

How My Professor taught me Poem the Waste Land: Psychological Ponderings Over 'The Waste Land' by T.S Eliot

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Abstract

Early education in India commenced under the supervision of a guru/PrabhuBrahmans learned about scriptures and religion, while the Shudrasashrams. However, the population increased under the Gupta empire centers of urban learning became increasingly common and Cities such as Varanasi and the Buddhist center at Nalanda became increasingly visible. The origins of classroom teaching begin from the ancient method Gurukul System (where the students sit under a tree and learn) that was prevailing dominantly in India. Now in the post-modern world, the scenario has changed into modern smart classrooms with virtual learning facilities, but the teaching remains the same. The Waste Land is a sensitive poem written by T.S. Eliot, where he wants to go back to tradition and rich in philosophical and psychological perspectives. This Paper makes use of classroom methodology to deal with how my Professor taught me (us) The Waste Land in the classroom and how the Modern man is wasting their life without aim and enjoyment, like a corpse they are existing.

Index terms—

1 Introduction

Early education in India commenced under the supervision of a guru/Prabhu. Initially, education was open to all and seen as one of the methods to achieve Moksha in those days or enlightenment. As time progressed, due to superiority complexes, the education was imparted based on caste and the related duties that one had to perform as a member of a specific caste. The Brahmins learned about scriptures and religion, while the Kshatriya was educated in the various aspects of warfare. The Vaishya caste learned commerce and other specific vocational courses while education was much denied to the Shudras, the lowest caste. The earliest venues of education in India were often secluded from the main population. Students were expected to follow strict monastic guidelines prescribed by the guru and stay away from cities in ashrams. However, the population increased under the Gupta empire centers of urban learning became increasingly common and Cities such as Varanasi and the Buddhist center at Nalanda became increasingly visible. The origins of classroom teaching begin from the ancient method Gurukul System (where the students sit under a tree and learn) that was prevailing dominantly in India. Now in the post-modern world, the scenario has changed into modern smart classrooms with virtual learning facilities, but the teaching remains the same. The Waste Land is a sensitive poem written by T.S. Eliot, where he wants to go back to tradition and rich in philosophical and psychological perspectives. This Paper makes use of classroom methodology to deal with how my Professor taught me (us) The Waste Land in the classroom and how the Modern man is wasting their life without aim and enjoyment, like a corpse they are existing. And she makes us think about us how our transition has to be and how she successfully transformed us by her teaching. The psychology and literature go with hand and hand, where the human soul makes the literature, and the literature makes the human soul. Psychology plays an important role in literature in different characters, different works. Our mind is connected to somewhere in air castles. Likewise, the Modern man is associated with his castles not worrying about anything, living a machine life, they are alive physically but they are mentally dead. The Waste Land is a good example for Modern man's state, whereas the author uses fragmented ideas to portray the modern man is not stable. He is fragmented in his world not seeing the reality.

1 INTRODUCTION

The need and importance of the study are to establish that any literary text can be made lively and interesting is by the good professor. This poem, *The Waste Land*, is taken by many professors; it is continuously placed in our syllabus since 2014. There is a revision of the syllabus, but it is not removed or replaced by the other poems. She is teaching this poem for the first time for us, but her teaching is not so like that; it seems she has been teaching for some long years where my seniors are placed in the same classroom. *The Waste Land* gives new an impact to the modern people that they should be like a *Hollow Men* before she gets into the poem she gives an introduction about another poem written by the T.S. Eliot, *The Love Song of Alfred.J.Prufrock*, where the Prufrock is so versatile, different, and unique. And all loved him, but he doesn't have guts to propose a girl; this where the modern man lacks as she says.

The core of this paper is to state the effective teaching of an effective professor, where she arrests all the student's minds by her intelligence, she remains as a character in a literary text can get life to dwell among students, loved by all, and it goes on. In the room, the women come and go Talking of Michelangelo.

The yellow fog that rubs its back upon the window panes,

The yellow smoke that rubs its muzzle on the window panes, Licked, its tongue into the corners of the evening, Lingered upon the pools that stand in drains.

The liveliness and survivability of the poem or a character are not determined by the author, nor the reader, but it is the teacher who teaches the text. If the person remembers the poem for a long time means, the professor has rigorously taught the poem.

Thomas Sterns Eliot is known for writing this kind of works. All his works consist of a slight tinge of satirical mockery against modernity, especially against Modern Man. His poems, plays project the complexity of the human mind, attitude towards the society, and characters, etc. He tries to paint the classical painting in a modern paper. He never condemns or criticizes modernism. He is very much caring about the welfare of modern man. He won Pulitzer and Nobel Prize for his excellence in the literature field. His works are rich in connotation and references from the classical Greek and Latin literature. The class we are in is the Second MA English classroom at Thiagarajar College. There are 42 students; out of that, there are 5 Boys; the rest is girls. The text is completed in 9 classes with interactions.

