

**TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY**

**Psychosexual Consciousness in D.H. Lawrence's *Women in Love***

**A Thesis Submitted to the Central Department of English in the Partial  
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in English**

**By**

**Sob Bahadur Thapa**

**Central Department of English**

**Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

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**Tribhuvan University**  
**Central Department of English**  
**University Campus, Kirtipur, Kathmandu**

**Letter of Recommendation**

Mr. Sob Bahadur Thapa has completed his thesis entitled "Psychosexual Consciousness in D.H Lawrence's *Women in Love*" under my supervision. He carried out his research from September 2010 to April 2011. I hereby recommended his thesis be submitted for viva voce.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Pradip Raj Giri

Supervisor

Date:.....

**Tribhuvan University**  
**Central Department of English**

**Letter of Approval**

This thesis entitled "Psychosexual Consciousness in D.H Lawrence's *Women in Love*" submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University, by Sob Bahadur Thapa, has been approved by the undersigned members of the research committee.

Members of Research Committee:

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Internal Examiner

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External Examiner

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Head

Central Department of English

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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## CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	
<b>Abstract</b>	
I. Psychosexuality and Lawrence's <i>Women in Love</i>	1-8
II. Psychosexual Consciousness in <i>Women in Love</i>	9-47
Inevitable matter of sublimation	9
Outlet of Repressive desire	13
Dominance of Eros	19
Cause and Effects of Dream	31
Neurotic Study of the Character Ursula, Gudrun and Hermoine	36
Effects of Instinct	41
III. Sexual Awakening and the Characters	48-49
Works Cited	

## I. Psychosexuality and Lawrence's *Women in Love*

This research focuses on the psycho-sexual consciousness of the characters in D.H Lawrence's *Women in Love* the novel. Ursula and Gudrun, two sisters want to keep love relation with Birkin and Gerald. As D.H. Lawrence presents the characters as a sexually awoken, is an essential component in each human being. The personal and social traumas of post-world war I, combined with the rise of the industry and urbanization, have affected all four main characters, often at cross purposes as they explore love and its role in their lives. The experiences of the characters regarding their sexuality as forbidden pleasure constitute driving forces in the revelation of the sexual agency to the women and make a call for sexual freedom.

There are a number of ideas that crisscross Lawrence's novels, especially *The Rainbow* and *Women in Love*, and it is best that we separate these strands for a better understanding of what he was trying to put across to his readers. F.R. Leavis in his writing "Lawrence Scholarship", writes "Lawrence as an established classic one who has been able to consolidate his own position as an authority with academic credit and institutional support" (37). So, Lawrence seems to have multiple dimension in his writings. For most among them are two ideas; one Lawrence's concept of characters in which he rejects the literary tradition that each person has a fixed and definite character and second one is the role of sex and the unconscious in the development of human personality. Both ideas are intertwined and it would be over simplistic to separate each other. Both for the purposes of better understanding of the philosophic subtext of the novel, it may be best to separate and then bring them together. Likewise, Lawrence seems to have deep respect and admiration for his miners in his books. He also wanted an educational system that would make society an aristocracy of merit and of the ways to be so was to have stable permanent marriages with

dominant men. A full sexual relationships, achievable only through marriage, was one of the ways to beat the evils of the modern world. Lawrence worked these ideas to a level of complexity which are reflected in his greatest novel, *Women in Love* and a somewhat lessen extent in *The Rainbow*.

Moreover, Lawrence seems sensitive person and feels that true feelings cannot be worked up by the mind in response to some preconceived ideas. For him, real emotions have to be sensed which can be achieved only through the senses. It cannot be taught or analyzed; it has to be instinctive. He sought to break through dreary desert sands of dead habit which he felt could only be done by remaining alive in all senses of the world. But to remain alive is not easy because you have to reject all the established modes of thought which have been handed down through centuries of civilized behaviour. We have to realize the ultimate naked self in our every day lives, and not in moments of anguish and despair.

Jack F. Stewart, in his writing "Dialectics of known in *Women in love*" clarifies that "Lawrence's art-speech has a density that at first seems to submerge semantic distinctions" (59). So, he; has multiple dimension on literary writing. But Lawrence's view mostly seems to be concerned with sex which he considered as a natural expression of deeply felt emotion he opposed all restraints on sexual behavior religious, moral, social which he felt were based on fear and the belief that there was a dualism between body and soul. He expressed views in a clear and candid manner which made many views that he was indecent and pornographer, others, however, felt was being honest and therefore considered him an emancipator.

But it would be wrong to believe that Lawrence advocated free love. A full expression must be given to the sexual drives of an individual but it had to be within the framework of a stable marriage, sex would be tantamount to a base passion. John

F. Clayton in his writing "D.H. Lawrence: Psychic wholeness through Rebirth" argues:

Lawrence the phoenix, rising self-born give us images of rebirth, he believed that he was reporting about real man and women. But I feel that it is fruitful to look at Lawrence that it can tell us good deal about the core of his work. Lawrence's concept of sex is central of his writings and belief, two or three considerations follow. (200)

First, Lawrence is firmly on the side of instincts. He believes that instincts should be given full expression by an individual and civilized forms that de-formed the individual psychic loosed aside. Man had a kinship with nature that had to be respected and given full expression. Clayton again claims Lawrence's definition of 'instinct' is directly related with the prevalent aspect of psychic drive which is fully deserved to an individual as a psychosexual desire. So, only different aspect is the favorable environment to give its outlet; later it comes out or sees by an individual. Lawrence, dislikes modern civilization very simply because it puts curbs on man's spontaneous self. He, therefore, hated industrialism and machinery, and its corollary, democracy. And worst of all, is the violence that modern civilization generates that quite often leads to war.

When Lawrence's famous novel *Women in Love* appeared in the literary horizon of western world, it become able to attract the attention of different critics, and scholars. He has been excessively praised as well as abused. In this connection, the most hostile criticism is that of T.S. Eliot who considers Lawrence as the perfect example of the diabolic principle in modern tendencies, and instrument of the demonic powers. In his book *After strange God*, he presents Lawrence as, "the most untrustworthy and deceitful guide that even offered itself of wandering humanity"



(59). However, Eliot defines the unclear and puzzling condition of Lawrence's writing of that period, even he was untrustworthy to the people but such kinds of matter has not touched about the inner core of psychosexuality of this thesis, he has only marked his personal view.

Likewise, Rene Wellek charges D. H. Lawrence as an extreme irrationalist. He claims:

He wants to release us from the horrid grip of the evil-smelling old logos, he detests abstract philosophy, particularly the 'beastly Kant', he constantly appeals to 'blood -consciousness' to phallic consciousness' to the 'solar plexus', the dark gods-so many metaphors for the instinctive, the subconscious, the utterly spontaneous and intuitive.

(78)

So, he suspects up on the works of Lawrence as being a good literary works. He regards his works as 'solar plexus' and 'phallic consciousness'. Then Wellek generalizes the works of Lawrence even he has issued about psychoanalysis. So, Wellek shows the description of psychosexuality in some extent but such kinds of prescription of sexuality of Lawrence is only limited in a narrow concepts of psychoanalysis. Even this issue is not related toward this research of psychosexuality only gives slight waves of the subject matter.

In the same manner, F.R. Leavis states his viewpoint regarding the artistry of Lawrence and his writing. In this regard, in his book *D.H. Lawrence: Novelist*, he further goes on as:

I myself have always felt bound to insist-though it should, I can't help thinking, be obvious - that genius in Lawrence was, among other things, supreme intelligence. My preoccupation in writing about

Lawrence has always been to express my sense of him as a great original genius one of the greatest of creative writers and supreme intelligence. (309)

In his criticism Leavis says that Lawrence's intelligence is even more important than his 'insights', for it is through his intelligence that he relates his insights. Here, Leavis's view is not concerned about the issue of this thesis which has only concretized writing style, intelligence and insights of Lawrence. So, this issue of praising Lawrence as a great original genius is far away from the core of the issue of this research. So, Leavis also has not linked this issue of the research about psychosexuality.

In another way, regarding *Women in Love* T.H. Adamoski portrays the ambiguity, upheavals and troublesome issues of love affair happened in the characters. He affirms:

When I have had occasion to teach *Women in Love*, certain passages in the novel have always proved troublesome. Indeed, they are troublesome at any time, but the class room situation brings them into special focuses. I am referring to such passage as Birkin's accounts of 'star-equilibrium', the rhapsodic chapter called 'Excuse', in which the love of Birkin and Ursula is consummated. (345)

In the above lines, the critic has presented some troublesome issues inherent in the novel. In course of teaching, he had undergone in such troublesome issues that he has focused. To observe above lines, Adamoski has clearly presented about issue of psychosexuality. Even he has shown the upheavals of love-affair between Ursula and Birkin, he seems to present the internal desire of sex and fulfillment of sexuality in

consummated situation. So, Adamoski has supported the issue of psychosexuality in some extent.

The above mentioned critics have concentrated their views on different aspects of the novel but none of them has a sufficient focus on the psychosexual awakening of the characters. This research aims at exploring the sexual complexity that essentially exists in each human being. The psychology of the characters in one or another way is complicit with the sexual consciousness that is also a budding desire of sex. This phenomenon leads them not of the family settlement but for psychosexual fulfilment that is, the cause of their sexual consciousness.

