

I. Returns of the Repressed in Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

This research work is a study of R.L. Stevenson's gothic novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. This novel is regarded as an allegory of the dual nature of the character of Victorian society. It was the period of contradiction and dualism. It explores the repressed human fear through the means of a horror story. The horrible description becomes a suitable medium to study the human fear of the unknown because it is human nature to be afraid of an unpleasant future. In that industrialized society, there was a changing relationship between inner life of feeling and outer world of action. So, he wrote this book to explore human fear through the story of a Dr. Jekyll's two personalities: Dr. Jekyll (good character) and Mr. Hyde (evil, crude and murderous character). Dr. Jekyll can't adjust in his newly created environment and ultimately commit suicide.

Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson (1850-1894), a greater Scottish Victorian novelist and spent most of his life as a traveler. He was rebellious since his childhood. This antagonism of Stevenson is seen in his profession too. He successfully demonstrated the fragmented personality in his most celebrated gothic novel. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. As the son and only child of Thomas Stevenson, he was expected to adopt his father's profession. However, he was more interested in the sea travel in general and coast in particular. He never followed the society and his parents. He was rebellious since his childhood. This implicit rebellion against convention informed his early substitution of "Louis" for his baptized name "Lewis", his antagonism, his profligate behavior as a university student. By profession he is a lawyer but engaged in literary field. "He studied law at Edinburgh University

and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He never practiced it. Instead of law he became a famous author "Middleton".

His controversial nature is seen in his books: *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, *Treasure Island* etc. In this way, Stevenson's gothic novella is an exploration of the repressed human fear which returns through the means of horror Story. The chilling description becomes an appropriate medium to study the human fear of the unknown consequences about the future. As Stevenson had a very troubled psychology, he always feared about something horrible in his life and people. So, this book explores the human fear through the story of a dual personality. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, Who in the hope of securing a happy and safe future, but unexpectedly brings about destruction in their happy life. So, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* explores the returns of the repressed universal human fear for unknown consequences through the means of horror story.

When he was twenty three, Stevenson was suffered from a severe respiratory illness and was sent to France to cure that illness. His mother used to take him on periodic visit to the European continent for the sake of his health which was compromised throughout his life by lingering pulmonary disorder. Despite a lackluster performance as a student and humorous interruptions in his education caused by illness, Stevenson eventually completed a law degree at the University Edinburgh in 1875. But he was not quite satisfied on the completion of his degree. He tried to escape from poor health but could not. His tragic stories and romances are literary output of his life-long suffering of his ill health. To escape from the pain of illness, he sometimes wrote adventurous stories and sometimes tragic stories like, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. He was never constant in writing the same genre. This represents his fluctuating mind which is demonstrated in the present text.

Stevenson's dual nature of subjectivity matters in literature is clearly noticed. Stevenson's reputation as a writer has been as divided in sentiment as his books are divided between an insistence on disciplined conscience and a celebration of uninhibited imagination - in other words, between Victorian mores and moral aesthetics, quester realism and care free romance.

The book demonstrates Stevenson's divided reputation as his book and subjectivity shows is:

Treasure Island and The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is Stevenson's most enduring books. Many of his best known writings use voyages and travels as their framework. It was the publication of *Treasure Island* (1883) that made him. (50)

Known as serious writer and brought him to public notice. This was followed by the success of *Kidnapped* (1886). It was until the publication of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1886) that Stevenson found fame.

Comparing these two books William J. Scheick in his literary criticism writes: "*Treasure Island* is a body's daydream and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a men's nightmare, both share a rebellious fantasy of gratifying the self's desires without guilt" (15). Stevenson's physical health lapsed in the interval between these two books confined to bed in a dark room as a result of a bronchial hemorrhage, he wrote, *A Child's Garden of Verse* (1885), an enormously popular work of poetry that satisfied his immediate financial exigencies.

Stevenson wrote another ghost story with the theme of psychological problem. *Markheim*, is that one which deals with a disturbing problem of conscience giving the core idea of the story Kenneth Funston writes:

Thus, the mysterious personification of drives buried deep within *Markheim's* psyche exteriorizes evil as an alter ego and allows *Markheim* the chance to act against it, against the evil in his own nature. Stevenson's sane expository technique of debate erects a perfect foil for *Markheim's* true madness. (16)

Stevenson is a good author dealing with the psychological problem in very effective way in his long or short fictions. We can see the similar case in the text that the research is going on i.e. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Stevenson's father died when he was twenty seven and his inheritance was enough to allow him to go abroad in search of a climate which would not aggravate his chronic respiratory condition. After spending some years in America, where he wrote *The Master of Ballantrac* (1889) the boy's adventure story *The Black Arrow* (1888). Here, Stevenson wrote a important late works including *The Beach At Falesa* (1892), *Cetriona* (1993), *The Ebb Tide* (1894).

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde has become a central concept in western culture for it reflects the inner conflict of human's sense of good and evil. This novel is about a prominent London lawyer, Gabriel John Utterson, who investigates strange occurrences between his old friend Dr. Henry Jekyll and Edward Hyde. If the idealistic Dr. Jekyll represents the moral face and values of Victorian society, evil minded Mr. Hyde stands for the sinful driving force of that society. This book is known for its vivid portrayal of the split personality in mainstream culture, the very phrase "Jekyll and Hyde" has come to signify bipolar behavior.

Through, this book "The *Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*" stands as one of the best books of the Victorian times, because of its piercing description of the fundamental dichotomy of the nineteenth century. There are contradiction in

characters activities and action. The same characters play double role in the novel Edward Hyde's first victim of cruelty is a female child, which seems to immediately emphasize his moral depravity. The description of the fateful street where Hyde lives reinforces the theme of duality of Victorians culture, which is described as an anonymous street in London. "The shop fronts stood [...] with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling sales women" (6) have brightness in contrast to the dirty neighborhood. Hyde's mysterious, threatening and sinister door and dilapidated buildings is in fact a back entrance to Jekyll's wealthy, respected and large mansion.

The theme of contradiction and duality is also marked by the symbolic nature of the characters. Hyde represents the evil and hidden aspects of Jekyll's nature. The novel is divided in ten different chapters. The first chapter reveals the evils of Hyde's character and foreshadows future criminal acts. The novel is also an expression of dualist tendency in Scottish culture and its citizens' tendency or repressing excessive desire.

The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde has likewise, remained in print for more than one century and has been similarly adapted to various media. This book was at first undertaken by Stevenson as a shilling shocker, a sensational type of fiction to be marked for mass relationship. *Treasure Island*, Stevenson's most enduring book, has not been out of print since its publication and has often bear exploited in sequels by later authors as well as retold in stage, film and television versions. These two books of absent or equivocated moral message reflects the psychological terrain established during Stevenson's early life, during which he personally challenged familial and social expectations, comparing these two books of William J. Scheick in his literary Criticism. *A Child's Garden of Verse* (1885), an enormously popular work of poetry that satisfied his immediate financial exigencies.

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Although not as well-known as *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*, *The Master of Ballantrac* is considered by many to be Stevenson's best novel. He himself saw it as a most seizing tale a human tragedy. Set in eighteenth century Scotland "The Master of Gallantries" recounts the story of two brothers as they compete for title and love where Stuart the pretender returns to Scotland in 1745 to claim the English throne.

At one all sorts of writing his scientific romance, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* has left long lasting impacts on audience. The novella's impact is such that it has become a part of the language, with the phrase "Jekyll and Hyde" coming to mean a person who is vastly different in moral character from one situations to the next Stevenson had long been interested in the idea of the duality of human nature and how to incorporate the interplay of good and evil in to a story. In the late 1884, he wrote the story "Markheim" which he revised in 1885, for publication in chrisms annual.

