiveness is this defiant attitude.
Her perception is subtly penetrative.
She involuntarily touches the dangerous sensitivity.

"Pray what sort of guardians do you make?"

"This is the original tone of Elizabeth that mildly taunts everyone as she is an iconoclast in some sense.

One reason for her attractiveness is this defiant attitude.
Her coming to the topic of guardianship, his alertness, Darcy’s..."
writing about it in the letter are all of one piece.

One reason for her solicitude for Georgiana is Wickham made love to her. She longs to be loved by him too.

The superconscient sanctions not necessarily the right but what is real to Nature.

It is natural for any woman to whom Wickham shows such positive preference to long for his affection.

It is the biological woman in her, not the social or psychological woman.

As Darcy has not yet proposed, she is mentally free to love Wickham though he is not faithful.

For a chaste woman, it will be a disgusting sensation.

The mother in her is biologically more real than the father in her.

Elizabeth was not aiming to be an ideal woman, she only prided in being an object of Wickham’s attention.

The more important truth is man or woman loves those who are false because he or she is false.

Attraction of falsehood is stronger than the lady love or the handsome man.

After all Darcy has greater value for her as she loves the falsehood of Wickham.

53. “Sometimes a little difficult to manage”.

“...sometimes a little difficult to manage.”

In the subtle plane she perceives Lydia’s future elopement.

Since meeting Wickham she had deep urges like Lydia.

To control Man is to manage.

Material management needs intelligent exertion.
To manage events one needs experience.
To manage youth in your charge is most difficult.
To manage oneself is the ultimate management.
He who manages himself can manage the world.
For her age Elizabeth has experience and judgement.
With her energy and her mother’s urges she must have had a hard
time at the age of 15.
Her subconscious urges, as they had no superconscient sanction,
died a natural death.
Her own inner urges helped her understand Georgiana.
With no prospect of marriage and great domestic freedom, no
wonder she had unwelcome urges.
To accomplish a thing for which one has no skill is difficult.
The range of her topics, the level of her conversation, her ready wit
is fascinating to the colonel.
In their conversation it is she who shines.
No wonder he has thought of taking a step to marriage.
A bachelor has a fascination to discuss engagements.
Unmarried men are not free to talk to unmarried girls any topic
they wish.
Still the borderline cases are of great interest.
The explosion of that evening comes here subtly as headache.

54. “If she has the true Darcy spirit, she may like to have her own
day”.

Elizabeth is penetrating enough to deduce from what she knew of
Darcy Georgiana’s spirit of independence.

She spoke as if she knew of the elopement plan.
From that angle, Elizabeth is keenly perceptive of affairs.

From the subtle plane, she senses what is taking place in the subtle plane.

Lydia is hatching her plans maybe subconsciously.

On her return Jane Austen says the name Wickham was heard often in Lydia’s speech.

Elizabeth’s insinuation about Georgiana came from her sensing the fact.

Elizabeth’s joy in insinuation is enough for Lydia to run away.

Her hatred of Darcy rising from his abuse is powerful.

Especially as she did not openly abuse him to others, it collects below and collects vehemence.

The colonel would like to marry Georgiana for her £30,000. Trust in the hands of one with vested interest is unwholesome.

They are rules of substance of the human nature. Vested interests are real.

They come to life if the occasion arises.

A thought once conceived, always tends to effectuate.

Even in ideal conditions, perfection is impossible for this reason.

Man has succeeded in several measures in several ways of disciplining.

Sri Aurobindo says for his yoga, no discipline of this type will be useful. One has to outgrow the vibration.

As she spoke she observed him looking at her earnestly; and the manner in which he immediately asked her why she supposed Miss Darcy likely to give them any uneasiness, convinced her that she had somehow or other got pretty near the truth. She directly replied –

Unconsciously she touched upon a sensitive information about Miss Darcy. Emotions discover news undisclosed by mind.

The Colonel suspects she has heard of the elopement.

Elopement in the air makes her touch upon it.

"She observed him looking at her earnestly”.

This is an observation that tries to know her thought.
At all serious moments people instinctively observe like this.

By such an observation her thoughts will be audible in his mind.

Here the Mind relates to Mind through the sense of the eye.

She did see what he is looking for.

All and this penetration cannot get the fact he has in Mind.

It can only be sensed, not known as certain.

Social life is before a curtain.

Behind the curtain there is a world hidden.

The colonel’s curve came close to her curve of life, but intended in Darcy’s proposal.

It is a great moment in the lives of all the three.

Darcy is a conscious instrument.

She is a subconscious field willing.

The colonel may not know everything in him is ready to act seriously in any direction, but the possibility did not arise.

Darcy and Elizabeth meet in the subliminal but there is more work for Darcy, Elizabeth and Wickham.

Darcy’s conscious wish got her subconscious wish through the intervening personality of the colonel.

Darcy and Elizabeth meet in the subliminal but there is more work for Darcy, Elizabeth and Wickham.

The colonel enters a pregnant field and disappears.

Darcy’s conscious wish got her subconscious wish through the intervening personality of the colonel.

The subconscious, the superconscious coming down through the conscious, their meeting in the subliminal, opening and extending the plane to Wickham so that they may complete their part, all this that is in confusion here, clearly stands out at the end.

59. “Somehow or other got pretty near the truth”.

The truth is she suspected Georgiana to be not under control.
In the absence of father and mother, with a brother constantly away, it is natural for a young girl to exercise her freedom on the wrong side.

Her penetration is true, or more than true.

Knowing it is enough for it to be contagious.

At this level of mental perception, it is instantaneously effective.

Mrs. Bennet wanting Bingley to take to Jane happened at the first moment. It happened by her intensity of thought.

Grace acts even without this sanction.

As Mrs. Bennet interfered with her own success, we interfere with the action of grace.

Mrs. Darcy’s wish to scandalise Darcy became a fact the same moment.

Mr. Bennet’s decision to pay the money to Gardiner brought him the information not to pay.

Charlotte’s desire to offer herself to Collins brought about such a result.

Wherever the atmosphere, character, mental atmosphere is fully free, events precipitate like this.

When Lydia left for Newcastle Mrs. Bennet’s mind was freed from the one obsession she could not express. It was removed from her mind, Bingley came.

Darcy came to her with the proposal a second time after Darcy’s and her minds were cleared of the obstacles – His confession, her gratitude.

20. “You need not be frightened. I never heard any harm of her; and I dare say she is

60. “I never heard any harm of her”.

354
one of the most tractable creatures in the world. She is a very great favourite with some ladies of my acquaintance—Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley. I think I have heard you say that you know them."

"She is one of the most tractable creatures in the world."

Till this moment she was psychological, real. This is social.

Man has to be social to relax from the psychological tension. One’s growth is determined by the time he is psychological.

This is also true of the balance of joy and sorrow.

Equally it is true about enthusiasm and depression.

About events, the atmosphere can allow only a certain amount of activities. It cannot sustain more.

How many actions it can support depends upon the social energy augmented by and personal energies.

The action in a given place apart from the above depends upon the social, psychological infrastructure of the place, the national events, their aspirations, the prosperity, education of the locality.

One can see all these phenomena in his family, in his own unshared inner life.

Till 1950 it was the society that led the individual.

The society, though benefited by the individual, decided its own course crushing the individuals.

After 1950 it is the Individual who essentially leads the society.

Such an Individual has been receiving all the subtle, social, technological support.

But the individual is yet to emerge.

The world gratefully awaits such an Individual.

He must be an evolutionary thinker and an evolutionary leader.

The world will accept his leadership unquestioningly.

"She is conscious of her transgression and pulls herself back. This alertness we do not have with grace."

61. "She is one of the most tractable creatures in the world".
It is ego that maintains the social personality.

It is unconsciousness that rejects grace.

The organised personality of the unconsciousness is hostility, perversity, contradiction, and negativism.

How do we readily respond to grace?

Unpremedicated goodwill invites grace.

Gentry came as grace, in response to Lizzy’s goodwill.

Charlotte’s goodwill had two small flaws.

Next to goodwill it is positive initiative.

To speak positively and pleasantly is its exterior.

Its insincerity can have the opposite effect as in the teasing of Lady Lucas.

Down the scale, the next is neutrality as in Mrs. Philips.

Higher in the negative scale are negative thoughts as Elizabeth above.

Negative speaking, depending upon its sincerity, will have certain effects.

Negative action as Darcy’s ruse is immediately most effective.

Negative organisation as Wickham’s scandal, leads to his loss of job, status, confines him to the place of a loafer, above all Lydia’s husband.

Positive or negative, what one is conscious of comes to fruition not according to her wishes but according to the rules of life.

21. "I know them a little. Their brother is a pleasant, gentlemanlike man -- he is a great friend of Darcy’s."
22. "Oh! Yes," said Elizabeth drily -- "Mr. Darcy is uncommonly kind to Mr. Bingley, and takes a prodigious deal of care of him."

""Oh! Yes," said Elizabeth drily -- "Mr. Darcy is uncommonly kind to Mr. Bingley, and takes a prodigious deal of care of him."

""Oh! Yes," said Elizabeth drily -- "Mr. Darcy is uncommonly kind to Mr. Bingley, and takes a prodigious deal of care of him."

23. "Care of him! -- Yes, I really believe Darcy does take care of him in those points where he most wants care. From something that he told me in our journey hither, I have reason to think Bingley very much indebted to him. But I

62. "Darcy takes a prodigious deal of care of him."

"Darcy takes a prodigious deal of care of him."

"Darcy takes a prodigious deal of care of him."

63. Elizabeth makes Wickham, the Colonel talk about what she wants.

64. Her will is silent, but very powerful.

65. Fitzwilliam lets the cat out of the bag. In the normal course of things Elizabeth meeting Darcy is not on the agenda, news of Darcy’s triumph in Bingley’s life does not have any chance of reaching her. Life makes these events possible because Darcy’s passion for Elizabeth creates the energy. Such an energy acts through the subtle structure of social life. Some patches of them and their negative
ought to beg his pardon, for I have no right to suppose that Bingley was the person meant. It was all conjecture."

"..."

counterparts are, Collins’ idea of good will for Mr. Bennet’s family; Charlotte’s good will for Elizabeth; Lady Catherine’s anxiety to secure Darcy as her son-in-law; Collins’ anxiety to demonstrate to Elizabeth the great boon she missed; Wickham’s hopes to benefit from Darcy’s connections still; Mrs. Bennet’s eagerness to get Lydia married; Caroline’s hope in Darcy, etc. They all act at several levels 1) Normal social channels; 2) Known psychological aspirations of people; 3) Society’s negative resources like gossip; 4) People’s capacity for self-deception; and 5) Life’s determinism according to the goals of the Time.

Mrs. Bennet, when a news concerns someone, it presses to find expression. As Fitzwilliam’s news directly concerns Elizabeth, it comes to his memory and finds utterance.

Darcy prevented Bingley’s marriage because he was unable to control his passion for Elizabeth. He exercised control over what can be controlled.

"I have no right to suppose that Bingley was the person".

Judgement in the absence of facts is absurd.

Her surmise is true in this case.

To the end Bingley chose to be submissive to Darcy.

Darcy may be wrong, but it is right for Bingley.

What is right for Bingley is not Darcy’s judgement but his own submission.
Not many people are capable of judgment.
Not many are willing to judge in others’ affairs.

What Bingley gets from Darcy is not so much the benefit of his judgement but the subconscious influence of his strength.

It is a rare possession he cherishes.

If Bingley marries at a disadvantage because of Darcy’s advice that will do him good.

This an ordinary case with no complication in the intertwining plots.

In a complex plot her surmise will lead to cataclysmic upheaval.

It is best not to judge even with facts.

If Bingley whom the colonel meant, the events would have taken another turn.

It is worth noting that Darcy could keep Bingley’s secret from the colonel though they two were not known to each other.

Darcy has no capacity for total secret.

Secret generally comes out as a sense of triumph.

Logically Darcy’s information cannot do damage.

In life it does do damage.

Life, the whole, can outwit logic, the part, if it chooses.

One who knows this can practise total secret.

24. “What is it you mean?”
“ுத்தமன் என்ன இருக்கின்றதை அவ்விருந்துருக்கின்றதை?”

25. “It is a circumstance which Darcy, of course, would not wish to be generally known, because if it were to get round to the lady’s family it would be an unpleasant thing.”

69. The Colonel, inadvertently, is giving the news to the lady’s family.

70. News goes where it is intended for whatever reason.

71. “It is a circumstance which Darcy would not wish to be generally known”.

Darcy has no capacity for total secret.

Secret generally comes out as a sense of triumph.

Logically Darcy’s information cannot do damage.

In life it does do damage.

Life, the whole, can outwit logic, the part, if it chooses.

One who knows this can practise total secret.
Even then life has a way of sensing it.
The Colonel and Elizabeth meet as man and woman both unmarried.
The power of life emerges most when such people meet.
The secrets of life cannot survive this power.
Compare Lydia’s ‘Darcy’.

Such a secret cannot be upheld by an agreement of gentlemen which is social behaviour.

Darcy deeply touches her life.

It is impossible for her not to know.

News of Sri Aurobindo came to Sethna through newspaper wrapping.

News will go wherever it is due.

Life gives some news, others opportunities, still others the accomplished results.

To the rare few life offers the total power that accomplishes.

Why should Darcy or the colonel give that partial information?

It is the desire of the ego to enjoy the triumph.

No one will be safe if it is there in him.

72. “If it were to get round to the lady’s family it would be an unpleasant thing”.

Word of mouth spreads like wildfire because each one takes initiative to pass it on to as many as they can.

The motive is his own sense of importance knowing the news.

When he knows his own importance as an Individual, India can accomplish as much as USA and more.
USA is of the least importance. Any accomplishment of an Individual does not spread like that. One man’s accomplishment that can make another share in it will spread like that. An impersonal achievement can do it. The advantage in an impersonal knowledge is anyone will feel it is his own knowledge. The strategy lies not only in the value of the idea. Time should be ripe for the world to pick it up with enthusiasm and gratitude. Micro credit expanded like that in India. The idea of self-employment away from the salaried job is not yet a lure. That will create entrepreneurs. A scheme to promote ideas may well serve. But it will be too evanescent. When every new idea of a society spreads by word of mouth like wildfire, society is poised for growth. Presently the world is ready to absorb and assimilate any news of a woman as woman is still a novelty. When woman ceases to be a novelty, the society is mature enough to use its energies for development.

26. “You may depend upon my not mentioning it.” "தெரியாதே அவ்விளக்கம் விளக்க வேண்டாம். எனது தங்குதல் தொடர்வலை தொடர்வலைக் "

73. “You may depend upon my not mentioning it”.

26. "You may depend upon my not mentioning it." "தெரியாதே அவ்விளக்கம் விளக்க வேண்டாம். எனது தங்குதல் தொடர்வலை தொடர்வலைக் வேண்டாம்."

English youth are dependable on such matters. But she is the most concerned party. She keeps quiet when Lydia let out ‘Darcy’. Kitty was not taken to task to hide the news of the elopement.
In India it would be a punishable crime. Elizabeth need not mention it to anyone.

In fact, she never discloses the colonel’s name to Darcy.

Word of honour is difficult to keep.

Greater is the faculty in general to honour it in someone.

Secrecy about Lydia is a fetish with Jane and Elizabeth.

No girl in any country at any time should be allowed to ruin the entire family keeping it as a secret like Kitty.

It is a superstition to honour the sentiment.

Can Kitty keep the secret of a bomb planted in the house?

Scruples must be defined when they cross the border.

It must be understood in the context, not out of context.

The Moghul kings killing their father for the throne is wrong.

It can never be justified.

Scruples in war are different from scruples in peace.

Being unscrupulous will not serve a great ideal.

Krishna was unscrupulous.

It is permissible in a god, not in a man.

Shivaji can be justified or not depends upon his context.

In war it is right to deceive the enemy.

How far it can go, who can resort to it remains to be seen.

Colonel Fitzwilliam did not know he was directly abusing her.

Bingley is seen by Fitzwilliam as one without discretion.

Saved a friend from the inconveniences of a most imprudent marriage.

Colonel Fitzwilliam did not know he was directly abusing her.

How far it can go, who can resort to it remains to be seen.
any other particulars, and I only suspected it to be Bingley from believing him the kind of young man to get into a scrape of that sort, and from knowing them to have been together the whole of last summer."

"She is now psychologically prepared for the proposal. Proposal is more than a reality even in the most exalted occasions.

It is not the same thing for him being unable to hurt another.

To one who is truly incapable of hurting another, no such occasion arrives in life.

Darcy proposed at Hunsford, as he offered to dance at Netherfield seeing Collins’ advances, to prevent the colonel from access to her mind.

The colonel hurts her unknowingly.

To be incapable of hurting another is to be a gentleman.

It may be a very small act for the colonel to miss her, but it does reveal its significance from the attitude and its consequence.

The colonel, because he did so, could not meet her afterwards.

Competition is more than a reality even in the most exalted occasions.

To refrain from exercising a weakness is not to be a gentleman.

To be incapable of hurting another is to be a gentleman.

It is not the same thing for him being unable to hurt another.

Darcy proposed at Hunsford, as he offered to dance at Netherfield seeing Collins’ advances, to prevent the colonel from access to her mind.

The colonel hurts her unknowingly.

Competition is more than a reality even in the most exalted occasions.

Is it possible for us to discern an occasion where competition does not arise?

"Bingley is the kind of young man to get into a scrape of that sort."
Bingley is known to be a light weight of imprudence. As a possible husband he was very highly rated for his money.

Darcy who does not want to acknowledge to himself his love for Elizabeth feels the rivalry of Collins and the colonel.

When a Man fixes on a girl, he feels all the insecurity about her, not because she is of value, but she is of unique value for him as she is all to him.

In this world of human affairs, it is a wonder Men safely keep their properties and their women.

In spite of excessive social power that guards their security, the bombardment of human initiative of greed for others' properties, women, men, rights, powers is formidable.

There the society is a refugee camp and no one is secure of his property, people, rights, etc.

One reason for rehabilitated refugees quickly rising into great prosperity is this insecurity.

In countries where marriage is no longer a social force imagine the Mind of a woman who lives with a dynamic handsome man or a man living with a sweet pretty face and excellent manners.

In the true sense of the word, they are living every moment. His suspense is not great, but everpresent.
28. "Did Mr. Darcy give you his reasons for this interference?"
   "I understood that there were some very strong objections against the lady."
   "And what arts did he use to separate them?"

29. "He did not talk to me of his own arts," said Fitzwilliam, smiling. "He only told me what I have now told you."

30. "He did not talk to me of his own arts," said Fitzwilliam, smiling. "He only told me what I have now told you."

31. "He did not talk to me of his own arts," said Fitzwilliam, smiling. "He only told me what I have now told you."

77. Elizabeth believes that Bingley is seriously attached to Jane and arts are needed for Darcy to wean him away.

78. The truth is Bingley is too subservient to Darcy as Darcy is a strong dominating character of wealth and status, if not rank. Bingley is a sophisticated snob as Collins is an unsophisticated one. It is not in his power to act on his own against the perceived will of Darcy. Even Darcy cannot persuade him to do it.

79. Darcy speaks of his serving a friend without mentioning Bingley’s name, which is a great restraint. A gentleman will not even speak this much. More, a gentleman will not interfere in another’s life unless applied for.

80. Elizabeth was powerfully disturbed. It is this disturbance that bursts forth at Darcy’s proposal. Her violent abuse is caused by his uncivilised, boorish pride. She later says to Jane that when she was abusing Darcy for no reason her own genius came to express itself creatively.

Elizabeth was powerfully disturbed. It is this disturbance that bursts forth at Darcy’s proposal. Her violent abuse is caused by his uncivilised, boorish pride. She later says to Jane that when she was abusing Darcy for no reason her own genius came to express itself creatively.
links to the opposite side are the goodwill of Collins, Charlotte, Jane’s sweet inoffensive behaviour that charms the sisters, Lady Catherine’s officious attention to Elizabeth, Collins, etc., Fitzwilliam’s breeding, Mr. Gardiner’s upbringing, Wickham’s captivating softness, Mrs. Forster’s friendship of Lydia. This is a fabric which gives way often. The first breakdown is the physical illness of Jane. Next is a near breakdown when Collins rudely intrudes on Darcy and later his clownish proposal to Elizabeth, which are social aberrations. Darcy’s proposal is a vital breakdown. Lydia’s elopement is a social breakdown. The links are Jane’s sweetness, Charlotte’s good will, Mr. Bennet’s assertion against his wife, Darcy’s desire to please Elizabeth, Lady Catherine plays a double role of vulgar abuse of Elizabeth and as a link to bring Darcy to her. Surveying the positive and negative traits, posting them on the two sides of a tabular column and writing down the links at each stage, one sees the rhythm of life that maintains the balance. It creates fresh balances at each step by the human choice.

Examples of such human choice:

- Mr. Bennet’s willingness to visit Bingley to oblige his wife. It is not the British custom of introduction.
- Caroline’s invitation to Jane.
- Sending Jane on a horse.
- Ungentlemanly comment of ‘she is tolerable.’
- Bingley’s choice to obey Darcy.
- Elizabeth’s readiness to believe the lies of Wickham.
- Mrs. Gardiner’s taking Elizabeth to Pemberley.
- Darcy’s changed behaviour and introduction of his sister to Elizabeth.
- Caroline’s officious interference in Darcy-Elizabeth’s relationship.
- Darcy’s interference with Bingley.
- Mr. Bennet’s refusal to visit Bingley a second time.
- Darcy’s quest for Lydia.
- Wickham’s willingness to marry Lydia.
- Darcy’s reversal with Bingley.
- Darcy’s desire to win Elizabeth at all costs.
- Lady Catherine’s visit to Longbourn.
- Elizabeth’s coming to her senses.
- Jane’s disillusionment.
- Mr. Bennet’s owning the responsibility for Lydia’s elopement and his decision to return the money to his brother-in-law.
- Collins’ two letters of abuse to Mr. Bennet.
- Elizabeth’s willingness to visit Pemberley.
- Charlotte’s invitation to Elizabeth.
- Reynold’s information to Elizabeth about Wickham going wild.
- Wickham’s initiative to lie about Georgiana, the living, £3000. His prodding Elizabeth after his wedding about these things.
- Caroline’s sneer at Elizabeth about the militia.
- Darcy’s attempt to hide his love for Elizabeth.
- Wickham’s absence from the Netherfield ball.
- Caroline’s ruse with Darcy to hide Jane’s presence in London.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 10

Mr. Darcy comments: "I am quite surprised."

Mrs. Bennet asks, "Is Mr. Darcy here?"

Mr. Darcy replies, "I am here, ma'am."

Mr. Bingley observes, "Mr. Darcy is quite a gentleman."

Mrs. Bennet adds, "He is quite agreeable."

Mr. Darcy concludes, "I am quite pleased."

Mrs. Bennet remarks, "Is Mr. Darcy here?"

Mr. Darcy responds, "I am here, ma'am."

Mr. Bingley comments, "Mr. Darcy is quite a gentleman."

Mrs. Bennet adds, "He is quite agreeable."

Mr. Darcy concludes, "I am quite pleased."
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice
Volume 2 Chapter 10

368

Elizabeth walked on, her heart swelling with indignation.

Awareness of one’s low status makes one indignant.

To tell another about his low origin is the worst insult.

A pleasant personality is one who is unaware of it even in his inner perception or evaluation.

In spite of one not feeling so, the low Man can be offended by his own condition and his own awareness of it.

Manners require non-perception of social value.

It is practically not possible not to feel the difference between high or low.

Spiritual equality sees another as an equal spirit.

81. “Elizabeth walked on, her heart swelling with indignation”.

Awarement of one’s low status makes one indignant.

To tell another about his low origin is the worst insult.

A pleasant personality is one who is unaware of it even in his inner perception or evaluation.

In spite of one not feeling so, the low Man can be offended by his own condition and his own awareness of it.

Manners require non-perception of social value.

It is practically not possible not to feel the difference between high or low.

Spiritual equality sees another as an equal spirit.
Marriages that become sour on the wedding day are mostly for this reason, i.e. the other’s low perception of one. A pleasant successful marriage often has partners, for whatever reason, who look up to each other. It is possible for an ugly woman to be an adored wife for the intensity of affection. Ugly women have an incentive to intensify their affection to preserve their marriage. Unemployed husbands often make good husbands till they get a job. No woman will pardon a husband for condescending to patronise her for being low in birth. Elizabeth’s powder was made quite dry by the colonel just before Darcy proposed. Her mounting anger while with the colonel made Darcy come to the point of bursting.

82. “Fitzwilliam asked her why she was so thoughtful”.

"Arts: "She was not thoughtful; she lost all capacity for thought. Loss of thought has the external appearance of thoughtfulness. It is not without a truth. Thoughtfulness requires the suspension of thought. One is positive, energetic, creative mental poise. The other, here, is incapacity to think, as she was offended beyond measure. The offence is received by the vital. The vital is the source of thought. So, no words issue out of her mouth. Because no words formed in her mind.

369
Its origin, the vital, went on strike by offence. A condition full of thought and a condition incapable of thinking. It is a strange contradiction: A condition full of thought and a condition incapable of thinking.

The colonel is in a mild excitement about the news he has told her. She has burst like a volcano inside and social politeness makes her keep quiet.

She is on the brink of fainting. Any other girl in her position would have fainted.

She did not faint. In the next hour she made Darcy faint.

Hers is a character which does not sink at attack rather it rises in fury.

How this came about can be studied from various angles. When they all meet, a new revelation will be there.

33. “I am thinking of what you have been telling me,” said she. “Your cousin’s conduct does not suit my feelings. Why was he to be the judge?”

34. “You are rather disposed to call his interference officious?”

83. “interference officious”. Fitzwilliam triumphantly reported an anecdote of Darcy delighting in the penetration and social power of Darcy. It was an innocent boast at most by way of making conversation. It touched her at the most practically destructive spot of family sensitivity. Fitzwilliam was unaware of the short circuit he was causing. The truth of the matter is Darcy is just officious, domineering, and unjust. Elizabeth is unreasonably greedy in the extreme for her sister out of genuine good will while Jane by her mental conviction of character enables Elizabeth’s ambition to be unfeasible. Jane Austen, for her story, takes this fictional material of life and on its basis fashions a preposterous proposal of true irrepressible passion that is capable of reversing its behaviour to
attain its end.

84. In this unsettled context, it is a credit to the British sense of fairness that she allows room for another interpretation, as they know no facts.

"المطلبين مادياً" أقرر أولئك الدافعين للاستقلال، لذلك يتقدمون بعرض للتشريع. رداً على ذلك، صدر قانوناً يمنع التنافس بين المزارعين.

85. "اللامبالاة عصيبة".

Where does guidance end and where interference begin? 

Where does guidance end and where interference begin? 
The secret of life, one of them, lies at this point of transition.

With Bingley, socially it is an interference.

Psychologically it is guidance out of good will.

Darcy is fully right in feeling Jane does not participate.

He is fully wrong in feeling Bingley is not in love.

He thought his thought went astray.

He has no ability to sense what Bingley felt, nor could he know that Jane felt as much, but kept it back.

He thought his thought went astray.

Darcy entirely overlooked the fact that Caroline was trying to move him away from Elizabeth.

Darcy echoing Caroline’s thought was on the strength of her long patient squeamish attention to him.

Such response can postpone, not cancel a work.
Darcy himself was urged to go away from Elizabeth.