Psychoanalysis is a term that is fully developed by Professor Sigmund Freud and his pupils. It etymologically means mental analysis. We get different kinds of psychoanalysis, but the psychoanalysis is going to be dealt here is a mental analysis of a special kind that works with special instruments which is known as neuro-psychoanalysis. It means the analysis of normal and abnormal activities by a certain definite method through the analysis of dreams, psychopathological actions, hallucinations, delusions and psychic attacks of all kinds which we find in the abnormal spheres. While talking about its development, Freud claims that every person deserve this situation but its process is different to every individual. He argues; "Sublimation is needed to explain though, art and civilization which would otherwise remain outside the domain of Psychoanalysis" (Roustang 30). Moreover, Freud talks about the formation of psyche that is conscious and unconscious. He argues that Conscious drive is the latent level which is under the intellectual, wisdom and civilized form. On the other hand, unconscious psyche is the internal or hidden form of an individual which is sexual, animalistic and asocial which tries to come out but

the conscious level control it. So such kind of unconscious desire gives outlet through dream, tongue slips, unusual body movement, art and literature etc.

In his psychoanalysis, Freud studied the growth of a child and its mind. He claims in his book *Essentials* "human mind and its functioning is guided by the unconscious, and everyone is a neurotic patient" (115). His theory is related to the growth of a child since the child starts sucking his mother's breast, his unconscious is at work. Unconscious comes out in the forms of instinctual desires and its growth and multiplies with the help of the drives if they are not fulfilled. The child does whatever is pleasant for him or her. He or she manages to fulfill his or her desires through different activities like eating, crying, excreting etc. in which he or she finds pleasures. As a child grows, he or she starts being aware of reality principle i.e. doing whatever is expected or needed out of him or her. As a result, now, the child has to sublimate or channelize his instinctual desires into something acceptable and social. His activities can include playing games, joking, writing etc. To enter into the 'reality principle' for pleasure principle, the child should believe in accordance with the society, law and different codes of conduct compel; the child to sublimate those both innate and acquired desires into something else. In consequence, he has a reservoir of repressed desires which is, in deed, the unconscious.

The basic concern of psychoanalysis is to study the human mind and its functions which are in way or the other guided by the unconscious. Unconscious is made up of instinctual desires which are unfulfilled. The unconscious comes into being from our childhood because of the repression of the desires. In this context, Freud in his book *Being, Becoming, and Behaviour: The Psychological Science asserts* "The unconscious formed as such is not passive; it is at work almost all the time and eventually driven by the unconscious. Thus, for psychoanalysis, the

unconscious is not passive reservoir of neutral data, but a psychic residues accumulated since the childhood" (318). Sexual and sexuality are other crucial domains of the study of psychoanalysis which the psychoanalytic theorists have been explaining for a long time. Previously sexuality was a matter of a biological pressure in the act of sexual intercourse. However, with the wake of psychoanalysis developed by Freud, the concept of sexuality has broadened. He, argues that Sexuality is a drive which Freud calls Eros and places it in apposition to 'Thanatos', the death drive (Tyson 26). However Freud moves beyond this and asserts that our sexuality is part and parcel of our identity which gives us the capacity to feel pleasure. Freud is of the opinion that even infants are sexual beings who pass through stages-oral, anal and genital, in which pleasure is focused in different parts of the body. So, sexuality should not be discerned as much narrower as it had been previously thoughts. It is not so much myopic and parochial that it only talks about the genital exercises and reproduction; rather it entails almost all bodily and mental activities.

At all, this research mostly states about the sexual awaking of the characters in the novel *Women in Love*. There are various claim of all critic about this novel, Debra Journet talks about the symbolic nature of the text, Rene Wellek hotly charges Lawrence is an extreme irrationalist by suspecting his works only being solar plexus and phallic consciousness and T.H. Adamoski illustrates the ambiguity and troublesome issues in simple way and psychosexuality in a particular way about the text *Women in Love*. But novelist himself has stated or raised his strong voice about the matter of sex. To prove the hypothesis, this researches has divided this research into three chapters.

## **II. Psychosexual Consciousness in *Women in Love***

The concept of psychosexual development began with Sigmund Freud when he developed his theories of psychoanalysis in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In the development of his theories, Freud's main concern was with sexual desires, defined in terms of formative drives, instincts and appetites that naturally determined one's behaviours and beliefs, even as those behaviours and beliefs are continually repressed.

Likewise, Lawrence's novel is the complete love story of two women and two men who scrutinize their lives and personal needs in an effort to discover something that makes the future worth living. The personal and social trauma of post world war I, combined with the rise of industry and urbanization, have affected all four main characters, often at cross purposes as they explore love and its role in their lives. Intensively introspective and self-conscious, each character shares his/her thoughts with the reader, allowing the reader to participate in the inner conflicts and crises that each faces.

### **Inevitable Matter of Sublimation**

In this novel *Women in Love* Lawrence presents the characters having the excessive desire of sex. Due to the trauma of post World War I, urbanization and industrialization, they have become frustrated in their life. So, to forget such kind of difficult condition they try to give its outlet through making love relation and sex, that becomes more matchable points to meet the Freud's theory of sublimation. Here in this context, psychoanalyst Francois Roustang in his writing "Sublimation: Necessity and Impossibility" draws the view of Freud as :

Nothing is said of the nature of this diversion, nor any more of the manner in which this passage from the sexual to the non-sexual might

operate, nor, finally, of the reason why a part of the sexual instinct escapes repression Freud simply affirms elsewhere that it varies with individuals, that it result from particular, innate constitution, or even that it is a given from the beginning. (27)

Roustang affirms sublimation as repression or as diversion of sexuality remained in all person. It is in various forms in all person. On the other hand, Roustang regards it human instinct and occurs as an innate constitution. He claims that every person deserves the psychosexual desire, is also remained as repression in the unconscious mind of an individual. So, when he/she gets favorable environment it gets outlet. The way Roustang defined this issue is related in the text *Women in Love* in the context of the characters Ursula and Gudrun. In this connection, the narrator writes as:

"Gudrun asks Ursula whether she would consider a good offer, to which she says that she had several, one from an awfully nice man but she was tempted only in the abstract [. . .] not in the concrete" (1). These lines prove the internal desire of repression of having marriage and sex. There is the context of their neighbor's marriage in the temple. So, they are discussing about the marriage, regard it, is the inevitable way that gives relief in their long term life. And it provides a chance to an individual to forget the repressed desire, it is the cause of psycho-sexual consciousness.

As the environment affects to an individual, psychoanalysis claim that one situation and event causes something to all person in some extent, is the hidden point of psychoanalysis. Even in the text we can get curiosity of marriage created to these sisters, Ursula and Gudrun. Here in the text, the narrator says:

Having nothing much to do, they decide to go and look at a wedding which is to take place at a nearby church adjacent to the school where

Ursula works. It is the wedding of the daughter of the mine-owner of the district, Thomas Crich to a naval officer. Precisely, at eleven O'clock the carriages arrive, along with Mrs. Crich and her eldest son, Gerald. Gudrun is affected to Gerald's "gleaming "beauty and maleness "through She feels there was a wolf hiding behind it. (2)

So, the young sister are heartily attached after seeing this wedding party of young lady, their neighbour. This situation affects them to think about their future life joining in marriage life. Then it has nomore left them being attraction of marriage. Likewise, they have been affected by seeing the gleaming and maleness personality of young boy Birkin and Gerald.

Sigmund Freud in his writing "The Theory of Instincts" writes "the concept of sexuality and at the same time of sexual instinct has to be extended so as to cover many things which could not be classed under the reproductive function" (45). In this manner, sex and sexuality should not be grasped as utility and meaningless aspect, These aspect are the fundamental drive force of human development. Therefore, the above quoted lines of the text extends the increasing inner psyche of sexuality that provokes the pivotal sign in the human being. Due to the effects of marriage of young lady to an capable bridegroom a naval officer, a young lady Gudrun is dreamed into the love of Ocean having the love affair with Gerald with 'gleaming beauty 'and maleness.

Moreover, From the point of view of character, there are almost young character who are waiting for the pleasurable moment, and all of them are unmarried, are looking for the favorable moment of making love. Such characteristic of the novel is full of psychic desire of sex committing love affair. Ursula is a girl of 26, is a teacher and Gudrun, 25, a professional artist. They both have the look of "the remote,



virgin look of modern boys" (1). Gudrun is very beautiful, has just returned from London where she was working at art school as a student. The narrator states "She is not too happy to be back because she finds herself out of place and besides, has no particular fondness for her father" (1). This kind of burning feature of repressive desire are the cause of psychosexual consciousness of an individual. She wants to forget her endless boredom by joining in love affair with Gerald.