The present novella, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1993) was initially sold as a paperback for a shilling in the UK and one dollar in the US. Charles Scribner's sons the American publisher, issued the book on January 1886, for days before the first appearance of the UK edition issued by Longmans. Initially stores would not stock it until a review appeared in the times, on January 1886, giving it a favorable reception. Watching the next six months close to forty thousand copies were

sold. Its success was probably due more to the "moral instincts of the public". By 1901 it was estimated to have sold over 250,000 copies.

Dr. Jekyll had keen interest in science and scientific experiments. He used to think about the nature and its functions. His effort to know it never stopped but continued all over his life. Stevenson has successfully demonstrated adaptive failure of the protagonist in the novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Adaptive failure in the sense that the major character of the novel Dr. Jekyll can't adjust in his newly created socio-environmental condition and ultimately commits suicide. Once he desired to experiment that whether the soul is made up of two separate distinctions. Good and evil or these two separate beings like in continuous and inherent conflict with each other. Slowly, Jekyll began an experiment where he attempted to completely differentiate these two aspects of human nature. Jekyll experimented extensively and then made two potions. One transforms him into Edward Hyde (an evil person) and the second transforms him back into Henry Jekyll (a good character). This amazingly successful experiment begins Jekyll's extensive exploration of his other self a man entirely comfortably in morally corrupt behavior, whom he names Edward Hyde.

Dr. Jekyll was alarmed that he transformed into Edward Hyde without the assistance of the potion, and become concerned that the character of Hyde might irrevocably take over concerned that he had over stepped his bounds, Jekyll chose to give up the freedom of Hyde and for two months maintained the identity of Dr. Jekyll. Unfortunately, he was tortured with Hyde's longing truly to take part in evil doings, and he once again took the potion. During his transformation he tables over a young girl and brutally murdered Sir Denver Carew.

Because of the manhunt for Hyde, Jekyll swore off ever again making the transformation and set out to try to remedy the evil inside of him. Unfortunately, at this point Jekyll had given too much power to his evil side. Hyde was an irrevocable part of Jekyll's character, and the many transformations and evil behaviors only strengthened Hyde's power. Here, he becomes fully demonic. He seems insane. At the same moment, he feels isolated, alienated, misanthropic and frustrated. He is damned in his experiment cannot come out from the consequences of his unsuccessful experiment to escape from the possible dreadful consequence; he tries his best time and again. For few months he enrolls himself in a charity club and indulges himself in social works but his efforts waste. He can't manage it properly. He feels his psychological problems soaring up day by day.

Finally, he feels weak to control his experiment of the exploration of unconscious minds. Dr. Jekyll sees two potions: one is to accept the execution of killing Sir Denver Carew during his experiment and the other is to kill himself. He kills himself completely loses his hope for life when we notices that the quality of salt is getting low rather living in the world acceptance Jail life or modifying his situation. This suicides act enforces adaptive failure.

The novella has been analyzed and interpreted through various perspectives: Christian psychology, science fiction, and feminism and translation theory. Reviewing the novella through Christian psychological standpoint, Kevin Mills comments:

Allegory, in that context is an interpretive strategy-that performs upon the biblical text the kind of splitting here associated with the human psyche. Just as the twin meaning of the text-literal and figural-came to be subdivided into ever more elaborate refinement by patristic and medieval interprets, so it would seem that the Christian psyche had

under gone a parallel superstition by the time Stevenson analyzed it.

(341)

In the same way, Richard Scholar opines that Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is problematic to translate in other language. He describes:

The translation is able to put the hard question simply in "*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*". The title itself forces the translator to decide: what kind of case is the strange one in which Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde are in implicated? For French translator the question is interestingly vexed, Since the English case has a breadth of reference which on French equivalent enjoy a medical or psychological case is best rendered as unconscious. Case does also have a judicial sense, but does not translate case in the sense of a detective case. (136)

Similarly, Jessie Givner, points out that Dr. Jekyll comes to personify victor Frankenstein. Criticizing in the light of personified science fiction of Frankenstein he says:

A similar concoction of scientific, political and literal tropes engender what has been recognized as much later, Victorian version of Frankenstein, Robert Louis Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Stevenson's gothic tale has been viewed as a rewriting of the Frankenstein myth not only because the Jekyll/Hyde pair mirrors the Frankenstein/monster one, but also because Stevenson's narrative like Shelley's, depends upon a hybrid literary form. (97)

Another critic Judith A Spector examines the novella through feminist viewpoint. He says:

The conflicts are experienced as dualities; a woman has only to repress one aspect of her self - either the gender or the genre - to see the other emerge. Other aspects really are monsters, since even the cool, rational Dr. Jekyll contains the potential for the repulsive slobbering. (370)

In this regard, it becomes clear that the text has been analyzed from various perspectives. For further explanation of the text there needs a new perspective. For this, the researcher would like to see the novella through a psychological perspective.

The novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* has presented the double identity of the central character Dr. Jekyll. Along with it, the research tries to explore the root cause of the dual personality of the protagonist. Though there are so many assumptions on it, the research raises a question on the assumption of heredity, environment, fate and sin as the root cause of it. But here, the research is going to prove that his inner desire to live a life of duplicity and the influence of drug addiction on human psychology are the root cause behind it. The research processes on the condition that the protagonist did not have any desire to live a life of duplicity, he would not invent drug. If he was not able to invent drug, his desire would not be true. So both his desire and drug addiction are equally important to create the protagonist's dual identity or because of then he is able to live a dual life of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde which are quite contrary to each other. The question is whether they are truly the causes of it or not? This will be the central assumption that the research is going to dig out.

II. Returns of the Repressed Human Fear through the Bizzare Story of Dr.

Jekyll in *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*

The strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde written by R.L. Stevenson, become central concept in western culture of humanity's sense of repressed desire: good and evil. Stevenson invites us to delve into the unknown and unexplored area of human concern. In doing so, he gives a fresh twist to an old idea: What would our world seem like to an alien, and how would we react to such a being. These questions offer a realistic, even if scary, reflection of the bizarre world we live in. It explores the psyche of human through the medium of a bizarre and horror story as it senoh shives down our spine.

The entire nineteenth century was often concluded with the concept of mans 'double self'. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a writing piece of Stevenson. Through this piece of art Stevenson has exposed his suppressed psychic desires. Dr. Jekyll is the central character with whom he shares his feelings. The hero of the novel wants to live double life. Indeed he wants live a "life of duplicity" - full of irrational activities. Dr. Jekyll has two personalities: Dr. Jekyll (good character) and Mr. Hyde (evil, crude and murderous character). Dr. Jekyll can't adjust in his newly created environment and ultimately commit suicide.

Dr. Jekyll desired to experiment that whether soul is made up of two separate distinction good and evil or there two separate being lived in continuous and inherent conflict with each other. This desire is fulfilled through the invention of drug and transformation into Hyde. His excessively repressed desire to invent something results into a gradual destruction of his own self. The new scientific achievement alienates and puzzles the character in this novella.

From the modern perspective literature is analyzed through psychological point of view. This technique was developed by Austrian psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud. Freud Perceived psychoanalysis as a method of psychological investigation, a means of treatment and a theoretical psychological system of human being. Through this perspective he describes author's functions as:

The author no doubt proceeds differently (from the psychoanalyst). He directs his attention to the unconscious in his own mind he listens to its possible development and heads them artistic expression instead of suppressing them by unconscious criticism. Then he experiences from himself what we learn from others the laws which the activities of this unconscious must obey. (328-38)

The citation indicates that art is nothing more than the psychic representation of author. In the same process of defining art, the further says, Art is a conventionally accepted reality in which thanks to artistic illusion, symbols and substitutes are able to provoke real emotion" Freud saw art literature as a "path linking tansy and reality" (17).

