

CONCLUSION

Memory and reminiscence provide a balance journey to human mind especially those who were dissatisfied with their present life and want to bring memory of past in present. Memory assists to look again into the life to a great extent and provides a bunch of good and bad memories. Memory and reminiscence amalgamate experiences of life and give a solid platform to live peacefully in old age. It brings days of childhood and adulthood, either good or bad, when one start recalling those days with help of memory. Human mind is full of various nostalgias and experiences of early days may occur when a person requires them. He may recall events which have pleased him and also shaken him from inside. The childhood desires which could not be fulfilled due to some reasons, through memory and reminiscence, one may try to fulfill them. With the help of memory, one may recall the best moments spent among friends, parents, and loved ones. Memory assists to remember beloved who is not alive or no longer available to him.

The present research tries to bring out the significance of memory as it affects various of stages of life and helps to investigate life thoroughly with the help of many available information pertinent to incidents. The memory of early days comprises pleasure and pain which emphasize to investigate own life. The pleasant and unpleasant memories enlist the moment of various types which ever experienced. The ecstasy to know about the past delineates to solve the problems of early days and to find out how life was in childhood or adulthood. A person gets pleasure in recalling and reminiscing about the past dwelling upon memory so that he can observe childhood again through old-age experiences. The remembrance of those days bound a person to rummage the mistakes of life which he has committed unwillingly. Memory help one to count good and bad deed which had been done earlier in childhood. A person with assistance of memories seeks for loved one and loving places which are dear to him. He recalls his journey to various places with friends and family impacted him a lot. Losing of the dearest echoes in the mind intermittently causing distress, can be cured when one begins to recall happy days lived with loved ones. He feels happy when he starts dwelling upon memories of that person who is no more. Sometimes one does not happy with present and the local surroundings which are disturbing and distressing, because development has destroyed natural landscape. He prefers to live in memory which is

furnished with naturally surrounded landscape. Memory and reminiscence bring to preserve missing moments of childhood and adulthood. Memory may occur at any stage of life and a person uses the memory of all stage to inspect his early life deeds. A child can possess memory of recently passed day and a young man can retain memory from childhood to till present time. Retaining memory is a continuous process throughout life. One can attain memory of major or minor incidents at any age anytime and can be utilized later at will. Memory that subsists in human mind sometimes seeks a fixed place where a person ever lived long before. The old belongings of the place encourage him to dip down in reminiscence regarding the place and own life. It pours out a plenty of memory related to life and even provides a fresh feeling of that old feelings.

Identity of a man can be ensured by providing authentic evidences from the past or from existing society. Memory assists to collect evidences when a person inspects thoroughly his social interactions, agreement, disagreement. He discovers people around him whom he met earlier and had relation ever. Each person retains own personal identity, and personal memory which gives him a unique identity. Memory is important for everyone to be identified in society and among colleagues. Meeting and talking to the persons who were ever close to him in childhood or adulthood, may help for social recognition. He searches for them can substantiate his identity. Thus, memories are one of the important factors for self-identity. Memory and identity occur together when a person oscillates on the brink of self-identity with help of memory. Memory is pivotal to ascertain identity of the person. It supports to recall his social interactions and communal negotiation. Reminiscence compels the person to experience the same circumstance which he ever endured. It compels him to move around and search for the people who were close to him.

Thoughts, feelings and motivations are important for a person who prefer to live life on memories and reminiscences. The emotional reaction and internal state of a person are influenced by triggering external things which inculcate impression of memory and reminiscence for later use. The expression of the inner life of a person is a fundamental element. He reveals himself when he finds consolation anywhere. Sigmund Freud and Jacques Lacan discuss about human psychology and mental states. They discuss that human psychology is operated by his intention and personal desire.

The mind of a man contains multiple thoughts and desires. Thoughts and desires of a man sometimes revealed, and sometimes repressed in narratives, and human mind remains vulnerable. It may absorb serious or pleasurable incidents in mind as memory for long time. Later, a man prefers to dwell on his memories. Lacan argues that human mind may hang on either good or bad things, which preserved in unconscious mind for long time. It can be retrieved when he comes across with similar situation ahead. He says that the acts of childhood influence whole life in present and in future. According to him, unconscious mind which stores previously experienced events may come spontaneously when the same situation is experienced again in present or in future

Memories and reminiscences assist in escaping from the unsuitable moments of life which trouble a lot. A person experiences troubles of life in present which would come from his past deeds or loss of dearest thing. He seeks comfortable place so that he may come out these adverse situations. He expects a better world which would allow him to settle the restlessness ever experienced in life. Existential philosophy contends that human mind seeks for freedom from all refrainment. It moves to the world where there is no social boundaries and other limitations. It asserts that a person has right to live free life and, can look for a better world for himself. He may prefer to flee from the resistances of real world. He can experience the pleasant moment or search for self-identity. The existential philosophers like Søren Kierkegaard, Jean Paul Sartre and Albert Camus favor that human existence and his free will. They put emphasis on human desire for seeking self-respect and self-importance in society. They utter that human being requires all kinds of freedom to choose how he wants to live life, either in all comfort and lavish, or in distress and depravity. If he prefers to life in the world of memories and dream, he can opt it for the rest of life. He prefers world according to his choice whether it is suitable for him or not. He may choose the world of dreams or memories which are fascinating for many people. However, memory plays significant part in solving mysteries of life which were not yet solved.