Moreover, to observe the other characters, there seems the symptoms of psychical instinct or characteristics held in the person. Birkin is a school supervisor, a young boy, sees modern life distorted and alienated because of the deadening effect of industrialization, too much emphasis on mental consciousness and rejection of 'blood and flesh'. Here, the narrator writes as: "Birkin defends any behaviour that depends on sudden impulses, he would like people to be individuality, while Gerald believes that spontaneous behaviour would lead to 'collective' disaster" (5). Birkin wants to restore life in its pure and original innocence. Such aspects are the signs of unfulfilled desire remaining at the unconscious psychic drive of the mind. So, he wants to give its outlet of unfulfilled desire of the human world, is the repressive desires of an individual. To forget or escape from this land of world he wants to fulfil his desire by making love affair with Ursula.

The four main characters in the novel are young and unmarried, among them Gerald is one of them, son of mine owner. He is the most conflicted of the four characters. He feels no sense of responsibility toward his workers, dedicating his efforts toward success and power, an attitude he also conveys toward Gudrun, who finds her self-centered and physically attractive. Here, the narrator writes as: "He has killed his own brother Able incidentally like Cain in the Bible" (4). So, to forget such kind of bitterness he wants to have Gudrun as a life partner. This is cause of created

guilty. So he also commits in love affair to forget such kind of bitter trauma of past. Roustang further claims "Sublimation is needed to explain thought, art and civilization" (Routledge 30). Here, such repression has created the awaking of psychic drive not to do again repeating it rather by forgetting the past action, Gerald longs to join in love affair.

In the novel, a character called Hermoine has attracted with Birkin. She is more jealous character of the novel. Here, these line prove this issue in the novel. The narrator writes: "A dark flash went over his face, a silent fury. He was hollow-cheeked and pale, almost unearthly, And the women, with her serious conscious harrowing question tortured him on the quick" (7). When she considers being love relation between Birkin and Ursula she wants to break it internally, then she disturbs time to time. She suddenly disturbs the meeting of Birkin and Ursul in the school. Wherever, Birkin becomes nervous being silent fury in this situation.

### **Outlet of Repressive Desire**

Psycho-analytic approach is an attempt to investigate the unconscious territory of human psyche with logic and rationality. The unconscious contains the repressed desires especially sexual one that are inaccessible to the conscious mind since it cannot know his or her unconscious mind going directly into it. Regarding the psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud argues in his book *Being, Becoming, and Behaviour: The Psychological Science* "A theory of personality and psychical life derived from this, based on the concept of ego, id and superego, the conscious, preconscious and unconscious levels of mind and the repression of sexual instinct; more widely, a branch of psychology dealing with the unconscious" (76). Psychoanalysis is not only the study of human instincts and human relation but also the study of the same with the characters of literary texts. Here in the text, the characters haven't know about the

conscious level of mind that their heading or increasing of repressed desire seems to be awaken out from their unconscious level of psychic drive. How the characters Ursula and Gudrun are too much attracted toward the male and young characters; Birkin and Gerald, is not the matter of conscious level of mind, that is the cause of repressed desire of human instinct guided by psycho-sexual revelation and consciousness. In the text, Lawrence shows the such kind of revelation of unconscious level of mind of girl; Ursula and Gudrun. The narrator describes:

Having nothing much to do, they decide to go and look at a wedding which is to take place at a very church adjacent to the school where usual work. It is wedding of the daughter of the chief mine-owner of the district, Thomas Crich, to a naval officer. Precisely, at eleven o'clock the carriage arrive [ . . . ] Gudrun is attracted to Gerald's "gleaming beauty and maleness". (2)

Although they don't have calculate to observe the young people, will see them and be attracted with their maleness rather it is the cause of repressed desire remained in the unconscious level of mind of the characters; Ursula and Gudrun. This is the characteristic endowed by nature itself not the creation of human being. So, later and sooner none escapes from this kind of web of nature.

A.A. Brill clears the view of Freud in his book *Fundamental concepts of psychology*, "In proving the unconscious, Freud thus discovered material that is of the almost importance not only in the treatment of patient but also in the development of normal people in education, folklore, religion, art and literature, and every other field of human interest" (24). Freud's main view is that so called unconscious and repressed desire should not be taken as a destructive way rather it moves toward the other progressive way of human lives. So, it is the human instinct that occurs on every

person in a larger or shorter way. Freud divides human personality into three separate components namely the id, ego, and superego. They have different functions but their interaction among each other is highly important to shape the character of an individual. Freudian psychoanalysis studies the relationship between id, ego and superego and their collective relation. The id is absolutely lawless, asocial, amoral, irrational and selfish part of human psych, and it concerned only with the immediate gratification. Guerin asserts that id works as "the storehouse of all instincts, wishes and desires, gratify or instincts of pleasure without any regard for social conventions, legal ethics or morality" (129-30). In the text, *Women in Love* Lawrence shows the hot discussion between Hermoine and Birkin which is out of control from ego practice of an individual. Birkin says:

It is not passion at all, it is will. it is your bullying will. You want to clutch things and have them in your power. And why? Because you haven't got any real body, any dark sexual body of life. You have sensuality. You have only your will and your conceit of consciousness, and your lust for power, to know. . . All you want is pornography-looking at yourself in mirrors, watching your naked animal actions in mirrors, so that you can have it all in your consciousness, make it all mental. (8-9)

When Birkin is attracted toward Ursula, goes to meet her in school period. On the other hand, he has close relationship for three year with Hermoine then she doesn't want to forget her rather wants to make it warmful affair with him. In such situation, there is the problem of ego, they are guided by id, human instincts. Being guided by id, out of control of social rules and law, Birkin moves to meet Ursula even in the school, is the storehouse of all instincts, wishes and desires is the cause of

psychosexual desire of human instincts. His ego which is not guided by social rules and regulation, is over taken by id of Birkin. On the other hand, Hermoine is also guided by such kind of ego weakness, if doesn't so she would not have gone to the school to disturb the meeting of Birkin and Ursula she also totally guided by id problem. In the hot discussion, Birkin utters such pornography, naked animal action, "women wailing for a demon lover "and "a dreadful satanist" (9) to Harmoine.

Likewise, another part of human psyche, ego is our ordinary social self that thinks, decides, feels and wills. The ego develops after an infants is approximately six months old and protect an individual and society from the dangerous potentialities of the id. Freud also calls it 'self conscious intelligent' that is continuously in the contract of both external world and sexual instincts. The third component of the human personality is the superego, a moral censoring agency that is particularly guided by the standards of morality, these aspects bear equal impotence in life. If one of them gets more dominant or more dominated, it will directly hamper the personality. The young sisters, Ursula and Gudrun decided to walk towards Willy water the lake in the neighborhood. It is said that those who are suppressed from their internal desire of getting their aims, even are tempted in that situation. They have not courage to unveil among prevalent established society. On their walking, suddenly they see Gerald Crich swimming in the water. And he waves out of them. Here, narrator views: "This makes Gudrun think how much freedom men enjoyed over women. For instance, it would be inconceivable for Gudrun to take off her clothes and Jump into the water if she wanted to do so" (10). The abstract uttered by Gudrun presents the heart-breaking matter that has always waken to take off the bad wave of the patriarchal society. So, it is the consciousness of psychic desire, there two sisters wants to unveil their desire like men. Even they desired they haven't do things equivalent to the men. So, such

kind of inconceivable situation Lawrence writes these lines in his novel as: "God what it is to be a man ! The freedom, the liberty, the mobility [ . . . ] you are a man. you want to do thing, you do it. You haven't the thousand obstacles a women his in front of her" (10).

These lines are the burning examples of repressive desire of the young lady who doesn't have chance to approach their inner psychic drive, that is the awaking point of psychosexual consciousness in the text. So Freudian psycho-analysis basically deals with human psychology and sexuality together to delve into the human personality, he goes to back to childhood development of the personality as the determining factor. So, Gudrun is too much attracted with Gerald. On the other hand Ursula, eldest sister told Gudrun that he is not appropriate for her because he has killed his brother accidentally. The narrator writes: "Birkin recalls that Gerald as a boy, had accidentally killed his brother like Cain in the Bible who had killed his brother Able" (4). Then it terrible thing to have happened because he is upset with a sense of guilt all his life. But Gudrun doesn't take it that seriously because she has already attached with inner heart of Gerald's personality.

As Freud claimed, there becomes a favorable situation to give outlet of repressive desire of sex for the young wishers. In this context, Tony Thwaites draws the views of Freud in his book *Reading Freud* as:

The contradiction does not go away; but in a displaced, disguised way. For the ruse to work one of the contradiction term has gone underground, as it were, and now cannot any longer be spoken about by its own name. In fact, one of the ideas is placed under repression. It remains unspoken, even unspeakable. (24)

He claims that there occurs various forms of repression in the individual and they are remained in invisible way. Then they are ready to move out from the unconscious level of mind.

Likewise, in the case of the characters Gerald and Gudrun, there is favorable condition to give outlet their passion of love. After the long call of Mr. Crich to teach Winifred in his house, Gudrun goes to Shortland to teach Winifred drawing and clay modeling. There becomes good chance to meet Gerald. So, to observe inwardly her primary desire is aimed to meet and get sexual pleasure with Gerald. In the name of teaching, there becomes a golden chance for them, that is the cause of desire of psychosexual awaking to them. Here, the narrator writes:

Gudrun agrees to go to Shortland to teach Winifred. There was a league between the two of them, abhorrent to them both. They were implicated with each other in abhorrent mysteries. They show each other the scratches they had received and something passed between them. She looked at him and saw him and knew him that he was initiate as she was initiate. (63)

There is only one way to Winifred, thought by Crich, the father of Gerald. Certainly he didn't think about the love affair between Gudrun and Gerald, his only target seems to teach his daughter Winifred. But somehow it looked on that Mr. Crich also unknowingly supported to fulfill the love affair and gave chance to be love between them. But only it is situation created by the circle of time not the desire of Mr. Crich to meet them each other. Nevertheless the repressive desire of psychosexuality has been fulfilled between them.