Sigmund Freud developed the topographical model of the human personality and concluded that childhood psychosexual development is very important to adult adjustment and emphasized sexual impulses and motives as the motor of human behavior - a prime source of the libido's energy. They are repressed in the unconscious which manifest in the surface level through various defense mechanisms. Repression of desires brings behavior perversions.

Carl Gustav Jung differs from Freud for he places much more emphasis on the people's future goals, hopes and plans for adult adjustment, "only a continuous life surge, a striving to live and insure the survival of one's species are the motor of

human behavior - a prime source of the libido's energy" (Morgan et, all, 576). In addition, he emphasizes on some personality structures; collective unconscious and individual unconscious. Former is a part of the unconscious mind that goes beyond the personal experience of the individual and grows out of the past experiences of the human race. Archetypes incorporate strong emotion, and that people's emotions generated behavior could often be explained by identifying the key archetypes that was influencing them. He, furthermore argues that "Archetypes are primordial images, the psychic residue, of repeated types of experience in the lives of ancient ancestor are inherited and stored in the "collective unconscious" of the human race and are expressed in myths, religion, dreams, and private fantasies, as well as in works of literature and different experiment (56)."

These aforementioned ideas will be helpful to understand the structural personality of the central character in the novel. "*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*," Henry Jekyll the same person sometimes transforms into Dr. Jekyll and sometimes Mr. Hyde. His repressed desires are stored in the collective unconscious and returns in the form of scientific experiment which destruct his self' and his fragmented personality always hunted him.

The entire nineteenth century was often concluded with the concept of man's double self when Frankenstein created his monster in 1818. So When Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* appeared it completely held the attention of readers and has still captivated audiences throughout the decades. Stevenson created unusual character so as to substantiate the theme of human fear that is repressed in this novel.

Personal unconscious develop out of the individuals conscious experiences that had been repressed psychologically healthy people come into contact with the

unconscious part of their personalities through individuation by which people show a unique pattern of behavior and become an individual distinct from others. In this way, all major components of the personality could eventually work in concrete to form a fully realized, purposeful self. Stevenson's intention was to present double character to indicate the long term repressed desire in that society.

In the first chapter of this novel Stevenson writes.

Mr. Utterson, for he was undemonstrative at the best, and even his friendships seems to be founded in a similar catholicity of good nature. It is the mark of modest man to accept his friendly circle readymade from the hands of opportunity, and that was the lawyer's way. His friends were those of his own blood, or those, whom he had known the longest, his affections, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness in the object. Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr. Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well known man about town. It was not to crack for many what these two could see each other, or what subject they could find in common. It was reported by those who were encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing, looked singularly dull. (5)

Here, Utterson is presented as the true rational gentleman, searching for logical explanations in the very strange events surrounding Jekyll and Hyde. Mr. Utterson and his cousin Mr. Richard Enfield Launches into a story about a strange occurrence related to the door. Late one night, while on his way home, Enfield chanced upon a deformed, short man who trampled a girl in the street on her way to fetch a doctor. The girl's family and Mr. Enfield catch the mysterious man and instead of getting the police, decide to force him to give girls' family money. Agreeable to this compromise,

the mysterious man disappears into the cellar door and returns with a check bearing not his own name, but that of the respectable Dr. Jekyll. Although, Enfield assumed the check would be a forgery, it proves to be legitimate.

Utterton, we discover, possesses those qualities that make him perfectly reliable literary narrator. He is intellectual, objective and tolerant; he wins the deep trust of many important friends who confide in him. Consequently, Utterton makes up as the very best type of narrator, since he is privy to the secret of powerful man. In contrast, it is Richard Enfield's vivacity, directness which involves the story, as he narrates with full enthusiasm his first horrible encounter with Edward Hyde. Mr. Hyde is through a 'well-known man about town' (7) who delights in entertaining people with strange and a causal story, because his dual identity was a secret to all member in his house, he realized he could not walk through his house to the laboratory to retrieve the potion's ingredients.

Similarly, Stevenson depicted the human 'personality' or division of minds. As Freud divides mind into three levels: the conscious, the subconscious and the unconscious. The conscious is that part of mind which provides immediate awareness, perceptions, thoughts or feelings of the mental events and memories. Consciousness is also a process or sequence of events. Those memories and wishes which can be recalled into consciousness. He lays emphasis on unconscious mind. The unconscious mind is buried with thoughts, emotions, feelings, wishes and impulses that can be brought into consciousness. In the novel, Mr. Utterton presents as the conscious man but Dr. Jekyll's personality always divided into the conscious, the subconscious and the unconsciousness.

Sometimes, Dr. Jekyll's unconscious mind consists of repressed wishes which never get their outlet. These repressed desires always try to come out into the

powerful, dynamic and destructive form. The unfulfilled desires can change one's self esteem, likewise, Edward Hyde's first victim was the girl of eight or ten years old, one night Mr. Enfield saw him, he describes his monster like activities as:

At once I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping alone eastward at a good walk, and the other girl of may be eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross-street, for the child's body and left screaming on the ground (9).

This physical relocation figuratively relocates his madness. Freud believes that the inhibited feelings and wishes of childhood remain influential as the part of active unconscious. This causes a person mental disturbance and they become schizophrenic and paranoiac. We can reasonably infer that the misdeeds of Jekyll and Hyde are sexual in nature. For instance, Hyde tramples a girl underfoot and then Jekyll pays of her family. Child prostitution was rampant in that society. The young girl running through the street at three in the morning makes a slight allusion to child prostitution which was rampant at the time. Stevenson, clearly portrays the Hyde's immoral habit at that period. The same person has played dual role quite contrary to each other in the novel. Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. This double role may (sane and insane) represent psychic fragmentation of the protagonist.

Stevenson has tried to display a split personality or divided identity of human mind or self as a consequence of drug addiction. For this, he has created an imaginary character called Dr. Jekyll, who experiments the theory of dual nature of human being by inventing some chemical potion which helps him to depart one state to another state and seems respectable in public, he wants to live a life of duplicity. He has dual character. He feels as if he is constantly battling within himself between what is good and what is evil. He presented akin to the devil and evil. His appearance places fear in

the hearts of those who meet him. Decent people instinctively know that Hyde is morally corrupted and evil.

When he was 18 years old, his desire to live "a life of duplicity" became stronger. Then he decided to study well and evil sides of human psyche and find out that both are dominant to each other. On this point he opines:

With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence,
the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer
to the truth, by whose partial discovery I have been
doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck, the man is not
truly one, but truly two. I say two because the state of my
own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. (42)

These lines denote that Dr. Jekyll believes that soul is made of two separate aspects: Good and Evil. These two separate aspects are conscious (ego) and unconscious (Id) which lives in continuous and inherent conflict with each other.

In 1927, Freud Introduces Psychoanalytical Theory which studies the structure of human personality. He makes major division of personality: Id, Ego and superego. Each portion of personality has its own developmental history. But, we only concern with their functions and interactions. The Id is the source of all psychic energies and the Ego and Super Ego develop out of Id. The Id is a container of unconscious wishes and desires. In Freud's words the Id stands for "untamed Passion" (5). It manifests in dreams, jumbled thoughts and intoxication, it has no concern with logicity, morality and social harmony. It has only desire for immediate wish fulfillment. It is guided by the pleasure principles and avoidance of pain. Thus, the Id is the underground storehouse of buried thoughts, feelings, desires and experiences that are repressed and prohibited to come into surface of adult normal personality like the case of Mr. Hyde.

The Ego is our ordinary social self that thinks, decides, feels and wills. It maintains all the wording functions and makes them on realistic and rational as possible. It creates a balance between inner demands and outer reality. It is partly conscious and partly unconscious in contrast with Id and superego. The Ego deals with sexual and aggressive impulses originating in the Id at the unconscious level. It is superego which prohibits Id and ego to operate wish fulfillment and sometimes it is both Id and Ego. Thus, superego is the norms and values oriented to judge the human psychology.