Their departure from Netherfield is less to do with Jane and Bingley and more to do with Darcy and Elizabeth.

Socially Darcy is officious.

If you do overlook Darcy’s special relationship with Bingley, it certainly is officious, especially in England. There may be, even in England, not two other people so related. It is possible in India but not in Europe or England. It certainly is an interference in the full sense of the word.

"I do not see what right Mr. Darcy had to decide on the propriety of his friend’s inclination, or why, upon his own judgment alone, he was to determine and direct in what manner that friend was to be happy. But,” she continued, recollecting herself, "as we know none of the particulars, it is not fair to condemn him. It is not to be supposed that there was much affection in the case."

"What right Mr. Darcy had to decide on the propriety of his friend’s inclination."

What right Elizabeth has to sit in judgement on Darcy?

Right is used in all convenient senses by everyone.

Between one of 21 years and the other of 28 years, within the limits of social usage the difference in age gives a moral right.

Darcy says he is almost as a father to his sister because of age.

Apart from the age, Bingley’s class and Darcy’s aristocracy extend that social usage to social authority somewhat.

This Right between friends is certainly different from two brothers.

England is no place for an elder brother to advise his younger brother who is 7 years younger.

No younger brother will seek such advice especially in marriage.
English youth do not allow their father or mother to advise on marriage.

It is entirely a different thing if advice is sought.

Bingley has not sought any advice.

What happened is un-English-like on any showing.

It appears Caroline and Darcy forced the decision on him.

In an English household for a sister or a friend thrusting themselves on a youth about marriage was unheard of.

Both go against the social norms. Though Bingley obliges them, without the sanction of the social milieu it will have no life.

Caroline's effort to keep Darcy to herself may initially work, not forever as he is drawn to Elizabeth.

"he was to determine and direct in what manner that friend was to be happy?"

"No one can determine another's happiness. In fact he himself cannot determine his own happiness.

From a normal social situation Darcy's officious interference is a savage crude interference exactly as Wickham's attempted elopement.

He is fatherless, motherless, has vast property, and has been trained to be mean, supercilious. His mother was likely to be one like Lady Catherine. He needs someone to dominate. He could not do it with Wickham who was too many for him. His sister is not under his control. Bingley is a weak bourgeois willing to submit, pamper as Caroline. He tries a little of it even with the colonel who, unlike Bingley, laughs at him exposing his weakness before ladies.

Darcy belongs to the vanishing species devoid of their especial
merit.
Elizabeth is the rising generation arrogantly assertive against such exhibitionism.

She keeps mum before Lady Catherine.
She is freely vocal when a man, in his proposal, offers to insult, offend, abuse and trample upon her sensitivities.

It is not an occasion one will get in life.

Therefore to express her faculties is more inviting than accepting an opportunity that is soiled by shabbiness.

Her negative genius found a free field of limitless expression which he ultimately realised is good for him, true in itself as it raised a whole part of him for purification. He owns it to her later.

"As we know none of the particulars, it is not fair to condemn him.
This comes from a very rational mind, if not a rational nature.
She starts as a heroine, remains a Queen throughout the story. Even Caroline, she does not grudge apart from answering her insolence. A nature whose character does not bear a grudge made her eligible to rise 200 times. To rise you must remain collected in your highest value, not respond to the smallness outside.

Collins is a constant source of disagreeable vexation. She keeps aloof from him. She does not give a mental response – condemn – to him. She protects herself, does not go out to offend another. She does not say one negative word about Miss King, but says a good word of appreciation.

Bingley’s attitude becomes genuine devotion as Jane was unexpressive. In this case it becomes a true biological case. Had she expressed her love it would have become Romance. Mrs. Bennet being a biological specimen, it is natural Bingley was to chase her.

Affection is not part of the bargain, marriage is. Nothing, not even Bingley’s steadiness or the true affection of Jane, or any desert on anyone’s part matters to Elizabeth. Marriage alone is Elizabeth’s aim. It is the true rationality of one who is in need.
Elizabeth is the pointed human focus of this force.

At the same time, even in Jane she does not approve of fixing Bingley.

This is the higher value of lower consciousness.

Even the low consciousness in a favourable atmosphere requires a higher attitude.

Mr. Collins needed company. Charlotte provided it. He had an urgent programme. Charlotte provided the circumstance and Mr. Collins took the initiative. All this was arranged by Elizabeth. Till Longbourn became finally lost to the girls, there was no urgency in the atmosphere. Loss of Longbourn cleared the way for all weddings.

"That is not an unnatural surmise," said Fitzwilliam, "but it is lessening the honour of my cousin's triumph very sadly."

"It is lessening the honour of my cousin's triumph."

For her it is total ruin.

True, Darcy triumphed over Bingley and gloated over it to the colonel.

Darcy's gloating over had the consequence of his being humiliated by Elizabeth.

Darcy touched Elizabeth deeply by undoing Jane's love. He was unable to evoke any conscious response to him.

Therefore, as his won't, he reaches her more powerfully but negatively. It made them meet in an explosion.
Tolerable from him, abuse from her are psychological equivalents.

The guillotine is the abuse.

Fitzwilliam’s endeavour to get Darcy the credit of triumph directly brings Darcy the very opposite.

In a negative atmosphere opposite results issue.

All this happen in Charlotte’s house who sacrificed her self-respect in favour of a rich property.

He was totally unconscious of the fact that Elizabeth is the lady in question.

Life delivers its good consciously through the unconscious human instrument.

The colonel wanted her to appreciate Darcy’s triumph in stopping Jane’s wedding. She did the opposite of humiliating Darcy.

This was spoken jestingly; but it appeared to her so just a picture of Mr. Darcy, that she would not trust herself with an answer, and therefore, abruptly changing the conversation, talked on indifferent matters till they reached the Parsonage.

There, shut into her own room, as soon as their visitor left them, she could think without interruption of all that she had heard. It was not to be supposed that any other people could be meant than those with whom she was connected. There could not exist in the world two men, over whom Mr. Darcy could have such boundless influence. That he had been concerned in the measures taken to separate Mr. Bingley and Jane she had never doubted; but she had always

Though Bingley’s name is not mentioned, it is clear to her. And her surmise is correct. Jane Austen makes Darcy come at this moment to make the volcano burst into flames.

Her was so explosive inside that any answer would break her self-control.

Hers was only a guess, a correct guess.

In right emotional contexts, guesses are appropriate.

She was drawn closest to Darcy by the most justifiable dislike maturing into hatred.

Their relationship is intimate but as the revolution was changing into evolution, LOVE begins at the other end of hatred.

“She could think without interruption of all that”.

Our idea of thinking is to arrive at an intelligent conclusion.

Now, what can Elizabeth think?

She recollects all that she knows and believes.

It was Wickham’s lies, her prejudices.
attributed to Miss Bingley the principal design and arrangement of them. If his own vanity, however, did not mislead him, he was the cause, his pride and caprice were the cause of all that Jane had suffered, and still continued to suffer. He had ruined for a while every hope of happiness for the most affectionate, generous heart in the world; and no one could say how lasting an evil he might have inflicted.

It is not rational to say thinking will not arrive at Truth. Here we see no amount of thinking will reach Truth. Moreover the thinker must be above the plane of those facts. Thus the proposal was a calamity. There are no catastrophes in life other than life’s revelation of the truth through right thinking process. Of all the members of the family, only Elizabeth is eligible to receive even this benefit.

Progress in thinking brings the result to all first and finally to the thinker. Technological results bring the benefit first to the discoverer, later to the general public. Here we see the reversal.

102. “There could not exist in the world two men”.

It is a right guess, but only a guess. She did not tell Darcy her source of information. Guess may be right, but is not an instrument to reason.
In all subtle issues, guess will be right.

At the same time it will lead to confirmation, as Darcy owned his part here.

Acting on guess, egoistic attitude will have opposite results.

Edmond Dantes takes extraordinary effort to confirm his guesses.

This is a good occasion for practising Silent Will.

Neither her temperament nor the circumstance will allow her to do so.

She did practise Silent Will when Lydia ran away, as then her temperament and circumstance permitted.

It is the condition of Life for Silent will.

Human choice creates such a condition.

Human choice is the equivalent of such circumstance.

Human will is the Parusha in this Prakriti.

Parusha in this story is the wave of social evolution.

Its spearhead is not Darcy but Elizabeth.

She is a true instrument with a false tip.

Mr. Bennet’s marriage is a revolutionary event that bore its fruit in 25 years.

Culture courting stupidity is revolutionary.

Elizabeth is more of the father than the mother with the initiative of the mother on the surface.

103. “Over whom Mr. Darcy could have such boundless influence”.

Boundless influence comes by willing submission.

Willing submission may feel a privilege in it.

Submission as an act is infinite.
Matter’s submission is so sublimated to discover a further dimension that tends towards infinity. Learning demands such a submission to knowledge.

Submission offered to the Guru is to recognise him as the repository of that knowledge.

Love for its consummation needs such a submission. Organisation stipulates such a discipline to its members.

The lower willingly submitting to the higher qualifies for freedom. Society, life, existence grow on such attitudes.

In a family, such submission readily receives all the culture available in the society.

Submission is receptivity.

Mr. Bennet’s submission to the psychological reality of his wife is self-imposed. The psychological reality of his wife is shamelessness. It is a shame to her not to have a daughter married. It is certainly not a shame to elope. It is no shame to be excited by a red coat.

To openly run after the man, compel him to marry her is duty to Mrs. Bennet, not an act of shame. If she is unaware of any emotion it is shame. Shame, to her, is a shameful emotion.

104. “She had always attributed to Miss Bingley”.

Personal opinion is partial.
the wedding of Charlotte – it does require a mountain of energy, 8)
Mr. Bennet’s wish for his wife’s failure, 9) The move is not Jane’s
wedding but Elizabeth’s going to Pemberley, 10) Lydia’s impatience
to achieve.

Mrs. How can all these parts go into a sum?

These are all parts of Meryton life.
The sum is not a sum of these parts.
The sum is a whole that emerges out of
the parts.

It is the avoidance of the Revolutionary wave.

It can enter only through a Revolution.
Here it enters through transformation.
Transformation is far higher than Revolution.
One is spiritual, the other is physical.

Every physical part exhausts itself so that the spiritual whole can emerge.

It is best described as the emergence of the spiritual whole from the
physical part.

Elizabeth cannot know what is happening as she is in it.
Jane Austen can know as she constructs it.

We do not know whether she knows it or not.

105. “He had ruined for a while every hope of happiness”.

This is the righteous anger of a sister of a victim.

When things go wrong we can surely know exactly the outer causes.

Elizabeth is right here. She is not wrongly accusing.

The world does not know of solving a problem by removing the
inner causes of a problem.
Darcy’s proposal leads her to it and she rises to the occasion.

Not many or no one will respond as Elizabeth did.

And it did solve her problems and raise her.

No one ever knew he himself created the problem.

The light of French Revolution carries that clarity.

In her own words, she said after reading Darcy’s letter that Jane was ruined by her family.

The wisdom of her reticence over Darcy’s role is great.

Bingley after the engagement rises to the occasion.

Jane Austen here reveals consummate wisdom about the sensitivities of human nature.

They are impervious to rational arguments.

Sensitivities live forever disregarding rationality.

What can remove that sensitivity is a counter act of equally great sensitivity.

Even then its dead form will persist and come to surface in delirium, frustration, low impulses.

Elizabeth talks of forgetting the past.

This is not in one’s power to forget.

This cannot be suppressed or sublimated but can be transformed.

Reviewing the evil suffered by Jane, how it was rectified is a miracle.
The father, the mother, the sister, the lover, his sister, his boss all conspired in different ways to prevent Jane’s wedding. It is the atmosphere of the French Revolution that saved her. The prime instrument for that is Elizabeth’s divine good will. Another secondary instrument is Charlotte’s marriage and her expressed good will for Jane.

On her own part, the disillusionment about Caroline cleared the way. Mr. Bennet’s decision to pay back Gardiner indirectly removed the obstacles he put in her way wishing his wife’s failure.

Mr. Bingley. Actually, the request was made by Mr. Bingley and his sisters. Caroline was seduced by the pretense the Bennet family had been engaged in. On the face of it, it was Darcy’s confession that provided the immediate cause.

Lydia’s marriage removed her mother’s obstacle. Caroline’s hindrance lost steam when she provoked Elizabeth. The greatest culprit is Jane as she is more interested in not appearing to run after Bingley than marrying.

Actually after the Longbourn dinner when she sat by the side of Bingley, she shed that pretence and was engaged in two days. It was not brought about by one event or one agency, but by everyone in the story in an unconscious combination. Wickham’s leaving the picture, relieved Elizabeth’s mind of the force of infatuation and released the strength of her good will in full.

38. “There were some very strong objections against the lady,” were Colonel Fitzwilliam’s words; and these strong objections probably were, her having

107. On her own, the attorney uncle and the uncle in trade did not appear as objectionable to her.

108. ‘There were very strong objections against the lady’ says Fitzwilliam. It does not make Elizabeth ponder over those objections. She considers the welcome aspects of the family and wants them to be rewarded. If man had only one of the hundred
one uncle who was a country attorney, and another who was in business in London.

"...his solicitude for Jane is incomparable. She never thinks of her own marriage. Nor does Jane evince any substantial interest when she takes to Wickham. Elizabeth has pure good will for Jane.

109. Elizabeth’s solicitude for Jane is incomparable. She never thinks of her own marriage. Nor does Jane evince any substantial interest when she takes to Wickham. Elizabeth has pure good will for Jane.

Rural folk do not have a way of knowing their inferior way of life. Only when they come into town and see them in comparison with the urban population, the contrast is glaring. Elizabeth had not been to London and seen the parade of fashion or the culture spreading its sweetness through courtesy.

"...considered socially they are strong objections. Elizabeth aims at social upliftment in marriage.

Bingley will do the same thing. Human nature wishes the other to do the exact opposite of what he is doing to oblige his ambitions.

This people shamelessly call fair, right, and rational.

Fairness for the low small is the high should raise it at its cost.

Occasionally life permits it because the wealth of the high is really earned by the low.

The expectation of the low is there in full.

endowments necessary, he would want the world to reward him for that.
This is not only prevalent in the low. It is prevalent in the high in a greater measure. This is the urge of the ego. Ego at all levels wants to take all and give nothing. The rich man who destroys the life of a virgin absolutely has no compunction. All men do it. Men, or women, rich or poor do it as a privilege of the human ego. Always they get the opposite results. The results come not at once but late in life. Therefore Man is to be born repeatedly.

To Jane herself, she exclaimed, "there could be no possibility of objection; all loveliness and goodness as she is! Her understanding excellent, her mind improved, and her manners captivating. Neither could anything be urged against my father, who, though with some peculiarities, has abilities which Mr. Darcy himself need not disdain, and respectability which he will probably never reach." When she thought of her mother, indeed, her confidence gave way a little; but she would not allow that any objections there had material weight with Mr. Darcy, whose pride, she was convinced, would receive a deeper wound from the want of importance in his friend's connexions, than from their want of sense; and she was quite decided at last that he had been partly governed by this worst kind

112. One thinks ONLY of one's value, never his own defects.
113. Thinking of her mother as an objection to Darcy, she is vastly different now from the point when she read the letter.
114. Self-criticism is not a faculty of people.
115. "To Jane herself there could be no possibility of objection".

Opportunity to accomplish is an act of grace, not a question of endowment only. Endowment does not empower. Endowment is in the lower plane, empowerment is in the higher plane. Part of the endowment excites the lower to possess fully the whole, as Mrs. Bennet.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 10

The lowest aspiring for the highest is the rule as soon as it comes to know of the existence of a possibility.

That is the way thought exhausts itself. It is a power of Overmind.

No possible objection is not every possible endowment.

Speaking negatively about a positive thing is to announce your refusal.

Even that much has helped clear the existing obstacle as it led to Darcy’s confession to Bingley.

It directly led to Darcy’s acknowledgement of his role in it. The letter indicated the possibility of his reconsidering his opinion of Jane’s emotion.

At Lambton Bingley was still under the spell.

The spell was not relieved by her speaking to Darcy but by his own assessment of Jane’s emotions.

It is her phrasing that introduced these stages.

116. “Her understanding excellent, her mind improved”.

Improvement of Mind is capacity to understand.

It can also mean capacity to feel as she understands.

In that case, it will become an endowment of culture.

In the case of Jane, it is true her mind is improved but it has not become a ripe cultural endowment.

A ripe cultural mind has the power to fix the husband.

Darcy ran after Elizabeth as she had it.

Jane had strength of will.

Culture is more than knowledge and will.

The value of a Man is the value of his values.
Excellent understanding will excel in conversation. There is an understanding that pleasantly inoffensively expands another’s understanding invisibly. Such people are said to have captivating softness.

Wickham had it in vital knowledge. One who has that in intellectual knowledge will be seen as one with brilliant enlightenment.

When met they will arrest people’s attention. As it is not vital, it cannot attract others. Excellent understanding and improved Mind are of no value in the marriage market.

Even captivating softness can contribute, not decide. The vital power can fix a man if it can induce infatuation. Positively it requires a dominating vital that is pleasantly soft.

117. “Her manners captivating.”

Elizabeth is aware of what is captivating in Jane is manners. Manners can impress the exterior personality. It is really in Jane not manners but behaviour. She believes in her manners. Therefore it is behaviour.

Suppose that which is captivating is character, it is inescapable. In Wickham too it is manners, not even behaviour. Also he is aware of its falsehood.

Mr. Collins puts up behaviour but in him his behaviour has the force of character. His character is socially unformed. It is personally formed, formed to achieve.

It has all the force of Mr. Collins.
He achieves by a formed behaviour that is reinforced by the power of character.

In Darcy the manners express the very opposite of what his character and personality stand for.

Elizabeth has no such split personality.

Her reversal of her false faith in Wickham is not a mere change of opinion.

Only personality is capable of it.

She does not rise to the heights of Darcy.

Darcy transforms his motives.

“My father...with some peculiarities”.

His peculiarities are sarcasm, neglect of family, partiality to some children, refusal to take responsibility.

His sarcasm, we can say, bought her the sarcasm of Darcy about her inferior connections.

He completely neglected the family; and she was completely oblivious of her own marriage.

He was partial to her; she was partial to Wickham.

He refused to take the responsibility when Lydia was to go to Brighton.

She refused to tell her father the truth of Wickham.

At heart, he wished to discharge his responsibility to the family.

Life through terrible circumstances got three daughters married.
She was totally oblivious of her marriage and poured her energy to do her best to Jane.

Darcy is to her what she is to Jane.

Mr. Bennet put his foot down and said no more officers.

She said similarly no more indulgence of Wickham.

He deeply decided to pay Mr. Gardiner.

She deeply felt gratitude to Darcy for the extraordinary attitude that made him undergo all the mortification to save Lydia.

Mr. Bennet’s whole heart was on Elizabeth.

She rose two hundred times to become the mistress of Pemberley with which he was integrated.

Mr. Bennet belongs to the true aristocracy of a generation prior to Darcy.

All that was noble in him had gone into hibernation after his wedding and by atrophy gave birth to his peculiarities.

Darcy was proud, selfish, mean, conceited, intolerant.

Mr. Bennet could never descend to this level.

Darcy got rid of all this towards Elizabeth. Was it possible for him to do so with her family? Could he rise to the heights of a gentleman to his whole world?

What Darcy did was a personal transformation.

His rising to appreciate Mrs. Bennet’s family is to be universal.

His doing so to his world is to acquire the Individuality given by the Transcendent. (P. 154 of The Life Divine)

Palliser was a nobody who was taken by the Duke, given an
allowance of £3000, made heir to the dukedom because of his
values. He married Glencora whose heart was with Burgo but who
played sincerely the faithful wife.

She brought him wealth equal to the Duke.

Her loyalty made him Chancellor and Prime Minister.

Elizabeth did not love Darcy but received his love, offered sincerely
total gratitude. Had she loved him, Darcy would have risen to the
Cabinet and become the Prime Minister.

The silly false infatuation of an imposter is enough to prevent the
husband from rising to the pinnacle of the nation.

120. "when she thought of her mother, indeed, her confidence gave
way".

"...in her thoughts..."

Man is oblivious of his family’s low culture.

Ordinarily, in an ordinary man that idea will never cross his
thoughts.

Only when it becomes an impediment, he thinks of it, but even then
he devises ways and means to justify it.

His first question is he is not the only one who is like that.

It never strikes him all the other low families do not aspire to a
Bingley.

Nor does it strike him, now that Bingley is in the picture, that he
should rise to the occasion to deserve Bingley.

Not once did Elizabeth think that she could inwardly rise high to
compensate her mother’s weakness.

She never raised that issue with Jane.

Of course, she was not even conscious of the fact that she was
powerless with Mrs. Bennet. She herself was a vulgar victim of Mrs. Bennet’s intensity.

She did not actively think even once that her mother’s behaviour stood in the way of Jane’s prospects.

She thought so about Lydia.

Children cannot think ill of parents except in a society that is in transition.

No one in his conscious existence is aware of his own wrong side.

The Force of the Revolution acted in spite of Mrs. Bennet.

Note Mrs. Bennet was as powerful as the French Revolution.

She was an individual. The Force is social.

121. “she was quite decided at last that he had been partly governed by this worst kind of pride, and partly by the wish of retaining Mr. Bingley for his sister”.

Rationality is coordinating intelligence.

It is our highest available faculty.

It is logical and reasonable, still egoistic.

Ego, being an intermediary status, has the capacity to shed itself.

The Rishis considered ego as fixed.

In that case it can only be shed.

Shedding ego leaves us with the evil nature.

Transforming ego into Jivatma, Evil is transcended.

Sri Aurobindo’s jivatma is One and is immortal.
Traditionally jivatma is multiple.
Transformation permits gradual rising.
Elizabeth, of course, does not see she must change.
She wants Darcy to change.
It is egoistic, selfish.

*His selfishness hurts her as she is selfish.*

From his egoistic view Darcy is justified.

*She is able to justify his egoistic selfishness.*

It is a stroke of genius in Jane Austen to present the atmosphere of the French Revolution as one that demands selfishness to change into selflessness.

Selfishness gives pain.

40. The agitation and tears which the subject occasioned brought on a headache; and it grew so much worse towards the evening that, added to her unwillingness to see Mr. Darcy, it determined her not to attend her cousins to Rosings, where they were engaged to drink tea. Mrs. Collins, seeing that she was really unwell, did not press her to go, and as much as possible prevented her husband from pressing her; but Mr. Collins could not conceal his apprehension of Lady Catherine's being rather displeased by her staying at home.

122. She wishes to avoid Darcy, but he comes to see her.

123. Life insists on the direction of movement which will increase the intensity of energy.

124. "determined her not to attend her cousins to Rosings".

She says she was unwilling to meet Darcy which is right.

That decision of hers made him come and propose to her.

Her intense headache is from suppressing her overwhelming reactions.

My question is why does Darcy propose to her then?

One reason is to prevent the colonel from stealing a march over him.

Her intense sorrow which she is unable to express to anyone created a response from him equally intense.

All the conflicts that are in her are in him.

Even as bitter conflicts in each of them, we see them as
complements.

Pleasant positive attractions are easy to discern as complements.

Unpalatable conflicts too form complements which are difficult to see.

He reluctantly makes his offer.

She is reluctant to grant any justice to him.

In him the mind and emotions are in conflict.

In her her subconscious understanding of her low family and her aspiration for Jane are in conflict.

Darcy was lost in the charm of Wickham's fine eyes on one side and the dignity of status on the other side.

He has to see the boorishness of his aunt, the rudeness of his ruse, indignity of the planned elopement of his sister.

She has to see how vulgar her mother is, the indignity of a Collins proposing, her own need for a husband for herself and for Jane.

She is subconsciously and uncomfortably aware of the fact that she is there awaiting Darcy.

She is offended by her position.

125. "Mr. Collins could not conceal his apprehension of Lady Catherine's being rather displeased."

Any man looks at anything from his own point of view.

The only point of view Collins has is Lady Catherine's view.

He sees Elizabeth is unwell, but his apprehension is about Lady Catherine.

The invisible fact is Darcy is going to propose and Lady Catherine will be mortally offended. Mr. Collins is subtly aware of it.

393
Charlotte works for Darcy's proposal. Collins perceives it. Her staying back made possible Darcy's proposal.

Mrs. Collins persuades her husband not to press Elizabeth. Truly it is her subtle awareness though it appears as politeness.

Mrs. Collins is to receive the proposal during a painful hour of her life. She was truly at pains to get Jane married.

His proposal is coming at an agonising moment as Darcy has not reversed his 'tolerable' yet in words.

Darcy has done his very best to neutralise 'tolerable' but still life requires it to be openly reversed in words.

After that initial offensive word, he offered to dance with her twice, actually danced once, and flattered her at Rosings, called on her everyday at the Parsonage.

Offending words still require to be withdrawn, neutralised, reversed for their trace to disappear.

She was mortified by 'tolerable', not resigned by all his flattering attention. He was to mortify himself by inviting Wickham to be his brother-in-law, paying him for that.

Spoken words do not dissolve by themselves or by positive acts. They await equal compensation. Hence a sincere apology directly expressed is powerful. Darcy confesses to Bingley.
Chapter 11: Darcy Proposes to Elizabeth

Summary: While Collins' family is at the estate, Darcy visits Elizabeth alone. He shocks her by declaring that he admires and loves her, and wishes to marry her. He has fought against his feelings because of her family's position and lower status, but cannot any longer and in his pride assumes she will accept. She, however does not accept, and accuses him of cruelty to Jane and Wickham. Darcy admits to his role in separating Jane and Bingley. Elizabeth accuses him of ungentlemanly behavior and declares that he is the last man she will ever marry.

1. When they were gone, Elizabeth, as if intending to exasperate herself as much as possible against Mr. Darcy, chose for her employment the examination of all the letters which Jane had written to her since her being in Kent. They contained no actual complaint, nor was there any revival of past occurrences, or any communication of present suffering. But in all, and in almost every line of each, there was a want of that cheerfulness which had been used to characterize her style, and which, proceeding from the serenity of a mind at ease with itself and kindly disposed towards every one, had been scarcely ever clouded. Elizabeth noticed every sentence conveying the idea of uneasiness, with an attention which it had hardly received on the first perusal. Mr. Darcy's shameful boast of what misery he had been able to inflict gave her a

1. Again Jane's letters bring Darcy, this time for the proposal.
2. "Serenity of a mind at ease with itself" is not meant to win men.
3. First perusals give the facts. Second perusal gives feelings.
4. Jane's letters are a consolation to her. Each time she takes those letters Darcy calls on her. She has not noticed the connection or seen its significance. They were spiritless.
5. "as if intending to exasperate herself... against Mr. Darcy".

Apparently Darcy is not in her thoughts. Practically she is full of him.

Darcy's marriage was not a straight action in the society.

He was driven by higher social forces which he did not know.

Society uses the subconscious avenues as much as conscious customs to achieve its purposes.

Even there the rules of human nature fully hold good, - the woman takes initiative; she appears to be scarce.
keener sense of her sister's sufferings. It was some consolation to think that his visit to Rosings was to end on the day after the next, and a still greater that in less than a fortnight she should herself be with Jane again, and enabled to contribute to the recovery of her spirits by all that affection could do.