### **Dominance of Eros**

Freud further talks about two fundamental forces at work in human beings, they are Eros and Thanatos. The Eros is the constructive life instincts responsible for survival and creativity. The instinct of Eros is better known as love or sex life instinct. According to Freudian psychoanalysis, the energy of the sex motive is the sustaining force of life. Here, Freud uses sex in broad sense; it is not only the genital intercourse but also love, sympathy, affection and tenderness that cover a wide range of life-giving and life-sustaining activities. It includes genital intercourse but does not exclude the meaning of artistic creation.

Freud Claims: "The concept of sexuality and at the same of sexual instinct has to be extended as to cover many things which could not be classed under the reproductive function" (Tyson 30). The definition of Eros is much accessible to female as Freud claimed. Even in the text, such matter of Eros occurs with the characters, Minette and German girl who are too much attractive to have the relation of sex with Gerald. When Birkin introduces Gerald to a girl Minette in the cafe, he is a man of many parts- a soldier, an explorer and 'a Napoleon of Industry', Minette becomes more interested in Gerald, she is being attracted by him. The narrator draws this situation in the text as:

She looked at him steadily with her dark eyes, that rested on him and roused him so deeply, that it left his upper self quite calm. It was rather delicious, to feel her drawing his self-revelations from his, as from the very innermost dark marrow of his body. She wanted to know. And her dark eyes seem to be looking through into his naked organism. And she felt she must relinquish herself into his hands and be subject to



him. She was so preface, slave like, watching him, absorbed by him.

(17)

The way girl Minette is attracted toward Gerald is the feature of Eros. Eros, the sexual desire becomes more influential to women than men. They have internally much desire of sex and sexuality. So, from the above lines expressed by the girl Minette, women are too much attractive and wants to express their sexual desire as soon as possible even in the short period of introduction she is too much jealous of the personality of Gerald. In the cafe Minette is she was found of many people. Although she was pregnant became of the fact of Haliday. Haliday wanted to give her hundred pounds and send her away so that he did not have to see her again. But she was determined not to comply with his wishes. In time of going to Holliday's flat Minette holds Gerald's hand which sets "all his nerves on fire, as with a subtle friction of electricity" (18). There were many statues on his flat. Here, the narrator writes:

Among them one was of a women sitting naked in a strange posture, and looking tortured, her abdomen stuck out. The strage, transfixed, rudimentary face of the women again remained Gerald of foetus, it was rather wonderful, conveying the suggestion of the extreme of physical sensation, beyond the limit of mental consciousness. (18)

So, the hanging naked statue also gives the hint how much women are sexy in a mental way and physical way. All happening events in the cafe with Minette and the naked picture of Negro women in the room represents the Eros instinct of women's due to the repressed desire of sex.

In the context of other girls like German lady, she also deeply falls under the personality of Gerald on walking, she had a good hard look at him. Here narrator shows this situation as:

She lay and thought about him, what he was, what he represented in this world. A fire independent will he had. She thought of the revolution he had worked in the mines, in so short a time. She knew that, if he were confronted with any problems, any hard actual difficulty, he would overcome, If he laid hold of any idea, he would carry it through. He had the faculty of making order out of confusion. Only let him grip held of a situation, and he would bring to pass an inevitable conclusion. (98)

Above on these lines, Lawrence shows the flexibility of women and how they easily fall under the control of man. On the other hand, they are inclined toward the sex because of the psychosexual desire. Such kind of features of women, Freud calls the creative force of life.

Thanatos is known as the destructive force and is also called the death instinct because it inclines towards aggression, dissolution and eventually death. Every living organism follows its own path to death. Life and death instincts seem antagonistic in nature, but they are inseparable and are interrelated to human activities. For examples, love and hate, affection and hostility, sex and aggression can be seen as two opposite forces, but are closely related. When the Eros the constructive life instinct dominates the death instinct, there is happiness, prosperity, love and tenderness in the human life; but when the Thanatos, the destructive death instinct dominates the life instinct, there is pain, hate, aggression and dissolution in human life. However these two opposing instinct provide the various types of ups and down in life.

Psychosexuality is at the cornerstone of Sigmund Freud's first effort to articulate a psychological aspect of an individual concerning the sexuality. The whole of Freudian psychoanalysis is built on the idea that adult behaviors are driven by

instinctual impulses and desires that originate in the id in childhood. He claims that the most of these impulses concern with sex and fantasies about behaviours that are censored by society and are hidden by the ego. So the understanding of the Freudian Psychoanalysis will be unfulfilled if it is tried to study without the connection to the sexuality Peter Barry opines that "many of Freud's ideas concern the aspects of sexuality" (97).

The same way as Freud claims that the character Gerald fulfils his enjoyment of sex with Gudrun. After the few days latter of his father's death, his psychic motives moves to fulfil his sexual desire by forgetting his death as a mental trauma. Gerald begins to feel lonely and one night goes to Beldover and enters Gudrun's bedroom Gudrun is amazed to see him. He says that he feels totally lost without her and that if she did not exist he would not exist either. Narrator describes their activities as:

As he drew neared to her, he plunged deeper into her enveloping soft warmth. A wonderful creative heat, that penetrated his veins and gave him life again. He felt himself dissolving and sinking to rest in the bath of her living strength. It seemed as if heart in her breasts were a second unconquerable sun, into the glow and creative strength of which he plunged further and further. She had no power at this crisis to resist.

The terrible frictional violence of death filled her, and she received it in an ecstasy of subjection, violent sensation. (83-4)

Sex and sexuality are the crucial domains of the study of psychoanalysis which the psychoanalytic theorists have been explained for a long time. Here in the above lines, Lawrence shows the inner part of human life that drives a pleasurable condition and progressive way by giving outlet of repression remained in individual. Such as it

happens to Gerald that even he has the grief and motions of mourning, he takes the sex as a solution of boredom and torture of his life.

Likewise, after the gradual recovery, Birkin goes to south Africa to recuperates, in that situation he cuts himself of from the world, he does not write to any one and nobody hears anything about Ursula, left alone, feels depressed as if life had gone out of her, "She was hard and indifferent, isolated in herself" (64). To forget such kind of trouble condition, he remembers the African statue of tall, slim and elegant figure from west African dark wood, glossy and suave. Then he wants a further sensual experience but it had to be "something deeper darker than ordinary life would give him" (67). Previously sexuality was a matter of biological pressure in the act of sexual intercourse. However, with the wake of psychoanalysis developed by Freud, the concept of sexuality has broadened. "Sexuality is a drive which Freud calls 'Eros' and places in it opposition to 'Thanatos' the death drive" (Gureein -27). However, Freud moves beyond this and asserts that our sexuality is a part and parcel of our identity which gives us the capacity to feel pleasure. The same way as Freud defined the characters Birkin forgets his previous trauma and torture by having the sexual intercourse, is the psychosexual consciousness of the psychic drive of an individual. While illustrating the sexual dream of Birkin the narrator claims:

She was one of his soul's intimates, her face was crushed like a beetle's she had rows of loud heavy collars, like a column of quoits, on there neck. He remembered her; he astounding long elegant body, on short, with such protuberant buttocks, so weighty and unexpected below her slim long loins. She had thousand of years of purely sensual, purely unspiritual knowledge behind her. There are great mysteries, sexual,

mindless, dreadful mysteries for beyond any phallic knowledge, sexual subtle realities for beyond the scope of phallic investigation. (67-8)

To being much sensual in love, he decides to take this path which means that he must propose Ursula to marriage and enter into a definite communication. He goes over to Ursula's house, meets her father and tells him of his intention to marry Ursula. Such kind of sexual attractions not only biological, rather it moves to progressive. So such kind of awaking is psychosexual desire remained in the unconscious mind of Birkin.

Freud's psychoanalysis unveils the unconscious at the greater level that is known as the storehouse of the libidinal desires. The present thesis aims at revealing those hidden psychosexual urges of the four characters under the horrific circumstances due to the cause of post world war first. Regarding the sex and sexuality Freud says:

If you take the sexual act itself is the central point, you will perhaps declare sexual to mean everything which is concerned with obtaining pleasurable gratification from the body of the opposite sex. In so doing, however you come very near to reckoning the sexual and you run the risk of exuding from it a whole host of things like masturbation, or even kissing [. . .] never the less undoubtedly sexual.

(in a Hajo 29)

So, Freud takes the desire of sex the 'Eros' as the dominant aspect to each other man and women. When the anti-sex becomes together the Eros unknowingly grows to each other having the desire of sex. Then Freud regards sex as the fundamental part of human life. Likewise, in the text, the four characters are longing to have sex by forgetting the previous situation after the post world war I. On the other hand, there is the jealous situation among the characters like Hermoine with Birkin and Gerald.

