



501 OF ADVERSITY

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ABSTRACT:

A lay person can't tackle an adverse situation. In contrast a politician or an evil soul can convert adversity into opportunity. A trade union leader is more expert than a politician to convert the crisis into chance. He controls and befools the labourers through his innovative mechanism. He has unholy alliance with the employer.

KEYWORDS:

ADVERSITY, DIFFICULT, UNPLEASANT, UNLUCKY, SERIOUS, CRISIS, MISFORTUNE.

PAPER ACCEPTED DATE:

21st May 2026

PAPER PUBLISHED DATE:

2nd June 2026

INTRODUCTION

Creative writing is based more on manifestation rather than on expression. It does not inform, rather it reveals. So it bears no reference. The best creative writing is critical, and the best critical writing is creative. This article is an outcome of thinking about creative writing meant for a general readership. As such, I have adopted a free style methodology so that everyone can enjoy the pleasure of reading. As you might know, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays namely 'Of Love', 'Of Friendship', 'Of Ambition', 'Of Studies', and so on. The multiple-minded genius correctly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be used as themes for essays. But little has been done since his death to continue or finish his monumental task. Bacon's unique individual style of presentation ignited my imagination and encouraged me to write creative essays as a method of relieving a wide range of emotions through catharsis.

ARTICLE

Adversity is a difficult or unpleasant situation e.g. resilience in the face of adversity.

It is a difficult or unlucky situation or event. For example: He knows how to use humour to cope with adversity.

It is a state or instance of serious or continued difficulty or misfortune e.g. showing courage in the face of adversity.

There are three types of people.

The first category becomes nervous when faces any adverse situation and surrenders to misfortune. He is a lay person and large in numbers. Such a person neither can protect himself nor can he protest against any injustice.

Thus he dies unpaid. He dies unfed. He dies unwept. He dies unsung. He dies unknown as well like nameless thousands who built the pyramids.

The second category fights against the adversity. Sometimes he wins, sometimes he is defeated yet he fights till the last drop of blood. He is a courageous person. He wants to experience the last episode of the drama.

The third category is alert always so that adverse situation does not appear. He always looks before he leaps. He always thinks the sequence of the present action or involvement. He is a wise person.

The proverb goes, "Life is not a bed of roses". It means adversity is normal. Man has nothing to do for its appearance. It appears just like a spring that comes out of the hill spontaneously. But one has to do much effort for its disappearance. Sometimes it disappears. Sometimes it disappears not in spite of hard and repeated effort as well. It is hard reality.

The poor is immune of adversity. Their life becomes seasoned with the heavy shower of sorrows and sufferings. They live with adversity. They dream with adversity. They die with adversity even. Thus adversity is their ever companion and never failing friend. In fact they are not afraid of adversity rather adversity is afraid of them.

Adversity is a relative concept. What is adversity to someone may not be adversity to another one at all. Rather it may be merely a nominal matter. For example: A student of humanities may compose a poem at ease but may not do a difficult sum. Similarly a mathematician may not write a

poem but to him a difficult sum is merely a trifling issue. Both feel adversity out of their respective jurisdiction i.e. area of studies.

But there is exception in both the cases. For example: A poet may do a difficult sum and a mathematician may write a poem. Both the persons are versatile genius. It is quite uncommon and rare as well.

Obviously, exception proves the existence of rules. But all rules may not have exceptions.

It seems it is their hobby. Hobby is doing something out of routine duties. Man is engaged in hobby to get relief from monotony that gives agony. Man becomes bound to do routine duties for his livelihood. He does his duties out of compulsion and does not get job satisfaction but he does hobby spontaneously and out of emotion. It offers him pleasure. Sometimes it offers him intense heavenly delight.

It is difficult to get job satisfaction. Further product or outcome of job satisfaction may not have exchange capacity i.e. market value. So a company will not produce it. Company is not a charitable institution. It has to take loan and pay the debt timely to avoid real life adversity.

Hobby is extra-curricular activity. Someone may be inattentive in his formal studies. He may not make good result in the examination. But he may show outstanding expertise in hobby. If hobby is not recognised or it has no exchange capacity i.e., it is not a source of earning then the person does not or cannot or should not continue his hobby. Then he becomes bound to engage in formal education to build his career.

Now if hobby gives him chance for income then it has three outcomes.

In the first instance the student may discontinue his studies and joins full fledged in hobby related business. It saves him from starvation.

In the second instance he may continue both study and hobby simultaneously. He does not leave study if hobby cannot offer him a source of income. Such a student may not make good result. Then he may engage in hobby related business obviously it has present or future prospect. If not then he will find alternate avenue for livelihood other than hobby.

A lay person can't tackle an adverse situation. In contrast a politician or an evil soul can convert adversity into opportunity. A trade union leader is more expert than a politician to convert the crisis into chance. He controls and befools the labourers through his innovative mechanism. He has unholy alliance with the employer.

They say the employer purchases the leader either by cash or by kind or by both simultaneously. Generally, the leader is so kind that he accepts only cash for its liquidity and transportability as well. Now, if the labourers agitate for bonus and the employer is unwilling to pay it then the labourers decide not to work. In such an adverse situation the employer seeks help from the leader.

The leader converts this adverse situation for his income.

He proposes the employer for huge bribe to control this agitated labourer. The employer is also an experienced player of game theory. He negotiates with the leader. The leader bargains. Ultimately both the players come to an amicable settlement of both win.

For example: Let the employer proposes that he will fire 100 labourers. The leader suggests to give notice mentioning to fire 200 labourers. In such a situation the leader asks the labourer not to claim bonus but to agitate against lay off just to save the employment. As a result the employer gets relief from paying bonus.

The leader proposes the labourers for money back policy. He proposes to 200 labourers to give him money and he will try to save the job. He will pay back if he cannot save the job. The leader tries for none. 100 labourers are fired. He pays back money whose jobs have been lost. Thus his image becomes brighter. He becomes more popular. But he does not pay back money to them whose jobs have been saved. In this way he earns huge money from adverse situation without any financial investment. It is untold fact. It is unsaid fact. It is hidden fact. Simultaneously it is also open fact i.e., open secret. But the poor labourer cannot raise voice against it. They are in adverse situation. They want not to worsen it further.

Thus the leader earns both from employer and employee. The leader is really a genius. He preaches that he has no branch or no agent at all. Thus he alerts all to contact him direct without any third party or middleman.

Someone surrenders to adversity and may die. Someone fights against it. The latter one does not believe in fate. The brave soul believes that man is the architect of his own fate. He argues that if adversity appears and if a person fights against it there may be two possibilities. Either the person may fail or the person may fail to fail. A person should simply try for the latter one. If a person does not fight then lifelong he will repent for missing the probable fortune.

Someone faces no adversity. His life is smooth. He is always first. Someone faces adversity always. His life is full of hurdles. He is always last. Rest of the population lie in between these two extreme scales having different grades of success and failure. They are common people i.e. mob.

No adversity is fully absurd. It is an ideal state. Ideal is difficult to attain. As such ideal is called unattainable ideal. It is quite uncommon.

Further full of adversity though uncommon may happen to someone who is most unfortunate.

CONCLUSION

Future is uncertain. None knows future. Future prediction is very difficult. Adversity is a future event. Someone cares future. He enjoys tension free life. Someone cares not future. His life is very risky. He is only interested for present. The proverb goes, "Hope for the best and prepare for the worst". This is a caution to face hard reality. This caution costs nothing but tackles thereby cures free of cost. Everybody knows it but very few follow it. A judicious

person always follows this guideline. This precious tool is his key to conquer adversity thereby attains grand success.

REFERENCES

They say and hearsay