

Reflections Of Various Psychological Complexities In Cry The Peacock And Lord Jim

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Abstract

The psychological analysis of literary texts the observations are made from the early 20th century in this paper. This analysis study has spread over to various streams such as Medicine, Mythology, Religion and Arts including of Literature. According to Md.Mahroof Hossain opinion, “This psychological interpretation has become one of the mechanisms to find out the hidden meaning of any literary text. It also helps to explore the innate conglomerate of the writer’s personality as factors that contribute to his experience from to the period of writing a book.(Psychoanalytic Theory Used in English Literature: A Descriptive Study, Global Journal of Human-Social Science, p.41.)”The psychological analysis is escorted and made familiarized by Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Sigmund Freud. However, among all of these analysts, Sigmund Freud is the person, who has championed this psycho analysis movement. Upon all the above said elements, the psychological analysis element is highlighted in literature, by many authors through their brain-child works. Paris in his book, A Psychological Approach to Fiction mentioned that, “Psychology helps us to talk about what the novelist knows, but fiction helps us to know what the psychologist is talking about.... The chief impulse of realistic fiction, however, is neither formal nor thematic but mimetic, and novels of psychological realism call by their very nature for psychological analysis. (Preamble). Hence, some of the writers advocated the mindsets of their characters in their behavior, actions and deeds over a period of time which reflects accordingly in the select works. The recurrent events are showcased by the authors in order to give emphasis on their view point that their characters revolve around the psycho-analytical perspectives. Thus, the proposed paper entitled “Reflections of various psychological complexities in Cry The Peacock & Lord Jim” aims to explore with innumerable psychological complexities, where psychometric elements are vastly observed by the select authors’ works in Modern English Literature. At the end, in conclusion, the repercussions as well as remedial measures are suggested with the justification view points through the select texts.

Purpose of the Research: To identify and trace out various psychological complexities in human nature.

Principal Results: The repercussions of the negative cognizant psychological reflections and remedial measures so as to overcome such problems.

Conclusions: Literature as a replica of society assists to cope up with the circumstances in order to overcome the pessimistic thought provocation.

Keywords:

Conscious and unconscious mind, Pre-conscious mind, Abnormality, Oedipus complex, Mental Imagery.

1. INTRODUCTION

Joseph Conrad's fourth novel, *Lord Jim* (1900), is about the brawls and skirmishes of a human named as Jim. This novel showcases the life story of Jim from the cradle to tomb of his life. It focuses on his life and character through-out the story. As a normal man, what he has done, or not done, on his crime and punishment, his failure of nerve as a seaman. He has been assigned in the ship which is timeworn and rust-eaten, known as the *Patna*, is journeying across the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea. As the *Patna* is boarded by around eight-hundred Muslim pilgrims who are being transported to a holy place, the promise of salvation, the reward of eternal life. But unfortunately, *Patna* collides with a floating derelict and crew came to know that will doubtlessly go down at any moment during a silent black squall. The captain and several of his officers including Jim jump from the pilgrim-ship and thus intentionally abandon the sleeping passengers who are unaware of their peril. According to them dishonor is better than death. However, Jim, and the other crew members are in the safety with their life-boat.

According to Captain Marlow they tried to protect from the fire however, in this case, his idea and his moral distinctiveness should be. Jim, is a young seaman who serves as the chief mate of the *Patna* and who also jumps visualizes himself as always he wanted to be an example of devotion to duty and as unwavering and dogged as a hero in a book. However, his heroic dream in saving the human beings who are in journey in a sinking ship cannot be fulfilled by him. Moreover, while swimming through surf with a line, does not square with what he really represents.

Jim's aspirations and actions underline the disparity between idea and reality, because of his escape from the incident. His deeds have contradicted his ideologies. However, Jim is a sort of a human being who is in search of some form of atonement once he recognizes that his voracity and eagerness for adventure, and in a sagacity of many-sided courage, and his dream of the success of his imaginary achievements.

When Jim leaps from the *Patna* ship unidimensionally and unknowingly his inner conscious keeps on haunting him about his sin and him that which marks him feel remorseful and embarrassed of it. In fact, the thought which generates in him generates a severe moral crisis that forces him to come round to the view that only a painstaking, scrupulous precision of statement would convey and carry out the true horror behind the horrendous face of things. It is exclusively hard for him to antagonize this horror as his confidence in his own preeminence and supremacy seems so absolute.