She comes to Hunsford in pursuit of Darcy. At first she refuses the invitation, and then reluctantly accepts. She tells him it is her favourite walk ostensibly to prevent him from coming whereas he meets her there everyday. Darcy true to the masculine pursuit does everything in his power to lay himself at her feet.

He goes to see her at the Parsonage the moment he hears of her. He stations himself conveniently to have a full view of her. At the first opportunity, he stands before her overflowing with admiration. While speaking to her at the Parsonage, he draws his chair towards her. He tells her she could not be there at Longbourn forever. He also tells her Hunsford is not far from Meryton, meaning he intends to take her to Pemberley and the distance should not stand in their way.

He stares at her for long at the Philips' and at Rosings.
6. “They contained no actual complaint”.

“They contained no actual complaint.”
A letter unfailingly reveals the writer.

Handwriting reveals the writer in over 200 ways.

When one says something without intention, the verb will be missing.

A letter unfailingly reveals the writer. A letter reveals the writer, the writer’s intention.
If it is not missing, it will be wrong or a correction will be there.

Address and subscription will subconsciously reflect the intention which the writer cannot be cautious about.

When the writer means No and wishes to write Yes, somewhere the shall will turn into shall not.

Agitation can be rarely hidden in the letter.

Existing spirit cannot be hidden.

Non-existing spirit cannot be expressed by the finest words.

Fine words will sound hollow in that case.

Uneducated people too never fail to express the emotions if the situation demands.

For Elizabeth Jane’s letters are an occupation and each time it brings Darcy.

Letter writing is no mere composition in those days.

It reveals, in intimate cases, the deeply felt emotions.

Jane may not complain, but the letter implicitly will.

In the story we see no letter of Elizabeth.

Not only letter, any act of a person, especially at critical moments will reveal the man, often fully.
Holmes’ hat).

She is sad. She takes the spiritless letters of Jane for reading.

Darcy’s proposal to her while she is reading Jane’s letters to her distantly indicates Jane will marry Bingley.

7. “Nor was there any revival of past occurrences, or any communication of present suffering”.

"Nor was there any revival of past occurrences, or any communication of present suffering.

Elizabeth closely watches Jane’s feeling expressed and unexpressed.

Jane’s marrying Bingley is not on her own strength, but on the energy of her sister.

Life will pleasantly respond to one if he closely watches life emotionally.

The higher values in Elizabeth are the Being, not the Force of life.

We see no thought in Elizabeth about herself. All her thoughts are of Jane.

Had Jane been ungrateful her marrying Bingley would have been at the expense of Elizabeth.

Jane has gratefully received Elizabeth’s interest which made Elizabeth soar high.

Elizabeth and Jane are above the Line.

Suppose like Kitty and Lydia, both were below the Line, one will gain at another’s expense or both will lose or not gain.

Mr. Bennet never paid attention to Jane.

Whatever comes to her comes through Elizabeth.
Jane is passive. Elizabeth is the only positive energy at home.

Mrs. Bennet activates the springs of negative energy.

Mrs. Bennet’s active negative energy is absorbed and neutralised by the freedom her husband allows and the patience he exhibits.

Here we see how the flow of energy accomplishes result.

Looking at the story not as a plot or characters, we can study it as energy in movement.

Energy in movement explains how Life grows in the society.

From Life we can still move to the Being in Life where we can see how God enjoys the Marvel.

There all in each and each in all can be well seen in delineation.

8. “want of that cheerfulness... used to characterize her style”.

A cheerful person will always accomplish.

The energy is her mother’s.

The freedom is her father’s.

Her own focus is to be a willing instrument for them to blend into cheerfulness.

That blending is made by temperament.

Temperament is of the vital.
Swabhava is of the whole being of which temperament is one part. Her temperament prevents her from complaining against her mother.

Her idea of not complaining helps her do that.

Now that Bingley has gone she cannot be cheerful. Nor does she resent her father’s sarcasm of her mother. Instead of doing either, she blends the best of each in her. Her aunt takes Bingley’s loss for granted and wants to offer solace to Jane. Solace is not a source of cheerfulness.

Cheerfulness issues out of an act or a positive hope that is full. Jane does not want to be understood as one who expected Bingley to propose to her. So, there is no disappointment. Disappointment sanctions expectation.

Elizabeth is too perceptive to be taken in. Style is the energy of the intention.

9. “proceeding from the serenity of a mind at ease with itself”.

Jane Austen’s style is that of the pulpit as her father is a clergyman. Serenity is to be cheerfully detached from the stress of life. Jane is at ease with herself. Hers is not a personality that is based on others.
He did so out of disappointed sorrow.
She does so out of detached quietness.

So, the next child is outgoing.
She is so much outgoing as to broadcast bubbling cheerfulness.

Serenity of Mind is a self-contained beauty.
It has no power to accomplish.

Serenity and unaccomplishment blend as spiritlessness.

As outgoing can accomplish, going into herself too can accomplish.

Here we see a truth and its opposite are true in life.

Whatever the fact, Elizabeth wants Jane to be cheerful.

On seeing her at her aunt's, the first thing she noticed was her health undiminished.

Love that does not touch health is not love intense.

After all, it is not love Jane longs for, it is marriage.

By a love that does not impact on health marriage can be accomplished in favourable circumstances, not love.

In Jane what is troubled is Mind, not heart proper.

Elizabeth's vital is powerfully disturbed by failure.

Elizabeth thinks of Jane all the time.

Whether Jane thinks of her similarly is not known.

Jane's temperament suits selfishness, not selflessness.

She does not have enough energy to be selfless.

The conscious intensity about Jane is subconscious intensity in Darcy through her and through Bingley.
10. “kindly disposed towards everyone”.

Kindness is the clarity of the strength of knowledge.

Kindness is the clarity of the strength of knowledge. It is a mental poise that will leave no energy for any other attitude. It is a desire to please when externally expressed.

A disposition is with reference to oneself more than to others.

Such dispositions are of values, expressing values.

It is to be self-centred without being selfish.

In that respect it becomes pure kindness.

Purity elevates kindness but does not make it absolute.

Kindness is different from sweetness.

Sweetness is the knowledge of love while kindness is the strength of softness.

Disposition is attitude.
In meeting others, Jane tries to be what she is, does not even try to understand others, nor does she think about what others think of her. That takes on the appearance of sweetness.

11. “which it had hardly received on the first perusal”.

"...and which it had hardly received on the first perusal."

It is one of the great secrets of life that the first acquaintance and the later experience are directly opposite.

In simple instances it is due to lack of concentration or interest.

In others it is vital infatuation and later mental clarity.

The tolerable does become fascinating fine eyes.

Captivating softness loses its charm and is tasteless.

The offensive Darcy changes into a formidable power to shut Mrs. Bennet’s mouth.

One whose £10,000 cannot recommend as a son-in-law turns into the saviour of one’s honour, life and liberty whom Mrs. Bennet courts.

The change is brought about by facts not known in the first case. It comes about by the way one is affected – Lady Catherine.

It just happens by efflux of time.

The attitude towards the person or the letter can change by the
change of energy in oneself.

Elizabeth sees now what she failed to see at first reading.

When one is eager, she is clouded in the perspective.

Without that eagerness, facts reveal dull facts.

It is generally the difference between impression and reality.

As Darcy at Pemberley, it can happen by a change in the object.

Often one little fact diametrically changes the view.

Darcy’s pride in a trice made him unpopular.

Habitual affection renders a dull person dear.

Events that reveal character suddenly change the idea.

A sensitive Man sees the truth at first sight.

12. “Darcy’s shameful boast.”

Triumph is a moment of elation pressing for delivery.

Life plays upon such impulses to do or to undo things.

Mastery over a friend is a rare possession.

Darcy’s triumph there made him assume that Elizabeth would agree with eagerness.

Boast is always shameful.

Conceit leads to this shame.

Not only Darcy is triumphant, even the colonel feels it.

His shameful boast puts her to shame.

Shame is an emotion of inequality.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 11

One cannot boast without another being hurt.

One who realises his valuelessness is of value to the Divine.

Value is awareness of one’s capacities.

Elizabeth was not hurt by “tolerable”, but this boast hurts her.

Their meeting over the proposal comes at a time she is sore.

His assumption that she is willing is fatal.

He seeks her for love, assumes the value of property.

They do not go together.

His awareness of his preference to Elizabeth giving up the property of Anne is a source of idealistic emotion.

What Collins did out of hurry, Darcy does out of the threat of competition.

Winning the hand of a worthy woman is a rare triumph and men do feel at that moment a great elation.

She deflated his expanding enthusiasm.

“Keener sense of her sister’s sufferings”.

Sympathy or empathy are not altogether myths.

It is not only Elizabeth that senses it.

The atmosphere of the Parsonage helps us as Mr. Collins is insisting silently that she should know the value of what she has missed.

His insistence makes the atmosphere keen.

She feels that keenness in her sister.

It is related to Darcy as it is he who originated the suffering.

These relationships can be directly discovered in energy, force, power, skill and attitude.
To be able to see this organisation that transmits the suffering as a social organisation is one step further.

For that we need to know the character of all concerned.

To be able to locate the links from the story is sensitivity in reading.

It will set the tone in the setting of social life.

If social structures are removed it becomes the setting of Life.

We cannot go beyond it unless we enter into existence.

That existence can be one of ignorance or cosmic knowledge.

The dimensions of Time and Space make it keener still.

Seeing it only in Time is to have the inner vision.

Mr. Bennet is pledged to freedom and softness.

Mr. Darcy’s freedom, his sarcastic patience has two rewards.

His sarcastic patience has two rewards.

One is that of Patience that is Darcy and Bingley.

That reward of sarcasm is the elopement, infamy and distress.

To work out how by his doing his uttermost best to handle the virago, we will arrive at the social version of the Marvel.

14. “His visit to Rosings was to end”.

The surface is so constituted as to desire the opposite of its inmost needs.

It is a great fact of her life that she who is absolutely unrelated to Darcy for one reason or another is always thinking of him, acting in reference to him.
From the time she heard of Anne, her mind was on Anne. Hence Charlotte’s invitation.

Her subconscious interest in marrying Darcy acquired force when she saw he was not interested in Anne.

Darcy who came to her on the first day at Rosings distanced himself for a week.

His visits to her were motivated by the possible competition from the colonel.

The first subtle sanction for Elizabeth’s marriage with Darcy is Charlotte’s perception of Darcy’s passion.

The final resistance to her marriage was her father’s disapproval.

In between Mrs. Gardiner sees plainly Darcy’s irresistible interest.

Tracing her attitude towards Darcy in terms of Wickham’s presence or availability, the external relationships explain themselves.

Darcy, Wickham and Elizabeth meet for the first time on the road.

Wickham’s scandal removes Darcy from Netherfield.

Wickham’s shift to Miss King brings Darcy to her at Hunsford.

Darcy’s letter disabuses her mind on Wickham and that makes Lydia move closer to Wickham.

In spite of the sweet intimacy between them at Pemberley and at Lambton, Wickham’s availability as a husband keeps Darcy away from her.

Darcy and Elizabeth come together when Wickham was married and removed to Newcastle.

In her depths she was existing ONLY with reference to Wickham.
Her mind seeks Darcy, her heart longs for Wickham.

It is not Wickham, but his falsehood she yearns for. It is not Elizabeth but Mrs. Bennet in her rushes to the falsehood of Wickham’s low consciousness.

Mrs. Bennet was anxious for Darcy to go away and herself to return to Longbourn. At a time when in many minutes Darcy was to meet her and propose to her, she wants him to quit the place. Her wanting him to quit the place is her subtle recognition of the coming proposal. Life always puts this stamp on its events. Her wish of Darcy going away means Fitzwilliam too would go which she does not want. This is life’s mechanism of retaining what you want to go.

She could not think of Darcy’s leaving Kent without remembering that his cousin was to go with him; but Colonel Fitzwilliam had made it clear that he had no intentions at all, and agreeable as he was, she did not mean to be unhappy about him.

2. She could not think of Darcy’s leaving Kent without remembering that his cousin was to go with him; but Colonel Fitzwilliam had made it clear that he had no intentions at all, and agreeable as he was, she did not mean to be unhappy about him.

15. She was anxious for Darcy to go away and herself to return to Longbourn. At a time when in many minutes Darcy was to meet her and propose to her, she wants him to quit the place. Her wanting him to quit the place is her subtle recognition of the coming proposal. Life always puts this stamp on its events. Her wish of Darcy going away means Fitzwilliam too would go which she does not want. This is life’s mechanism of retaining what you want to go.

16. “She could not think of Darcy’s leaving Kent without remembering that his cousin was to go with him”.

“Mrs. Bennet was anxious for Darcy to go away and herself to return to Longbourn. At a time when in many minutes Darcy was to meet her and propose to her, she wants him to quit the place. Her wanting him to quit the place is her subtle recognition of the coming proposal. Life always puts this stamp on its events. Her wish of Darcy going away means Fitzwilliam too would go which she does not want. This is life’s mechanism of retaining what you want to go.

His interest was only in Jane.

She does regret Darcy’s leaving Kent.

After the proposal neither wanted to see the other and they missed each other.

Wisdom lies in discerning the future in the present, the complement in the contradiction.
Charlotte had some of that penetration with regard to Darcy.
Elizabeth felt it with respect to Bingley.
No one could even guess about Collins and Charlotte.
Lady Catherine could not see Darcy's interest in Elizabeth.
Even Caroline could not see it in Darcy.
No one suspected it in Lydia about Wickham.

Man’s secrecy can outwit the extreme capacity of the society.
Society too can outwit Man.

It depends upon which is stronger.

Whether it is Man, society, event, energy or force, when it is determined, they will always succeed.

Revolutions are occasions when each is trying to overcome the other. That is why any event during such moments will be lasting.

The orthodoxy escaping August 15, 1947, Gandhiji’s assassination, Indira’s death were such moments.

Even Indira’s wave in 1971 and 1977 carried that stamp, though it was not hers but Mother’s.

3. While settling this point, she was suddenly roused by the sound of the door-bell, and her spirits were a little fluttered by the idea of its being Colonel Fitzwilliam himself, who had once before called late in the evening, and might now come to inquire particularly after her.

17. “while settling this point... the sound of the door-bell”.

"Expectation brings the unexpected as the power of the subconscious is greater than the conscious.
What we expect is conscious; the subconscious dwells on something else.
The conscious does not want to acknowledge what the subconscious is occupied with."
The colonel never comes in the story as his role is fully over.

Lady Catherine and Collins come to Longbourn to complete their roles.

The doorbell is an organisation. It lessens the surprise.

Her mind is uncertain as to the visitor. The proposal carries the character of her mind.

Life, like Mother, gives you more than what one ignorantly asks for, in full positive atmosphere.

Her own stay at Hunsford is not one of enjoyment. It is one of compromising adjustment. The proposal is like that.

Her father’s marriage was one of happy beginning and later endless painful adjustments. The same character repeats in her marriage, only the order is reversed.

The curse of disappointed love who killed herself began in his third generation.

The rule of an Act repeating has various ways. This is one.

The tragedy in Edmund Dantes’ life repeated in that of Fernand after a long gap as he had no conscience and Mercedes was not hurt by Fernand’s treachery.

"Colonel Fitzwilliam... come to enquire particularly after her."
social expectations, social permissiveness.

In a country where everyone kisses a lady’s hand as a mark of respect, Slope doing so to the Signora was frowned upon, as she was a married woman and he a clergyman.

Society is not essentially moral, and morality does not express itself in the same fashion.

Social expectation shows the refinement of a society.

Its prohibitions make a society beautiful by itself.

Men standing up to receive women in England, youth respecting age similarly in India, the expectations of hospitality in various countries seen in themselves reveal the nobility of each society in its intrinsic magnificence.

Comparisons based on irrational superiority are odious.

What is delicacy of sentiment in one period is indelicacy in another period.

The composition of food, its varying taste, when appreciated in itself respecting the route of its evolution makes for serious anthropological appreciation.

The utter lack of honesty in relationships in India where bath is a daily ritual and the extreme personal integrity in England where even the brushing of teeth was unknown till the 20th century are not comparable. Each in its own way is social sophistication.

It baffles the rational Mind but seen in the total context of human personality’s energy requirement, it is at once self-evident. The detestable becomes a distinguishing mark.

4. But this idea was soon 19. His visit cannot end without his proposing to her.

411
banished, and her spirits were very differently affected, when, to her utter amazement, she saw Mr. Darcy walk into the room. In an hurried manner he immediately began an enquiry after her health, imputing his visit to a wish of hearing that she were better. She answered him with cold civility. He sat down for a few moments, and then getting up, walked about the room. Elizabeth was surprised, but said not a word. After a silence of several minutes, he came towards her in an agitated manner, and thus began—

"her spirits were very differently affected".

To be able to see Darcy's movement towards her is directly and fully related to her strong emotions about him, is to see the energy in movement.

1. It can be applied to every character with benefit.

2. Her upset emotions learnt through the Colonel brought him there. Even if he had not heard, he would have come.

3. Elizabeth's headache was reported to Darcy and now he asks her about it.

4. Darcy was unable to contain his disturbed emotions.

5. He walked about in mute silence.

6. His heart was overcharged.

7. He was aware of the step down from Pemberley to Longbourn.

8. His mind and heart were at war.

9. His heart was not under his control. He could never know that Mr. Bennet would not allow his Lizzy to marry this man who climbs down so much.

10. "her spirits were very differently affected".
2) If it is the colonel again, it expresses an intimacy.
3) She has discovered the mother in her.
4) How to calmly converse with Darcy with the knowledge of his officious interference.
5) Her presentiment of the proposal.
6) His unbecoming agitation.
7) Should Charlotte come, it is tête-à-tête for a second time.
8) She is prevented from reading Jane’s letters.
9) Darcy comes to her while she stayed away from Rosings.
10) If Lady Catherine guesses or knows of Darcy’s visit to her while the family is there, it is awkward.

31. “In an hurried manner he immediately began an enquiry after her health”.

"In a hurried manner he immediately began an enquiry after her health.

His behaviour is so odd that it provoked a cold civility.

Formality at an intense moment of sadness makes civility cold.

However she responded, he could not have opened the proposal had not there been some opening in her subconscious.

Without that opening, no proposal would open before her.

Her cold civility to some extent determined his offensive words.

A gentleman at the age of 28, facing a safe proposal cannot be so disturbed as Darcy was. The reasons are

1) He was overcoming a contradiction.
2) She is met at his aunt’s property.
3) He is chasing one who should be chasing him.
4) That he should be proposing at a poor Parsonage.

5) This is the house of a Man on whom he frowned at Netherfield.

6) He is painfully conscious of her partiality to Wickham.

7) He must have felt mortified as he did later with Wickham.

8) Anne’s presence in the premises makes itself felt.

9) His own conflict about her inferiority.

10) His other conflict of having stopped Jane’s marriage.

11) This proposal is the English version of the guillotine.

12) He is conscious of his artificial concern for her health.

If anything, it is an atmosphere where no proposal can be mooted.

Basically he is an unstable character in handling a delicate relationship in a refined way so as to please himself and another.

His meeting her there is to him accidental as he saw her at Pemberley. This proposal resembles one in the grounds of Pemberley.

He is not one with self-assurance and she is one who can deprive anyone of his self-assurance.

32. “He sat down for a few moments”.

Agitation is a nervous movement of excessive unpleasant energy. Agitation can be pleasant too.

An unformed person can be easily excited, disturbed, agitated and upset.
He is one completely unfit to meet exciting emergencies.

His shyness is from his awareness of lack of best upbringing. A lonely child knows not how to behave. How can he face this moment.

Proposal is once in a lifetime where most will be embarrassed. This is an unusual proposal, unexpected by her, which he is resorting to under undue psychological stress.

Her own countenance offers no encouragement.

Though in England men kneel before women to propose, it is not in a gentleman to ask for a favour. It makes anyone awkward.

The one favourable circumstance is the season.
He could have been shocked though pleasantly on hearing of her being there.

He may have felt that she was aware of his chasing her.

He is one who cannot express himself well. He is aware of it.

He is like one having stage fear who has to appear before a big audience.

33. “Elizabeth was surprised, but said not a word”.

She did not say a word as she could not. The atmosphere was weighty.

In the whole story there are two intense moments.

This is one but, in spite of the appearance, it is positive.

Lydia’s elopement is the other and is negative.

In a story there needs to be at least one such moment.

Several such moments arise together when Grace acts.

Those are moments when the devotee is open to Super grace.

A devotee is lucky when Grace turns into Super grace.

A devotee is lucky when Grace turns into Super grace.

Jane Austen’s description of Darcy has a touch of imbalance.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 11

417

A mean, proud, conceited, selfish man moving to gentlemanliness feels like going insane.

Darcy could not stay there after the proposal. She is the more stable personality of the two.

After the letter, in two hours she has completed her transformation though it is only to shed the irrational partiality.

He took a few months to transform himself. She was acquiring rationality without fully giving up the charm.

His was a vast transformation of Nature unheard of.

Her abuse calmed him down; it is the use of abuse.

5. “In vain have I struggled. It will not do. My feelings will not be repressed. You must allow me to tell you how ardently I admire and love you.”

He begins with “in vain” and it ends in vain. His struggle is not part of the proposal.

34. He was struggling.

35. It was a struggle of property, status, superiority, utter absence of any semblance of culture.

36. Above all, he had the least idea of her whom he desires.

37. She is a veritable volcano as such.

38. “It will not do” – what will not do? For whom?

39. How is it appropriate here at all.

40. There cannot be a more clownish outpouring than this.

41. Who represses it? Why does he tell her all that? Is this the way for one to announce his admiration?

42. At best, it is crude and boorish.

43. Darcy is like a naughty child crying for the moon.

44. He was incoherent, aiming to communicate nothing.

45. His proposal begins with his struggles and he says his feelings cannot be repressed. This is blatantly selfish. He is not ashamed of expressing it.

46. “In vain have I struggled”.

He begins with ‘in vain’ and it ends in vain.
It is uncouth to speak of his struggle to her. Ardent lovers yearn and long.

Their struggle is to live with an emotion that cannot be contained. He struggled to overcome a conflict between Mind and emotions. There is no ideal or refinement about his struggle. He has the intelligence of a stupid person.

At best it is selfish.

His longing for her is an insistent demand. His emotions are in a turmoil which gives rise to turbulence. It deprives him of physical stability. He commences with 'in vain' as he is a vain personality.

The intensity of his struggle to be a normal man would be equal to that of Mrs. Bennet had she tried to be a Lady.

Psychological growth is harder than social progress.

Mental progress of intelligence is not psychological growth.
47. "It will not do.
"This is crass selfishness.
He must be shameless to speak out so selfishly.
No one has taught him not to speak selfishly.
The selfishness of an aristocrat is his mean privilege.
Obviously, he is oblivious of his character.
It is the illusion of the obvious.
Such people adopt superstitions as ideals.
In them all the energy for progress goes to fortify superstition.
Valuing of status for status' sake is one such.
It is form without content.
Blood and caste are so valued.
Rituals and ceremonies are for those people.
They usually refuse to leave their birthplace.
If forced out of the native village, they doubly reinforce the value of blood, status, caste, form and ceremonies.
In the measure one is given up, the other is fortified.
Degree thus acquires a non-existent value.

Money value is the most powerful of them.

They give the physical reality to a social unreality.

The world wars were fought to destroy such values.

It is not enough one dies, but the body needs to be crushed, tormented, tortured and tyrannised for it to outgrow such values.

48. "My feelings will not be repressed".

"They are not feelings but passions.

Passion is physical.

Even passion can be crude.

A boor is socially not tolerable.

Boorish behaviour in a gentleman is despicable.

Uncultured nations acquiring values, values become perfect.

It is a structure without foundation like the organisation of Europe.

Intellectuality is not character.

Even vast spiritual enlightenment is useless if you cannot defend your borders.

The honour and goodness of Great Britain are not enough to preserve her status after the war.

It needs financial foundation in the depths.

All these are of value only if Spirit pervades below.

The Muslims could not have destroyed the Hindu temples if they had
been spiritually secure and strong.

A strong spiritual centre cannot be attacked.

Hindu temples were destroyed in hundreds because there was no spiritual content to defend itself.

Obviously those who attack have no spirituality in them.

Those who attack and prosper are hostile.

Perhaps he loves with his body.

His is not the emotions that are capable of admiration.

As he is one who enjoys submission, he can command admiration.

Admiration is vital looking up with knowledge.

He has the knowledge of her inferior connections.

One who is in love cannot be aware of anything but his object.

Drona asked Duryodhana, Bishma, Arjuna to shoot a bird and asked each of them what he saw. Everyone described the bird and the surroundings.

A lover is a hero of love.

He can see his love and only her.

To be aware of her family’s behaviour is not given to a lover.

Love is a passion that consumes.
A lover adores, not merely admires.

His vital being overgrows his physical being.

Love knows no conflict.

Conflict means a part of his energies are engaged by love.

No love is in vain.

No love struggles for existence.

The struggle of love is to contain its overflowing emotions.

Darcy is an instrument of the French Revolution, not a lover.

He becomes a lover after her rejecting him.

Her refusal taught him what it is to love.

Love is the soul’s reception of ananda.

Love is bliss on earth, making earth better than heaven.

Elizabeth’s astonishment was beyond expression. She stared, coloured, doubted, and was silent. This he considered sufficient encouragement; and the avowal of all that he felt, and had long felt for her, immediately followed. He spoke well; but there were feelings besides those of the heart to be detailed, and he was not more eloquent on the subject of tenderness than of pride. His sense of her inferiority – of its being a degradation -- of the family obstacles which judgment had always opposed to inclination, were dwelt on with a warmth which seemed due to the consequence he was wounding, but was very unlikely to recommend his suit.

To Elizabeth it was a surprise like a bombshell.

She was unable to comprehend what she heard.

It was never in her thoughts that she was being loved. It was pure astonishment.

When strong life currents meet, they meet to burst upon each other.

It is interesting to ‘see’ that even at this point the great turmoil that followed could have been replaced by an introspection when we go step by step.

She did not encourage him, making the neutral surprise into a positive thought.

In one sense, he is subconsciously aware of his inferior mind. It comes out as her inferior status.

As it was no part of her thoughts, she was startled by his utterance. It was something she could not fit into any scheme of her thoughts.
Hence, she was in a daze.

64. All these months his love for her was intense. He found that intensity only as his overcoming his attraction to her. His proposal is like inviting a child to be branded. Class-consciousness is crass stupidity.

65. He dwells on her inferior connection. Darcy is downright STUPID. He has the intelligence of crass stupidity. He argues with himself that only by describing her own inferior station in life the superior force of his love can be brought out.

66. “Elizabeth’s astonishment was beyond expression”.

She was discomfited on his entry.

She could have expressed discomfiture.

Now he admires, offers love.

From discomfiture to love is not a path the human heart knows.

Being unable to offer a response dazes a person.

She was not prepared for a declaration of love.

Nor was she disposed to return love in her turn.