Hermoine has become troublesome in time to time with the main four characters. So to be close and make their relation intimacy Birkin and Ursula joins in sexual intercourse. The narrator writes on this situation:

Unconsciously, with her sensitive fingertips, she was tracing the back of his things, following some mysterious life - flow there. It was strange mystery of his life motion, there at the back of thighs, down the flanks. It was a dark flood of electricity passion she released from him. She had established a rich new circuit; a new current of passionate electric energy, between two of them. It was a dark fire of electricity that rushed from him to her, and flooded them both with rich peace and satisfaction. (79-80)

So, sexuality should not be discerned as much narrower as it had been previously thought. It is not so much myopic and parochial that it only talks about the genital exercise and reproduction. So, the sexual intercourse between Birkin and Ursula is to avoid the trauma of post war and to neglect the devotion and jealousy of Hermoine toward their love. So, it is both the fulfillment of psychosexuality of repressed desire and the close intimacy between them that will bond the past and leads toward the future progress of love. If one thinks the sexuality means about mating and reproduction, there is a strategy of excluding the other psychological and physical activities like masturbation, kissing etc which are undoable sexual.

For psychoanalysis, our sexuality is an inescapable human reality: our sexuality is not a matter of biological drive-discharge mechanism but a matter of getting meaning and personality. Psychoanalysis also opine that we should, occasionally, vary our sexual partners. If we get too close to someone, we will lose ourselves and be emotionally harmed, but if we vary our sexual partner, we can

protect ourselves and make our own stance. Lawrence writes: "she was left quite free, she was free in complete ease, her complete self. So he rose, stilly and blithe, smiling at him" (81). This part, which is a one of the key excerpts from the novel, has been subjected to different interpretation. It is not just a description of sexual intercourse or even of an organic, yet it is both; the fulfillment of repressed desire of sex with the consciousness of psychosexual desire and biological aspect. What it rally implies is that both Birkin and Ursula are supremely happy. They both decided to leave their jobs and perhaps unjust go traveling together the distant places.

Hermoine is too much depressed due to the repressing desire of sex in many time with Birkin somewhere, she wants to close with Gerald but mostly she wants to have the appropriate situation with Birkin who had kept the love affair for sometime. So, to utilize this kind of opportunity, Birkin joins himself for his sexual pleasure with Hermoine and fulfills the sexual desire. Here, Narrator shows this situation:

Terrible Shocks ran through her body, the shocks of electricity, as if many volts of electricity suddenly struck her desire. She was aware of him sitting there, an unthinkable evil obstructions. Only this blotted out her mind pressed out her very breathing, his silent, stooping back, the back of his head. A terrible voluptuous thril ran down her arms -she was going to know her voluptuous consummation. Her rams quivered and were strong, immeasurably and irresistibly strong. (26-7)

Though the psychoanalysts emphasize on the human sex and sexuality, they don't lag behind to relate the very sexuality to the culture they live and practice. It is believed that sexual behaviour is also a product of our culture because our culture sets down the rules of proper sexual conduct and the definitions of normal and abnormal sexual behaviour, society's rules and definitions concerning sexuality from a large part of our

superego, the social values that we internalize as sense of right or wrong. Likewise, in the contemporary scenario of the London, there was gradually developing the consciousness of sex as the human and universal phenomenon that sets the naturalness by forgetting past bitterness.

Freud asserts that women have much more excessive desire of sex than male, here in the text, the young female character Hermoine has amalgamated such feature of sex. Frequently, she is repressed from her mental torture of not fulfillment of her desire. The narrator writes. "The bond was established between them, in that look. In her knee, she made the understanding clear - they were the same kind, he and she, a sort of diabolic free memory [. . .] subsisted between them" (34). It was the situation, Gudrun and her sister Ursula who were sketching in the side of Willey water at the remote end of the lake. On the other hand, Hermoine was enjoying with Gerald on the boat, but it is shortly blocked by Gudrun. Suddenly their bond or intimacy is broken now. Then Hermoine's psychosexual desire is not fulfilled with Gerald.

Freud says: "the repressed does not cover everything that is unconscious. The unconscious has the wider compass: the repressed is a part of the unconscious" (Essentials 143). So the desire of sexual drive has unconscious aspect although an individual tries to repress it in a conscious level in front of the eye of society. The water party provided by Mr. Crich, Gudrun shows unconscious sign of repressed desire in a real way. There is also symptoms of psychosexual desire of Gudrun with Gerald. Here, narrator describes:

Gudrun and Ursula soon find a lovely spot where they take off their clothes and go off for a swim. They enjoy themselves thoroughly, come back and have a cup of tea before they dance and sing. Gerald



and Birkin join them and in a sudden impulse kisses Gudrun's fingers.

Gudrun retaliates by giving him a slight slap his face as she felt a deep violence against him. (51)

Every year Mr. Crich gives a water party on lake. There have been coming all of his guests and they were enjoying taking tea and others by staying under the shade of the great walnut tree. Among them, the Brangwen sisters and their family is taking part in the party. They are introduced with all the guests of Mr. Crich. There after swimming in the lake, the two sisters, Ursula and Gudrun sit together with Birkin and Gerald. Being much happy, they suddenly kiss Gudrun's fingers. This is the great part of repressive desire of sex with their two sisters, is the cause of psychosexual consciousness of Birkin and Gerald. On the other hand, although Ursula and Gudrun have also much desire and wishes to fulfill with them, they are compelled to hide it in front of the society. So, in a formal way Gudrun slightly slaps on the face of Gerald as regarding violence upon her, this slaps is the sign of love only to hide her outer feeling, so her impure psyche is increased toward the love with Gerald. So, it is the cause of psychosexual desire of love. They can't express their feeling easily due to control of the male construction society even they have such desire.

Gerald's empathy towards the miners and their family is the retention of his past experience of post world war where he had experienced many torture. In that time, he had visited many place in the course of his travels but he was not passionately involved with any of them. He had gone to Germany and also spent some time in many universities, where he couldn't be satisfied himself, because there is no any hope of future life. So, he was staying on leisure time that diverts an individual for the romance that provides enjoy in that torturable and difficult situation. The narrator shows the unusual situation of Birkin:

And once or twice lately, when he was alone in the evening and had nothing to do, he had suddenly stood up in terror, not knowing what he was. He was afraid, in mortal dread, but he knew not what of. He looked at his own face. There it was, shapely and healthy and the same as ever, yet somehow, it was not real, it was a mask. He dare not touch it, for fear it should prove to be only a composition mask. His eyes were blue and keen as ever, and as firm in their sockets. (61)

Then Gerald's loneliness, and curiosity toward the subject matter are headed for passing time with Gudrun. Such situation has compelled him to forget his loneliness by enjoying in romance with Gudrun, is the matter of psychosexuality.

Ursula and Birkin's love reaches at the top level then they decided to marry. They are too much happy between them. Therefore, without the permission of her with the family Ursula decides to marry with Birkin, it is excessive internal psychosexual desire of Ursula. Lawrence shows this situation:

On returning home, Ursula tells her family that she was getting married the next day in a very matter-of-fact tone, as if she was doing nothing extraordinary. This infuriates her father who gives her a tight slap across the face. And if Gudrun had not intervened, he would have given her another one. Ursula reacts to this 'bullying' by walking out of the house straight away. (89)

Although Ursula is a school teacher, being a teacher she/he should have morality, there need not to teach or instruct them. But it was the cause of psychosexual desire by neglecting her family without counselling. So, here this issue also meets with the theory of 'Eros' of Freud. He claim that female has more desire of sex 'Eros' than male, so it can be said that Ursula should have counselled with her father to marry

with Birkin. The tight slap of her father is the cause of Ursula's rapid psychosexual desire of love with Birkin. She becomes bold as if she had not doing bad things. Even after the threaten of her father she does not care of his father's word. She replies, "it's true, with brilliant tears in her eyes, her head lifted up in defiance" (89). Her father also felt defeated animal, he turned and went back to his seat being fire. Ursula goes to straight to Birkin's house. It can be said that due to much more consciousness of psychosexuality she didn't care her family.

Nevertheless, Ursula marries with Birkin without acceptance of her family. Now they decide to celebrate their marriage affair in outside place. They reach Zurich an route to Innsbruck. Gerald and Gudrun also have come to enjoy with them. The two sisters greet each other warmly at the hotel and exchange their experiences. Gudrun tells Ursula the incident about the letter and how did she manage to get hold of it. So Gudrun even suspects upon her family after the incident happened to Ursula, she doubts her family by taking care of their love affair either they will be satisfied with her love or will do such as happened to Ursula. So, due to her primary focus upon her love affair she come to join with Birkin and Ursula, it is her compulsion not because of her family but because of her increasing psychosexual desire of repressive sex with Gudrun. Lawrence clears here "when the two couples get together, the conversation turns on England and English people. Gudrun says that it is a relief to be out of the country while Birkin says there was nothing wrong with England, only the English people. They then retire to their respective rooms" (93). So, they are hurry up to show their inclination on freedom of love and sexuality in formal way. Gerald feels left out to Gudrun in room but Gudrun doesn't respond to his advances, remains silent and remote. They go out for coffee, are joined by Birkin and Ursula. They are introduced by the manager to the other

residents in the hotel, most of them German. Later in the evening they go out for dancing. Here, Birkin shows his maleness by dancing. Narrator describes:

Birkin dance with Ursula. She feels strongly attractive and repelled by him. He moved towards her with subtle, animal, indifferent approach. The strangeness of his hands, which came quick and cunning inevitably to the vital place beneath her breasts, and lifting with mocking, suggestive, carried her through the air as if without strength, made her soon with fear for a moment, she revolted, it was horrible. (94)

So, Birkin's dancing proves of his maleness power of sexuality as he acts in front of women. Then his dancing is headed toward the desire of psychosexuality with Ursula. He is waiting for that moment. Moreover, he even wants to take it easily as a public way awaking the psychosexual consciousness in the text *Women in Love*.