For Jim, The *Patna* escape which he considers as his sin, compels him in the end to peer into his inmost and warm self and then to surrender and hand over the charisma and innocence of illusions. As Jim thinks that he is severely tested by the Almighty. The events those of the sea and the scene of escape by leaving passengers to their faith is that show in the light of the day the inner worth of a man, the edge of his temper, and the fiber of his stuff.

For Jim, it is a bitter fact that he escape for the antagonists that divulge the quality of his resistance and the secret truth of his presences, not only to others but also to himself. He feels

that to leave human beings in their destiny is of a lifetime experience for him. It's like an ordeal of the fiery furnace which burns him from top to toe. Hence, Jim's confrontation with the truth of his pretense him die even he is alive, he feels as a dead man even Jim's confrontation with the truth of his pretenses though he is alive.

Jim experiences all his sins and regards about the things happened during that time. Jim's grievances and his regression of his quandary as well as his fate the destiny of his soul of high anticipations went down with this task. Hence, he quits his post, due to this reason, as he relinquishes his responsibility for this deed. Thus one can see and find it, Jim's regression as an unending moment of crisis as his over-burden and finally, his knowledge of an imminent death as he imagines the grim scene before him. Jim as a regression still looks at those recumbent bodies, a doomed man aware of his fate, surveying the silent company of the dead. His inner conscious threatens him and says they were dead and nothing is going to save them.

He recollects all the time about the past incidents, and thinks like this, "What could I do and what? Bring the answer of nothing!" The Patna ship, as it ploughs the Arabian Sea. He still could sense the day he left the passengers in the midnight when the ship is close to sinking, with its engines stopped, the steam blowing off, and its deep rumble making the whole night vibrate like a bass ring.

The writer Conrad offers an original and theoretical perspective characteristic nature of a person whose mind vacillates between thoughts and deeds. Jim, who is in between his thoughts and lord Jim who tournaments the continuing visionary strain of the earlier fiction to analyze. The concluding chapter touches on several late novels before examining how competing models of political agency in Conrad's last great fiction of skepticism, *Under Western Eyes*, situate it somewhere between ideology critique and a mystified account of the exigencies of individual consciousness through Jim.

His image of ideal self, gets shattered repeatedly which gives rise to an identity crisis. Here, we find an insentient revelation of Jim about the suppressed knowledge of the gulf between what he did and what he should have. . His power of individual thought and action gets stifled in this manner. Jim grows progressively insecure, losing contact with his real self. This divided self, ultimately suffers loss of identity which dampens her worth and esteem in his own eyes.

Anitha Desai's *Cry The Peacock*, Maya, the protagonist who victims the psychoneurosis dreams. She always feels them and terrified by those dreams which appear in her conscious mind. Moreover, it is clearly shown when she is terrified with the anticipation and likelihood of the mad demons which always ring and haunt in her ears and unnerve her. Maya, though she is in conscious mind, still she feels in the subconscious stage and she is continuously haunted by a black and evil shadow. Maya's state of this illusion may be because of the prophecy told by the psychic that either she or her husband would die within four years of their marriage. Maya, being under the robust hollow from the day of the prophecy and she faces the problem of getting night mares like reptiles and snakes. She is annoyed by the terrific sounds like the crying sounds of peacock. Every day she is haunted by the same fearful sounds and nightmares. This psychological tendency makes her to be very fearful of her death.

Her father attention and caring made Maya very sad with her husband as she did not receive such care from him. Her physical hullabaloo and hubbub is due to the reason for having consideration from her husband which she psychologically feels to be missing when compared with her father's attention and caring. According to Sigmund Freud's view, "the

human behavior is basically motivated by the neurological instincts majorly aspire for physical needs. Those physical needs may be like food, water, caring love or sex. (Boeree, 2006). Maya's life also one can observe the psychic tumult, which turns to the neurotic and morbid when she compares her better half with her father where it is a physical need of caring or love told by Sigmund Freud. Hence, Maya's obsession is known with her opinion, "there were countless nights when I had been tortured by a humiliating sense of neglect of loneliness, of desperation that would not have existed had I not loved him so, had he not meant so much." (1773)

So Maya is exposed as a powerful woman protagonist who has psychologically needs some back up. Due to her psychological problem she suspects her husband. She is perceived as a neurotic, introvert and love- famished character in this novel. She is also shown as neurotic, introvert and love- starving character. Moreover, based on the observations, there is a world difference one can find in between the physical and psychological relationships between wife and husband. However, the birth of a human being is generally happens through physically on observable period of time. However, the psychological birth happens through social relations. The offspring are the part of a reciprocal process based on the psychological development of adjustment between child and caretaker – both must learn to be responsive to the needs and interests of the other.