There was no occasion for her to think of him in terms of love.
It would be a new emotion, if it emerged in her. Nothing like that was there in her heart. She was non-plussed. It is like stopping a vehicle sliding down a slope. How is she to reverse and move up hill. Neither he, nor the situation, nor her inner attitude is able to handle the occasion. From disgusting ‘tolerable’ to admiration, she is unable to conceive. Her faculties have come to a stop. He is making a scene before her. His display, if not disgusting, is unseemly. It is not a scene of a lover’s proposal. It is a scene of unburdening, unburdening of what, one cannot know. The phrase washing the dirty linen in public can find a distant application to his behaviour. It is an uncharitable embarrassment he has caused her. He is not looking at her so much as he is looking inside himself. “She stared, coloured, doubted, and was silent”. She stared because her looks were immobilised. She coloured as she was receiving words of emotion that do not evoke in her corresponding emotions. Doubt is the realistic idea for the occasion. Hers was a silence of inability to think.
Her thinking process was stunned.
A blank mind stares.
A disturbed emotion colours.
An unbelieving understanding doubts.
A confused mass of inner conflicts keeps silent.

She was sitting.

He was not calm enough to sit down.
The inner turbulence made him run across the room.
His words were not words of studied choice.
They were words found by a Mind that was undone.
Maybe they were not from a Mind.

Originating from the nerves, they perhaps, directly come to the mouth.

He did not look at her; his look was a blank.
He looked in panic at all objects aimlessly.
Emotions came to the cheeks as blood rushing up.
This is passion that spreads all over the body.

In short, he behaved to demonstrate that he is one unfit to love, especially a girl of refinement.

Still some thoughts were going on in his Mind.
He was to deliver the rest of the address.

He started abruptly and finished at once.

“This he considered sufficient encouragement”.

Encouragement is to put courage in one.
Anyone in Darcy’s position, here especially Darcy, is related to himself and is unaware of another’s opinion.
He who has an endowment concedes to another no opinion.

Aristocracy has come into being on this self-regarding principle.

It is the principle of acquiring an endowment, rather than the usual process.

Among the endowments we can count any skill or capacity or value. Any power or property qualifies for an endowment.

Even the skill of a carpenter has this blind spot.

When Greece developed thought in Europe, on the scale of endowments it was less than eminent, as China and India were ahead in mental development and the further plane of Spirit. But that little extra offered Greece world leadership till today.

Leadership, even world leadership, is available to one who excels the others even by an inch in any field of endowment.

Britain's lead in the 17th century in trade that gave her an empire was 1% over France and Germany.

This rule becomes absolute especially when the endowment is of the whole.

Often even partial endowments do qualify for leadership.

The other man's point of view is rare.

America acquiring it in retail sales early in the 20th century developed multinational corporations and now she rules the world.

Absence of a manager made a 100 acre garden lose its income for 40 years whereas another similar garden imitating this rose to be a No.1 garden in India in 15 years.
small scale industrialist and a multi-crore project.

69. Aristocracy formed initially because of such minor advantages.

"The members acquired pride, legitimate or otherwise.

In either case, they were totally obeyed by the people."

The total success of aristocracy for centuries made them blind.

Where they should go seeking, life came to them with what they sought.

Over time, instead of the aristocrats knowing the other man’s point of view, the fashion was the world sedulously learnt what they thought and followed it with unreasonable pride.

So, the best of them maintained the higher values only in form.

Without his money, Darcy can marry only a Mary, not even Kitty.

In marriage the first virtue is status and the next is wealth.

Darcy had both in overflowing abundance for Meryton.

He came to her with a sense of privilege, that he is conferring on her a rare possession.
Freedom is the plane where God grows in Man.

No family in Meryton enjoyed more freedom than what the society offered.

A greater freedom is what one gives oneself by a level-headedness. Elizabeth had both in full measure and enjoyed the father’s patronage.

Darcy was looking for a bride. Elizabeth was Joan of Arc.

He was too poor a psychological material to match Elizabeth.

By length of time what is once felt becomes a sentiment.

Emotion that is power is fortified by Mind when it turns into sentiment.

A lover broods on his love, that is, all his energies are focussed on love.

Cultured lovers do not brood.

In them their centring in love raises them culturally, thus mellowed.

Strength that gathers in them thus makes the circumstances submit to them.

Love makes a cultured heart a refined soul fit to reflect love in its pristine purity.

Darcy has no culture or refinement or even sophistication.

He expects all these from others.

He is like a box of primitive gun powder on fire.
Elizabeth poured gallons of ice cold water on his ebullition. He heard from her what no rejected lover ever heard, "You are the last man I would marry". He is like a meddlesome monkey in a workshop. Any machine mishandled will give him a shock. He is the finest specimen of blunted stupidity. There is not much difference between Collins and Darcy. Like Christopher Sly he is parading his abominable pride. He has brought a country bomb to deliver on her head. It burst instead on his venerable aristocratic head. Now he has the pride of love that condescends. So, he readily felt her silence as encouragement. So, he readily felt her silence as encouragement. He who needed little encouragement felt fully encouraged. Now he was going to tell her how low her family was and how low he had to descend to honour his noble love.  "He spoke well". The initial hesitation of turbulent turmoil subsided. It released his normal eloquence fit for the occasion. Jane Austen does not tell us those words of wonder. Instead of the original uncut gems, we have her words. That he spoke well shows at some depth he is himself.
The higher value in him is in potential, not like Collins who has no inner content of education or breeding.

The lover in him first issued and he spoke well. Even the lover in him had no tenderness.

He chose to divert his delivery to his pride and its problems. The aristocratic material even in Darcy could speak well.

Maybe already he was fully disappointed for not being appreciated as he alone deserved.

Man bets and expects his victim to adore him. He who expects adoration does not think of what the other man has received.

A manager who was offered a share in the profits of a new company politely refused and asked for the whole company after his exalted service of some years! That is man’s selfless rationality.

72. “There were feelings besides those of the heart”.

Only a Collins will speak in a proposal feeling other than of the
heart.

As she had not seen Pemberley and his family, perhaps, he wanted his full social value to be appreciated.

Perhaps he wanted her to know he was a better candidate than the colonel or Wickham.

Whatever the motivation, he should not have thus spoken.

This showed a measure of his common sense.

Maybe it was his common non-sense.

Whatever he had in his mind, essentially he was telling himself that he was a very valuable member of the society.

That would mean he was aware of his valuelessness.

Her reply was to his felt subconscious value.

At Pemberley he became a gentleman.

It is characteristic that at Hunsford he behaved like Collins and at Pemberley he went back to his reticence.

It is equally true that at Pemberley Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner were there.

At Longbourn Mrs. Bennet was in real form.

At Hunsford Mr. Collins was always ready to perform.

I forget Maria was there with her empty head.

The custom of Man proposing, his having to kneel before his Lady inverts the real value, introduces a perversion, as all the time he knows it is the lady who has all the value for the proposal.
It is Charlotte’s house. Elizabeth’s submissiveness at Collins’ proposal, present subtly there, may have made Darcy take her for granted.

73. “He was not more eloquent on the subject of tenderness.”

"A lover expresses his tenderness to his love.

Darcy too does that in his own way.

He wants her to know that his extreme tenderness for her made him overlook his inferior connections.

To praise a Man by saying “you do not have the vices of your community” is to insult him.

It is the rationality of the unintelligent.

Darcy appeals to her Mind.

It comes to her because she did it to him at Netherfield.

Her conscious intention was to hurt him.

Elizabeth refrained from disclosing Darcy’s negative role in Jane’s life. It was a master stroke of human wisdom.

Darcy wants his intention to be honoured.

This means of his will not lead him to the end he seeks.

He speaks bluntly.

Even if his idea is implied she will be hurt as she is hurt by her own position.

To be able to put things positively is wisdom.

To be able to make the other feel positively is accomplishment.
Sri Aurobindo never let anyone including Mother know that He was intensely suffering because it would make the sadhaks feel hurt.

Rama never knew that Lakshmana had not eaten for 14 years.

Not to give any inkling to a friend who betrays regularly is cultural sensitivity.

In a cultured family one who destroys the family is never given to understand that he was the undoing of all of them.

They all give him the feeling that the offender is serving the family and he is the only one who serves.

74. “His sense of her inferiority... were dwelt on with a warmth”.

Obviously he lacks intelligence of common sense.

Thereby he is not disclosing his love but his native character.

Marriages become sour when one realises the other knows his own inferiority.

Even a patronising attitude hurts.

Public opinion makes a leader popular if they know he is unaware of their low consciousness.

This is the reason stupid people become world leaders.

Intelligence is a threat.

Stupidity is a shield.

Agnes never gave David a clue as it would remind him of his own unfitness and inferiority. That is cultural emotional sensibility.

Darcy can grow warm on a dangerous subject.

He is one who advises Bingley to drop his love.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 11

How would he feel if Bingley advised him to drop Elizabeth.

Elizabeth cried 'impossible' to Charlotte. Imagine Charlotte does it to Elizabeth on her engagement.

Charlotte let Lady Catherine know of the 'engagement' who gave back Elizabeth's 'impossible' on behalf of Charlotte.

Culture is not the rationality of thought or even emotion.

Knowledge by itself can be sharp or rude. Only when it is tempered by emotion it can acquire culture.

That is why Men love women abusing them.

That is why Men love women abusing them.

75. "Judgment had always opposed to inclination".

"It is a conflict between Mind and heart.

Lovers disclose their weakness in the hope of being sincere.

It is often accepted as the confessor's magnanimity.

Sometimes they receive a mercenary approval.

From that point of view Darcy is sincere.

But, sincerity too can mortally offend.
Even these offences cannot exist without a sense of superiority.

**Inclination ends as judgment.**

He certainly wants to raise her.

It may work with a Charlotte, not Elizabeth.

His wanting to raise her is his recognising her low status.

Whatever the result, this cannot open avenues of Romance.

If it is sincerity, it is the sincerity of superiority.

If he is superior in wealth and status, she is superior in culture, values and sensitivity.

Even if she wants to marry him for his estate, there will be a conflict between her values and action which her father pointed out.

All told Darcy spoke unthinkingly or thinking only about himself.

He never realised he was making a demonstration for his age. It is unbecoming.

Judgment is mental, inclination is vital.

His mind and heart are ranged on opposite sides.

He has come to her so that she may resolve the conflict for him.

76. "due to the consequence he was wounding.”

"It was an unintentional wounding.

This attitude is the intelligence of stupidity of the dead aristocracy.

He belongs to the aristocracy that has become dead long ago.

The dead body is putrid.
The cannibal delights in human flesh.

He offers it as a present to you if you are with him.

It is her mother in her which invites this putrid intelligence.

The whole world longs for that dead aristocracy.

He draws sustenance from the attitude of the world.

He is oblivious in one sense; in another sense he is alert.

His sincerity in love need not be questioned.

Even sincerity at this level will not pass.

Ultimately his sincerity was rewarded.

Even this boorish offensive wounding sincerity will be accepted by a good girl if there is earlier relationship for a long enough period. Also it must be positive.

With Elizabeth the relationship is negative.

Their being together is only for four days at Netherfield, and the rest is scanty.

True love can be oblivious of what Darcy is.

She is not in love with him.

It is he who loves her.

Nor did he take efforts to cultivate her.

She spurned the few efforts he had made at Netherfield.

His efforts were ones of condescension.

They were not enveloped by dripping emotion of love.

“very unlikely to recommend his suit”.

As to that, he took it for granted.
Hence the unexpected opposite happened.

Darcy might not have met with any refusal of any kind.

His taking the success of his suit for granted, is to take her for

granted, an unflattering assumption.

A good interesting conversation is a good part of love-making.

He is incapable of it.

He is capable of sarcastic comments.

("She a beauty! I should as soon call her mother a wit".

"Every savage can dance".

"...show off before the ladies").

His education has given him talents, not culture.

Culture comes from home, not from the school.

He is not aware of the fact that he has no culture.

He has not learnt it from the higher society as he expects them to learn from him.

He is surrounded by indolent, submissive squeamish people.

No cultured habits can be learnt from them.

Perhaps they learnt from him to be haughty.

Had he proposed to Caroline, she would have readily accepted.

He expected a greater eagerness from Elizabeth.

All her indifference and intransigence till then did not make him hesitate a minute.
7. In spite of her deeply rooted dislike she could not be insensible to the compliment of such a man's affection, and though her intentions did not vary for an instant, she was at first sorry for the pain he was to receive; till, roused to resentment by his subsequent language, she lost all compassion in anger. She tried, however, to compose herself to answer him with patience, when he should have done. He concluded with representing to her the strength of that attachment which, in spite of all his endeavours, he had found impossible to conquer; and with expressing his hope that it would now be rewarded by her acceptance of his hand. As he said this, she could easily see that he had no doubt of a favourable answer. He spoke of apprehension and anxiety, but his countenance expressed real security. Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther, and, when he ceased, the colour rose into her cheeks, and she said –

86. "In spite of her deeply rooted dislike she could not be insensible to the compliment of such a man's affection".

"By one's opinion Man develops a deep seated dislike or eternal passion for another.

In this case it is Darcy's refusal to dance and 'tolerable'.

78. At this point, Darcy, who has no culture or poise or mental maturity desires to strengthen his case mentally, departs from the crude heart. He offends her in the hope of appreciation, a known mechanism of the low attracting the high. She does have the broadmindedness to overlook that, had not Jane been a victim.

79. She was sensible of the compliment – No positive turn was taken.

80. She felt sorry for his pain – It is another chance.

81. His subsequent language roused her resentment. She lost compassion.

82. Had she acted before anger arose, the situation could have been saved. His taking her acceptance for granted made another chance lost.

83. The insincerity of apprehension of anxiety changed the atmosphere of emotional sincerity.

84. Still, she had not finally shut the door.

85. His confession causes pain to her. She is able to appreciate the true caliber of his insensitivity. His subsequent language rouses her resentment. It is the rule. It is her sympathy that enables him to offend her further. Such foolishness issue, out of Money-value or Power-value both of which are his endowments. He called her tolerable in her hearing. She refused to dance with him once. When she danced she provoked him with an accusation on behalf of Wickham. He knew Wickham would have scandalised him variously. Still, for his money he expects her to accept him. In his own conscience there is one more load of canceling Jane's wedding. So what does he expect from her? If she had accepted him, she would have been a Charlotte or Jane, not Elizabeth. Self-assurance is another stamp of folly.
Behind the opinion, there is the faculty to create an opinion. Obviously it is more powerful. This is one of the many faculties of the Mind. The Mind as a whole is more powerful than a single faculty. Mind is one of the four parts of the Being.

That Being is different from the ego or the manomaya Purusha. Behind that Being is the Self that is individual, universal and transcendental.

Man is that Absolute and can reach it. It is sincerity that momentarily takes Man to the Absolute. Darcy’s introspection is a reversal from his social personality and allowed him to touch the Absolute.

Elizabeth stepped into that path and took one step from the vital to the mental. The stupendous result we see is because Darcy’s spiritual voyage was supported by Elizabeth feebly.

Mr. Bennet took that inconceivable decision to pay Mr. Gardiner. Mr. Mr. Mr. came forward to shed her faith in duplicity. Today, especially for the devotees, that Absolute is accessible through their total sincerity. Even Lydia’s abominable position was legitimised by the wave of this power.

87. “She was at first sorry for the pain he was to receive”.

One touch of sincerity penetrated her deeply – rooted dislike.
Sincerity is all-powerful.

Sincerity is to be entirely dependent on the Absolute.

Life is open for the Man to exert his choice.

On one side it takes him to the Absolute. On the other side it can take him to the evil in the Inconscient.

He can reach the Being and from there see the three poises of Time.

All that Man has to do is to do in Spirit what Darcy did in life.

The range of Superconscient to Inconscient is there.

In life it is from royalty to beggary.

The choice decides. It is a human choice.

One step from where he is, he moves like Elizabeth.

She reached the social pinnacle for her.

It is her social infinity.

It came to her unsought, unknown.

It is so because she was a child of freedom.

Freedom created the atmosphere.

She had goodwill, noble values.

Her values made Darcy go to her.

Not only Darcy but Wickham too came to her.

What matters is her choice.

It is the psychic that chooses.

It is the psychic that feels sorry for his pain.

His pain is true.

It is the pain caused by his love for her.
She can cause pain; she can relieve it too.

88. “She was... roused to resentment”.

Mind can make the right choice, but can always change.

In a trice her sorrow became resentment.

Life presents such a choice every moment.

Mind can make the right choice, but can always change.

Only the psychic can be steady, not Mind.

Mind always tends to falsehood and darkness.

His inclination is overmastering.

Even then the judgment must have its say.

An opinion created does not die by itself.

It has to be worked out in life in external circumstances as Elizabeth did.

In the light of sincerity the opinion dissolves.

This is by human aspiration.

Grace acts like that unasked without our knowledge.

Darcy found Lydia like that.

Darcy’s coming to Pemberley is like that, but there Elizabeth consciously changed her opinion.

She did not ask Darcy for help to find Lydia.

Therefore this is the action of grace.

Goodwill acts as an instrument of grace.

Charlotte and Mrs. Gardiner exhibit that good will.

Force moves, Man directs.

Elizabeth is the Force; Darcy is the Spirit.

A volcanic energy is released.

It has to be absorbed into action.
It was absorbed into Darcy’s transformation. She utilised that Force a little. He was the giver; she was the recipient. It was lost in her anger roused by his language.

It was not a linguistic education that does it. It is a cultural education reaching her through language. It is given at home as upbringing. It is centred in goodness and sweetness. One makes the other magnificent nobility. Goodness is of the Being. Sweetness is of Ananda. Actually Love comes out of Ananda. Love acquiring knowledge is sweetness. Anger is the force of the vital. It is of the physical at No. 6.

Man can travel from the Absolute to the Inconscient because he is the conscient. The psychic is the evolving soul. It cannot be angry.
Darcy’s love is the selfishness of the selfless.

He is centred in selfishness.

When Lydia ran away he regretted the cancellation of her visit to Pemberley.

Selfishness is all pervading in him.

“tried... to compose herself to answer him with patience.”

Her personality was crushed to pieces by what he said, but she tried to put them all together in another fashion.

To answer someone, you should receive what he said.

What he said broke her to smithereens.

There was no Elizabeth to answer him.

She is to be born anew before she could find words.

His great love for her when spoken destroyed her.

Each time the small contacts the great, this happens.

It happens pleasantly so that the rebirth is at a higher plane.

Here, it takes place negatively.

Every human contact is an exchange of consciousness.

That is spiritual growth.

The difference between them is social and psychological.
She rises socially.

He is psychologically reborn.

Proposal is a social occasion in Time and Space.

Words and ideas are the linguistic medium.

Attitude penetrates.

Receptivity absorbs.

Resistance destroys.

This is psychological intercourse.

"Representing to her the strength of that attachment."

"That strength grew to its maximum by his secrecy.

He proposes when it is saturated.

A proposal is a social occasion.

Psychologically it is a propitious moment.

In character it is an auspicious moment.

However much one likes no proposal can rise when that strength is not saturated.

This saturation is a maturity that is a rich ripening.

As a fruit falls off when ripened, not before, the proposal waits till that moment comes.

In this case, Darcy’s love must be strong enough to break out of his judgement.

In her she must inwardly move away from her mother and Wickham.

Also Jane’s marriage must relax its hold on her Mind.

Between the two proposals the issues are clearer still.

Marriage is meeting of Minds, meeting of hearts.
Accomplishment, Receptivity, Reservations, Resistances, etc. must cooperate to allow the moment to ripen. When it has arrived it is rich, ripe, full, mature, saturated.

This moment can be studied from all these angles, giving us a total vision.

Shakespeare’s poetry fully reflects this truth.

His is a drama where the words must be self-explanatory.

Love at first sight, Frailty, Thy name is woman are such phrases.

Living fear is live with fear.

Elegance without embellishment is simplicity elevated.

A habit is physical.

A physical formation can yield to change of vital attitude.

A physical habit gradually acquires vital energy, mental endorsement and spiritual support. In that case it can only be destroyed.
In Darcy what was destroyed was vital pride.
She changed her mental opinion, the vital charm remained.
Glencora who was a faithful social wife kept her heart with Burgo.
It still gave Palliser the Prime Ministership.
Glencora’s marriage gave Palliser another £50,000 a year.
It is physical.
Her faithfulness is socially mental.
Her psychological vital charm stayed with Burgo.
It was fulfilled in Silverbridge and Mary.
It will always be fulfilled, not as we foresee.
No movement once started will remain unfulfilled.
We see love, but there are hundreds of facets.
93. “it would now be rewarded by her acceptance”.

Reward is a pleasant return for fair service.
According to him his service was he loved her.
His sacrifice was his judgement that conflicted with his inclination.
Her accepting him was her reward to him.
He completely overlooked the mortal wound he had inflicted on her.
More than that, he ruined Jane’s happiness.
How did he expect those injuries to be neutralised?
He was unthinking, He thought of himself only.
Perhaps, he understood, that the advances he made would compensate his 'tolerable'.

How does a lady publicly humiliated pardon a Man by his private friendly gestures?

In his own conscience he was proud of his role.

'Tolerable' and refusal to dance were not in his Mind.

He was willing to forget, over look, but will life do so?

Even if she was willing, would life offer him a reward?

What does he think of all this?

A selfish Man does not think, he asks blatantly.

The reward life gave was a brutal onslaught on his character, his manhood and his being a gentleman.

What did she accept?

She accepted to abuse him as he was never abused in life.

Even if he was not guilty as above, he was not one who could win her for what he was.

A Caroline would accept him, not an Elizabeth.

He needed a psychological guillotine not Elizabeth.

94. "She could easily see that he had no doubt of a favourable answer".

"...it was more easily known by the sensations felt during the first impression..."

Face expresses better than words.

Sensations directly communicate infallibly.

Darcy, perhaps, had not received a NO from any one till now.
So far he might have had his way in anything he had done. His age old habit, his own estimation of himself, his clear explanation of her equation with him led him to this.

Marriage is not what he was habituated with.

It is another who should decide, another not bound to him.

His explanation, if anything, ruined his prospects.

She in fact belonged to a hostile sphere.

All his life he was the determinant of his works.

Now the determinant was outside, on the opposite side.

He was like a prey happily entering a trap he set for himself.

His response was dislike, disgust, devastation.

He loved in spite of active discouragement.

His love was true, but impure, stupid and selfish.

He had a crude exterior to his tender love.

Perhaps he had not married till then as he found no one he met suitable to him.

If that is true, he must be a good judge of appearances.

His judgment here utterly failed.

Perhaps he was chased by girls whom he abused or wronged so far.
95. “He spoke of apprehension and anxiety”.

“He spoke of apprehension and anxiety”.  
Anxiety is to be not certain of the result.  
Apprehension is the fear of the result.  
Apprehension is there in store not in his Mind.  
Anxiety was there in Elizabeth about Jane, not in him.  
He spoke of them as he was aware of their presence.  
He was apprehensive of the discipline he would soon undertake.  
He was really anxious that he would lose Elizabeth.  
It was Lady Catherine who was apprehensive of his meeting Elizabeth.  
One's anxiety can enter into anyone in the atmosphere.  
Contagion is the law; what results issue depend upon the personality and motive.  
Now Darcy, in Collins’ house, abuses her in the proposal.
There is no small event in the story which cannot be traced for energy, extension, correspondence, Life Response. To see the future big event in the present insignificant event is wisdom.

96. “Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther”.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

She is on fire. Oblivious of it, he indulges in platitudes.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

That she is taken for granted, grates on her nerves.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

No man likes to know he is fooled. It is provoking.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

He wanted to provoke her thought, but actually provoked her.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

The contradiction Sri Aurobindo speaks of is fully here.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

Wisdom requires to see the end in this confrontation.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

They were at cross purposes. There was no communication.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

A circumstance is not a mere event in Time and Space.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

It expresses Man’s thoughts, character, motives, etc.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

What determines is not the day or place, it is the inner makeup of the Man.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

Darcy’s circumstance is not the proposal, but what he is to himself as a person.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

That is the inner circumstance which exasperates.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

The same inner circumstances in Elizabeth at Pemberley changed everything diametrically.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

Of course Pemberley is different from the Parsonage.

* "Such a circumstance could only exasperate farther."

Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner are different from Collins and Lady Catherine.
Mr. & Mrs. Gardiner arrived at Pemberley, &... place.
The changing inner circumstances change the outer circumstances of place, Time and Persons.

Compare the exquisite sensitive self-respect of the Gardiners with Collins’ urge to speak to Darcy.

Compare Mrs. Reynolds’s social idiom of refinement with Maria’s running upstairs in utter panic.

Mrs. Reynolds’ ‘sufficiently refined & careful’ manner, & Maria’s running upstairs in utter panic.

Compare Darcy’s invitation to Mr. Gardiner for fishing with the Colonel’s sense of triumph over Darcy’s interference.

Facial muscles disclose the emotions.

Emotions are directly related to the movement of blood, as it is the heart that controls blood.

Man is his temperament.

What thoughts cannot accomplish, temperament can.

She has made light of his slight ‘tolerable’.

The subconscious is raw, vengeful, acts through life.

The conscious can be magnanimous, not the subconscious.

Caroline waited for an occasion to provoke Elizabeth and at Pemberley she got it.

She was in her elements in abusing Darcy as it was her subconscious that developed that circumstance.

[The study of how life is guided by the subconscious is great.]

These occasions are generally offered by the victim.

It was an uncalled for ungentlemanly slighting insult.
8. "In such cases as this, it is, I believe, the established mode to express a sense of obligation for the sentiments avowed, however unequally they may be returned. It is natural that obligation should be felt, and if I could feel gratitude, I would now thank you. But I cannot -- I have never desired your good opinion, and you have certainly bestowed it most unwillingly. I am sorry to have occasioned pain to any one. It has been most unconsciously done, however, and I hope will be of short duration. The feelings which, you tell me, have long prevented the acknowledgment of your regard, can have little difficulty in overcoming it after this explanation."

98. Elizabeth meets his impolite offence by a polite negative. She could not feel gratitude for the offer. So, she says, he could easily overcome his own urges.

99. "The established mode to express a sense of obligation."

"Obligation is the other end of the scale that begins with gratitude. A girl feels utter gratitude when a Man loves her, though gratitude is far richer than the love that makes one propose. Obligation is almost below the scale, though it can be put at the bottom. The established mode is for the existing conservative society, known as establishment. The establishment permits what perpetuates it.
It crushes out of existence any other thing.

The society is so cautious as not to allow thinking different from its thought.

Marriage has a procedure, wooing, proposal, engagement, parental consent, wedding and married life.

Its course always runs smooth within the established groove.

One cannot cross the class, status, age limit, social tradition of marrying at a church. Though civil marriage is legal, society frowns upon it.

A lord marrying a commoner is frowned upon. Still the society tolerates it.

A lady cannot act similarly and be countenanced by the society.

In its approval, society has no norms. It approves of strength.

A prince marrying a princess of another country is an arranged marriage, disregarding the socially approved of love marriage.

A lady cannot act similarly and be countenanced by the society.

In a country where even the parents do not interfere in one’s marriage, Lady Catherine rudely interferes with Elizabeth.

Society is not its rules. Society is brute strength.

What is fairness, if it is not beneficial to me?

The only value in the society is strength of survival.

100. “However unequally they may be returned”.

A proposal is a socially accepted form of emotional relationship.