The waste Land by T.S. Eliot is the landmark in the history of English Poetry. Though the poem has only about four hundred and forty lines, it is regarded as the epic of the twentieth century. The poem has five Parts, and how she beautifully explained to all the students in the class and how she successfully finished the with a humpty number of references, allusions, and own interpretation makes her stand in the peak. The poem has a very bleak and gloomy atmosphere, why there is a bleakness in the poem? Because T.S.Eliot explaining the modern man's life in a fragmented way so it's looking gloomy and bleak. We can't understand simply reading this poem and going for some websites to a search of some essays is not a big deal, when it comes to the class it's a Herculean Task when she reads line by line, giving all allusion and reference for better understanding, but she achieved with her stuff. Though Eliot wrote this poem at a time when his private life was passing through a crisis, the mental derangement and finally the death of his wife in a mental hospital, the breakdown of his own health, and his slow, painful recovery in Lausanne, Switzerland, the never-shattering impact of world war I -all these factors clubbed together contributed to the gloomy feeling expressed in *The Waste Land*, but She doesn't teach with any bleakness or Gloomy, she is always energetic when she takes a class and she becomes the T.S. Eliot while talking *The Waste land* for next One Hour. Miss Weston's book *From Ritual to Romance* might have supplied the title *The Waste Land* to Eliot. Miss Weston, in her book, mentions the waste land of King Fisher. King Fisher's land was laid waste by his sexual sins and those of his soldiers. The might have suggested to Eliot the title poem. For Eliot, all Europe appeared to be a waste land ruined by the sexual sins of the moderns. T.S.Eliot uses myth to give form to what is apparently formless and to convey vividly the moral degeneration of our time likewise she teaches this poem as something as a norm or to measure the anarchy and degeneration of the present generation with Humpty numbers of allusions and quotations from Shakespeare's '*Tempest*', Dante's '*Inferno*', Thomas Kyd '*The Spanish Tragedy*', Goldsmith '*The Vicar of Wakefield*', Here the authors use several myths to describe the modern waste land. Of these, the important one is *The Waste land* of the Fisher King, the waste land of Oedipus, King of Thebes, the evil land of Emmaus from the Bible.

She teaches fragmented poem with the correct order, there comes her Majesty in her teaching, even the sleeping girl or boy wakes up with her voice and started to listen, in very first canto, it's very Greek and Latin to us and as she explained earlier it's a fragmented poem has many descriptions, a fragmented vision of the modern world is, in fact, characteristic and typical of the poem, giving it a homogeneity through its very heterogeneity. This development is not the usual development of linear narrative: there is no narrator, no single speaking voice, and no story or plot to follow through, which has left many readers stranded. Rather than thinking in terms of narratives, or even a looser version of the kind of poetry that she teaches is more obviously thematically and stylistically organized, it is more useful to think in terms of other arts than literature. Think of the poem progressing with the logic of music with repetition and variation of motifs or as built up like a collage in art, where bus tickets and such odds and ends may be stuck onto the canvas in varied juxtapositions or as operating like a film, in which the picture can cut suddenly too different scene or point of view or dissolve, or move in the form a large scale panoramic sweep to an intimate close up. All these techniques are used in *The Waste Land*, and you should be on the lookout for them and others-as you read. (TWL-168-172) These lines explain some kind of Modern Man's Urgency towards life in the fast world. Same the Teacher urgency to finish off the Poem to

108 rush off the Portion for the Semester or Internals. Because she is also a Modern Woman, she is also in the kind of
109 urgency rush off the portion. Thoughts are abstract, scattered, not governed by any morality, no channelization,
110 strange, astray, and an accident. The waste Land is deep and intense, a damaged self of Tiresias, and the
111 lamentation continues the entire poem.

112 This death theme is carried out from the beginning of The Waste Land and incorporates themes of cold burial
113 and void. Still, she gives life to this poem by her teachings and gives a treatment of Psychotherapy to have
114 a better understanding of this poem to the students in II MA of Thiagarajar college. T.S. Eliot Portrays this
115 poem in a distressed manner in his all five cantos with a Humpty number of references where modern man failed
116 his life by thinking the past happenings. At one end, She gives a Vivid Descriptions of Cleopatra whom she is
117 sitting in the well-furnished golden Chair or throne with fruited vines and craved baby cupid out, the chair filled
118 with many emeralds stones to glow, and the room is filled with some perfumes to attract the visitors, this is the
119 imagination of the author in The Section of Game of Chess. Now Parallely, the students who sit like Cleopatra
120 in the wellarranged classroom, the room filled with several students and waiting for her to give the poem as like
121 T.S. Eliot gives.

122 2 Works Citied

123 1 2

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