These aforementioned ideas explain that Dr. Jekyll's division of personality or his split personality sometimes guided by Id which changes himself into pleasure seeking tendency and sometimes his personality is balanced by ego and superego. So he is a dualist believes in good and evil sides of human psyche.

When the maid servant of Sir Danvers Carew witnessed the murder, she recognizes Mr. Hyde, who had once visited her master, and explains Hyde's brutal behavior in his own words:

Mr. Hyde had in his hand a heavy cane, with which he was trifling,
And then all of a sudden he broke out in a great flame of anger,
stamping with his foot, carrying on like a madman. Mr. Hyde broke
out of all bounds, and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment with
ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot, and hailing down
a storm of blows. (27)

However, these lines explain the cruel behavior of Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde murders another innocent character Sir Danvers Carew without any reason. With the help of Utterson, the police find Hyde's apartment which is ransacked and papers are burned there. After learning Utterson proceeds to Jekyll's and confronts him for harboring a

murder. Jekyll claims that he is done with Hyde forever, and that their relationship is terminated. Jekyll does, however, have a farewell note from Hyde. Utterson examines the note and his clerk, Mr. Guest. Later, he discovers that the handwriting, although slightly altered. So many time passes, and we learn that one day, Utterson attends a dinner party at Jekyll's home and sees Dr. Lanyon there. Shortly there after, Jekyll secludes himself and Dr. Lanyon falls severely ill due to "Shock" and dies. After his death Dr. Lanyon leaves Utterson a letter instructing him only to read it after Dr Jekyll's death or disappearance. Sometime after these mysterious events, Enfield and Utterson again walk by the mysterious door and get a rare glimpse at Dr. Jekyll, who is sitting by a window in the apartment. The men have a brief conversation but Jekyll abruptly shuts the window as he begins to suffer what appears to be a seizure.

Stevenson depicts his terrific action minutely and wants to present the brutality and uncivilized manner of Mr. Hyde. As the Victorian society and culture represents excessive repressed desire which returns in destructive form as the central character Mr. Hyde. As the society was divided, the characters presented in the novel also play the double role. Dr. Jekyll, the respectable man, plays rational, moral role to the society, whereas his immoral and evil characteristics are represented by Mr. Hyde who performs various kinds of murder, sinful and immoral acts.

Every human being has bundle of desires. Justin Gaarder defines human being on the basis of Sigmund Freud's point of view as:

Our actions are not always guided by reason. Man is not really such a rational creature as the eighteenth century rationalists liked to think. Irrational impulses often determine what we think, what we dream and what we do, such irrational impulses can be an expression of

basic drives or needs. The human sexual drive, for example, is just as basic as the baby is instinct to suckle. (Garder 432).

Some rational desires lead us to fulfill our daily needs and keep us on progressive path. On the opposite side irrational and repressed in unconscious mind on the collective form lead us to death. In the similar way, the tragic death of the central character of the novel proves it. Mary Shelley has applied this principle in her famous novel *Frankenstein* successfully. The major character Victor Frankenstein has obsessive desire for the pursuit of knowledge. Due to his obsessive desire for knowledge, he creates a monster who kills his brother and would be wife. At last he dies himself because of his recreation for the creation of Monster and obsessive desire for knowledge.

When the individual psychic energy does not have an opportunity to discharge in normal or socially acceptable ways, then pressure will increase and finally will burst out violently at the weakest point in personality. Man suffers schizophrenic and other psychic disorder. Thus desire leads to destruction in personality.

Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* lacks female characters. The fact presupposes that male characters in the play have no opportunities to involve the universal instinctual behavior which allows them to discharge their libido in various forms. As they suppressed all the instinctual interest from very childhood and suffer from neurotic and schizophrenic diseases, which is manifested in their bizarre conducts. Their suppressed desires lead to inherent destruction in their personality.

Dr. Jekyll, the central character of the novel, does neither marriage nor does have girl friends. His sexual desires are suppressed in his unconscious mind. These

suppressed desires lead him to scientific invention and its implementation which ultimately leads him to death.

Stevenson makes, Dr. Jekyll writes and tells us about his horrible and strange activities. Gradually, Dr. Jekyll begins his experiment where he attempts to complete and differentiate these two aspects of human nature. During his experimentation, he feels need of some chemical substances for drug as a tool and laboratory. He demonstrates his strong need of drug for his experimentation of knowing the dual nature of soul in his own words:

That I not only recognized my natural body for more aura and effulgence of certain of the powers that made up my spirit but managed to compound a drug by which these powers should be dethroned from their supremacy, and a certain from and countenance substituted, none the less natural to me because they were the expression, and bore the stamp, of lower elements in my soul. (42)

He manages a lab near his cottage but he does not have all the chemical substances for making two types of drug (potions) that helps him to transform from good personality (physically and mentally) to evil and the next is from evil to good personality. For the preparation of the drug, the chemical substance he has is tincture and now he needs a special type of salt which he buys it in a large quantity from a firm of wholesale chemist. He prepares it (potion) by mixing a particular salt with his tincture and boiling it for a while in a glass. He describes:

I had long since prepared my tincture, I purchased at once, from a firm of wholesale chemists, a large quantity of a firm of wholesale chemist, a large quantity of a particular salt, which I knew, from my experiments, to be the last ingredient required, and late on accursed

night, I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke together in the glass. (44)

Dr. Jekyll is a seemingly prosperous man, well established in the community since his youth. However, he has secretly engaged in unspecified dissolution and corruption. Actually, Dr. Jekyll is a prominent doctor of that society. Outwardly, Dr. Jekyll is very gentle, respected and honorable person, but actually the evil minded appearance, Mr. Hyde creates horror, terror and murder in the society. Dr. Jekyll is dishonest to his friends and using his power of superiority by the transformation of Mr. Hyde.

When he invents two types of drug, he feels it as amazingly successful experiment for his theory of dual personality. His two types of 'self' finally leads him to unknown self. Through this experiment he begins his exploration of his "other self" (unconscious mind), a man is morally corrupted in behavior, which he eventually names Edward Hyde. He finds Mr. Hyde is guided by Id and he himself by Ego. When Dr. Jekyll drinks his invention (potion) he transforms into Mr. Edward Hyde who is controlled by Id instinct, commits several crimes. His invention becomes a successful tool for his experimentation of double personality. Here, Edward Hyde is not a distinct character of the novel through he seems as it is. He is the representation of repressed desire of Dr. Jekyll exposed in intoxicated state and there after being addict. Dr. Jekyll is respectable character in the society. He stands for conscious levels of mind which is symbol of culture and civilization. Quite contrary to it, Mr. Hyde stands true or real identity of Dr. Jekyll which is deep seated in unconscious level of mind. The name "Mr. Hyde" itself represents hidden identity suppressed in Dr. Jekyll's mind due to the social obstruction or the culture and civilization.

Henry Jekyll's keen interest upon scientific invention, (drug) plays a major role to expose hidden reality of Dr. Jekyll's nature. Dr. Jekyll has many friends and

has friendly personality, but as Mr. Hyde, he becomes mysterious, violent and secret personality. And as the time goes by and dose of drug increases, Mr. Hyde grows in power of addiction. After taking the potion repetitively, he no longer relies upon it to unleash his inner demon. He points out:

The power of the drug had not been always equally displayed once very early in my career, it had totally failed me: since then I had been obliged on more than one occasion to double, and once, with infinite risk of death, to treble the amount had cast hitherto the sole shadow on my contentment that I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self. (47)

The aforementioned lines denote that Dr. Jekyll is increasing the dose of drug day by day. As the consequence of the drug addiction, Dr. Jekyll is losing his original identity. He is becoming worse day by day. It means he is in the process of transforming into Hyde (conscious to unconscious). Dr. Henry Jekyll, though he is a reputed man of that society was also unknown about his own identity. He states "and began to look round me, and take stock of my progress and position in the world, I stood already committed to a profound duplicity of life" (69). The development on science is challenging religion and that is the hard law of life which brings out a lot of distress. Thus, early in Jekyll's life, he recognized "a profound duplicity of life so profound a double dealer" (70). He also recognized early" that man is not truly one, but truly two" (71). By showing the allegory of the man's double life, Stevenson want to put the reality of the people of that society who were respectable from outward but actually involved to act the crime and several evil activities. They have unfulfilled desire which are repressing continue in the unconscious mind.