Socially accepted is emotionally permissible.
The psychological emotions have two forms, one of form and another content. The content is compelling. One can predict that if he knows the rules of flow of energy. Behind the socially accepted, psychological form and content is the real movement which fixes the result. That result is unvarying though its time varies. Wickham marrying Lydia, to whom poverty is a preservative, can be traced in his initial scandals, later dissipation and final disintegration. His words, his actions, the adoration he received testify to it. His original plan of elopement is fulfilled later as an inescapable punishment. The loud mouth of Mrs. Bennet, in the end, is fully shut. There was no nervousness at the end as she was speechless. She was insistent in every issue. Lydia went away to a distance. Jane moved away from her to avoid her. There was no access to Pemberley. She was to live with Mary whom she fully avoided and Kitty who she discriminated against. Darcy was to court her all the time having initiated the relationship as tolerable and even after her change of attitude; he was to renew his proposal which she feels no self-respecting man can ever do. To complete this analysis one has to go behind the words, events, to the character and his psychological composition of energy and will.
1) Positive energy travels positively and gets positive results,
2) Negative energy produces opposite results if it is strong enough to produce results,
3) Good will, at last, without fail brings good fortune,
4) He who wants to circumvent the rules of life finds life does the same to him,
5) Responsibility is rewarded,
6) Negative initiative, without fail, destroys the positive possibilities.

"It is natural that obligation should be felt, and if I could feel gratitude."

Receiving a proposal is Man’s honouring the feminine value.
Gratitude is a natural response.
An egoistic person instantaneously feels a sense of domination.
That is the source of annoyance.
Self restraint that allows gratitude to emerge is culture.
Otherwise a harmless response is obligation.
Obligation spoken may not be one that is felt.
Obligation felt is emotional, but of a flat emotion.
The quality of obligation felt to the proposal will determine the quality of later relationship.

Now the obligation she feels is to let off stream abusing him to her heart’s content for his ‘tolerable’. It is natural.
The sequence of response has its order. It can be inverse.

How the direct order and inverse order are mixed is a great observation of subtlety of acts.

As soon as Bingley took to Jane, Elizabeth fixed on Darcy in her depths. The social distance between them and her feeling it is an inappropriate aspiration is revealed by his ‘tolerable’.

Life in Time follows this order. In Timelessness the negative loses its power.

In Simultaneous Time the negative is transformed into positive.

The resentment is changed into gratitude.

102. “I have never desired your good opinion”.

The urge to possess something enjoyable is desire. One desires what one does not have.

Elizabeth cannot desire what she sees Darcy to be.

Darcy who values her in spite of her family, cannot value her for what her family is which he does at last unconsciously.

Human nature in Elizabeth would want Darcy to love her for what she is so that he might raise her family.

That happens by circumstances unconsciously.

She would desire him to do so consciously.

When he acts like that a below average person in her position would think low of him.
meaningless if they were not used for Wickham.

His good opinion of her means to her Darcy’s identifying with whatever she is and raising him.

She does it psychologically to him.

Her subconscious need with Lydia is she should be socially rehabilitated.

So also Elizabeth desires Wickham’s psychological rehabilitation.

No amount of Money matters to her if it can be achieved.

She does not know what is there behind her ‘good opinion’.

One becomes a complement at that level.

103. “You have certainly bestowed it most unwillingly”.

Love irresistibly flows out, why unwillingness in bestowing it.

Unwillingness is inner resistance or hesitation.

Initial hesitation is eternal friction.

His unwillingness is also due to the vehemence of passion.

Its irregular flow is found as unwillingness.

It is a negative indication of a powerful future result.

To his unstable utterance she gives a stable response.

In a positive proposal no negative idea should be mixed.
In a relationship the subconscious communicates.
The levels of their steadiness reflect their relative strength.
As he is in love he is preoccupied by her thoughts.
His conscious preoccupation becomes subconscious preoccupation in her.
Her response is vehement, drawing its vehemence from the long suppression of love in him.
There is conflict in his conscious surface Mind which is seen in the violent stammering.
His subconscious has no such conflict which is seen in her availability alone each time he comes to her.
She gratefully accepted him, but to the end her love was unwillingly given to him.
Her emotions that felt his unwillingness now are unable to forget it to the end.
She is proud that he loved her to the point of generating pain in his heart.
Still she refers to him impersonally as anyone.
Love gives pain when the heart is saturated.
Pain is not an emotion that he can feign.

"I am sorry to have occasioned pain to anyone."
She makes him impersonal.
She refrains from saying you, says anyone.
The proposal comes to her as his pain, a sure sign of true love. So, it ends in marriage.
She is proud that she has been loved, not that he loved her.
Love is intense, seeks an outlet.
In the absence of an outlet, love turns into pain.

His was an unbearable pain.

The pain is generated when love becomes a passion.

His social emotion of superiority is so intense that even this pain of passionate love cannot overcome it.

Even at this level of intense pain Man wants his object to conform to his own sensitivity.

The physical cannot change unless its structure is destroyed. It can be destroyed, not changed.

The two world wars were fought for humanity to overcome its physicality.

It is a matter of pride for a girl that a Man was in love with her without her knowing and his love rose to the intensity of giving him emotional pain.

It is a pity, an irony of life that it comes to her in such an insulting manner.

"It has been most unconsciously done".

She thus takes note of the fact that it was he who loved.

It is a matter of pride for a girl that a Man was in love with her without her knowing and his love rose to the intensity of giving him emotional pain.

It is a pity, an irony of life that it comes to her in such an insulting manner.
He has taken her low status as a complement unwillingly, though consciously, he courts it.

She was not able to see his pride as a complement till she read his letter.

Her values are seen through her low status.

His capacity for transformation is not seen through his pride.

Their love progresses from unconscious to conscious through subconscious.

He became conscious of her liveliness, ready wit, disregard for wealth, absence of mercenary attitude, courage to face the mountain of his aunt, her affection for Jane, and her anxiety to save the family.

To the end she was unaware of her subconscious longing for him. Once Bingley turned to Jane, she set her sight high on Darcy. She never knew it.

She believes the objections will overcome his love.

She overLooks the fact that love has overcome his objections.

Between love and objections, it is always that love succeeds.
Darcy’s letter.

Feelings are energies that the heart generates. They may originate in the heart itself. Or they may come there originating as thoughts in the Mind. Or, a feeling may begin as a need in the body and come to heart later.

Socially the conversion of a bodily need into the emotion of heart is the development of several centuries. Thought becoming emotions is instantaneously possible unless a powerful selfish motive prevents it.

Emotions of the human heart are a later product than the sensations in the nerves.

Sensations that are refined by ideas are emotions.

Emotions lead to emotional sensitivity.

Emotions are neutral from the point of view of acceptance or rejection.

Sensitivity positively accepts, negatively rejects.

Physical sensitivity pushes dirt away washing.

Nervous sensitivity reacts or rejoices.

Mental sensitivity expands or releases anger.

Emotional sensitivity overflows with admiration positively.

9. Mr. Darcy, who was leaning against the mantelpiece with his eyes fixed on her face, seemed to catch her words with no less resentment than surprise. His complexion became pale with anger, and

107. His own resentment at his own disappointment shut the door.

108. An argument till she finally trounced him could be given to save the situation. Up to this point, it was eminently possible.

109. After this, it became difficult. At no time was it impossible.

110. His letter was written after he left.

111. The ready impulses that spring from below and spoil the chance of
the disturbance of his mind was visible in every feature. He was struggling for the appearance of composure, and would not open his lips till he believed himself to have attained it. The pause was to Elizabeth's feelings dreadful. At length, in a voice of forced calmness, he said –

reconciliation can be seen at every point.

112. We see Man has the capacity to accomplish.

113. We also see his impulses overtake him.

114. We see he lets the impulse overpower him.

115. Those are the points that can turn around.

116. Later she describes how she enjoyed abusing.

117. Had she exercised the impulse of enjoyment in favour of the opposite, it would have worked.

118. He felt resentment more than surprise.

119. That which is little more decides.

120. It was not a proposal where he expected an answer.

121. He demanded acceptance. His mind was so disturbed as to express it in every feature.

122. Now the fervour turned into anger. Composure deserted him. He postponed speaking till he attained composure. He restrained himself to attain composure.

123. This was the miniscule reversal.

124. Had he been composed enough to be civil or better still tender, it could have been reversed even then.

125. He said he was not under his control. In that case, he should have remained quiet as he was at Longbourn afterwards.

126. His pause was dreadful to her feelings.

127. It was an unpredictable situation. It took a turn for the worse.

128. It could have taken a turn for the better. Or, it could have prevented a deterioration.

129. He unconsciously offended her. He believed she offended him by refusing him. Neither she, nor he, endeavoured to prevent the worsening of the situation.

130. It was a strange situation where love cannot be thought of.

131. Energies must expend themselves. Here they exploded.

132. A minute’s hesitation, the choice to rise to the occasion, on the part of both could have blossomed into instant love, whether they were in each other’s arms or not, could have given a direction of each understanding the other.

133. Had he been composed enough to be civil or better still tender, it could have been reversed even then.

134. They unleashed energies, having no culture to organise them.

135. The fact is, it could have been organised as they wanted. It was a creative moment that could have allowed love to be born. They
allowed the energies of the moment to take their course.
136. She acknowledged on p. 199 her genius of abuse was released.
137. He was aware that he was under no self-control.
138. The present result was, in the absence of restraint, inevitable.
139. “Catch her words with no less resentment than surprise”.

"...allow the energies of the moment to take their course."

Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth.

Lady Catherine’s affection too was deferential.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

Also he was a constant recipient of unadulterated flattery from Caroline.

Lady Catherine’s affection too was deferential.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

In his eyes anything less than open flattery is offence.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

He was never in a position to ask for anything.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

Now he has asked for something and it is denied.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

Resentment arises out of thwarted sentiment.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

Surprise is caused by not knowing the cause.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

Her words carried more of her irritated emotions than any sense she desired to convey.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

She was taken unawares.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

He burst upon her as a storm.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

She returned it to him in a fury.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

The contradiction that existed between them was now sharpened to a climax.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

This was not a conflict that could be resolved at the level of the surface Mind.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

They prepared to meet at a deeper level.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

At a deeper level no oral communication is possible.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

She was not expecting any letter from him as she felt a negative fulfilment in paying back his ‘tolerable’.

"Darcy had never been spoken to as an equal by anyone like Elizabeth."

463
It was a relief to her.

To him it was a scorpion sting.

He had no hope of convincing her of his honesty.

140. "His complexion became pale with anger."

Without exception one is angry when the other must be angry at him which proves to be true in this case.

Without exception one is angry when the other must be angry at him which proves to be true in this case.

Anger in the Mind is resentment.

Anger that makes the complexion grow pale is from the body.

It is true he liked her; it was a mental liking.

It is equally true that his dislike was from his very body.

From early years he began to dislike the family’s low culture from the very physical which prevented him from marrying Anne.

He was aware of the vices of aristocracy not in themselves but in Wickham as idleness, profligacy, want of principle, desire to elope.

He was impervious to them, but not to selfishness, conceit, pride, selfish disdain disqualifying him to be a gentleman.

Wickham’s one ambition was to become part of Pemberley.

Elizabeth was the link between Pemberley and Wickham.

What she felt was not love but charm and infatuation of the falsehood Wickham represented.
The several thousand pounds Darcy paid Wickham was the loot of the commoners in the French Revolution. The aristocracy was shaken to the very roots.

141. “He was struggling for the appearance of composure”.

His proposal is a symbol of replacing the Revolution by a climb down. He may be willing to initiate it impelled by Elizabeth, but his whole being is in revolt as Mr. Bennet felt after his marriage. Mr. Darcy’s inner disquiet is a caricature of Mr. Bennet’s domestic life after his marriage. The very fact Darcy speaks of her inferior connections and Lady Catherine’s reference to Lydia, forfeits them of their gentlemanliness. A gentleman would not refer to them. He would avoid such people. If he relates to them, he cannot bring himself to refer to those aspects of life. Darcy struggles as he cannot do either.

A gentleman would not refer to them. If he relates to them, he cannot bring himself to refer to those aspects of life. Darcy struggles as he cannot do either.

What Bingley swallows without reaction, Darcy swallows after vomiting. Hence the complete transformation. He passes through all the stages of contradiction, conflict, compromise, reconciliation, harmony.

What Bingley silently meekly passed through, Darcy did violently, cruelly after being virulently abused.

Darcy was not trying for composure, but the appearance of it. His coming down destroyed the very appearance of it. Aristocracy of these days was only an appearance.
Destruction of appearance is destruction of aristocracy.

His proposal is the French Revolution in miniature, a psychological symbol of it.

It is inconceivable for Darcy that any girl of Elizabeth's situation could dream of rejecting his proposal for marriage.

Self-awareness is the greatest moment of one's life.

When that awareness is one of being a zero to the one whom he most values, Man realises the infinity of sunya.

The pause is the moment of this realisation in her.

The greatest romantic inner experiences, as Darcy felt towards Elizabeth, were unseen by her or anyone else.

Her direct inner communication made her dreadful.

She saw at that moment the full intensity of his love for her negatively and that frightened her.

The normal response of an ordinary girl to true intense love is fright and consequent hate of the lover.

Elizabeth is no fit feminine material to fully rise to the occasion of the intensity of love.

Anyway it was not Darcy that evoked that elevating emotion of love in her.
That fortunate moment never came to her.

It is a moment when one feels he can conquer the world effortlessly.

She had all the potentials for true love but the occasion never came.

No heroic general ever feels more heroic than a Man whose love is emerging.

467

143. “At length, in a voice of forced calmness”.

What he passed through to change himself is dreadful.

Before she ever abused him, he felt the coming dread.

It is the dread of the psychological guillotine.

The greatest ever dread for Man is to know what he really is inside.

A greater one is to decide to change it. Darcy does both.

To be calm after this dread requires human strength.

The French Revolution changed the very foundations of the society.

To see Mrs. Bennet and Lydia in himself and still seek it, one needs courage.

One Man’s perfection saves the world – Savitri.
Darcy’s trial was great as he is carrying the burden of England. The American world invited people offering ten fold higher wages. The Industrial Revolution paid higher wages to buy the manufactured goods. Trade is offered great profits in a short time to establish itself. The British Empire was offered greater profits than Akbar’s revenue to rule India.

Elizabeth and the bourgeoisie through her are offered Pemberley to save England from the French Revolution. Internet offers great services free for Man to enter into psychological paradise.

10. "And this is all the reply which I am to have the honour of expecting! I might, perhaps, wish to be informed why, with so little endeavour at civility, I am thus rejected. But it is of small importance."

144. As he explained why he proposed, perhaps now he demands of her why she refuses. He could not comprehend that his wealth would be immaterial to her. How she overcame the power and lure of his status he wishes to know.

145. "with so little endeavour at civility, I am thus rejected". He takes for granted his wealth and status without understanding he is devoid of the gentlemanly behaviour of that status. Without saying how she could overcome his wealth, he mentions absence of civility.

146. He acted as a proud, rich man, not as a lover longing for his love.

147. He wanted her to explain why she refused him and gave her scope to abuse. He accused her of incivility.

148. Man accuses the other of his defect.

149. He added it was superfluous, which is true.

150. “why, with so little endeavour at civility, I am thus rejected”.

His wanting to know the reason for her rejection issues from his tenacity to cling to her.

He is aware of her incivility, not his own.
He took efforts to offend her; he wants her to take efforts to be civil to him. Giving, for selfishness, means taking.

Romance means the partner offering oneself everything.

Eternal Romance is eternal domination.

Man’s intensity in seeking the non-existence is the surface version of his seeking the Non-Being.

Man is constituted to reach not the Being but the Non-Being.

Human aspiration is for the whole, the Absolute, to that which includes the Being and the Non-Being.

Elizabeth desiring Pemberley while retaining the charm of the falsehood of Wickham is the reconciliation of Matter and Spirit in the transcendental consciousness. (Page 30, The Life Divine)

India almost invited the Britisher to rule her.

India 1776, India 1774

(USA 1776, India 1774)
The self imposed ego dissolves on its own initiative.

151. "...I am thus rejected. But it is of small importance”.

"...I am thus rejected. But it is of small importance.”

His being rejected is of small importance; his class’s preservation is of great importance.

Destruction of the ego is of small importance, liberation of the soul is of importance.

The proposal is to replace Revolution by evolution.

This is the process of the subconscious in him becoming conscious.

As the subliminal emerges at the meeting point of the subconscious and the superconscious, he gets his message to arrive a day early at Pemberley.

Her fixing Darcy’s look at Pemberley on her is her act of invoking the Superconscient on her.

His proposal is on the surface to her.

His seeking an explanation is going below the surface.

Her speaking about Jane is about her family and it is at the depth.

Her complaint about Wickham is about her own attraction.

It touches his character as well as her character.

Character is subconscious.

His explanation through the letter is light from above.

By speaking out he reaches her understanding, a process by which the falsehood in her is removed.

At the same time he emerges from his false exterior.

Darcy has never mentioned his love to anyone.
Elizabeth never mentioned her desire for Pemberley to anyone. Both are secretive.

Had they spoken out, their work at that depth would have been interfered with.

He refused to see he had offended her. She sharply points it out.

Against his reason, his will, character, he proposed. Why should she accept?

She points out the essential offence of his delivery of which he is oblivious because he wants the world to take him for granted as a rich man. He is unable to see that to her he is just a man.

Life, events, ACTS are indivisible wholes. You cannot pick a rose without being pricked. It is a poor intelligence not to expect the thorn. We all do.

A man who triumphs in an act cannot know how the other person is affected, the character of the act, or its future consequences for himself.

"Why with so evident a design of offending and insulting me".

"He spoke 'tolerable' with the above attitude."

Because he was powerfully attracted to her and was going to pursue her forever, as a reaction to it, she was so described.

So, it is the old scores that are being settled now.

Desire to relate intensely in one who is uncourteous comes out as offence – offence is intense relationship.

He prods her to come out. She comes out from the days of Meryton Assembly.

He was mortally offended by her partiality to Wickham.
He wants to reach her at that depth positively.

She knows from his pain he is fully secured and wants to assert within that limit without losing him.

He understands he can secure her only when she gives up Wickham and Jane is married.

Both are hot, violent, and abusive but don’t want to lose the other.

Her surface does not understand it but both sense they have already met below the depth.

That he was not interrupted shows that his proposal will be finally accepted. Hence his hope that is indefinable.

"You liked me against your ...will, reason, and character".

It was a strong irresistible liking which overpowered him, but it is not his love of her.

She naturally resents it but takes full advantage of it consciously as she explains in page 199.
Neither of them have anything to do with emotion.

But character has a strong element of emotion.

Even his character is against this marriage.

It almost says he loved her with his soul against his Mind.

Her liveliness, playfulness struck a chord in his soul.

In this proposal his soul speaks brushing aside his Mind and character.

That explains why Darcy arrived at Meryton.

He came there in answer to the call of her soul.

Charlotte’s mercenary view perceived the soul movement in both of them.

Soul knows no offence. He was not offended by her abuse, nor is she stung to the quick.

Charlotte’s mercenary view perceived the soul movement in both of them.

In the emotional state they were in, neither of them had the patience to be civil to the other.

Each needed an excuse not to be civil so that their embarrassment could find relief.

It is the French Revolution miniaturised to human scale.

Had they resorted to fist fighting their pent up energies would have found relief.

Socrates’ wife sought relief in the chamber pot.

In 2000 years expression of conflicts have become civilised.
Still, in the culture of log cabin, broom stick was employed.

Uncivil words to accuse the other in a proposal – context is understandable.

Battlefields were partly shifted to conference tables.

His “tolerable” is working itself out in the existing circumstance through the instrumentation of human nature of the characters in the story.

The play of forces, clash of characters, Life Response, past realised energy, force moving to being, revolutionary fervour pushing itself through channels of evolution all find their play in Man proposing marriage to woman.

Marriage is the miniature of the material universe.

Romance ends in marriage will be belied by Darcy’s wedding to Elizabeth.

The energy of the Revolution is the power of Being reversing the old rules of karma and its various expressions in life such as there is a limit to anything.

162. “I have other provocations”.

She was more interested in Jane’s affair than his proposal to her.

He provoked her with ‘tolerable’; she comes to him with a provocation.

Invitation to anything below the surface is given by approaches such as provocations.

To discuss provocations as part of a proposal is strange.

Between Darcy and Elizabeth provocations and accusations are instruments of engagement.
Pride provokes prejudice; prejudice accuses pride.

Loud voice reaches one hard of hearing.

Provocation reaches insensitive people.

Accusation is called for as he himself does not realise his errors. It needs a forceful accusation.

A man will not resort to ruses if he is a gentleman.

When he resorts to it, it means he is insensitive.

To cross the thick skin of insensitivity provocation is necessary.

Mild statements, understatements are of no avail here.

They are out of the range of his audibility.

Provocation will evoke a ready response.

The context for them is not the sweet atmosphere of usual courting.

Behind rumbles the rolling heads.

That vibration is insistently present behind their relationship.

Personal grievances are the frontal appearance of class conflict that is raging across the channel.

163. “Had not my own feelings decided against you”.

She once considered his suitability for her and decided against.

There is no inkling of it in the text.

It is her subconscious consideration.

The only references in the text are from Charlotte and Sir Lucas.

A Man or woman considers more than one as a possible partner in the course of life.
That is the self-conception of an individual.
The right partner sticks in imagination and creates possibilities of interaction which is considered by temperament.

There are people constantly dreaming of an ideal partner.
The moment they meet, it becomes love at first sight.

This rule applies to all actions though less perceptible.

The Ideal is the Self-conception.

Self-absorption is the consummate loyalty.

Self-limitation is the social translation of the self-conception into self-absorption.

All great men await the great action for which they were born.

When it comes, he is lost in it and completes it to victory.

For a woman the conception of a child is like that every time.

That is why she is attached to the last child.

She is able to wait for the Man to come to her because of that.

Each Man reaches his God by this process of conception, limitation and absorption.

Elizabeth has conceived that Darcy was unsuitable.

It is a negative consent to an opportunity that is too great for her to dream of.

164. “Do you think that any consideration would tempt me to accept the man”.

"Her first concern in life is Jane’s happiness.

She never consciously thinks of her marriage.

Her mental fulfilment is in her father.
Her emotional fulfilment is in Jane.

She is not even bothered by the future of the wild sisters.

Affectionately brought up children in affluent families are not physically needing a wedding – Bernard Shaw.

The mental training she gives herself is consuming all her energies and is a pride and preoccupation.

Between Darcy and Wickham, her Mind is inclined to Jane.

In that sense Elizabeth is not feminine. Her interests are mental.

At least she, if not Jane, exhibits the characteristics of a twin.

Her fulfilment is in Jane’s marrying happily.

The circumstances here are, as Bingley values his submission to Darcy most, Darcy’s paramount interest is Bingley’s submission to him.

Hence Darcy cannot marry till Bingley is married.

This is a boundary of a wider concentric circle crossing which we enter into a wider, maybe the widest aspect of life where it begins to lose its organised identity into that of cosmic existence.
165. "Who has been the means of ruining, perhaps forever".

"Who has been the means of ruining, perhaps forever".

No other sister thinks of Jane.

Bingley is unaware of Darcy's interest in Elizabeth.

To open him up he must be told he is not a gentleman.

It is his sore spot as her mother is her sore spot.

He knew consciously that he was not a gentleman; it was not in him to behave as a gentleman. He knew of all his defects she pointed out.

He could not get rid of those. In spite of it society adored him. Sometimes he was proud of them, sometimes shy. The advent of the colonel who was evidently praised by the ladies by their behaviour was too much for him to stand. All this he can stand in one way or another. The ruse is the last straw. He was already ashamed of it. She came close to it. In his own unthinking understanding he knew that Elizabeth's attention could be gained only when Jane's well being was tampered with.

Therefore he does it. She responds as expected. In the background...
he is aware that news will go to her through the colonel. It does look as if he is aware of her presence in Hunsford.

These perceptions take our enquiry to wider worlds than the world of the story. Darcy acts under an impulse of deeper forces. The stress on her love for Jane is characteristic. Here is an inversion. A Man ruins a girl’s happiness which is understandable but his wanting to marry her sister is not.

The central construction of the story has this tangle of a paradox. Life destroys its knots, rarely unravels its tangles. Freedom, in place of discipline, destroys is common knowledge.

Freedom extended with understanding and enduring patience is richly creative of its invisible potentials, is made out here. Scandalous falsehood destroys noble lives for no fault of the victim is the experience.
Evolution of personality enjoys the higher benefits of Revolution.
Rationality is the Revolution of mentality.
In the early stages of social progress, values are destroyed and punished. In later stages, values that stand the test of time and trial of strength are materially rewarded with social upliftment.
Obstacles created serve to destroy wider social obstacles.
Reflections turn into enjoyable experience.
Triumph is all-consuming. He loves to dwell on the success.
At this level, he is a primitive guided by energy only.
Elizabeth sees clearly his mind. What he obliviously delivered she describes as against his “will, reason and character”. She shows the incivility originated in him but she is not uncivil unless he takes her refusal as one.
"Darcy changed colour".
The loss of Jane made him change colour.
Sense of triumph always prevails over sense of fairness.
In a proposal people change colour to touch upon their love overtly in words.
Love is an overwhelmingly powerful emotion that allows no words to express it. That results in the face colouring.
There was no love in her for him.
Abuse or adoration, to him, it is intense emotion in her.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 11

He could be oblivious of all these abuses and never refer to them again or recollect it with regret; his love must be true to its original character.

As a matter of fact, later he thanked her for the very same abuses which he said set him on the right course of life.

It is not as if he overlooked the offence, but received them with appreciation.

"When girls abuse, Men like it, don’t ask me why” has come to stay as wisdom in love-making.

Sachchidananda sees itself as Matter and it is the delight of being. Darcy sees himself as all she described him as and it is the delight of his being.

To him she is a whole which is not part of any other whole.

171. “He listened without attempting to interrupt her while she continued”.

Capacity to maintain the outward form under impossible conditions is one trait of aristocracy. That completed the wedding.

Events split into essential and inessential parts. In a general state of disturbance essentials remaining intact indicates fulfilment at the end.
An exhaustive tabular column of corresponding events in the beginning and end will explain this rule.

Bingley rented Netherfield readily without even inspecting the whole house. His engagement at the end came about with little hesitation.

Elizabeth extricated herself with difficulty from Collins in his proposal; she entered the second proposal with similar obstacles.

Elizabeth swallowed “tolerable” with considerable difficulty and great good humour. At the end she has to pass through a similar phase with elopement.

Mr. Collins courts occasions to be snubbed. At last it grew into a storm pushing him away from Rosings.

Mr. Bennet’s patience in the beginning is enormous and indifferent. At the end his attitude continues with enormous results.

Elizabeth brings in Wickham to drive away Darcy. Finally she sends Wickham farther away to bring in Darcy.

Darcy comes a little early to save Georgiana. He comes again a day early to meet Elizabeth. These events can be studied in terms of Time, Space, sequence, results, and every other point of view.

13. “I have every reason in the world to think ill of you. No motive can excuse the unjust and ungenerous part you acted there. You dare not, you cannot deny that you have been the principal, if not the only means of dividing them from each other -- of exposing one to the censure of the world for caprice and instability, the other to its derision for disappointed hopes, and involving them...

172. “I have every reason in the world to think ill of you”.

"I have every reason in the world to think ill of you. No motive can excuse the unjust and ungenerous part you acted there. You dare not, you cannot deny that you have been the principal, if not the only means of dividing them from each other -- of exposing one to the censure of the world for caprice and instability, the other to its derision for disappointed hopes, and involving them...

It is later inverted as I have every reason in the world to be grateful to you.

Anger, prejudice, ignorance, impatience, folly have to reverse like that.

As Sachchidananda becomes Matter reversed by Mind, their
both in misery of the acutest kind."