### **Cause and Effects of Dream**

Psychoanalysts regard dream as one of the important factor to study the psychic mind of an individual who is suppressed from many torture and a awkward situation of psychic phenomenon. However, even in our dream there is some censorship in our repressed experience and emotions which ultimately takes the form of dream distortion. Our unconscious expresses some kind of message in our dream which is the dream's underline meaning, i.e. latent meaning when the latent content comes into revelation, it is altered. So, we don't readily recognize it. In this connection, Nicolas Rand and Marria Torok quote from Sigmund Freud in their writing "Questions to Freudian psychoanalysis: Dream interpretation reality and Fantasy", "Dream provide the royal road to uncovering those internal conflicts from which consciousness has backed away repression" (574). He claims that dream

occurs because of the psychosexual desire of an individual who has not got a favorable chance to give outlet of his/her repressed desire remained in unconscious mind. The originality of Freud's overall understanding of dream is further strengthened by his interpretive premise: dream are not to be taken at false value.

Different sort of infantile goals, hopes and needs are concealed from conscious awareness, so they cause internal conflict such conflicts are the cause of clash between social and moral constraints and impulses concerning sexual or aggressive actions. Freud discovered that dreams, jokes and even accidents are keys that help unlock unconscious emotional conflicts. Free association is also one method of reaching the unconscious. However the compromise of these two types of conflicts is expressed in socially accepted ways like writing. However these incidents are provable to the Freud's theory of dream, there are a lot of such conditions to meet these by making awareness of an individual to unlock the unconscious drive of the characters in the Novella *Women in Love*. Gerald sees a German girl on the way when he was with conversation. In the night time he gets her having married being the member of parliament of conservative. Lawrence writes upon on his desire as:

He only needed to hitched on, he needed that has hand should be set to the task, because he was so unconscious. And this she should do. She would marry him, he would go into parliament in conservative interest, he would clear up the great muddle of labour and industry. He was superbly fearless, masterful, he knew that every problem could be worked out, in life as in geometry. And he would care neither about himself nor about anything but the pure working out of the problem. He was very pure, really. (96)

So, here Gerald's excessive dream leads him to move ahead about right path of way of love affairs between Gudrun and Gerald. So it has become the key matter of conscious mind to awakes the way of unconscious drive of Gerald. As Freud claimed, dream as a royal road, certainly it is the primary factor of any individual to look forward his future. Therefore, such kinds of ups and downs are the cause of the repressed desire of an individual dream due to the psychosexual consciousness of an individual. An individual's dreams and its analysis is an important psychological achievement of Freudian psychoanalysis. He views that dream and desire are interrelated in to each other. When a person sleeps, his unconscious mind starts to be active, but conscious mind is deactivated. Then dream emerges from the unconscious impulse-seeking fulfillment to those desires are not fulfilled in long life. The conscious does not allow these desires to get representation in their original form and Freud says that in spite of the censorship, the materials get transformed into a series of images that is dream.

As the unconscious represents desires which are repressed, the dream represents as outlet to those repressed desires giving relief to the conscious psyche of an individual. So, Freud writes in his book *Essentials*:

We can express in general term the principle finding to which we have been led by the analysis of dreams. In the case of dream which are intelligible and have a meaning we have found that they are undisguised wish- fulfillments; that is, that in their case the dream situation represents as fulfilled a wish which is known to consciousness, which is left over from daytime life, and which is deservedly of interest. (115)

According to Freud, dream represents the unfulfilled desire which is remained in undisguised form of the unconscious level of mind of an individual. Then one cannot give outlet of an unfulfilled desire, these aspects appear in the form of dream. The way Freud defined this situation occurs in the text. Ursula is detested from the unusual condition of not meeting with Birkin where there is some awkward situation between them. Then she is wandering following him where he has gone being indifferent towards her. On that situation she is on much depression, and sees dream herself. One evening, Ursula walks Williey green. Reaching Willey water, she finds the lake full, after its period of emptiness. Suddenly she sees Birkin close to the water. He was talking to himself, 'you can't go away', 'this is no way, you only withdraw upon yourself. "Then she hears him cursing 'Cybele the accursed Syria Deal 'Ursula is amused to hear Birkin talking like this which sounded ridiculous to her" (64).

Ursula is too much depressed on the love affair between them. To give its outlet she is busy on seeing the dream of consciousness which has not unlocked the psychic drive of the unconscious of her repressed desire. Such kinds of dream and jokes between them are the cause of repressed desire of psychosexual dream. On the conversation, Ursula expects from Birkin "There is a golden light on you, which I wish you would give me" (65). On the response of Ursula, Birkin says "I want you to drop your assertive will, that is what you trust yourself so implicitly that you can let yourself go" (66). So, such events happening in the dreams are the represents of unfulfilled desires of these two characters Ursula and Birkin gives a royal road to fulfil their repressive desire.

Basically, the libidinal desires and impulses of the unconscious, which are censored in the real life, get an outline through dreams. So, such unconscious

feelings and thoughts, which are libidinal in nature, are the materials for dream.

Regarding the appearance of dream, Freud writes:

During the night this train of thoughts succeeds in finding connections with one of the unconscious tendencies present ever since childhood in the mind of the dreamer, but ordinarily repressed and excluded from his conscious life. By the borrowed force of this unconscious help, the thoughts, the residue of the days work now become active again, and emerge into consciousness in the shape of the dream. (140)

The same way as Freud defined the unconscious gets through dream, the female character Minette has happened such condition in the novel. Birkin and Gerald meet at the café as they agreed. Birkin introduces Gerald to a girl named Minette. Birkin is introduced as a man of many parts a soldier, an explorer and "Nepolian of industry " (16) . Gerald corrects this description : he was a soldier but had resigned his commission, had explored the Amazon and was currently an owner of coalmines. The girl becomes more and more interested in Gerald and makes no secret that she was being attracted by Gerald. As the conversation carries on, a man named Halliday, who owns the flat where they are staying in London and joints with them. Likewise, He is distinctly annoyed to see Minette there and asks her why she had come back. "But Minette does not bother to reply and concentrates all her affection on Gerald who is beginning to get a secret thrill with the attention that was being paid to him " (16). she is not interested to heard the voice of that third person Halliday because she is extremely dreamed on Gerald by heart. Then she knits the strange web of dream having the relation with young boy Gerald. So, the girl Minette is drawn from the unconscious mind because of the repressed desire of psychic mind of sex. The dreams have two contents: manifest and latent. Both the terms occupy an important



significance in Freud's dream work. The manifest content of the dream is the surface meaning and the latent content is the underlying meaning of the dream. The dream work transforms the latent content of the dream into the manifest dream stories that are uncovered through free association and analysis. Those unfulfilled desires, which are stored in the unconscious mind, come in to the surface in the dream. And free association is an appropriate way that helps to connect ideas and images of the dream in a certain meanings. Such as in the case of character Minette she has as formal way of practical way in conversation with Gerald. There can't see any outward way, has just treated him like others, that is the manifest dream of Minette but in internal way or deeper level of latent dream she is too much attracted with Gerald by heart, is the latent form of dream desired by the girl Minette.

### **Neurotic Study of the Characters Ursula, Gudrun and Hermoine**

Moreover, psychoanalysts talk about the term 'Neurosis' on the measurement to study the inner mental struggle, and with a degree of personality disorder, is the main cause of psychic drive of an individual's desire of psychosexuality. The present meaning is largely attributes to Freud who defines a group of psycho neuroses of psychological part. There is no evidence of any organic brain disorder in which patients do not lose touch with external reality and although from of disorder, the personality is not grossly abnormal. The psychoanalyst Herney defines "Neurosis is exaggerated forms of normal reaction to stressful events" (1). So, even in the text *Women in Love* the character's actual psychic form can't be measure as their mentality only in the considerable way they are treated upon their mentality of psychic drive. The characters in the novel, Ursula, Gudrun, Birkin, Gerald and Hermoine and other minor characters Minette, Haliday, German girl, Mr Crich, have

shown or have been described their personality with in base the of stressful event, not in the actual measurement.