Henry Jekyll's experimentation of drug leads psychic fragmentation or disjuncted self. Stevenson tries to explore the 'self' and 'death drive' which are repressed in human psyche. Anxiety leads to schizophrenic disorder -mental disease that causes the suffering to act irrationality, have delusions and hallucinations, and withdraw from social relationship. Schizophrenic through processes are determined more by private, inner processes than by external reality. Schizophrenics' through disturbances produce distortions in the way perceive the world, the behavior growing out of their perceptions may often seem bizarre.

According to his desire there are two separate faculties of human nature - good and evil. Dr Jekyll musters up courage to test his theory of dual personality. In his letter to the narrator of the novella, Mr. Utterson writes the following lines about theory of dual faculty of man:

With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual. I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one but truly two. I say two, because the state of my own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. I hazard the guess that man will be ultimately known for a mere polity of multifarious, incongruous and independent denizens. (43)

These lines explore that Dr. Jekyll is a dualist who believes in the good and evil sides of human psyche. When he invents drug for transformation, he decides to experiment it upon himself not any other beings. It is so because since his childhood he wanted to live "a life of duplicity" (41). With a strong determination he drinks off the potion. He writes, "When the ebullition had subsided, with a strong glow of courage drank off the potion" (42). The first time, he drinks the potions, he transforms in to Mr. Hyde

that is physical, mental, and even a bit spiritual. In his new life, he feels the essence of his evil nature. Jekyll theorizes that the bodily representation of the Hyde is smaller because his evil side is not as developed as is life of effort and virtue. He further remarks:

The evil side of my nature, to which I had now transferred the stamping efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had deposed. [...] that Edward Hyde was so smaller slighter and younger than Henry Jekyll. (48)

Henry Jekyll writes his first experiences "there was something strange in my sensation, something indescribably new, and from its very novelty, incredibly sweet. I felt very younger, higher and happier in body; within I was conscious of a heady reckless" (44).

Jacques Lacan reworks the Freudianism in the light of structuralism and post structuralism. His Particular concern is paradoxical, deviant, erratic, eccentric, even scandalous nature of desire. He emphasizes the ways in which we can never get what we want. We may think we have got it but actually desire will always have moved on again. A child develops fictional ego 'I' which cannot find the object of its desire. There is endless deferral of the fulfillment of desire as signifier and signified slide continuously we always desire and end - a resolution, an explanation, the triumphs of good, but this end is not the end of desire.

A man can't be two at the same moment regarding two different heights (tall and small) weights (heavy and light), fat and thin, and handsome and ugly etc. because of the impact of drug. So, here is the symbolic meaning that these two quite opposite natures or features symbolize two different aspects of human psychology or human 'self'. Dr. Jekyll stands for conscious or rational mind which is cultured and

civilized quite contrary to it. Mr. Hyde represents the representation of the animalistic desires (instincts) which are not fulfilled due to socialization and civilization. Mr. Hyde can be known as unconscious mind of Dr. Jekyll. In Sigmund Freud's view unconscious mind is a form of personal repressed desires.

Sigmund Freud mentions "by nature human being is an animal, when he grows up in his society he can't fulfill all desires" (76). Those desires are fulfilled which are acceptable to the society. But those desires which are not accepted in the society can't fulfill. These unfulfilled desires are: desire for sex, desire for killing, desire for fighting. Doctor is a respected profession. Henry Jekyll is a doctor. He is strictly bounded in rule and regulations of the society. So his animalistic desires could not fulfill and are collected in unconscious mind. Suppressed desires try to come out and get fulfilled in disguised form. If they are fulfilled at any means people become healthy. These people do not suffer from psychic disorder, frustration disharmony and insanity.

On the other hand, in the case of unfulfilled desires, these desires search a way to get fulfilled through writing in the state of intoxication and tongue slip. If these desires could not do so then they burst out in destructive form. They lead us to drug addiction, frustration and mental disorder to fulfill his animalistic desire. Dr. Jekyll pretends the experimentation of (role of Edward Hyde) dual identity of human being in the name of drug addiction. He gets no means of expressing his inner desire except the means of drug addiction.

Uterson tirelessly works to prevent his good friend Dr. Jekyll from being dragged into the horrified affairs of Mr. Hyde. And Dr. Jekyll goes to the greatest or lengths to present his hidden identity from being discovered. In order to avoid anyone knowing of his somewhat questionable scientific work and morally despicable

behavior. To protect Jekyll's reputation and protect his public image, Utterson, goes to visit Jekyll and discusses the issue personally rather than informing the police of Jekyll and Hyde's relationship. Moreover, even upon discovering Hyde's letter is almost certainly a forgery, Utterson refrains from comforting Jekyll. In this way, Utterson loyally protects his friend, though he is murder and the man who creates horror and terror in society. In contrast, Jekyll's lies to Utterson, defending Hyde with a fake letter here, Jekyll double nature of selfhood can be seen clearly. Enfield, Utterson, Lanyon and Jekyll are all acutely aware of social expectations and importance of appearance outwardly. These silences reflect the confines of nature of the characters repressing their desire and real 'self'.

In the novella, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, is clearly seen the psychic fragmentation of selfhood of the characters. Psychic fragmentation, in brief, means the split mentality or disordered mind which does not function well as a normal mind does. This sort of mind can't link the illusionary world with the real world.

Derived from the Greek word *psyche* means mind or soul, the term 'psychic' refers to the phenomena outside physical or natural laws, or it refers to mental process. In psychic phenomena the relationship between mind and body is of pervasive importance. "Every man has his unique set of personal constructs: they have predicative efficiency, it helps a person anticipate events" (50).

Fragmentation connotes the sense of 'not unified' or not working in the integrated way. Fragmented personality of the Protagonist, in a work of literature as well as practical life leads to psychic disorder and schizophrenic that creates delusions, hallucinations, and serious defects in judgment and insights, and defects in thinking process and inability to objectively evaluate reality, failure to establish

relationship between center and margin, and failure in communication and abnormality in behavior these are the symptoms of psychic fragmentation.

Dr. Jekyll transforms into Mr. Hyde at midnight. Night symbolizes the evil qualities of human instincts which is similar to the unconscious mind is of the conscious mind. In this sense, night and unconscious mind are similar. Both connotes negative quality when he completely realizes his second identity as Mr. Hyde, it goes to day brake. Then ,he knows that society does not accept his second identity (Mr. Hyde). So, he states: "I once more prepared and drank, the cup, once more suffered the pangs of dissolution, and came to myself once more with the character the stature and the face of Henry Jekyll" (59).

We can assume that he is suffering from psychic fragmentation. Sometimes he desires for a life of reality and the other times desires for a life of publicity. He, indirectly presents his psychic fragmentation and loses of his original identity indicates psychic conflict of Dr. Jekyll. He states:

At any time my virtue slumbered my evil, kept awake by ambition, who alert and swift to seize the occasion; and the ting that was projected was Edward Hyde. Hence, although I had now two characters as well as two appearances, one was wholly evil, and the other was still the old Henry Jekyll, that incongruous compound of whose reformation and improvement. I had already learned to despair.