"...and happily, as the reader may have observed, the relations reverse here exposed to their Minds at the proposal. Hers is not thought, but an impression on the very surface. Her world is too small even as his world.

From her side her problem was a very small, one of slight to poverty of a plain girl. From the world’s point of view, it is decisive to determine the political future of England.

Context changing, consequences change.

The intensity and force suggest they have to reverse in the end. More intensity than necessary inevitably reverses.

The story is a triumph of low culture’s insistent ignorance. It becomes a success by exhausting its negative potentials. We can also say it is a success of wide patience commensurate with the freedom unintentionally extended when the basic responsibility is fully acknowledged.

Notwithstanding the rumblings of the surface, earth quickly restores its equilibrium in its own fashion.

Elizabeth’s reasons are prejudices, not reasons.

173. “No motive can excuse the unjust and ungenerous part you acted.”
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 11

She is an extraordinary girl of enlightenment.

He is one of uncultivated Mind, not exposed to culture.

She is lovely, outgoing, pleasant, talkative, and idealistic.

She is morose, secretive, unpleasant, silent, and conservative.

She is utterly selfless, gives herself entirely to her sister.

He dominates over Bingley, denies his right to marry happily.

He has not inherited the excellent qualities of his father but inherited the autocratic attitude of Lady Catherine perhaps from his mother.

Psychologically it is outrageous and unjust for her to marry him.

She has £50 while he has £10,000.

Wealthwise it is ungenerous for her to expect him to marry her.

That being the social, psychological context, it is right he comes to her by an unjust, ungenerous act to Jane.

A pleasant, acceptable, open minded generous approach to her, as with the colonel, will end up in nothing, each not even remembering the other at the time of parting.

Approaches to be successful must be appropriate.

Appropiateness is not similarity but complementarity.

Each being inaccessible to the other temperamentally and
insensitive to the other in their need, their exchange from the beginning is crude, sharp, uncivil, unpardonably uncivilised.

The proposal is a temperamental compatibility.

174. “You dare not, you cannot deny....”

"...are you not...?" She knows his role not for certain, but taunts him as if she is aware.

She may not normally deny it, but after this challenge there is no denying it.

The energy, strength, and strategy of the mother is there in her fully. Mrs. Bennet was nowhere to be found for two days, till the day of dinner. Even then, Mr. Bennet is not mentioned in the Tuesday dinner.

The surface truth however strong or complete, can give way, whereas the subconscious commitment fulfils itself invariably.

Elizabeth is indirectly demanding of him that.

She has her mother’s strength and father’s values.

Darcy, though wealthy, does not have the aristocratic strength of value.
His whole subsequent answer and letter are entering into her trap willingly.

She begins to behave like the mistress of Pemberley after the wedding.

We saw a little of it at the Netherfield ball.

Whether it is with Collins or Darcy or Lady Catherine, she is in top form of strong authority unfailingly exercising sure of its target.

She is aware of the law of life that, if at all Darcy ever comes to her as husband, it must be through Jane and Bingley.

There, there is the sanction of life through what she has done to Jane.

A concrete material benefit Jane received will be able to form as a foundation in life’s sanction for her to go to Pemberley.

Her father’s strength is there in her in potential, not overtly as wealth. He was not even informed yet of Darcy’s interest. It reached him as a rumour from Collins, negatively.

Mrs. Gardiner’s goodwill, Charlotte’s wish for her to marry Darcy all had no substance.

Life needs material support. In the scheme of things we do not see anything other than Bingley’s joy serving that purpose. £4000 of Bingley is substance to her family even if it does not become Mrs.
Bennet's property.

Compared with her interest in Jane, Wickham is far removed in her calculations.

She fully exercises her available authority at this moment.

Things or events are prepared in the subtle plane and are accomplished by the subconscious urge.

To be able to see those two phenomena here in their dialogue will help complete our understanding.

She feels she is in the right. He feels he should be admired for his services to Bingley.

Both are acting on behalf of another.

Self-righteousness is virulent.

The fresh information from Fitzwilliam gave fresh impetus to her accusation. There is no logic that can prevail against self-righteousness. It has superstitious dynamism, even missionary zeal.

He feels all the privilege of raising her to aristocracy. She has all the advantage of his seeking her.

He is tactless; she is wounded.

It is a brute boor meeting more than his match who has a legitimate grievance.

There is no remorse in him.

On the other hand, he expects the whole world, particularly her, to see his self-denial, the purity of his love and its passion.

They were at cross purposes. In the eyes of each the other is beside the point.

His culture is evolved to the point of expecting her to appreciate him for his offending her, expecting the lamb to thank the butcher.

He is unformed, uneducated, uncultivated, in her words, conceited.

Collins and Darcy are parallels, expressions vary, essence is the same.

He is used to Caroline fawning on him, Bingley submitting to him.

In her, he meets a formed, educated, discriminating Individual of Good Will.

He smiles at her incredulity.

Pride is impermissible, in a gentleman it is an unpardonable crime.

He is actively displaying that he is not a gentleman. He wants his status and wealth to be recognized.

That is exactly what she has learnt not to value as a reversal of her
mother’s character.

195. Remember Mr. Bennet does not want her to marry for money.

196. When she marries, she marries only Pemberley. To see no contradiction here is essential.

197. The idealist who renounces power and property is valued by the power and property he comes by. Only they help him accomplish.

198. “saw with no slight indignation that he was listening”.

"And now, for a new scene, my dear Mr. Darcy. I am about to deliver a marriage proposal, but I am also about to renounce power and property. Only they help me accomplish what I value.

His conscious object was to deliver a marriage proposal.

His subconscious object was to get her committed to him.

When she marries, she marries only Pemberley. To see no contradiction here is essential.

The idealist who renounces power and property is valued by the power and property he comes by. Only they help him accomplish.

What she spoke stirs the indignation in him.

That is what will serve his purpose he is unaware of.

The indignation is mounting.

It is his natural response to what she speaks.

He is to overlook this natural response and act from below that.

That is what a Man faces after the wedding knot is tied.

Had I known this, I would not have married her is not what he can declare.

He knew it in his nerves. With eyes open he went in for her.

He allowed her to speak so that he may answer in full.

His confidence in his position was consummate now.

After fully listening to her his confidence gave way.

He was not sure his ruse was justified.

He realised it was beneath him as a gentleman.

He was not sure she would take his words as true.

He did not know what complaints she had against him.

He was unnerved.
He could not collect himself to reply to her.

At best he could only write to her the next day.

He was sure Jane loved Bingley.

He was in a quandary.

To him any problem created has a solution.

He could not then put his finger on the right spot.

She put him in a tight spot.

His anger was in the ascendent.

"Wholly unmoved by any feeling of remorse....with a smile".

What gave her sorrow gave him a sense of triumph.

All along she was not trailing behind him like Bingley’s sisters.

She more than once refused to dance with him.

Once she questioned why he was overhearing her conversation with Forster.

Again she asked him not to stare at her or intimidate her with his stately presence and warned him her courage would only rise.

There was no occasion when she was weak in his relationship.

Naturally he liked to see her hurt, annoyed, disappointed all of which he was all those days.

Obviously they were on different mental perches.

On the surface the quarrel was real. Subconscious seeking was real.
He smiles because she was at least once defensive before him. Her defensive posture is to him the woman’s submission. In her it is the preparation to launch an offensive.

She says she abused him because her genius was kindled to abuse. She enjoyed the abuse even when he did not deserve it. That is the spirit of abuse.

He expected a modest maiden who will cherish his proposal and receive it with gratitude. He found a defiant girl launching an offensive on several aspects of his personality that had nothing to do with her. He was speechless!

"Can you deny that you have done it?" She repeated.

"I have no wish of denying that I did everything in my power to separate my friend from your sister, or that I rejoice in my success. Towards him I have been kinder than towards myself."

He accuses her for not appreciating his high motives for Bingley. He is truthful, not artful. He does not have the intelligence to be artful.

Darcy is one who enjoys the cultural mud, slush. He is a buffalo that wants to marry a cow. To the end, it is he who loves her.

In her, no love was ever born for him. What was there is gratitude.

Elizabeth was deeply wounded when he points out that hers is a family to be shunned. Actually, during the last few meetings, she demands like that. Without defending himself, he further offends her resorting to the same argument that her family is low. He believes in his status. He expects her to accept his offence. There he is not only mistaken, but plainly foolish.
212. “I have no wish of denying”.

“I have no wish of denying.”

Darcy would not speak a lie when directly questioned.

If not questioned, he would not have come to Jane.

Hers was a guess, a shrewd right guess.

She may refuse to marry him without assigning any reason.

She enters into an evaluation of his personal character, values and doings. He is certainly not obliged to establish his truth.

But he does extensively, goes to Georgiana, a topic no one will touch upon with a stranger.

He has taken her into the closest circle of his family and displays his psychological wares asking her to sit in judgment over his personal affairs.

That way he subconsciously committed to her. It was that she wanted from him.

She goes to Pemberley as if she is going to verify his facts.

Whoever heard of a cross examination in a proposal.

He could have brushed aside the whole issue which he did not. He gives a long detailed explanation as if he owed her one.

He was sure of passing the test and wanted to pass it.

He could smile as he was sure of justice in his action.

He spoke to her of his ruse as that would not be approved by her.

Having raised it, he felt ashamed of it.

His aim was to gain her good will.
A ruse employed though frankly admitted will not dissolve fully at once. Even after Darcy confessed to Bingley the dissolution was not imminent. It took time.

Darcy is one who meets only success in his life because of his power. That success is not stimulating or interesting. Bingley is a rich bourgeois who submits to him.

Success with Bingley is a triumph worth gloating over.

Nothing appeals to Man as success. Hence nothing succeeds like success.

Darcy’s values are put to test when the cherished act is at risk. That made him resort to the ruse.

This small act of a ruse has really ultimately made him marry Elizabeth.

In any story there are several small significant acts that prove to be the ultimate determinants.

To know the Marvel of life one has to see each act is a Marvel.
Bingley’s coming to Meryton is a significant act in the story. Mr. Collins’ offer to marry one of the girls of Longbourn is thus a small significant act that led to the wedding of three girls.

This is the true friendship which is true in the story. The kinder feelings he has towards Bingley gave him Elizabeth as the result in the story. The logic of the result combines the logic of the finite as well as the logic of the Infinite.

Now that the basic social contradiction is there between her and him and a powerful attraction is there in him for her, Darcy can only successfully approach her through Bingley and Jane, Jane because she is attached to her and Bingley because he is the direct contradiction to Darcy.

England is a society where no one, not even any member of the family will influence a man’s choice in marriage. This contradiction arises because of the original conflict between him and her.

Submission is the rule of not only life, but existence. The spiritual truth about submission is it is self-chosen.

When the cycle is over, submission must emerge into its own. It is best done by the inner ripeness of submission.
wishes to patronise Elizabeth by lending his wealth to her, not realising that it was her turn to patronise Darcy by lending her maturity of mind.

His kindness is genuine as well as true. Otherwise he could not have saved Georgiana. The very fact that Lady Catherine served him by ill will confirms that.

Elizabeth disdained the appearance of noticing this civil reflection, but its meaning did not escape, nor was it likely to conciliate her. His love was true, utterly true; one symptom of true love is it cannot acknowledge it or give utterance to it. Darcy is unable to tell her that he loved her more truly than Bingley loved Jane. Her disdain is because he gives this ideal she thought as an excuse.

Only after he insists on his right to offend her, she accuses him of injustice to Wickham. Her indefensible accusation is made possible by his indefensible folly. Here he grew self-righteous, as he was right. All along he took for granted that she would treat him as a rich man. She does not have that consideration. Now she has discovered his ruse with Jane and accuses him of injustice to Wickham. Her opinion of him sours him and he feels it was due to his frankness, sincerity, and lack of pretence.

Endowed with no considerable culture, a cultured alternative never occurred to him. Had he been a cultured man of course his behaviour till then would have been different. Even otherwise, his declaration of intense passion for her will not be through vulgar obscenities. Surely he is sincere. It is sincere boorishness.

“Disdained the appearance of noticing this civil reflection… nor was it likely to conciliate her”.

"His love was true, utterly true; one symptom of true love is it cannot acknowledge it or give utterance to it. Darcy is unable to tell her that he loved her more truly than Bingley loved Jane."
It was not an excuse from him but a valid emotion.

An emotion is efficacious if it is felt by its own unexpressed force.

Darcy is of the intelligence that does not understand that emotions explained are ineffective or create opposite results.

Elizabeth and Bingley had wisdom not to disclose to Jane Darcy’s ruse. It is not something to be disclosed and later obliterated by explanation.

It is an act in the substance; it cannot be wiped out by words.

Equally powerful words can wipe it out.

Jallianwala Bagh will certainly repeat, Non-violence cannot overcome that.

A good act can balance a bad act, not wipe it out.

What removes it from the consciousness is transformation.

For one to initiate transformation, he must recognise that everyone around is helping him evolve.

Darcy does it limitedly with Elizabeth.

The benefit of transformation Darcy received is sanctioned by the society.

No one can receive a benefit society has not sanctioned but is not immediately available as Collins receiving Elizabeth’s approval.

“..."But it is not merely this affair,” she continued, “on which my dislike is founded. Long before it had taken place my opinion of you was decided. Your character was unfolded in the recital which I received many months ago from Mr. Wickham. On this subject, what can you have to...

218. She raises Jane’s issue first, Wickham’s next.

219. The more he expects her to value, the more she wants to tell him that he is valueless for her long ago.

220. “..."But it is not merely this”.

When luck descends, and one is eligible for it, the maximum possibility here is Elizabeth cannot escape Pemberley.
say? In what imaginary act of friendship can you here defend yourself? Or under what misrepresentation can you here impose upon others?"

"Well, if you are to be judged by your own thoughts, you may have a very limited acquaintance in the world. If friendship is to be indulged in at all, I suppose you must be content with what you can procure. But to judge by your own ideas, you must be as limited in the world as you are in your own thoughts. If you are to be governed by your own ideas, you must be as limited in the world as you are in your own thoughts. If friendship is to be indulged in at all, I suppose you must be content with what you can procure. But to judge by your own ideas, you must be as limited in the world as you are in your own thoughts.

"Luck or grace descending, the deserving acquire it with effort. There are those outside that who cannot aspire for grace. Many a slip is for those who aspire for luck by their desert. There are others who get it by virtue of grace in the atmosphere. Some make a minimum effort and get it or lose it. Others make the maximum effort and get it or lose it. There are yet others on whom the minimum or maximum is thrust which they cannot escape.

"It is true of spiritual realisation not only about luck. The rules of ascent are of labour. The rules of descent are an abundant overwhelming grace which instantly exhausts the receptivity.

"Elizabeth deserves grace, but is not aware of it. Not only that, she gravitates to perdition.

"England was dark, was not receptive to Shakespeare, nor was she well disposed to Napoleon. Nor did she respond to the call of Karl Marx in 1848. Her rule of India could have civilised her, at least made her physically clean and hygienic.

"Mother says the only good thing England has done is to educate Sri Aurobindo. Jane Austen captured the social flavour of the French Revolution and presented it to the unfortunate woe begone thick skinned Briton but it was lost sight of."

221. “On which my dislike is founded”.

"And I must call on you, my dear sir, to cease pestering Miss Bingley."
Likes and dislikes are the same in opposite directions.

Life for the normal Man is exhausted in this plane of likes and dislikes.

Below is the plane of useful and useless.

Above is the plane of valuable and valueless.

The recipients of grace, luck, Supergrace, disapproval, punishment, and catastrophe are spread evenly in the society in grades.

In Bennet’s family the Supergrace of society coming from across the channel is variously received by every one of the seven members.

We all see its lucky shadow to Charlotte and to Collins, one related in society and the other by blood.

We must evaluate him from his own side.

If it is a punishment it will end up as a reward if he changes inwardly.

We can consider Wickham is punished with Lydia or we can think he, who will never marrying and loiter as a loafer is blessed with marriage with two brothers-in-law well placed in the society.

There was a talk of his going to court on three or four hundred.

They are uncompromising over opinion because it was arrived at without being corrected or complemented by other relevant
factors.

Formation of opinion is a mental activity that is mental self-affirmation.

Affirmation once arrived at looks sacred.

Mind is sentimentally possessive of its opinions.

Even when blatant factual mistakes are seen, opinion refuses to change.

Mother says in the subtle plane opinions are like needles.

Knowledge confined to opinion is a tiny portion.

Emerging rationality destroys the edifice of all opinions.

To be able to form a mental opinion is a further stage to enjoying the social superstition as personal opinion.

Opinion that stifferly resists change, readily yields to transformation once surrender is resorted to.

Physical opinion is habit.

Spiritual opinion is the capacity to accept anyone’s opinion as valuable for him, for his sake.

To be able to examine one’s opinion rationally and accept the findings is to grow from vitality to mentality.

Open-mindedness is not to have the capacity to form opinions.

To shed the opinion is like the snake shedding its skin.

Hence public opinion is of no value.

223. “On this subject – Wickham – what can you have to say?”

“The subject on hand is his proposal, not Wickham.
He is not obliged to answer her or convince her. He does, as he deeply needs her.

This question is beside the point, impertinent, but through this she pursues her policy of making him deeply commit himself to her. She does not ask him what happened with Wickham or Jane. She assumes Wickham is right and taunts Darcy.

In any successful negotiation, the strong party behaves like this. The capacity to clinch a bargain is to exhaust the other’s opening. She is apparently doing what is possible for her. In doing so, she is doing the very best for him ultimately. The best of bargains is to work for another’s maximum benefit. Making Wickham the bone of contention, she brings to the surface her own falsehood and his own vulnerable spot and lays them bare for a process of purification. It works.

It is Georgiana that sealed their relationship with the stamp of inner psychological approval.

Georgiana and Lydia are the inner realities. Wickham is the pleasant exterior.
What women do after wedding Elizabeth does at the proposal.

224. “In what imaginary act of friendship... under what misrepresentation can you here impose upon others?”. Being on the offensive, she demands him to defend himself.

Offence is the best defence. It is true here fully.

Elizabeth, after her wedding, finds that Darcy lied to her.
The fluency she has, he is not endowed with. He writes.

In reading a letter one has to go to the end while in a discussion interruption is possible.

Her fluency comes from the certainty of complete conviction. His hesitation comes from guilty conscience and the shameful facts he has to disclose.

Guilt and shame are dumb.

Clarity of conviction urged by revenge is fluent.

Fluency is emotions flowing in words.

Taking advantage of one’s vulnerability is mean.

Though she does it unintentionally, she is still mean.

Without that coming to her surface, she can’t purify herself.

The misrepresentation is not Darcy’s but hers.

Marriage is education in values.

She learns to be rational.

Her words are fit accusations against Wickham.

The guilty accusing the innocent of the guilt is the way of falsehood.
destroying itself.

In the end each is rewarded according to his truth.

The path of truth through the false life is the course of the story. Truth discovers itself in the course.

19. “You take an eager interest in that gentleman’s concerns,” said Darcy, in a less tranquil tone, and with a heightened colour.

Darcy left to himself would have acted with respect to Elizabeth as his inner conflicts permitted.

Life which has its own course, does not permit human preferences or indulgence. Man has to fall in line with life.

The close attention Collins was paying Elizabeth at Netherfield urged Darcy to offer to dance with her.

The daily events at Hunsford where he often listened to the colonel of his dialogues with Elizabeth pushed him to propose.

Now she brought in one more rival, Wickham.

Darcy hastened to take her into confidence about Georgiana.

Life events make a Man act as he does not choose.

Subtle atmosphere urges him to act contrary to his wishes.

They all act through the known channels of individual temperament, social urges and deeper truths of life.

Life comes to a patient man as impatience.

It also presents patient quietude to an impatient man.
Life is the determinant, not the Man.
To the Man who awakes, life lends its power for use.

Life made Darcy act against his will more than once.

It brought him to her to fulfil her wishes at Pemberley.

Man seeks a woman; life opens all his depths, his secrets against his will.

A woman penetrates a Man against his will.

Apart from his own conflicts Darcy found the outer events too much to contend with. During his proposal, therefore, he was beside himself.

About Wickham, she is more than sure.

Such a feeling is generated when the truth is the opposite.

Suppose Wickham’s story was true, it would have a quiet strength without a vibrating dynamism.

The falsehood vibrates.

It is a declaration of her abiding interest in Wickham.

This is ultimate provocation.

“Who... can help feeling an interest in him?”

This is a danger signal to Darcy.

No woman feels an interest in a man socially, with this fervour.

How is he to disillusion her infatuated Mind?

Wickham is so handsome, captivating and meets her often while Darcy is away from her.

She, Darcy finds, is interested in Wickham’s concerns.

Welfare and well being are one’s concerns.
Family members are interested in one's concerns. Why was she interested in Wickham's concerns? She speaks as if he deserves the interest of all which means she adores him. Would she adore him if she knew his life and character? Is it for him to expose Wickham? If so, how can he do so without hurting himself? One cannot hurt oneself in the process of protection. An attack against another that hurts oneself is no attack. What can protect you in such a situation? Survival requires such knowledge. If anything protects him here, it must be his values and virtues. Is there a value that can offer that shield? If so it must be in his very substance. He confesses his ruse to her first. We see in her frontal attack this subtle knowledge of life, survival, offence, protection.

21. "His misfortunes!" Repeated Darcy contemptuously; "yes, his misfortunes have been great indeed."

233. Here Darcy is on solid ground.

234. So he moves to contempt from explanation.

235. Contempt is offensive.

236. He moves from defence to offence.

237. "His misfortunes have been great indeed."
but is malice.

Space has a role to play in life as Time.

Wickham could deceive Elizabeth as they were not in Pemberley but were in another space.

Change of space permits falsehood.

Change of space or Time that does not permit falsehood is the subjective state of Truth, i.e. spirit.

Spirit in life – Time and Space – is value.

Value is the spiritual skill.

Suppose she had the sensation of true values, as Wickham spoke she would have sensed the falsehood.

Actually she saw truth in his looks, names, facts.

One who is true at the level of sensation and is not lost in the falsehood of charm can easily see him leading her to come out with complaints against Darcy.

His falsehood was charming.

His truth’s attraction would have been sweet.

To be aware of truth and falsehood at the level of sensation is spiritual awakening in life.

Misfortunes are true; Wickham is a source of misfortune to others.

He is an instrument of perfection to those who seek perfection.

22. “And of your infliction,” cried Elizabeth with energy. “You have reduced him to his present state of poverty -- comparative poverty. You have withheld the
advantages, which you must know to have been designed for him. You have deprived the best years of his life, of that independence which was no less his due than his desert. You have done all this! And yet you can treat the mention of his misfortunes with contempt and ridicule."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and entertaining the idea of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the bringing up of young men..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."

"... and the mention of his misfortunes..."

"... and of his being the son of a gentleman..."
245. "present state of poverty - comparative poverty."

"The present state of poverty - comparative poverty."

It hurts her to conceive Wickham is poor even after his deserting her. It is true love.

Once love emerges, it remains love in character, strength varies.

This sets him a great task of a greater hurdle.

Darcy saved her, evoked gratitude in her, made her fully see Wickham’s falsehood and her infatuation. The mystery of life still remains, leaving him in her adoring emotions. The lure of falsehood for the soul of Man contains the seeds of totality or integrality.

There is no utter destruction.

He who destroys something carries the stain of that which is destroyed.

Fullness or integrality is not for him who does not see this truth.
Selfishness saturated is after all self-giving reversely organised.

Shameless dissipation is the highest value reversed.

A value is not lost just because it is reversed.

That is why avatars face abominable circumstances.

246. “You have withheld the advantages”.

“You have deprived the best years of his life”.

This is solicitude, affectionate in the extreme.

247.
It carries the full flavour of a woman’s adorable dedication to Man. She identified with Wickham’s plight and speaks with feeling. Lovers, disciples, fans have this superficial emotion fully saturated. Silly shallowness made sacred.

 Seriousness in the depth of substance similarly made sacred and sacrosanct in violation is the dedication Mother requires. One’s Being is fulfilled in its wholesome truth of sweetness by such devotion. It achieves instantaneously. Miserliness perfected at saturation converts this saturation into Money value.

 Reversing it, one presides over the wealth of the world. Hard successful work leads to miserliness. Deprivation over the generations creates generosity to oneself and miserliness to others. Miserliness is overshoot only by selfishness. Of all the types of selfishness, the selfishness of falsehood excels.

 By denying another his right, one acquires in falsehood for selfish gain. When it turns to miserliness, one witnesses perfection in the infinitesimal. He who aspires for social upliftment is a miser of dignity. Sometimes he combines miserliness too. Here arises a human specimen who is established in his ignorance as if it is the ultimate truth. This is the opposite end of high material achievement even as the opposite end of attaining moksha is gross betrayal of God which He calls the final refusal of Brahmin.

 No one has the right to refuse his possessions to others as it is a social possession.

 Culture, spirit, wealth, production, health, knowledge, etc. are created in one nation or in part of the nation so that the whole of humanity can enjoy them.
248. “independence which was no less his due than his desert”.

“...and one who has enjoyed the freedom of independence.

She is also one who knows the absence of wealth or property.

Of all the misfortunes, deserts deceived are the worst.

Elizabeth’s concern combines all these intensities. Perhaps she has seen God’s face in Wickham. When it comes to Jane all these become secondary. Her common sense is so great that it is doubtful whether she would have accepted if he offered. She knew in her depths that marriage is property, not even Money. She is Mrs. Bennet’s daughter. In her we see the intense combination of downright common sense combined with extreme affection for Jane.

It was her own deep interest to keep Wickham in the family that made Lydia marry him. Polygamy and Polyandry are still in the instincts and speaks out of Mrs. Bennet’s mouth about the red coats. Infatuation is love at the wrong end, at the end of falsehood.

In scholarship the tragedy is to have an audience who understand poetic metaphor as facts of information.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 11

Elizabeth has no one, not even Jane, who can appreciate the heights of her longing for Wickham as an agreeable young man of charm and perfection. All his defects for her are perfections because he is a perfect gentleman.

Contempt touches a person as ridicule does. New successful ideas are ignored, opposed and then ridiculed. Those who stood the ignoring or opposition cannot stand the ridicule. Wise men who do want to accomplish will refrain from ridicule or contempt as they know it cannot leave their consciousness even if they want, and it prevents accomplishment.

249. “you can treat the mention of his misfortunes with contempt”.

Contempt is equally so, hence the phrase “he is beneath contempt”.

Wise men who do want to accomplish will refrain from ridicule or contempt as they know it cannot leave their consciousness even if they want, and it prevents accomplishment.

Mahatma in his anti-British campaign opposed them as imperialists and never as white men.

In 1946 a student speaker mentioning white blood was widely resented by the audience.

There was no bitterness in the opposition.

510
Caste, sex, race, nationality are best ignored in any conflict. Even their native town should not be mentioned.

Abuse too has certain cultural norms as wars; prisoners of war are governed by the Geneva Convention. They are indications of civilisation as well as culture.