Furthermore, it also manifests emotional stress, conflicts, frustration, mental struggle and discordant social relationship. Emphasizing such issues, J. D. page forwards his views:

Neurosis or psychoneurosis is a minor mental disorder characterized by inner struggles and discordant social relationship. It is the initial stage of any other psychotic stage. But essential features of psychoneuroses are that they are not produced by physical disorders and do not respond routine medical treatment. psychoneurosis are such that compulsory hospitalization or suggestion is unnecessary. A few patients voluntarily seek hospital treatment, but the majority live at home unusually continue their customary business and activities. (90)

The individual he said to exhibit neurotic behavior if one frequently misevaluates adjective demands, becomes anxious in situation that most people do not regard as threatening tends to develop behavioral patterns aimed at avoiding rather than coping with his problem. Such it happens in the text, the main characters are suffering from the mental torture because of the excess industrialization, urbanization and lack of opportunity of job in the bazaar in suitable time. They are thrown in the road of vagueness and threshold of their unusual situation due to the world war first. This kind of circumstances of character compels them to live as a mental disorder, that is neurotic person staying in their nutility. So, most of all the characters are suffering from this kind of unusual situation of post world war and became neurotic person because of the lack of their freedom, desire and mutuality. Such events have effect on their excessive desire of psychosexuality.

So, their mental treatment is possible in the fulfillment of sexual drive not in the hospitalization. To forget such kinds of trouble condition or trauma of post world war, they came to join in the love affair. It is said that "In neurotics are typically anxious, ineffective, unhappy and often guilt ridden individuals who do not ordinarily require hospitalization" (Coleman, 265).

The same way as Coleman defined anxiety ineffective, unhappy and so on has happened in the characters of this novel. On the other hand, these issues are the features of psychosexual drive of an individual. The two sisters Ursula and Gudrun are unhappy because of the problem of having good bridegroom. Although, they have hardly get job in the school but they had not get the good offer of marriage. It is said that when man is in leisure, in unemployed and so on, his/ her desire is motivated to sex. On the other hand, it blocks the external tension of individual. So, the female characters are too much unhappy in their life. Birkin says to Ursula:

And in the name of righteousness and love, they get it. It is the lie that kills. If we want hate let us have it death, murder, torture, violent, destruction- let us habit : but in the name of love. But I labour humanity. I wish it was swept away, it could go and their would be no absolute loss, if every human beings perished tomorrow. The reality would be untouched. The real tree of life would then be rid of the most ghastly heavy crop of dead sea fruit, the into tolerable burden of myriad simulacra of people, an infinite weight of mortal lies. (38)

These line express the bitter happiness of Birkin, how much he has suffered in the trouble condition. Although he is within the love affair with Ursula but the more they are unhappy the more they have too much anxiety of their future life. In the of conversation, he has expressed the bitterness toward humanity and society. He says

"Humanity itself is dirty- rotten really" (37). In response Ursula also utters her voice "why ? Why are peoples all balls of bitter dust" (37).

Moreover, the character Hermoine is not satisfied with attitude of Gerald, has not cared toward her because he is in love affair with Gudrun. So, in that situation Hermoine is too much detested with him. On this trouble condition, Lawrence writes "and Hermoine realized that her relationship with Gerald was now ended she dislike him extremely for his good natured Oblivious, She was nullified, she could not gain ascendancy" (35). It was the situation when Gerald and Hermoine were on boating, they see held out of sketch-book, slipping out of Gudrun hand falls in to the water. It is not the accident of the sketch book falling in to the water but the intimacy that was established between Gerald and Gudrun with this encounter that is significance . So for this moment, Hermoine also becomes upset toward Gerald being attractive with Gudrun. That is the jealousy of love toward them.

Likewise, Hermoine is so much worried toward the love between Birkin and Ursula, then suspects the love of Birkin, then Harmoine tells Ursula she could never be happy with Birkin. She claims that:

He is frail health and body he needs great care then he is so changeable and unsure of himself - it requires the greatest patience and understanding to help him. And I don't think you are patient. You would have to be prepared to suffer dreadfully. I can't tell you how much suffering it would to make him happy. (75)

This is the jealousy and unhappy of Harmoine leads to became frustration, conscience and depression in life, are the silent feature and may be the causes of the psychosexual desire in the characters. So far the influence of the society and environment upon an individual is centered, they may have same pathogenic

influence on individual's frustration. Reference for study, frustration are considered as basic analytic notions in the development of sickness.

Frustration is defined as the lack of love and need to be nourished several consideration on frustration are made in its relationship with psychopathology. In order to justify this idea, Locate has pointed out that "Illness is not only consequence of microbes, lesions etc, but it could be due to affective factors" (213). So, to observe all this aspect, the characters Hermoine is too much frustrated in her life in condition of not achieved love from whom she has believed. This kind of trouble condition of Hermoine is another significant disorder of bad conscience. The diseases of bad conscience is typically the diseases of modern culture where men has made himself drive. In this regard, Igor Carus has described as neurosis is often "a diseases of a bad conscience, it is the tension between the ego and the internal reality" (541).

The same way as Igor Carus defined, the character Hermoine has also bad conscience towards other characters and society. In this situation the narrator describes:

The two women sat on in antagonistic silence Hermonie, felt injured, that all her good intentions, all her suffering, only left the other women in vulgar antagonism. But then Ursula couldn't understand, never would understand, could never be more than usual jealous and unreasonable female with a good deal of power full emotion. (76)

Therefore, Hormonie is an deforestation when Ursula takes her as the antagonistic characteristics in the love affair. Hormine fells as an injured person. In fact, over emphasis upon the tension between the idea ego and internal reality is very relevant in the case of psychoanalysis. Such kinds of opposite subject leads an individual to the sexual drive force.

### **Effect of Instinct**

As we talk about Freud's notion of two fundamental forces in human beings, death instinct and life instincts are the primal determining forces of human existence. But every striving are not subsumed under life instincts. In this way aggressiveness, destructiveness, Sadism, drive for control and mastery are in spite of their qualitative differences manifestations of the same force, the death instinct. Freud in his writing "Theory of instincts" premises that "aggression is an innate drive processed by human being from the moment birth works against sexual drive contributing the development of personality, which find expression in behavior" (451). As Freud took aggressiveness a part of sexual instinct, the characters Gerald's aggressiveness leads towards the sexual instinct, having the desire of psychosexuality Gudrun. In this regard, the narrator shows this situations shown by Gerald:

I consider that mare is there for my use. Not because I bought her, but became that is the natural order. It is more natural for a man to take a horse and use it as he likes, then for him to go down on one knee to it, begging it to do as it wishes, and fulfill its own Marvelous nature. (42-3).

It was the sharp response of the question of two sister Ursula and Gudrun why did Gerald behave such troubles act to female mare in the road of railway crossing. When the Brangwen sisters were stopped at a railway crossing because the gates were closed for a colliery train that was about to come through. While the girls were waiting, Gerald came riding a red Arab mare. At sound of approaching train, the mare got excited and started jump over. But Gerald's mare to remain close to the crossing and digged in his studs to keep him under control.

Likewise, the girl could not understand why Gerald didn't move back a little in order to pacify the mare who is in a state of frenzy. "There were trickles of blood at the mare's side but Gerald was adamant that the mare remain where she was, close to the side crossing" (31). Such kinds of aggressive and boldness of Gerald towards mare was aimed to the awaking of psychosexual desire toward Gudrun. He wants to see him as the dictator, ruler, administrator, and strong man from the eyes of Gudrun. So, this kinds of activities of Gerald is the cause of excessive desire of sex. So there is not discussion between them by taking it a bad habit or good behavior of Gerald. By supporting the activity of Gerald, Birkin also shows his aggressiveness toward Ursula who has hated this act being too much depressed. Narrator states:

Birkin compares a women to a horse that has to wills, one to break free and be wild , the other to subject himself to human power.

Similarly, a women has two wills in opposition to each other with one will she wants to subject herself utterly. With the other she wants to bolt and pitch her rider to perdition. (44)

So, Birkin charges women as a weak and flexible one guided by ego weakness. They are not strong and bolt upon their decision, only take it as their pain leaded by males. They have become submissive to men due to their weakness and stay on in opposition.

Austrian ethnologist Konord Lorenz also supports Freud's theory of aggression in his book *Storr* accepting "aggression as an innate instinct" (35). He purposes aggression as an inherited fighting instinct as significant in human as it is on other animals. So, even in the above lines uttered by Birkin shows the maleness, an endowed authority ruling to women, is the burning feature of Birkin aimed toward sexual drive. So, his maleness and boldness is the causes of psychosexual desires

toward Ursula. By giving response of Birkin, she says "man is master of beast and fowl, I still don't think he has any right to violate the feelings of the inferior creation" (44). She regards it would have been more sensible and nice to Gerald if he had gone back up the road while the train went by and been considerate. Here Ursula's depression and sympathy toward female mare is the feature of psychosexual drive because they have shown their flexibility toward man whom they become success to motivate their aim.

Depression is another cause of personality disorder, takes birth after repression of aggressive impulses. When aggression is released, it comes back to its own origin. It creates a mood or emotional state marked by sadness, inactivity, and reduced ability to enjoy daily life. So, much creation of emotional state leads an individual toward the sexual desire by forgetting such kinds of torture merging in to soles of life. Psychoanalytically, depression is held to result from guilty feelings arising from the redirections against the self of unconscious hostility to other. Storr finds depression "an illness that interferes with the capacity of the self to be itself" (45).