The movement was thus wholly toward the worse. (52)

In it, these lines explain the movement of fragmentation from whole to part. "First the mind is whole, and pure which later fragments (transforms) from conscious into unconscious, virtue (in) to evil" Freud (98). In a previous stage, it is one. Before inventing drug, he was single Dr. Jekyll. But after his invention of drug, his hidden

disposition comes out and he becomes two Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. How his invention creates his new identity through the snake of doors of his prison house of his disposition, he states; "The drug had no discriminating action; it was neither diabolical nor divine; it but shook the door of the prison house of my disposition, and like the captains of Philippi (49).

The lines empower the claim that unconscious mind is a prison house of a disposition (captives). This prison house is opened by drug and let the way to come the suppressed desire out. And these suppressed desires from new identity. Then there become two identities within the same person which denotes two psychic aspects of the same person. Here, the person is Henry Jekyll has two identities; Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The novella has presented so many events where Henry Jekyll suffers from psychic fragmentation and creates dual personality which is presented in the research.

Likewise, Dollard and Miller hold that the repression is another form of protection and regression. Ultimately, creates the problem of adjustment in society. Depression, frustration, aggression and anxiety disorder are responsible factors for creating the psychological problem of adjustment. When the person suffers from anxiety disorder such person suffers from schizophrenia and can't create the social existence. So, he comes to think life is without purpose and meaning.

This clarifies that Jekyll is a dualist who believes in good and evil sides of human psyche. The influence of Drug on Dr. Jekyll's personality. Drug has played a major role in Dr. Jekyll's life as well as his experiment. The opening chapter describes on evil act of Mr. Hyde. Mr. Enfield recalls that the man was of an unpleasant nature, with a disfigurement of some sort, although there was nothing physically obvious (unconscious minds of Dr. Jekyll). Mr. Enfield makes it plain that the man was of bad

character. He tramples over a little girl who is running for a doctor Mr. Enfield recalls:

I saw two figures: a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of may be eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross-street [...] for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It wound's nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. (5)

These lines state that Dr. Jekyll exposes his true nature (identity) which is put in unconscious mind since his childhood. A child desires to play with his mother, but the presence of his father destroys his desire. This desire remains in unconscious mind of the child. The desire comes out when it gets suitable situation. Here, Dr. Jekyll's suppressed desire gets suitable situation. He is drunk. None is there on the street. There is a beautiful girl. In this situation Hyde is exposed. He tries to rape her and fulfill his desire.

In this case, Dr. Jekyll has lost his original identity completely. Hyde is not second person but Dr. Jekyll's second identity which is exposed in intoxicated state. He is blind. His irrational and unconscious mind is activated. He forgets his duty and responsibility. He is fully transformed into Mr. Hyde, an evil character. He is totally lost in drugs trance. Drug has played major role to transform Henry Jekyll (a good character) into an evil character and activates unconscious mind compelling him to rape the girl. Drug has spilt his pure psyche of Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll writes: "An act of cruelty to a child aroused against me. I feared for my life", (47). When he becomes conscious, he fears for his life.

Here, his dual identity is seen. He is punished. He pays ten pounds to the girls' family. He gives a cheque worth nearly one hundred pounds to the girl's family. He

gives a cheque with a signature of Dr. Jekyll. He is Mr. Hyde but the signature is of Dr. Jekyll. Reality comes out through various means. His true identity is displayed by forgery in an intoxicated state. These two personalities stand for two different sides of Mr. Hyde's psychology. These two sides are always in conflict and try to dominate each-other. So it is a good example of dual identity of Dr. Jekyll as a consequence of drug. A will is drafted by Dr. Jekyll in the name of Edward Hyde without a approval of his lawyer friend, Mr. Utterson is an another solid example to demonstrate dual nature (double identity) of Dr. Jekyll created by drug abuse.

Similarly, Dr. Jekyll, when he is intoxicated, he drafts a will transferring all his property to Mr. Hyde despite the disapproval of his lawyer friend, Mr. Utterson. It states that Dr. Jekyll is not sure of his own identity. He is terrified and frightened of drug and its consequences. We can assume that if he did not invent drug and abuse it, he would not suffer from this mental state of fear and frighten of on certain life. Because he writes, he will transferring all his property to his duplicate persona Mr. Hyde for his financial supports. He states:

There were moments when I feared for my life. But this danger was eliminated from the future by opening an account at another bank in the name of Edward Hyde himself [...], by sloping my own hand backwards, I had supplied my double with a signature, I thought, I sat beyond the reach of fate. (49)

Through these lines we can claim double identity of Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll wants to save his double identity forever for financial support. To sustain his duplicate life (Hyde) he manages a little room where he is accustomed to sleep in the body of Edward Hyde.

The line "I was accustomed to sleep in the body of Edward Hyde" clarifies the theory of duality. In this statement "I" refers to Dr. Jekyll and Edward Hyde stands for his demonic personality. Time and again, Dr. Jekyll takes the potion, transforms into Mr. Hyde and does criminal activities. Nearly a year later, in the month of October, Dr. Jekyll murders Sir Denver Carew in the state of intoxication Mr. Hyde. A maid-servant narrates:

Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds, and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot, and hailing down a storm of blows under foot, and, hailing down a storm of blows under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body jumped upon the roadway. (18)

Dr. Jekyll denotes to his conscious mind which checks him murdering Sir Denver Carew. Dr. Jekyll transforms into Mr. Hyde and kills Sir Denver Carew. But Mr. Hyde is the representation of unconscious mind where animalistic instinct is in the possession. After taking drug, his unconscious mind separates from conscious mind, and activates fully. Dr. Jekyll can't control himself and let himself to change into Mr. Hyde Dr. Jekyll writes:

At the sight that met my eyes, my blood was changed into something exquisitely thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry was this to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror - how was it to be remedied? It was well on in the morning, the servants were up: all my drugs were in cabinet. (48)

These lines describe how he is transformed into Mr. Hyde. He himself does not know about it. He can't explain what he does when he is transformed into Mr. Hyde because he has not memory and his conscious mind is totally lost. When he is conscious, he

suffers from psychic fragmentation. He regrets of being Mr. Hyde and tries to get rid of it. He wants its remedy with a terror he asks a question to himself in his own words, "I asked myself; and then with another bound of terror - how was it to be remedied?"(48). But he is not able to get rid of his corrupted nature. Time and again he needs drug (addicted) and suffers from its consequences. Dual personality of Dr. Jekyll can be noticed with his transformation frequently in the novel. Dr. Lanyon writes his experiences:

I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror. O, God! I screamed, and 'o God!' Again and again; for there before my eyes pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death. (42)

These lines clearly state that Dr. Lanyon's surprise and terror of witnessing Dr. Jekyll's double identity that transforms from Cruel, ugly and deformed Mr. Hyde to a good and handsome Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Lanyon concludes his letter by stating that he still cannot fully believe what he saw that night. He feels that his days are numbered that his continuous experience and horror of witnessing Hyde's transformation into Dr. Jekyll but he later understands the major cause and influence of drug in transforming Dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde. One day, as he is sitting on a park bench, he thinks about his good deeds and compares himself with others.

At that moment of pride, he finds that he is unexpectedly changed from Dr. Jekyll to Edward Hyde. Fearful of being caught and in need of the drug, the transformed Hyde. Hyde is more visibly evil when he is threatened, the letter states: "The child of hell had nothing human; nothing lived in him but fear and hatred" (48).