23. "And this," cried Darcy, as he walked with quick steps across the room, "is your opinion of me! This is the estimation in which you hold me! I thank you for explaining it so fully. My faults, according to this calculation, are heavy indeed! But perhaps," added he, stopping in his walk, and turning towards her, "these offences might have been overlooked, had not your pride been hurt by my honest confession of the scruples that had long prevented my forming any serious design. These bitter accusations might have been suppressed, had I, with greater policy, concealed my struggles, and flattered you into the belief of my being impelled by unqualified, unalloyed inclination; by reason, by reflection, by everything. But disguise of every sort is my abhorrence. Nor am I ashamed of the feelings I related. They were natural and just. Could you expect me to rejoice in the inferiority of your connexions? -- to congratulate myself on the hope of relations, whose condition in life is so decidedly beneath my own?"

250. Darcy does not have the composure not to exclaim, “This is your opinion.”

251. It is his pride that hurts.

252. He tells her that her pride is hurt.

253. Further, he tries to explain his insensitivity as frankness, artless sincerity.

254. A fool consoles himself as one who is not clever enough to cheat.

255. No man acknowledges his weakness.

256. To Darcy, “they were natural and just”.

257. It is the justice of the unsophisticated rustic.

258. In Darcy we see the fool, stupidity, crudeness, boorishness, rusticity, primitivity, the violence of ununderstanding, incapacity for artfulness.

259. To him, who is somewhere aware of all this in him, who finds Bingley an empty shell and his sisters sycophants, Elizabeth’s liveliness, her perceptive penetration, solid independence must have appeared as celestial endowments.

260. “This... is your opinion of me”.

"Another Man thinks of us will come out only in a crucial moment; in ordinary times we cannot know of it.

He told her at Netherfield about his temperament and values.

In his own Mind, he would expect her to think of him like that.

Man has the illusion that the other Man will believe his words.

Each Man wants others to think of him as he would.

Darcy believed on both the scores he was blameless.

He does not see he has offended her by taking note of her low status.
Low status, poverty, disease, ignorance hurts. Such Men are hurt by their own position. They always think everyone else knows every one of his weaknesses. Weakness believes it would be evaluated by its own inherent weakness.

Taking note of that is the greatest of offence. Speaking it out to another is unpardonable. Talking to a girl during his proposal about her low status is an insane obscene offence.

Darcy is an insular personality. He does not know the outside world. He was condescending to her in his proposal. He has no experience of human sensitivity. No opinion has any truth in it.

Darcy who rated himself sky high, found himself rated lower than the lowest. It stuns a Man, more than a shock. Having mortally offended her, he feels offended in a childlike way. The lower vital when it offends feels offended. When a Man finds himself in such a mental state whatever he talks will certainly be incoherent. It is best he does not.

The very recognition of his being found so low will urge him to defend himself. The rule is his position will be made worse. What he is going to talk to her in his defence is in the frame of this Mind. And he talks; she had a field day.
Earlier he pointed out to her her low family to reinforce the strength of his love. Now he begins to explain the reasons for his being misunderstood. He forgets he speaks from a disillusioned Mind. She will only see his Mind, not the value of his words. Nor can he speak valuable thoughts from that Mind. In a situation like this she should understand him by what she sees not by what he explains. Explanation will make her see his Mind. She must see his emotions. That she will feel without his explaining. His defence, as far as words and motives go, is right but that will not serve his purpose.

The very idea of defence implies he is already lost. It is after this she resorted to worse epithets, justifying the rule: Defence of the defenceless leads to crushing defeat. She uttered the two most offensive words after that: 1) not a gentleman, 2) you are the last Man I would marry.

513

“My faults, according to this calculation, are heavy indeed”.

"Mother says one cannot teach anything to another Man; he must learn it himself.

The ultimate Freedom of the Absolute abides with him.

He, using that freedom, has chosen to be his ego.

Now, it is for him to choose to shed the ego.

Darcy decided to transform himself because he wanted her.

Man will transform himself; if he wants the Divine.

I do not think, in all literature, there is a parallel to this.
Having replied to her in the above words, he wrote to her not regretting what he had done, but explaining his position.

Only after writing the letter which he thought he wrote in a calm spirit, he discovered that he was in a bitter spirit.

As long as he thought of the accusations, he felt he was right.

When he thought he wanted her, the Light in her eyes, he realised ALL that she said was true.

For transformation, Man should see the Light, want it for its sake; only then will he realise he is an ego.

In this yoga the end in the tradition is the beginning.

Having attained the Self the sadhak employs the Self in surrender, conception, limitation, absorption, poise, etc. till he sees the Marvel where God delights.

263. “these offences might have been overlooked”.

An idea generated in the Mind sooner or later will express itself.

The Brahmins in India excel mankind there by NOT speaking out to their boss the answer they have in their Minds.

Darcy did not know it would produce the opposite effect.

From that he learnt NOT to renew his proposal at Pemberley or at
Lambton because she was mild in manners.

Only Lady Catherine gave him hope.

Even then it was Elizabeth who first confessed.

Man cannot be taught. All his learning must be Self-learning.

The lingering belief that rationality is valid will make him act in the old way.

This aspect of human nature, which Mother emphasizes, is unique and this passage is most significant from that point of view.

An act, long after it is reversed in fact will remain in the subconscious and remind one in his dreams.

Here we see the genius of Jane Austen. We also see it in

1) the suppression of the ruse by Bingley and Elizabeth,

2) her 'your intrusion is not unwelcome',

3) Mr. Bennet’s decision,

4) Mrs. Bennet’s assessment of Lydia’s running away,

5) Her going to Netherfield,

6) Charlotte’s invitation to her to Hunsford,

7) Mrs. Gardiner’s idea of visiting Pemberley,

8) Mistress of Pemberley,

9) Gratitude too can be born not love,

10) the impudence of Lydia and Wickham after marriage.

264. “Had not your pride been hurt by my honest confession”.

Honesty that hurts is no honesty.

515
Jane Austen knew the world without Evil is possible.

She had the inkling of the supramental life.

It does not rear its head as long as versions of evil such as pain or hurt linger.

Pain or hurt, to whomsoever it is, has no justification.

At this point Darcy failed to see it.

Later he sees the need of that perfection.

First, we saw it unacceptable in Charlotte’s mercenary advice.

Next we see it in her refusal of the proposal.

Again the presence of Caroline’s provocation that spoils their meeting makes it evident.

And finally we see the lingering ruse rankling.

To cap it all, the acme of Elizabeth’s feminine wisdom corroborated by Bingley’s submissive sensitivity.

Unless purity, honesty, perfection are unmixed with the opposite, Man commits a huge human error that totally cancels the decent of Grace.

No thought however lofty can serve this descent.

All are parts of the sum, one of the Many.

The goal lies beyond the parts, beyond the sum, in the next plane, in the whole that regenerates itself in the next higher subtle plane.

Intelectuality, of any description, is an effective bar.

The one service it can do is self-dissolution.

For it, self-dissolution is self-immolation.
265. “these bitter accusations might have been suppressed, had I, with greater policy.”

“Policy will backfire in a proposal.
Bitter accusations, if felt, will not permit a proposal to rise.
A proposal arises when all bitter accusations dissolve in passionate love.
A proposal is not a negotiation.
It is an opening of the inmost recesses for her reign.
No accusations can survive in that opening.
Bitterness, if any, is transformed into sweetness in that state.
It is not a state of Mind that thinks or weighs or judges.
It is a state of Soul where Mind is non-existent.
Elizabeth is the child of raw low energy and high aristocratic culture of freedom that is tolerance.
She is fashioned to release all that irrepressible energy as liveliness organised into cheerfulness in the plane of freedom.
She cannot be caught by selfishness because of wealth.
Self-oblivious, self-forgetful mirth that overflows will arrest her attention, not policy or pretension.
Darcy as he is constituted to move to a state of self-expansive delight that forgets the external forms of the world, needs a brutal merciless thrashing.
He is in the process of applying for that avalanche.
Twice she hesitates and doles out small doses.
infinite.

She opens the treasures of her evil genius and lets him have his heart’s content.

Having received it, he realises its full value in the reliving of these words in the coming months.

"Disguise of every sort is my abhorrence".

"At his best, Darcy is naïve, apes manners of his superiors, ends up exhibiting his crudeness involuntarily.

In such a situation every effort at betterment ends as a master stroke of clownishness."
It is a wonder that in some months till he met her at Pemberley, he has outgrown all these blemishes, fully given up his insistent justifications.

It is obvious that not his belief in these theories but the urge of his ego drove him to these uncivilised exhibitions. Once the ego is blunted all its expressions are shed automatically.

267. “Nor am I ashamed of the feelings I related.”

“..." He means his criticism of her family.

He is really not ashamed of loving her.

If love does not know something, it is shame.

We can add it does not know regret for having loved.

Darcy’s love is pure on any showing.

I even wonder whether the girl deserves it.

Even that pure love is incapable of interfering with thought formation.

Thought once formed in the mind is incapable of self-dissolution.

It does not destroy itself unless it is spoken out.

His speaking out is not only his folly, but a necessity to overcome such thought.

His love for her is the highest adoration.

Adoration is an emotional energy.

For it to bear fruit, it needs to be unmixed.

The thought of her inferior family is already formed, is rankling in him. As long as it is there, overcoming it by suppression is not possible.
A weak-nerved foolish lawyer was enamoured of witnessing an execution. It haunted his dreams. He has no power to overcome it. On advice, he witnessed it once more. A repetition had the power to relieve him from the haunting of it.

It was necessary for Darcy to speak it, write it. Still he needed several months and her own acceptance of Pemberley to meet her in tranquility. It needed still further digging. He must pass through the slums of London, she must be saturated in her surface Mind in the reality of Mrs. Bennet in the shape of Wickham and Lydia.

"could you expect me to rejoice in the inferiority of your connections".

The process of transformation is a conscious reversal. Once you are conscious of an idea, it is not given to Man to forget it, to unlearn it.

Having become conscious of something, it is the conscious to exert itself.

The conscious reversal is to know, overcome intelligently a negative process, i.e. by fully absorbing the service of a negative constituent.

Conscious reversal is to allow the negative to grow in freedom and exhaust itself in the field of one’s patience – an infinite patience, something Mr. Bennet underwent. What Mr. Bennet went through in 25 years of domestic life, Darcy goes through in nine months inwardly. Jane Austen does not fully spell out the process but leaves enough hints everywhere. Darcy’s inner workings see Mrs. Bennet in Lady Catherine, Lydia in Georgiana, Collins in himself, Mary in Caroline, Mr. Bennet in Mr. Hurst, and in his own ability to stoop down to employ a ruse and hide it from a true friend. There he finds Wickham in himself. What was the actual process and which he tackled how is left to our guess. With Mrs. and Mr. Gardiner he exhibits an obstinacy, as he was responsible for the secrecy, he must pay for it. Apparently this is the counterpart of Mrs. Bennet’s obstinacy that she should have gone to Brighton. He undergoes the change Mrs. Bennet refuses to undergo. That is the measure of his
acceptance of the bourgeoisie. Mrs. Gardiner finds that obstinacy unbecoming in a gentleman. We see and now know he becomes unbecoming to fully accept Elizabeth on her own terms, not on his terms. It is true he has Pemberley and wealth but not the culture it deserves. She has the potential for that culture, not the sophisticated version of its social expression.

Mrs. Gardiner finds that obstinacy unbecoming in a gentleman. We see and now know he becomes unbecoming to fully accept Elizabeth on her own terms, not on his terms. It is true he has Pemberley and wealth but not the culture it deserves. She has the potential for that culture, not the sophisticated version of its social expression.

To congratulate myself on the hope of relations, whose condition in life is so decidedly beneath my own.

He tells himself now what he would be doing months later. Surely when Elizabeth accepted, he congratulated himself. You certainly cannot have one side of the coin only.

As Elizabeth gratefully accepted him keeping in reserve her love for Wickham, Darcy was proud of Elizabeth, not knowing the fullness of pride lies in Mrs. Bennet and Lydia and Wickham.
The lotus grows in filth. We accept the lotus not filth. The ultimate wisdom sees the essence of that filth is the lotus.

She accepted Pemberley, he accepted the Gardiners. The story does not go beyond that. We see Mrs. Bennet is vulgar and Lydia obscene, forgetting the highest culture in the society is Mrs. Bennet’s energy tamed, organised, delivered through softly spoken syllables. The material is the same, the organisation is different.

Culture is the organisation of energy into power. Lydia’s energy overtly exhibited is obscene; she is open to come upon the town. The dynamic women of the society who rose to the top of the world had energies on Lydia’s scale but expressed it as an organisation of culture.

Society has narrow eyes. It sees actions in terms of social values, and passes unwelcome judgments.

Energy is good, great; Lydia’s energy channeled will make Lydia into a Theresa. Only absence of energy is unwelcome. Spiritually, even absence of energy is energy unseen by human eyes. Lydia will be in trance for a short while gazing at the handsome face of Wickham and then fade as a flower. Flowers fade by the end of the day.

Elizabeth felt herself growing more angry every moment; yet she tried to the utmost to speak with composure when she said:

“You are mistaken, Mr. Darcy, if you suppose that the mode of your declaration...”

24. Elizabeth felt herself growing more angry every moment; yet she tried to the utmost to speak with composure when she said—

25. “You are mistaken, Mr. Darcy, if you suppose that the mode of your declaration...”

270. She controls her anger and tries composure.

271. That effort at culture discloses that he is not gentlemanly.

272. Darcy, who values that attribute, was shocked and his rough interior opened.

273. It rankled in him later for a long time.
me in any other way, than as it spared me the concern which I might have felt in refusing you, had you behaved in a more gentlemanlike manner."

"Mr. Darcy, Mr. Darcy always mistaken. To Elizabeth Darcy is always mistaken.

Darcy tells her about his delivery – it is unpardonable.

She tells him about his personality.

No one can speak a few words without disclosing his personality. The simple fact is the personality he is proud of is more than abominable not only to Elizabeth, but intrinsically. The problem in this proposal is the devil mistaking himself to be an angel.

The most sincere Man in an organisation seriously believing himself to be the most sincere sadhak, is what we know. Not only is self-deception, the whole population can thus be deceived.

One who finds it difficult to read and can’t bring himself to write was believed by the whole university to be a genius. It is so because there are no known standards. In the absence of any semblance of standards everyone is a genius in his own evaluation.

She too falls a prey to the same guilt. Only Wickham knows who he is and what he is.

If Bruhman is set on a journey of Self-discovery, Darcy is now sent to that adventure by Elizabeth. His reversal did not start with the letter too.

It began after that, we do not know when.

Commentary on Pride & Prejudice
Volume 2 Chapter 11

523
We can surmise that it was initiated by her after reading the letter and Wickham’s last visit to Longbourn. 

It spared me the concern which I might have felt in refusing you.

External social obligations are things no one can escape. In a girl receiving a proposal even the inner obligation to thank him is paramount. She may not accept him as she is not obliged to but she is not free not to thank him.

One who refrains from that psychological obligation for whatever reason will be compelled by life later to do so in double measure. Elizabeth had excellent reasons now not to thank him; but what happened when Bingley was engaged and she learnt of Lydia’s marriage. She was forced to tell him that she was selfish creature, having now branded him selfish. Life perseveres in its own requirements. What are they? She did thank Collins for the honour of his proposal. How can she now refrain from thanking Darcy? Her refraining from the formality of thanksgiving today makes her after reading the letter feel GRATITUDE the next day. It is a deeper, subconscious commitment she makes to herself. He is not one who can be formally secured and safely kept. From the beginning she is urged by deeper forces. After the letter, she gave him up totally. She could not even dream of his renewing his proposal. Even after Bingley’s engagement and knowing his help she does ask herself how it is possible for a self-respecting man to propose a second time after she has once refused. That is her conscious understanding, but the subconscious has already prepared the ground for its completion.
276. “Had you behaved in a more gentlemanlike manner”. „Had you behaved in a more gentlemanlike manner”. In normal societies, even in the worst of enmities, the other man’s sensitivities – childlessness, a family scar, etc. – will not be referred to. Once it is done, rapprochement is ruled out. She does it, intending to sting him deeply. And he was stung. Later he refers to it. Still he loves her, maybe for having so abused him. She said she never meant it, but she spoke out without thinking. In Lady Anna, Josephine returns all the money borrowed with interest, the idea being the obligation was discharged.

Help accepted at any level obliges you at the level the other requires. That is the nature of obligation, though in spending his Money, the tailor never expected it back. That creates a greater obligation to give her daughter in marriage. It is socially odd or amiss, but psychologically it is right. She has no conscious knowledge of these truths, nor does she angle for any result consciously. The life vibration that urges her has these inbuilt characteristics. Those who get a lifetime opportunity or miss it can look back that life would have sown such seeds in his life. In this sense NO event in our life ever happens without that prior sanction by oneself. Those who do harm out of foolishness or wrong information, when reminded of a sensitive obligation, will certainly refrain from the intention.

277. “She saw him start at this, but he said nothing, and she...” “She saw him start at this, but he said nothing, and she continued.”
There are moments of revelation in one’s life. This is one for him. There are positive as well as negative and both are POSITIVE. This is a negative moment of revelation which he makes positive.

Knowing Mother is such a positive moment of life revelation.

Accepting Her principles is a higher moment of psychological revelation – Darcy had that.

Seeing the spiritual touch of it is entering the world of yoga.

Recognising the inner door opening is the ultimate initiation.

For the devotee, all that he has to do is to recognise the supergrace. SHE does it to all and always.

There are doors of communication we can keep permanently open – page 122 – The Life Divine.

For Darcy, he was to start, realise the moment, work on each aspect of inner life and receive the transformed consciousness.

For the devotee, all that he has to do is to recognise the supergrace. SHE does it to all and always.

Hundreds of devotees have already received it unconsciously.

Even after the material result has come Man remains the same.

To receive it permanently in his soul and see the Sri Aravinda Darsan, he must choose to remain there without going back to the Taste of Ignorance.

Reading the whole book, making the human choice, wanting Mother is all She asks of the sadhaks and devotees.

It looks she was taking a joy of refusal for refusal’s sake.

27. “You could not have made me the offer of your hand in any possible way that would have tempted me to accept it.”

“..."
There was no point of reference in him that could make out what she was doing.

Still, she had not delivered her climax address.

He was stunned, dazed, astonished, non-plussed.

As long as he wanted her to understand, life beat him down.

He stopped that approach, took leave of her, wrote to her what came to his Mind and then disappeared till we see him at Pemberley.

Whatever happened in him began subconsciously and was gaining half-consciousness.

It was not an experience he had till then, nor was it an experience Man had had till then.

Perhaps it was the earliest descent of Supermind on Man.

Of course, we know it occurs in the shadow of the French Revolution, of Napoleon acting in France.

Mother and Sri Aurobindo were on earth, many here lived with them, and thousands had their Darshan.

Everyone, without fail, received their realisation as a one time experience. It was truly a miracle, every time.

The door opened countless number of times.

Darcy kept it open till Elizabeth entered.

Elizabeth saw the door open to realise her folly.

The door beckons to us.

Will one or a few respond to HER or to HIM.

527
Again his astonishment was obvious; and he looked at her with an expression of mingled incredulity and mortification.

She went on --

There was no proposal, a Man wanting to marry a woman.

He saw Savitri’s face; rather God’s face in Elizabeth.

It was not a human moment.

There was no proposal, a Man wanting to marry a woman.

The Force of Kali found utterance in her.

It was one of the divine occasions when the very punishments are grace.

It was her genius that spoke.

It was evil genius.

Until she exhausted her repertory he was renewing his pleadings.

He almost approached her on different facets of her personality and was asking her to relate to him from that dimension.

What Napoleon often executed on the battlefield, she did in meeting him.

None of Jane Austen’s other novels carry this atmosphere.

It was too long ago and there is no wonder in her not being able to publish it for 20 years.
It had a market value of £ 40.

It is the social response to the descent of God.

Man is mercenary, mean, selfish and cantankerous.

To expect him to respond is equally so.

From the very beginning -- from the first moment, I may almost say -- of my acquaintance with you, your manners, impressing me with the fullest belief of your arrogance, your conceit, and your selfish disdain of the feelings of others, were such as to form that groundwork of disapprobation on which succeeding events have built so immoveable a dislike; and I had not known you a month before I felt that you were the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry.

"With the fullest belief of your arrogance".

In answer to his question whether he could delight in her inferior connections, she pungently asks if she could enjoy his arrogance and fall in love with him.

Her offensive words startle him; his own words he was unaware of.

After all, her offence was only in return of his offence.

The initiative was his. Mother asks us not to take initiative.

Ego takes initiative and that becomes one's karma.

'Tolerable' was his initiative. Now he proposed and she refused. He further takes initiative to ask why. She spoke out mentioning he was ungentlemanly.

He further provoked her about her inferior connections. She emptied herself about his arrogance, conceit, etc. He stopped her at that point and offered her his good wishes. He was disappointed, not hurt. His own edifice about himself came crashing down and in its place another dark one was now erected.

Creation is His and He alone has the right to take initiative.

Ego takes initiative and that becomes one's karma.
Events reveal the face of Life. If one goes further, God reveals himself. These things happen only at mature moments of life. And they are only in the lives of those who are lucky. Luck is the descent of grace on the receptive soul at a moment his soul is ripe with the vision of wisdom. Darcy is the chosen soul through whom the society is saving the human heads of the English aristocracy. It is his individual sacrifice on behalf of his class.

Temperament is a structure; character is its foundation.

Society lays the foundation for the character. Family and immediate events shape the temperament. Elizabeth’s character has the foundation in the aristocracy and bourgeois coming together. Her temperament is structured in the freedom of the father where the energy of the mother takes shape and strength. At the Meryton Assembly and Netherfield several events have gone in to give the form to the temperament. Darcy knows nothing of this, nor does he know what constitutes his character and temperament. He is a youth eagerly pursuing a girl of his heart’s choice. He expects an eager reception, adoration, admiration, gratitude and love. He was expecting her to be overwhelmed by his aristocratic generosity abundantly bestowed. He never knew the evolutionary role he was called to play. He was saving his precarious head along with the figurative heads of similar aristocrats. She first shaved his head before it was dismantled and severed. That made him start. She saw he was no gentleman and was broadcasting low obnoxious social sewage and was demanding her to approve of it. He was in the surface Mind. His material came from the subconscious. She too was on the surface Mind at the other end, the opposite end. To drain the subconscious from the opposite ends is to pit evil against good, good against evil. This is a process where good and evil have different significances to each of them. As they emerge from the depth, Darcy and Elizabeth began to perceive that they changed character. He found her exhausting her accumulated store of resentment.
It is very significant that he offered her at the end good wishes.

"On which succeeding events have built so immovable a dislike".

"The immovable mountain in Time dissolves in Simultaneous Time.

There is no force in life to handle it at all.

Still we saw what happened to its immovability.

The dimensions of Time changing the immovability too changes.

What was happening in Paris was in Time.
Mr. Bennet’s family, as explained in the story, is an individual beneficiary of a universal vibration.

Events succeed in the plane of Time. They build up.

Events in the higher plane do not succeed, but exist in one another, i.e. exist simultaneously.

This story starts in Time and moves to the higher planes of Time to undo the accretions of Time.

Mrs. Bennet exhibits the infinity of stupidity after Lydia’s elopement.

Infinity is infinity whether it is of stupidity or intelligence. That changed the plane in which they existed.

After her stupid outpouring, the finite plane of Time changed into the infinite plane of higher Time, making three marriages possible.

“...You were the last man in the world whom I could... marry”.

Life compels Man to speak the very opposite thoughts to what he has in his Mind.

He came to Hunsford to propose. After the proposal he left.

She came and was waiting for weeks for the proposal. She stays there for some weeks after the proposal.

The woman, having planted the bait, waits patiently for the Man.

After reading the letter she moves to the inner Mind.

After writing the letter he moves to the subliminal Mind.

It was a battle of wits – comparable social status.

“Can I rejoice” cannot go without its counterpart.

When the rival reveals his weakness, it is hardly possible not to take advantage of it.
"You are the last man" may not fully balance his phrases.

"You have said quite enough, madam. I perfectly comprehend your feelings, and have now only to be ashamed of what my own have been. Forgive me for having taken up so much of your time, and accept my best wishes for your health and happiness."

Ostensibly he replies to her accusations about Jane and Wickham. In truth in the letter he is more than answering the accusations, trying to make her understand that he is not mean with Jane, not dishonest with Wickham, he is not one devoid of values.

As she had other provocations, he had other weighty considerations to move away from Wickham.

"You have said quite enough, madam.

Virtually he had no more capacity to be the recipient of her abuse.

Even in quantity she has said enough. She has shown that his officious interference with Bingley intruded into his private judgement and therefore lost all sense of decent human behaviour.

In conspiring against a sweet innocent girl like Jane, with other ladies, he has forfeited all sense of dignity.

She had not called it a heinous crime, but she meant it.

To take advantage of a trusting friend and his extreme modesty is to betray the trust reposed in him.
It was not an open break, an open objection merits.

It is clandestine, a detestable devious behaviour.

To act in concert with jealous women, he equates himself with them, unbecoming of his masculinity.

It is obvious that Bingley loved Jane even according to Darcy, if not, why fear their meeting.

One can impute it even to jealousy of Bingley who won the prettiest girl there.

She implied Darcy lacked common humanity.

To have another under his thumb will not be flattering to any self-respecting Man whose duty it is to respect others.

She did not even raise these issues as a matter of curiosity or with a desire to know the facts but as an accusation against which he was called upon to defend.

She has incensed him on purpose.

290. "I perfectly comprehend your feelings".

"... he came to propose to her and discovered that she detests him from the bottom of her heart, because of what he is and what she heard otherwise.

It is not so much what he did as what she has construed.

An event is multidimensional, multifaceted. It looks constructed outside. On enquiry we see it is constructed inside us. Further it reveals it is constructed in all of us, in all the Many. That is not the end. It is created in the One. All these cover only the apprehending supermind.
And the role of ignorance is there. What then is an event? Is it the Force of consciousness or Force of Being? He says they are one when the supreme victory is won. Darcy has tried for transformation of his own inside and reached his goal. She has come forward to shed her vital falsehood that dominated her Mind. That brought Darcy. The story reaches its end there.

To us it is not the end. The original evil is there. The ego is there.

Self-absorption relieves us of both. And there is one more step in the Supreme victory. At some stage he found Elizabeth innocent. Anyone is innocent at that perception.

It is not a vision that belongs to the world she is born into.

It is the vision of the story Jane Austen offers her.

She felt the wonder of gratitude and it was not comprehensible.

Life spared her. No one came to disturb her.

The powerful human atmosphere she carried prevented them from calling on her.

As her own power increased in her, her memory would not be there in others.

That is the power of what she was.

Fitzwilliam could not meet her later.

291. "Have now only to be ashamed of what my own have been".

Great moments of life are moments of Self-revelation.
Darcy has had no such self-revelation. The logical conclusion from her description led him to say the above.

Even that he says it was done for the best and needs no further apology.

A question arises about his faulty judgment about Jane’s love. It has shaken him about whether he was right.

He never relied on Elizabeth for that. He came back and verified it himself.

All these introspections never made him see that his interference was officious.

Mr. Bennet’s opposition and Jane’s disapproval were because his transformation was limited to Elizabeth, not fully embracing all the family.

Lydia, Wickham, Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Bennet are all accepted for her sake.

She alone was accepted as she is.

When changes come in the society or in the individual or in events, we always see the reality of the change, what changes to what extent, how, for what reasons.

He accepts the Gardiners fully is the reality.

He did become ashamed of what he had been, not when he spoke or
wrote the letter. It was a later development.

292. “Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness”.

After her vituperation of which he was ashamed, he wishes her happiness.