So, even in the text, the characters are depressed in many times from various situation. In the water party provided by Mr. Crichton, the coal miner, has happened tragedy. One of the daughter of Mr. Crichton falls in the water. That tragedy makes Ursula fall into deep depression because Birkin had not come to see her Ursula utters her words:

I shall die - I shall quickly die, she keeps telling herself. Death was infinitely more preferable than the dull rotteness of every day her existence finally Birkin turned up but he is not looking too well. She



tells him to stay in bed till he recovers. Birkin leaves and for several days. Ursula feels a poignant hatred of him. (54)

Birkin is caught upon tragedy because his friends, Gerald's sister has drawn into the lake. On the other hand, it affects Ursula either Birkin is far from her or has left her, she can't understand when he moves his own way by leaving her. "she thought of, white and purely wrought a, and of his eyes that had such a dark constant will assertion" (55).

Depressive reaction can be triggered not only by failure of a personal kind, but also by the change in body chemistry which accompany the infections like influenza or social factors as economic depressions. Indigenous depression which is caused by psychological changes that takes various forms. The character Birkin has fell on economic depression because of the industrialization of post world war first. Then Ursula realizes that Birkin had become "very thing and hollow and had obviously ill" (36). Likewise, in the course of conversation, Birkin becomes on compromising creative of society. Then Ursula becomes curious why there was no flowering and no dignity of human life. In response to the curiosity of Ursula, Birkin says:

The whole idea is dead. Humanity is itself rotten really. There are married of human beings hanging on the bush and they look very nice and rosy, your healthy young men and women. But they are apples of Sodon, as a matter of fact. Dead see truth, gall -apples. It is not true they have any significance - There insides are full of bitter, corrupt ass.  
(37)

Depression is one of the most common psychiatric complaints 'described by physician from the very time of Hippocrates, Who called it melancholy. It is a symptom of

mood disorder characterized by intense, feelings of loss, sadness decreased initiative, helplessness, hopelessness, introversion, failure and rejection. It is ordinarily a reaction to a sense of loss.

So, Birkin is too much depressed and seems to be helplessness because of the urbanization of his country, such kinds of situation has also affected the society. Where there is no any symptoms of flowering and dignity of human life. This kind of feeling of loss are feature of psychiatric drive force of unfulfilled aim of human being, leads toward the psychosexual desire by forgetting the mental and societal boredom of the characters. In front of this kind of thought of Birkin, Ursula suspects that even love can't be truth in the society. She says "that doesn't alter the fact that love is the greatest, does it? what they do doesn't alter the truth of what they say does it" (38). Then again Birkin shows the pathetic condition of the human beings and detest it by saying "I loath the myself as a human being. Humanity is a huge aggregate lie,. and huge lie is less than a small truth" (38). Such kind of frustrated life leads toward the leisure and unemployed to an individual by diverting their desire for the sexual motion, which forgets the boredom of an individual in some extents.

The more Birkin is depressed the more his sickness has increased, his frustration is growing on. Then he feels that he is now fully dependent on Ursula. He is not satisfied with the love of Ursula, the very thought of love in single way living is repugnant to him. He wanted something 'clearer 'more upon , cooler, the close intimacy that marriage brought with it, with the obligation of regular sex was something that he did not much care for. He wanted so much to be free not under the compulsion of any need for unification, or tortured by unsatisfied desire. Desire and aspiration should find their object without all this torture, as now, in a world of plenty of water, simple thirst is inconsiderable, satisfied almost unconsciously. And

he wanted to be with Ursula as free as with himself, single and clear and cool, yet balanced, polarized with her. The merging, the clutching, the mingling of love was becoming abhorrent to him. Here, the narrator quotes upon the nature of Birkin toward women :

Women were always so horrible and clutching, she had such a lust for possession, a greed of self-importance in love she wanted to have, to own, to be dominant. Everything must be referred back to her, to women, the Greater mother of everything, out of whom proceeded everything and to whom everything must be rendered up. (57)

When women are close to the men, then they have fear of society either they can neglect its rules and regulation or they can give its outlet against the society. So women show their determination because of psychic depression toward the society and men. Women try to possess their own rules but they can't success their way rather they have to be submissive in front of male because there is psychological torture of the society. It was the women's possessiveness that frightened Birkin. It was his experience with Hermoine, who is though humble and obedient, yet wanted to control completely through her humility and obedience. And now Ursula wanted to do the same. Birkin kept meditating on these themes while he lay ill in bed. Gerald came to meet Birkin in his illness. They are in deep, uneasy feeling for each other Gerald's eyes are quick and restless, his whole manner is in tense mood and impatient by considering the depression of Birkin. On the other hand, Gerald is also depressed on and he expresses his torture with Birkin that Gudrun had also slapped him which Birkin says that it must have been an impulsive action and he should not take it to heart. So much things which they are discussing is the feature of repressive desire of their unfulfillment acts and psychosexual consciousness.

Freud recognizes that life is not ruled by two egoistic drives that are one for food and the other for sex, but by two passions of love and destruction that do not serve psychological survival in the same sense that hunger and sexuality. Still there is bound by his theoretical premises, however, he calls them 'life instincts' and 'death instincts' and thereby gives "human destructiveness as one of two fundamental passion in man" (Fromm 7).

The destructiveness is somehow carrying by men but the Eros has blocked it by consuming the male in their web of sexuality. So, the male character Birkin is taking the way of destructiveness of Thanatos trying to escaping from the problem of society but the female character Ursula is waiting him to involve in the society by showing her sexual emotion 'Eros'. Nevertheless, the psychological aspect 'Eros' has seem powerful over the destructive feature of Thanatos. Such kinds of fuses and gaps are the features of psycho-sexual awaking of all the characters in the novel *Women in Love*.

### **III. Sexual Awakening and the Characters**

This research is oriented to explore the sexual complexity which is naturally situated in human being. The psychology of the character seems to be diverted only being involve in love affair and get marriage. It seems as usual to them because they are guided by trauma of post world war first. On the other hand, due to the rise of industry and urbanization they have compelled to live aimless life. The more they have leisure time the more they have tortured by boredom and their mind is filled by unusual aspect. It is said that when one is in free and no work he/she has mostly thinks about the romance having pleasurable situation. So, to kill the time romance becomes inevitable to an individual as comparative way. Likewise, here in this research, the characters have lived in pleasurable situation joining in love affair. Since they have not got good opportunity in the industrial field, they involve in the romance to forget their trauma. On the other hand, the getting pleasure and romance having love affair and sex, is also the psychosexual consciousness of the characters.

The female characters Ursula and Gudrun are young sister, one is school teacher of grammar and another sister is artist, both are equally matured for the marriage but they haven't got any appropriate bridegroom for their life. On the other hand, even they are educated and able to do upon their skills but they haven't achieved satisfiable job in the market. So, they are suppressed and detested in their life. Then, they want to give relief their trauma of life by joining in love affair with the non-recognized categorized person Birkin and Gerald. These character are affected by such kinds of awkward situation of post world war I. They are too much worried about their future life in one way and on the other hand, their matured sexuality is also growing rapidly. Now, here in this flexible condition of these two

sister is grasped by the two young boys Birkin and Gerald and they have become success to trap them in their web of love.

Likewise, the two sisters are attracted towards these boys after seeing wedding ceremony of neighbor's daughter, that is the hidden part of their psychosexual desire. Due to the dominant of patriarchal society, they are compelled to suppress their desire of sexuality. As Freud claimed, female have more desire of sex 'Eros' than male, here the female characters have shown such kinds of feature of 'Eros'. The another female character Hermoine is shown such kinds of feature of Eros in the text. Due to her dual characteristic, the two sister even fall in love with Birkin and Gerald. Hermoine shows her excessive desire of sex to fulfill with both Birkin and Gerald, is her jealousy toward the love relation with Ursula and Birkin. Though such kinds of jealousy of Hermoine also increases the psychosexual awaking to the sister ursula and Gudrun. Moreover another female characters. Minnette has also more desire of sex with Gerald also reflect the feature of Eros. Minnette, as a worker of cafe, she has fulfilled here psychosexual desire with male characters in novel.

To wrap up, the characters are trapped in one or another way in the sexual affair because of their consciousness of psycho-sexuality. Ursula marries with Birkin without permission of her family, that is the cause of her increasing desire of psychosexuality. Gudrun is also enamored with Gerald without the acceptance of her elder sister Ursula, is also the cause of her sexual awaking.

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## **Abstract**

The present research on Psycho-sexual Consciousness in D.H. Lawrence's *Women in Love* explores the sexual psyche of female characters Ursula, Gudrun and Hermoine in deep level and other characters in a minor level, that essentially exists in each human being. The psychology of the characters in one or another way is complicit with sexual consciousness that is also a growing desire of sex. Such desires lead them not of the family settlement but for psycho-sexual fulfillment due to the cause of psychosexual consciousness. The personal and social trauma of post world war first, increased with the rise of industry and urbanization have affected all the characters, there appears boredom, leisure and unemployment in the characters which lead them towards the sexual attachment by forgetting their internal torture of life.