No doubt, his double identity is seen everywhere in the novella as a consequence of drug addiction. With the passage of time, Dr. Jekyll's duplicate life becomes stranger. He writes "the power of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickness of Jekyll" (52). This indicates to the empowerment of unconscious over conscious mind. Dr. Jekyll even with increased dosage, he constantly faces the risk of turning into Mr. Hyde. Stevenson expresses the true depravity and pure evil of Hyde which was only product of Dr. Henry Jekyll's exercise of power. Utterson sees about Mr. Hyde and describes as:

He would be aware of the great field of lamps of a nocturnal city; then of the figure of a man walking swiftly; then of a child running from the doctor's; and then these met, and that human Juggernaut trod the child down and passed on regardless of her screams. or else he would see a room in a rich house, where his friend lay asleep, dreaming and smiling at his dreams[...] and, Lo! there would stand by his side a figure to whom power was given. (13-15)

When Mr. Enfield describes about Mr. Hyde immoral action about trampling a young girl at that time Utterson sees a dream that Mr. Hyde or Dr. Jekyll's powerful creation living in a rich house and feels that probably some phenomenon has given him power. Stevenson wants to clarify that Dr. Jekyll uses his power and, he is at quite ease and seems dreaming and smiling sitting in the room of luxurious life.

Jekyll finds it increasingly difficult to maintain his old self. From the beginning chapter to the end of the novel, the protagonist, Dr. Jekyll suffers from psychic fragmentation. His double identity is created by the use of drug. His dual identity refers to two different aspects of his psychic state; Jekyll's own profession that his life is one best defined by commitment to a profound duplicity. No doubt, the

reduction of Jekyll's character to one of the simple duality, however, is to over simplify and misapprehend the enormity of the psychological affliction of Stevenson's tortured physician, for Dr. Jekyll is not so much a man of conflicted personality as a man suffering from the ravages of addiction, he is a man of destructive attachment.

He describes as:

A man victimized by a chemical dependency that is aggravated both by a pre-existing psychopathology and maladaptive behaviors which follow his repeated consumption of the undisclosed psychoactive substance that turns him into Edward Hyde. (50)

From these lines, it is clearly seen the two-sidedness of human condition in Dr. Jekyll's personality. Exposing in society and hiding from society are two distinct sides of human condition. Henry Jekyll exposes himself as a renowned physician in his society. He helps other and gets together. This is one better side of his life. On the other side of his life, he hides himself from the society; one of characteristics of an addict person is similar to it that an addict person never exposes him before society. He does not like to come in contact with his friend and relatives who doesn't like drug substance. In the novella Dr. Jekyll takes drug and hides (escapes) from the society. He breaks his good relationship with his colleague Dr. Lanyon.

He threatens and displays his real identity transforming from Mr. Hyde to Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll says; "like a man restored from death there Henry Jekyll."(41). An addict person is aggressive in nature. Dr. Jekyll shows his aggressive nature to Dr. Lanyon. He states:

It is more than ten years since Henry Jekyll too fanciful for me. He came out of his seclusion, renewed relations with his friends, became once more their familiar guest and entertainers; and whilst he had

always been known for charities, he was now no less distinguished for religion. He was busy be was much in the open air, he did well, his face seem to open and brighten as if with an inward consciousness of service and the doctor was at peace. (38)

The government is seeking the culprit on murder and thousand pounds were offered in reward but the actual murderer Dr. Jekyll is living comfortably. Being a professional physician and respected man in society, no one is aware of his crime, rather he is in peace. He seems totally careless of society's rule. It seems that he is happy in creating horror, terror and violence in the society. The so-called high culture inspires him to create anarchy in society. Stevenson wants to point out lack of punishment in Victorian period especially those who belongs 70 high class citizens.

Fear and horror are the things that need psychoanalytic analysis. H.P. Lovecraft says that the oldest and strongest emotion of mankind is fear and the fear is of unknown. Lovecraft readily admits that weird fiction is not for everyone, "because it demands from the reader a certain degree of imagination and a capacity for detachment from everyday life" (9).

Definite feelings based on pleasure and pain grows up around the phenomena whose cause and effects he understands. Because of these reasons, Dr. Jekyll lives a misanthropic life. Mr. Hyde hides himself from the society when he murders Sir Denver Carew. He is psychologically frustrated. He lives alone in a little room of laboratory. He confines himself in the room.

This is misanthropic nature of an addict person which is found in Dr. Jekyll. Poole, a servant of Dr. Jekyll points out:

It appeared, the doctor, now more than ever confined himself to the cabinet over the laboratory, where he would sometimes ever sleep; he

was out of spirits: he had grown very silent, he did not read: it seemed as if he had something on his mind. To this rule Dr. Jekyll was no exception and as he now sat on the opposite side of the fire a large, well-made, smooth-faced man of fifty, with something of a stylist cast perhaps but every mark of capacity and kindness. (28)

Uttersson goes to visit Dr. Henry Jekyll's house, and his another misanthropic act is seen as such that he does not accept one proposal of Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield to indulge him with them in an evening walk. At their proposal, he can't respond courageously. He expresses remorse for not being able to go out, or even invite them in. In the middle of his reply, Dr. Jekyll's smile suddenly turns into something inexplicable. The window is promptly shut. Hyde is an irrevocable part of Jekyll's character, and the many transformations and evil behaviors only strengthened Hyde's power. Utterson describes as:

You are unfortunate in such a silent [...] unless it were that hide-bound pedant the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded expression of such object terror and despair, as froze the blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window were instantly thrust down, but that glimpse had been sufficient and they turned. (25)

The aforementioned lines demonstrate that the selfless and split personality of Dr. Jekyll. He can't link his world of imagination with the real world. He is suffering from the schizophrenic and paranoia too. He has two types of fear. One is that he has fear of transforming into Mr. Hyde before Utterson and Enfield. The second is that they may know the hidden reality of Dr. Jekyll's real murder case of Sir Denver Carew.

Tortured from this psychic fears Dr. Jekyll hides himself or confines himself in a room instead of exposing before society. He is quite different from his previous personality. Two personalities indicates two psychic part of human being one that is exposable and vice versa, so he suffers from double personality as an influence of drug addiction. Intoxicated, hidden or suppressed identity comes in form of destruction. In his ever depressed situation he tries to get fulfill his desire by taking drug is only means of getting fulfill his depressed desires. While he is intoxicated he feels be getting relief. From psychic anxieties, he remains in imaginary world and suppose his dreams are becoming true. Human being is not a rational being only but also irrational animal. Bernal Hollander Says:

It may not be pleasing human conceit, but there are a number of elementary instincts and feelings. Which we possess in common with animal which are aroused spontaneously and are implanted by nature.
(20)

These instincts become animalistic desires in the eye of society. Society does not allow them to expose. These are called unfulfilled desires that remain in unconscious level of our mind. And these suppressed desires are exposed through various means: tongue slip, writing and in the state of intoxication. So human being are not what they are exposed in reality but in the state of intoxication.

Crisis brings into the spotlight wounds, fears, guilty desires, or unresolved conflicts that we have failed to deal with and demands action. The psychoanalysts addressed the subject of death directly, they sometimes have done so in ways that tend to keep it at an emotional distance from themselves and therefore from us. This is the reason - to cite just one example - behind Freud's theory that death is a biological drive which he called the death drive or Thanatos.

Sigmund Freud states that first and foremost, for many of us, the thought of the death keys into our fear of abandonment, our fear of being alone. Death is the ultimate abandonment. In suggesting that human beings have a death drive, Freud's attempt was to account for the alarming degree of self - destructive behavior he saw both in individuals who seemed bent on destroying themselves psychologically if not physically. He concluded that there must be something in our biological make-up as a species to explain this death work, the psychological and physical self-destruction. Fear of life can also be played out as a fear of risk. The intense fear of losing our life makes living so painful and frightening that our only escape is death.