Here, Maya's claustrophobia, her loneliness and frustration are effectively shown. Through the character of Maya, there is an exploration of the private life to the world life in public. In fact, the select novel is more about the real concern is the exploration of the human psyche, the inner mind and the mystery of the inner life of Maya. The Maya's psychological battle and psychological suffering of finding themselves and their identity along with the pressures felt by women to fulfill the demands by the so-called ideal concept of womanhood, culminates in with-drawl, regression, neurosis and suicide mania.

Maya, who is obsessed from her childhood based on her prophecy of disaster probes her to kill her elderly husband in a fit of anger. Maya, after killing him goes mad and finally commits suicide. All these things happened due to the reason of pursued an haunted by the idea of early death prophesied by an albino astrologer and her ineffectual lonely struggle against fate, that drives her to homicide, insanity and finally to suicide. Maya, being a daughter of a rich advocate and being alone in the family, enjoys the extreme and undue love of her father. But when she gets married, she expects the same love and affection from her husband too, which she could not receive.

Through this novel, the various complexities and divergent human relationships in the modern scenario are showcased. Here peacocks are narrated symbolically in order to show Maya's tragedy. Maya echoes the agony of their cry for love and death. The psychological and mental inharmoniousness and disharmony is made clear by her reactions to the things around her and her attitude towards her death. Gautama thinks that she is immature and has never been brought her face to face with the quotidian realities of life.

Desai's Cry, the Peacock is related to psychological aspects. It is a novel about psychological back up and psychological upheaval. Here, the protagonist, Maya involves in a hypersensitive due to various reasons, such as lack of caring on her lack of attention on her bi her husband and upon all these she feels lonely and of course for becoming a childless mother. She is in fact a woman, who is obsessed by a childhood prophecy of disaster upon all these. She kills her elderly husband in a fit of anger, goes mad and finally commits suicide.

She perhaps needs and seeks for her self-identity, from her childhood. As she lost her mother in her childhood, she was alone from the cradle and her father brought her up. She was really in search of a human love and affection. She struggles between her inner self and her. When her brother escapes from home, her father doubles his affection and love on her. The excessive love, affection, pampering and over caring make her to live in a sort of utopia. She considers the world is toy which is made for her, exclusively for her. All these utopian thoughts, ideas and dreams crossed her conscious levels.

She tries to accomplish her unfulfilled and incomplete desires through her husband Gautam but fails to satisfy her desires and passions. Gautam fails in distinguishing the things. He fails to trace which are facts and false. However, all these, Things make her to berefore, a trauma visits Maya's unconscious mind, leading in a sort of trauma, which added as an obsession in her psyche.

Infact, Maya dreams to fill her mind with imagination, fantasy and nostalgia. She would like to fulfill her wants her satisfaction as a woman and as a wife. Maya always hopes for fulfillment. Bud unfortunately, when she is nod satisfied with her husband, and when she fails to have it, she feelsloneliness, isolation and desertion. Moreover, the prophecy which makes her feeling in the trap Maya is not at all conscious of this trap and becomes prey of it where she kills her husband and she kills herself.

Here, Anitha Desai shows the theme of self, identity crises and psychological effect upon her main character that is the Maya. She tries to describe the complexities and working of human relationships in the modern scenario. She also showcases the man-woman relationships which are shown from various angles of human emotion. Moreover, she reflects the father-daughter, brother-sister, girlfriendboyfriend,lovers and husband-wife relationships as well.

Anitha Desai also focuses on modern era how all these relations have come under the darkness of suspicion, distrust,in communication and on the top of all silence. The elasticity of affectionate relationships among the relations is disappearing day by day due to various reasons.Now a days. Especially, the relations are becoming just for a formality with which humans are supposed to live. There is no other purpose apart from it.

Maya, who is completely abide to the psychological state of human mind, finds her way to the inner mostregion of human psyche and explains about that region from where the original ideas of human mind come into operation. In this way, she reveals the various mental states and human psyche based on the various things surrounded her. She tries to analyze a man in action to reveal the hidden motives behind the surficial reality of conscious mind. She unfolds the dim darkregions of the subconscious and the unconscious mind where the suppressed desires lie buried.

Hence, Maya's identitydraws a gulf between her ideal and her real self. Her image of ideal self, gets shattered repeatedly which gives rise to an identity crisis. There is an unconscious revelation of Maya about the suppressed knowledge of the gulf between what she did and what she should have. Her power of individual thought and action gets stifled in this manner. Maya grows progressively insecure, losing contact with her real self. This divided self, ultimately suffers loss of identity which dampens her worth and esteem in her own eyes.

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