That is the lover in him; the Man cannot do it.

This is an indication of her marriage at the end.

After she disclosed about Lydia and totally lost him, he gave her a long parting look. Now it is words, then it is a look. Both are the same.

Bingley’s proposal to Jane or Collins’ proposal to Charlotte are events of life, governed by the rules of life.

Between Darcy and Elizabeth, one cannot say when the higher force will enter into the scheme. It is all governed by the Being.

Once the Being enters the act the finite act becomes a field to reveal the infinite.

Theoretically every moment is so.
Darcy was in evidence. Everything inside him rushes headlong towards her. Nothing on the surface matches the inner urge. As a result, we see the resultant of these two forces. Particularly in Darcy this combination from the beginning reveals a compromise that governs his actions.

For us the process of their combining is of importance.

31. And with these words he hastily left the room, and Elizabeth heard him the next moment open the front door and quit the house.

32. The tumult of her mind was now painfully great. She knew not how to support herself, and from actual weakness sat down and cried for half an hour. Her astonishment, as she reflected on what had passed, was increased by every review of it. That she should receive an offer of marriage from Mr. Darcy! That he should have been in love with her for so many months! -- so much in love as to wish to marry her in spite of all the objections which had made him prevent his friend's marrying her sister, and which must appear at least with equal force in his own case -- was almost incredible! -- it was gratifying to have inspired unconsciously so strong an affection. But his pride, his abominable pride -- his shameless avowal of what he had done, with respect to Jane -- his unpardonable assurance in acknowledging,

293. The very fact that she has to admit his love for her creates the tumult in her.

294. Body becomes weak when the mind is tired.

295. Crying gives relief as it takes away the energy of sorrowing.

296. “honest confession of the scruples” are inordinate intemperance.

She showed there was no gentleman-like behaviour in him. He was speechless when he found he was not treated as a gentleman. Now she finds her genius having a spur, released by a causeless spur and describes him as selfish, arrogant, disdainful, and conceited. This was too much for him. He stopped her there, offering her his best wishes for health and happiness. Even now he could do it.

297. His love for her, the passion witnessed, the strength she defied creates a painful tumult in her mind. Still the wonder of her having evoked this love in him overwhelms her. In her own estimation she rises. She feels a fulfillment in her genius for abuse finding a vent.
though he could not justify it, and the unfeeling manner in
which he had mentioned Mr. Wickham, his cruelty towards
whom he had not attempted to deny, soon overcame the
pity which the consideration of his attachment had for a
moment excited. She continued in very agitating
reflections till the sound of Lady Catherine’s carriage
made her feel how unequal she was to encounter
Charlotte’s observation, and hurried her away to her room.

298. The shameless avowal of his role with Bingley revealed the
uncultured brute in him.

299. Nor was his contempt towards her sympathy for Wickham less
shocking.

300. Her astonishment grew.

301. It is a positive feeling.

302. It is gratifying to anyone to know they are loved by anyone.

303. Only when Collins loves it is revolting.

304. Even to him she offered thanks for the offer.

305. Deeply felt emotional energies release by the knowledge of his love.

306. Love is an elevating passion. She does not feel anything like love
for him.

307. “The tumult of her Mind was now painfully great”:

"One’s Mind is not stirred like this at all. If it ever happens it
is once in a lifetime. She has it at 21.

Her whole life was pleasantly focused on Jane. Now it is rudely
destroyed.

The only one she ever admired was Wickham. In her Mind he is the
most agreeable Man of soft behaviour that captivates.

Just now she heard contempt poured, what then is the question.

Without her being aware, something in her, her beauty or
character or her being evoked a deep passionate love in Darcy.

How can a Mind hold this calamity and this wonder in
juxtaposition?

It is too much for the structure she was.
Her weakness is inability to keep the poise of the Mind.
Crying is nervous relief and removes the energy from the Mind.
She could not pardon herself, listening to Darcy that it was done for the best.
Darcy has no apology, but what about Jane?
How fate has put Jane's future in the hands of a callous dominating officiously interfering friend.

"Her astonishment... was increased by every review of it".

Such an increase of astonishment is a positive indication.
The atmosphere of the next proposal is fully subtly, reflected in this review.
It is a wonder she is able to review the interview.
Astonishment is a pleasant positive emotion of excessive energy that suspends thought.
It is equally a great wonder that after such sharp abuses, she is positively overwhelmed.
It means the interview is overall positive.
Her astonishment also indicates that her own premises with Jane and Wickham will soon prove to be false.
The status of emotion indicates the nature of news awaited.
It is in the subtle plane.

What is to come comes to us in the subtle plane.
Further it implies that when she is proved wrong she will rationally accept it.

A weak personality, whatever is to come, whatever has happened, under this pressure, will collapse.

She is strong enough to survive the attack.

It is he who rushed out of the room, banged the front door and quickly made off.

The event has not overwhelmed her.

It is her quiet strength that brings the bombshells in his letter.

In the interview and the letter she lived an age.

"That she should receive an offer of marriage from Mr. Darcy".

It was not an idea that was in anyone’s imagination.

Even now, she must have noted, it is not known to anyone.

Initially Darcy kept it as a secret in the hope he would overcome it before anyone guessed it.

Now, by virtue of circumstances, it remained a secret till his second proposal perhaps because she had no hope.

Mr. Bingley’s interest in Jane was public knowledge from the beginning.

Darcy’s interest in Elizabeth was unknown to anyone till the last day.

The rule that the same result can issue out of opposite conditions
is seen here.

This is a story where apparently the main plot becomes the sub plot.

To raise Darcy to be the main plot his love was kept secret.

Darcy was in suspense after the proposal till the end.

She was in suspense for different reasons till the end.

Lydia kept Darcy, Elizabeth and all the family in suspense till the last moment.

Except those limits of life at every stage, there was no way of knowing the end.

It is gratifying to have inspired... affection.

It is recognition of one’s personality’s worth.

The woman resorts to make up, hair style, dress, soft speech, makes herself scarce to make a Man come to her.

Now a Man comes on his own and in spite of active discouragement.

What does that mean?

It means she is attractive to Darcy.

That is the best of compliments a lady can pay herself.

Satisfaction is the fulfillment of what one asks for.

Gratification is the fulfillment of what one deserves.

It was no mere attraction.

It was an attraction that overcome the inferior connections.
What he spoke to her is from his Mind.

His emotions do not speak, they cannot speak.

Only to make her understand the great strength of love, he resorted to that foolish argument as one trying to pull another receiving a shock wanting to save him.

For a long time he regrets that his intentions were misconstrued.

Only much later, he regretted the first part of the letter.

Mind understands offence as a compliment.

It is evident in Mrs. Bennet. Darcy has her intelligence.

311. “His abominable pride - his shameless avowal”.

His pride rankles in her.

Her belief that he is proud hurts her mind more.

Mind believes it must explain for the other to understand.

Silent Will again believes in NOT speaking.

Beyond belief is conviction.

Conviction is the belief of the mental substance.

Suppose one gives up belief in speech or silent will, he can next give up conviction.

Belief and speech are what he activates.

Conviction is there, beyond his conscious control.

To master his conviction, he must become conscious in his substance.

Further down is faith, the faith of the Mind.
It is of the entire Mind, not of one faculty, far more powerful. It is not the faith of the soul. The mental, vital, physical have their own faith.

Darcy has a conviction that his own arguments have a full rational validity.

It took time for him to shed it. It is a kind of superstition of the unintelligent strong man who believes that the weak Man needs to know his weakness before he can be rational.

It is the same intelligence that believes in asking, not silent will. It is a stage of understanding we come across everywhere.

312. “Though he could not justify it”.

The surface acts when nothing below justifies it. A method works till the very last moment. It fails to help cross the plane.

Man only knows what he knows – his method. If insisted the method will show how to persist in the method. The devil, when relied on, tells you why you should rely on him.

A Man who longs for a girl longs for God. In longing for the girl, he holds his reality of consciousness hidden in himself, concealed, involved in self-absorption and therefore self-oblivious (P.239 – The Life Divine) .

The Man who longs for his girl will get her if he longs for God. Should he long for her, he will surely get at the devil she is.
Longing is aspiration for God.

Even grace often acts by external circumstances.

Should a Man find himself on the point of discovery of who he is – he is himself the Avatar – he forgets the girl in favour of God.

Om is a sound that leads to Silence.

Will, changes into Silent will, becomes the perception that discriminates the friend from the foe.

Of all the great perceptions, one stands out. It is the sensitivity to the ultimate foe coming as the intimate friend.

Disregard the appearance, recognise the Reality.

Savitri saw God’s face in Satyavan.

The husband sees the Divine visage in the devil’s face.

There is God in the devil. He too is her son.

Cross the border at the crucial moment.

313. “the unfeeling manner in which he had mentioned Mr. Wickham”.

Darcy was sorely touched by a reference to the rogue Wickham.

Her speech pushed him psychologically to a zone new to him.

As he was moving to a higher zone he is answering her from where he already is – the thinking, rational Mind.

He won Elizabeth, giving up his rational arguments later.

During the second proposal he acknowledges the fact that he later regretted the first part of his letter.
What is that wisdom? Why should a right argument offend?

A right argument is always right as an argument.

Man is ego – woman is ego. Darcy tries to accomplish in the plane of ego.

Ego, Mother says, learns from no one. It learns itself.

What argument Darcy wants to advance, if not advanced, she will learn herself.

As long as he has a belief it will find expression.

How can Darcy overcome his belief?

As a Man who is betrayed by all his friends loses faith in friendship, so if he examines all the beliefs of his in action, he will find most of them or all of them ineffective. He will soon discover that it is not a belief in him, but an illusion that his words were effective.

What happened in Darcy is after he wrote that letter, his emotional sensitivity REALISED that Elizabeth would be offended. So what is the method of overcoming thought?

"The first thing he should do is to cease to argue with himself."

The argument when considered from any side will reinforce it.

"His own emotions are in tune with her emotions."
It sees her emotions are offended.

हिंसक भ्रष्टाचार ते करत नहीं, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

It is through that emotional sensitivity Darcy felt he was wrong.

आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

His understanding of the emotions communicated itself to her emotions.

आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Darcy achieved as he wanted to achieve.

आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Even if it is of Himalayan benefit, MAN does not want to learn from anyone else.

के मनुष्य हिमालयी होता, मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

The only thing real in Man is his ego.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Thinking itself has life.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

That life has something like a personality.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Thinkers do develop a thinker’s personality.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

In the process, they also allow their particular thoughts to develop an individuality.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Once it is formed, it is not easy to dissolve that form.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

That form belongs to the physicality of the mental plane.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

The physical element in it is hard, inflexible.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Even this dissolves in sleep, trance, oblivious self-forgetfulness, inertia, long disuse.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्र�्टाचार दिखलावाची.

A deeply felt sincerity, superior in strength to the formation of the thought, can dissolve it by consecration.

मनुष्य महान होता है, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

314. “Cruelty towards whom he had not attempted to deny”.

"अकारण हो भ्रष्टाचार, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Cruelty is the royal road the weak treads to the goal of strength by the grace of the Strong’s tyranny.

अकारण हो भ्रष्टाचार, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Socially, cruelty is uncivilized.

अकारण हो भ्रष्टाचार, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Psychologically, cruelty is unevolved.

अकारण हो भ्रष्टाचार, आरक्षी गृह होती भ्रष्टाचार दिखलावाची.

Spiritually, cruelty loses its negative edge and plays its positive role

547
more directly or less indirectly. Supramentally there is no cruelty. Cruelty there is an exchange of strength with the others. The weak giving the strong feels the joy of enriching its substance by the counter route unseen.

The exchange is Many with Many.

It is also the One with the Many.

In the latter the exchange enriches, enervates, drains, ripens. There is no negative action.

All actions are positive.

Even negative actions have positive results.

Wickham, when he held back from the Netherfield dance, felt an immense relief of not meeting Darcy. He later explains to her he wished to avoid embarrassments.

The weak rather enjoys the grievance of not getting than the reward of receiving which it cannot enjoy in view of its ill equipment.

The subconscious of the weak does justice to the surface.

315. “Soon overcame the pity”.

She felt pity for him for having felt the pain of love.
The church took 2000 years to pardon those who murdered Jesus. That is how the establishment moves. She is now on the side that destroys the establishment. Emerging knowledge treats the ignorance that is left behind like that. She is a part of that ignorance too.

When a statement is made strong its effect covers all. (The Life Divine – P.25)

Elizabeth’s intense disgust applies to her also. She discovers it one day later. It is of the greatest importance for us to see Elizabeth.

Transformation alone can do it. No method, however perfect it is, can come near transformation.

That is expressed by Draupadi’s attraction to Karna – a biological fact.

Her mind was agitated, unfit for reflections. Agitating reflections are not mental thoughts, but reactions.
It was a moment where her whole mind, if not the soul, came to the surface as it does once in a lifetime.

He who does it is your complement.

What came to her surface was what was needed to be discarded. It was so brought up by what was unwanted in him.

In social life, we keep such traits behind a veil. Only in personal life it is likely to come out. It comes out only to be given up.

All growth of personality occurs at that moment. It is for a short duration one comes out like that. During those moments, one has to take great decisions.

It is not in haste those decisions are to be taken. In the open condition one needs a trice to decide. What matters is the opening, nor the duration.

Apart from the tantalising interview, had she opened herself up like this, she would be in full agitation. Opening shakes the being. An orphan meets those moments at a very young age. Such an opening is capable of becoming a genius or the opposite – both are the same.

There are illiterate geniuses like Akbar.

317. “Sound of Lady Catherine’s carriage made her feel how unequal she was”.

550
She is in a hot moment, but she has to meet others now.

One is inner life, the other is outer life.

Inner life is for her, only for her, it is that she is and will be.

Still we say the outer is the inner.

The social life is outer life where the inner is kept back.

Good will is true, jealousy is true. Respect both.

One does not prevent the other.

Poverty is the basis of jealousy.

Jealousy is a rule of development at the level of poverty even as competition is among equals.

Emulation, imitation, competition, jealousy are the same urge at varying levels.

Not to be jealous one must have no ego.

One passing thought of jealousy in a refined character is enough for him to lose his own leadership of the country.

Grace comes as national leadership to deserving souls.
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

Volume 2 Chapter 11

552

Mothe gets it back to them.

"encounter Charlotte’s observation”.

More than the misfortune, meeting others is more oppressive.

Had Charlotte known of the proposal, Elizabeth would have missed Darcy.

His coming to her every time alone signifies he will marry her.

No one wishes the other to evolve, to rise.

Society is an equilibrium. It does not permit growth.

Elizabeth rose by her desert and goodwill.

The opposition of Jane and her father to her engagement is symptomatic of this social characteristic.

At the level of social upliftment one can scotch another’s chances by one look or thought.

In normal life we do not see people who work for social upliftment or the growth of others.

People do not want to work for their own development.

They want it for no exertion of theirs.

The value of America is they are willing to work for their own growth.

Hence the value of entrepreneurship.

Individuality that fosters the entrepreneurship is therefore of value.
America has it.
Index

ability, 61
absolute, 440
absoluteness, 277
abuse, 452, 490
  appreciate, 481
acceptance, 522
accomplishment, 6, 26, 122, 269, 337
  argument cancels, 546
  capacity for, 462
  strength for, 12
accusation, 534
accustom, 118, 119
act, 121, 172, 299, 493
  repetition of, 410
  reversal of, 515
  significance of an, 538
action, 548
admiration, 20, 317
adoration, 317
advantage, 22, 294
adventure, 6
advice, 65, 68, 73, 244
affability, 155
affection, 14, 143, 289, 477
  selfish, 241
alarm, 69, 250
America, 553
amiability, 13
ananda, 97
anger, 465, 489
anxiety, 3, 450
apology, 274, 394
appearance, 466
appreciation, 74
argument
  consequence of an, 546
aristocracy, 176, 188, 191, 196, 428, 466
  failing, 198
arrears
  life’s, 42
aspiration, 56
assertion, 6
assurance, 3
astonishment, 541
atmosphere, 4, 406, 431
  negative, 377
attachment, 6
attention, 230, 289
attitude, 41
  power of, 11
  attract, 123
  attraction, 56, 233, 317, 543
    intensity of, 234
  personality, 249
authority, 65, 165, 244
avoidance, 323
awareness, 467, 479
balance, 319
beauty, 36, 141, 147, 197, 233
beginning
  significance of, 189
behavior, 96, 388, 414
  social, 279
being, 91, 263
belief, 20, 33, 544
blame, 100
boast, 4
bore, 216
breeding, 178, 224, 245
building, 186
capacity, 243
cause, 123
ceremony, 182
change, 55, 536
character, 14, 96, 105, 123, 332, 388, 531
  inheritance of, 63
charm, 62
cheerfulness, 14, 84, 400
children, 128, 135, 391
choice, 24, 334
circumstance, 97, 451
civilization, 155
cleanliness, 152
clergy, 41
cleverness, 4
comfort, 4
common sense, 510
communication, 6, 52, 273
comparison, 338
compassion, 57, 178
compatibility, 484
compensation, 141
competition, 363
complaint, 45
complement, 283
composition, 205
compromise, 325
conceit, 19
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

correction, 527
concern, 140
condemnation, 375
condescension, 155, 188
confession, 492
confidence, 79, 96
conflict, 325, 435, 474
confusion, 225
conscious
subconscious becoming, 471
consciousness
low, 76, 118
consecration
thought dissolved by, 546
consolation, 49
contact
human, 444
impact of, 444
contagion, 450
contempt, 511
contraction, 97
contradiction, 121, 325, 451
convenience, 4
conversation, 22, 201, 224, 260
conviction, 33, 544
courage, 11
courtesy, 157
courtship, 40
creature, 100
credibility, 253
credit, 6
cruelty, 45, 548
role of, 548
crying, 540
culture, 4, 33, 42, 43, 125, 191, 248, 259, 308, 387, 434, 437, 511, 519
curiosity, 81, 235, 278
dance, 53
decept, 91
decision, 105, 269, 389, 550
defect
others', 469
defence, 501, 513
depression, 97
desire, 69, 457
polite, 26
destruction, 507
determinant, 46, 448
dharma, 339
disappointment, 3, 46, 110
disinterest, 14
dislike, 56, 70, 151
display, 172
dissatisfaction, 14
distance, 293
domination, 239, 374
doubt, 3
dread, 468
duplicity, 108
education, 43, 147
ego, 29, 392, 514, 546
elegance, 43
embarrassment, 415
ignore, 33
subconscious, 69
endowment, 386, 426
energy, 118, 140, 156, 160, 162, 172, 173, 243, 262, 310, 314, 358, 399, 522
flow of, 263
England, 496
enjoyment, 120, 140
enthusiasm, 47, 118
environment, 63
envy, 337
equality, 65, 183
equilibrium, 112
error, 26, 29, 65, 114
essentials, 482
esteem, 18
etiquette, 279
event
construction of an, 535
understand an, 314
events
study of, 482
evil, 516
evolution, 480
excess, 14
excitement, 118
expansion, 97, 280
expectation, 3, 155, 320, 410, 437
fairness, 14
faith, 544
overcome false, 86
falsehood, 36, 62, 156, 191, 256, 501, 505, 508
attraction of, 350, 504
free of, 137
family, 357, 391
fancy, 65
favorite, 219
fear, 13
feeling, 3, 461
force, 173
formality, 41, 145
fortune, 18, 344
response to, 74
frankness, 82
freedom, 91, 210, 250, 255, 337, 428, 480
social, 285
French revolution, 27, 468, 530, 532
friendliness, 175
friendship, 6, 47, 61, 87, 226, 285
fulfilment, 230
gallantry, 345
generosity, 263
gentleman, 41, 42, 177, 178, 301, 363, 390
giving, 44, 65
God
long for, 545
good, 69
goodness, 14, 22, 24, 26, 134
goodwill, 6, 14, 77
grace, 57, 72, 125, 231, 356, 417, 442, 496, 516
interfere with, 354
response to, 231, 529
graciousness, 200
gradual, 118
gratitude, 231, 525
great
contact of the, 444
guess, 379
guilt, 174
habit, 119, 446
happiness, 4, 97, 292
feel happy about another’s, 109
ruin, 18
harmony, 325
health, 195, 196
heart, 111, 129, 221
hesitation, 68, 458
high
low serving, 508
honour, 96
hope, 4, 13, 33, 110
hospitality, 188
house, 151
human choice, 19, 132, 367, 379, 424, 440, 442
human nature, 72, 131
contradictory, 176
humiliation, 505
hurt, 363
to not, 26
husband
wounded, 35
hypocrisy, 141
idea, 29, 72, 284, 361
ideal, 38, 65, 72
ignorance, 118, 250, 535
ill will, 77
imagination, 4, 162, 240
dominate in, 239
impatience, 87, 502
imperfection, 169
impertinence, 212, 271
impression, 61
impulse, 405, 462
inconsistency, 14
indelicacy, 35
indication, 468, 482, 538, 553
subtle, 541
indignation, 6
individual, 27, 269, 355
individuality, 96, 316
indulgence, 6
inessentials, 482
inevitability, 74
infatuation, 404, 510
infinity, 250
information, 62
giving, 84, 85
initiative, 26, 86, 88, 91, 530
inner-outer correspondence, 451
insincerity, 283
insult, 508
receive, 267
intellectuality, 102
intelligence, 91, 181
intensity, 46, 434
interest, 6
interference, 6, 372
intimacy, 4, 79
introduction, 189
invitation, 228, 229
irritation, 11, 12
jealousy, 27, 29, 338, 551
joy, 4, 59, 97, 109, 251, 335
judgement, 106, 359
justify, 18, 88
kindness, 289, 402, 494
knowledge, 49, 74, 147, 175, 245, 314
language, 50, 52, 63, 201, 227
laugh, 251
leadership, 426
learning, 515
letter, 268, 397
reading a, 397
reply to a, 4
letter writing, 79, 84
life, 121, 172
balance of, 367
evolution of, 323
initiative of, 323
### Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>empty</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perversity</td>
<td>29, 36, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical</td>
<td>33, 86, 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>physical, vital, mental, 236, 315</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleasure</td>
<td>59, 97, 147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>types of</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>politeness</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>politics</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pompousness</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popularity</td>
<td>63, 253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possibility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see more than one</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potential</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td>22, 74, 173, 191, 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source of</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power of words</td>
<td>34, 35, 54, 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>practice</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praise</td>
<td>4, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prediction</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prejudice</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pride</td>
<td>4, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>privilege</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>problem</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause of</td>
<td>382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prodding</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td>153, 195, 197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proposal</td>
<td>518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provocation</td>
<td>254, 475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provoke</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prudence</td>
<td>18, 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punctuality</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rank</td>
<td>170, 183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapture</td>
<td>4, 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rasi</td>
<td>339, 343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rationality</td>
<td>14, 46, 113, 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inner</td>
<td>499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognize</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reason</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recognition</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refinement</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regard</td>
<td>6, 19, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regularity</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relationship</td>
<td>61, 122, 224, 236, 272, 316, 373, 533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rules of</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relativity</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relief</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remembrance</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resemblance</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resentment</td>
<td>6, 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resolution</td>
<td>6, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respect</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respectability</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revelation</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revenge</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reversal</td>
<td>6, 27, 243, 462, 483, 515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conscious</td>
<td>521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revolution</td>
<td>381, 480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reward</td>
<td>447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ridicule</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>36, 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rivalry</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>romance</td>
<td>52, 113, 153, 334, 344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rules</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>life</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sacrifice</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samadhi</td>
<td>97, 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanction</td>
<td>205, 407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarcasm</td>
<td>406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scandal</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scheming</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scruple</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secrecy</td>
<td>108, 308, 360, 362, 542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seeking</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self awareness</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self conception</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self deception</td>
<td>91, 523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self destruction</td>
<td>469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self discovery</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self esteem</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self giving</td>
<td>14, 97, 241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self image</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self justification</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self revelation</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>self righteousness</td>
<td>76, 488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selfishness</td>
<td>19, 241, 392, 430, 443, 508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensation</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sense</td>
<td>6, 33, 191, 291, 431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distortion of</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensibility</td>
<td>147, 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensitivity</td>
<td>6, 33, 433, 461, 526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>separation</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serenity</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service</td>
<td>508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shame</td>
<td>147, 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shock</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shrewdness</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shyness</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signal</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silence</td>
<td>6, 59, 168, 191, 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silent will</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silliness</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sincerity</td>
<td>6, 65, 259, 435, 436, 440, 519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affection for</td>
<td>477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>situation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to not describe a problematic</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

skill, 243
smallness, 46
smile, 296
snob, 191
social evolution, 553
social power, 172
society, 48, 115, 125, 285, 336, 409, 411, 453
   English, 373
softness, 387
solace, 33, 36, 44
sorrow, 255
soul
   call of, 473
space, 63, 504
speech, 54, 251, 327, 430
spirit, 549
spirit of contradiction, 65, 286
spirituality
   strength of, 421
sports, 6
Sri Aurobindo
   response to, 527
status, 385
stranger
   recommending onself to, 257
strength, 12, 108, 109, 127, 486, 519, 541
   inner, 14
structure, 332
stupidity, 4, 33, 91, 434
subconscious, 56, 70, 194, 287, 323, 331, 347, 348, 349, 407, 458, 460, 471, 472, 492
subconscious desire, 118
subconscious intention, 397
subconscious interest, 192
subconscious knowledge, 79, 122
subliminal, 349
submission, 26, 380, 494
submissiveness, 6
subtle indication, 42, 128, 138, 210, 211, 219, 263, 268, 409
subtle knowledge, 36, 138, 394
subtle plane, 349, 541
subtle vision, 123
success
   wife’s goodness leads to, 42
sum of parts, 381
supergrace, 72, 496
superiority, 155, 159, 167, 258
supermind, 191, 527
superstition, 41, 419
surface, 472
   mind comes to the, 550
surprise, 174, 300, 413
survival, 20
   scale of, 19
suspicion, 97
refuse to entertain, 27
swabhava, 14
sweetness, 14, 236, 518
sycophancy, 198
sympathy, 131
talent, 259
talking, 104, 202
temper
   easy, 6
temperament, 43, 452, 531
temptation, 120
thinking, 379, 546
   positive, 38
thought, 6, 59, 105, 108, 172, 284, 330, 370, 461, 546
   suppression of, 520
time, 33, 63, 504, 532
tiredness, 540
trade, 41, 42
tragedy, 118
transformation, 281, 495, 514, 521, 535, 549
transport, 6
travel, 141
triumph, 91
   small, 91
truth, 6, 62, 156, 501, 504, 505
twelve aspects of spirit, 236
tyranny, 45
unaccountable, 14
unconsciousness, 342
understanding, 13, 14, 19, 22, 48, 74, 85, 105, 121
unreserve, 36
urge, 351
value, 52
   protection of, 503
values, 43, 114, 133
vengeance, 256
vision, 173
visit, 228
vital, 57, 131, 135, 327
vitality, 312
wait, 221
warning, 65
weakness, 250, 513, 540
wealth, 184, 335
   attraction of, 298
   new, 198
   strength of, 487
weather, 185, 219
wife, 153
will, 6
woman, 147, 255
Commentary on Pride & Prejudice

courage of, 11
liking another, 43
power of, 11
wonder, 103, 216
work, 42, 174
what affects, 26
world, 14

wound
love to, 35
wrong, 36, 91

yearning, 39
yogi, 334