Memory and reminiscence being part of human psychological process which is operated through mind, facilitate a man to experience all good and bad thing happened to him at any stage of life. Memory stores information pertinent to mostly significant incident happened to him or around him. The echo of the incidents strikes in the mind when he finds himself all alone anywhere. Memory assembles incidents and

reminiscence makes dynamic use of these incident to link the past with the present. Memory, as it stores information pertinent to human life, also attributes to identity of a person distinguished from others. A person can be identified when he has made remarkable impact on others with his deeds. However, memory and reminiscence usually assist to remember persons get-together, interaction, agreement, and disagreement. Therefore, identity of a person rests upon all his social activities and family's inheritance. John Banville has portrayed characters in his novels who are suffering to survive in the real world. They find their surrounding boring and unpleasant. They are eager to escape to a comfortable place from the current boredom and distress. They are also keen to find the persons who have immensely influenced him in childhood and even in adulthood. They can assure their social status by finding those people who were close to him. Banville's quest for a known place instigates him to look through the memories of the past days. Although he does not want his protagonists to live solely in the past, rather he insists to make analogy with the two arenas of life. He allows his protagonists to have experience of two different worlds. He then distinguishes good and bad among them. He says that we have our past which is our own; present is mere abstract; and future contains potentiality. He knows that memory of past can assist him to uncover many significant moments of life and provide clue to sketch social status for recognition. He reinforces the idea of moving back, which is, according to him, a better place for anyone. He also accentuates the places of childhood days over the places of city life. He believes that city life is just to pass the day in boredom and no one will be recognized when he is detached from social interaction living in city. He prefers to recall all kinds of memory which he finds only in his childhood days. He acclaims the experience of childhood retaining good or bad memories and having capacity to release stresses. He corroborates his idea in his novels in which the protagonists move from place to place, but at the end, they find their birth place more pleasing. According to Banville, incidents of childhood are more important. They create trauma, if incidents are sorts of mishap, and prolong to the rest of life. He discusses trauma as part of human life which keeps a man in touch with the incidents of life and remains for longer time as the form of memory.

The Book of Evidence provides the elements of memories, nostalgias, and recollections rather than a confession of the convict. It contains scenes collected together from Freddie's life. Freddie prefers to remember memories which directly

influenced him. He examines and experiences personal aspect which is associated with the reminiscence just as an existentialist who observes men and the characters of the novels. Freddie's memories are often sorrowful and distressing, even though he manages to express those sorrows in front of the court. He delineates his investigation of those occurrences which engendered grief and left him in such condition. He recounts the events that echo and seem to be taken from the repository or from the storage of retrieval data consisting of the realities of life which he never wants to miss anymore. It always seems, out of his present condition, his close observation of the real-life incidents of the past, is assimilated through his sensibilities. He recalls his grief caused by his mistakes or by others and immediately shifts to remembrance of those merry moments which caused by his noble deeds too. He feels remorse inside the prison. Furthermore, such situation will create more difficulties for him. Therefore, he prefers to move to those days which comfort him. Freddie recollects frantic memories of childhood along with the memories of adulthood which emerge after his long time visit to his house. The house where he ever lived was place of immense pleasure and penchant as well as full of childhood memories which he finds after his frequently visit to the place. The things are changed and not like that as they were in his childhood. He inclines to recall those past moments which were some values in his life. He visits his home town after a long time to see his mother and collect the residues of his childhood. He initially wants to move away from his parents to stand as an identical person, but being in an uneasy situation, he decides to unite them again. He is seemed to be obsessed to homecoming and wants to experience again those moments which were left behind. His mind is filled with nostalgia of his house. Even though he has already toured across the country being as a young man, but could not appease his appetites and console himself from the current oppressive situation and contemporary social fabrics which caused pain and distress. He observes the changing in surroundings, but he finds his mother in the same situation as she was some ten years back. Such adherences recur and evoke something in form of memories of childhood days when he used to live with his mother and father. He remembers his frequent visiting to the neighborhood and buying apples from the farmer's wife. He recalls that the morning imbues vigor of freshness with more vividness and force than that of the real things around him. He feels pleasure while recalling green fields around his house and the light above the field. He gets affected with the natural surroundings which entice him to think

furthermore those things which help in ameliorating from the distress. He finds ways to recall almost all trivial and important memories.

The Sea also portrays a middle-aged man who has lost mental balance due to many reasons and wants to move away from his surroundings in search of tranquility. It depicts sufferings as well as promotes awareness of complexity of real life which contains pains and distress. Max Morden who suffers from mental agonies and executes numerous plans to get away from them. He adherently decides to return his home, especially to the rented lodge named, the Cedar. The house carries nostalgia and experience of his early life which seems as an important event ever. He prefers to visit those places which have nostalgia of his childhood days. He wants to smell, touch and observe again the vanishing images which ever had drastic impact in his life. Banville puts his protagonist in the perplexity of life then finds ways to get him out of this. The bewilderment of life echo throughout the novel in terms of death of the dearest and the desertion of family member. It functions as a reminder and assists him to remember vividly all the events of his life. He observes the movement of the sea: rising and falling waves raise multiple notes in his heart. He grows up in the salty air of the sea from childhood to adulthood until he moves to the city. He wants to return again the coastal village where he used to come with his parents during holidays. He travels a seaside village where he spent summers in youth. He gets reminded everything related to his early life when he observes old building contemporary to his boyhood, and the house where he used to live. The sounds produced by the swelling of the sea, he hears, rejuvenate the incidents of life. He suspends himself while watching towards the sea and sitting on the dunes of the coast. He always refers the past moment as he hears the noises coming out of the sea. The past seems an integral body organ which strikes intermittently. He considers the past as his heartbeat. The novel opens with the protagonist looking at the sea from a house near the coast. He observes the swelling of the waves and turning pebbles at the sea which reminds him the scuffles of life. He has come back to this place in search of relief from the distress that he acknowledges after the death of his wife. He remembers his childhood days at this place when he was living here with his parents and with the Grace family that was dear to him after his parents. He spends most of his times with the Grace family especially with Chloe who was his first girlfriend ever.