The aforementioned paragraphs describes about the human Thanatos zone or death drive. It is link with Dr. Jekyll's personality. Death as an ultimate remedy of drug addiction in the case of Dr. Jekyll, drug addicted. He finds no means except death as a remedy of drug addiction. He does various attempts to escape from the bad influences of drug and Mr. Hyde. Dr. Jekyll to his lawyer friend, Mr. Utterson, writes "I asked myself; and then with another bound of terror - how was it to be remedied" (44).

Dr. Jekyll suffered from over empowerment of drug influence and criminal activities of Mr. Hyde. Mr. Enfield recalls, "The man trampled calmly over the child body and left her screaming on the ground (9)." At this moment he had drank the potion. This is not only crime of Mr. Hyde due to drugs' influence, he murders an old man named Sir Denver Carew without any serious reason. He speaks: "The power of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickliness of Jekyll (58). He further says:

My devil had been long caged, he comes out roaring. I was born in the year of is[...] to a large fortune endowed besides with excellent parts,

inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respect of wise and good among my fellow man. (69)

This long caged devil suppressed desire of unconscious mind, overcomes Dr. Jekyll (conscious mind) and comes out roaring in the state of intoxication. His long caged devil (Mr. Hyde) tried to rape a young girl of 10 years old.

Richard Poole, Jekyll's faithful butler, appreciates Utterson. Poole reports about Jekyll intoxicated situation. In his intoxicated state, Dr. Jekyll threatens Dr. Lanyon and breaks his good relationship with him. Hyde is more visibly evil when Dr. Lanyon is threatened. Dr. Lanyon writes, "That child of hell had nothing humor, nothing lived in him but fear and hatred" (63). After this episode with Lanyon, Jekyll finds it is increasingly difficult to maintain his old self. He with Mr. Utterson speaks, "I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I cannot name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also" (38). He increases the dosages of drug. Mr. Hyde's intention was to create horror and terror by using his power. He felt a rush of excitement and satisfaction. Through the violence against innocent victims, Stevenson expresses the pure evil of Hyde which was the product of drug. He describes as:

The doctor, it appeared, the power of drug had not been always equally displayed. Once, very early in my career, it had totally failed me, since then I had obliged on more than one occasion to double, and once with infinite risk of death. (59)

These lines clearly state that he constantly faces the risk of turning back into Hyde. He lives life full of fear and suffering. Jekyll has nearly lost hope with a little hope, for a couple of months; Dr. Jekyll attempts to redeem himself by working hard to relieve the suffering of others. But eventually he can't completely escape from his

corrupted nature. His action for enjoying the compensations of an approving conscience becomes failure. Further, he tries to impure him but ultimately fails.

However, I was true to my determination: two months, I led a life of such severity as I had never before attained to, and enjoyed the compensation of an approving conscience. But time began at last [...]. I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom. I resolved in my future conduct to redeem the past; and I can say with honest that my resolve was fruitful of some good in the last months of last year I labored to relieve suffering.

The aforementioned lines clearly state that he tried his to escape from the ghost of Mr. Hyde. But his attempts remain unsuccessful. There is no difference between Mr. Hyde and an addicted personality who search for way to escape from ghost of drug. He is trapped. He can't come out from the ditch of drug addiction. He is defeated. he has nearly lost hope life. He looks in the mirror and realizes that he may never be Jekyll again. He even fears that the letter which he is writing now will be destroyed if in the act writing he turns into Hyde.

Dr. Jekyll states "should the throes of change take me in the act of writing it, Hyde will tear it in pieces" (67). Ultimately, he loses hope when he notices that the new salt, a chemical substance need for drug preparation is running low. The originality, of the new salt is getting low. Now salt can't fulfill the dose for maintain the position of Dr. Jekyll. He states that "my provision of the salt, which had never been renewed since the data of the first experiment, began to run low (65). This citation expresses that Dr. Jekyll can't get original salt for his drug. He completely loses his hope of life because he has neither any means of getting rid of it not he can continue his life with drug. So, he decides to commit suicide. He mentions, "The hatred of Hyde for Jekyll was of a different order. His terror of the gallows drove him

continually to commit temporary suicide. And return to his subordinate station of a part instead of a person" (72). This is how he finished his life. By the long discussion, we came to know that Dr. Jekyll ends his unhappy life as a remedy for his drug addiction. Here his dual identity is seen. He is punished. These two personalities stand for two different sides of Mr. Hyde's psychology.

Thus, his animalistic suppress desires try to come out and get fulfilled in disguised form. If these desires could not to do so then they burst out in destructive form. His tragic fall shows the split or fragmented self of human personality.

III. Conclusion

The whole research work has projected the psychological problem of dual personality caused by drug addiction. *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a text about the double self-encompassed by Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. No matter how gallant a human being may be there dwells the worm of fear inside the bravest of hearts and the noblest of souls. It is not fear as such but overcoming fear that matters a lot. If we fail in taming fear, it brings havoc in our life however happy it may have been. So, the presence of fear is a major hindrance in the path to happiness. The direct experience of wars, disasters and adventures are not only to be feared but the obsession and fear that haunts in the later life is a challenging task to be conquered. This is what the present study on R.L. Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.

Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* explores the repressed human fear which returns through the means of a horror story. The scary description becomes a suitable medium to study the human fear of unknown. Stevenson had a very disturbing childhood because he always feared something horrible thing in his life. So, he wrote this book to explore the human fear through the story of a Dr. Jekyll - who thinks about life of duplicity and lives within it. For this purpose, he invents drug. This invention plays major role to split his psychology of pre-addictive personality which refers to Dr. Jekyll, a good and professional character that has a social reputation into the post addictive personalities that stands for Mr. Hyde an evil character, who brings about destruction in the happy life.

The book describes the changes in the happy life of Dr. Jekyll, which occurs as consequences of the drug invention. His obsession with some great fear leads him towards destruction of his happy life. It means every human being is different socially

and individually. A human being is seen good, rational, cultured and civilized before the society. Ironically, he is quite different individually. He is corrupt, evil, cruel, irrational, murderous, barbarous, vulgar and uncivilized. In his early age, Dr. Jekyll seems very gentle, civilized and respectable person who contributes himself for social well-fare. Till then he has no evil desire. He is conscious of himself and his society.

But, later, his true identity comes out when he desires for the life of duplicity. He wants to live a duplicate life which is full of crime and corruption. To fulfill his desire of duplicity, he invents potion which helps him transform into two distinct beings both mentally and physically. Predictive psychology is represented in Dr. Jekyll's personality and post - addictive psychology is displayed in Mr. Hyde. Stevenson shows the immoral action done by Mr. Hyde through describing the split personality of characters, allegorically, describes the double identity. Dr. Jekyll creates Mr. Hyde and makes violence, horror, death and terror in the society Mr. Hyde is a addicted form of Dr. Jekyll in which his unconscious mind activates and surpasses the social boundaries. He tries to rape a young girl and kills an old man Sir Denver Carew. The intoxicated person Mr. Hyde is a symbol of repressed desires of Henry Jekyll, the representation of conscious mind. Dr. Jekyll fears and suffers from psychic fragmentation. He remains in the state of continuous conflict between his conscious and unconscious mind. He tries to get rid of drug addiction and Hyde's criminal activities. For this purpose, he enrolls in charity clubs for two months and does social works. But he can't escape from the grip of drug addiction. This shows that unconscious mind is more powerful in comparison to his conscious mind.

Stevenson presents the dualism not only in character but also supports by describing the environment, scenes and the house of the character. The Victorian era was the time of scientific progress. To clarify the growing interest of the two

reputable doctors in scientific experiment, Stevenson portrays the contrary belief in science which Dr. Jekyll and Dr. Lanyon follows. There are disputes between two medical doctors. Moreover, even Dr. Jekyll's friend and old classmate Dr. Lanyon, feels horror and dies from the shock of Dr. Jekyll's experiment when he sees horrible action of Mr. Hyde and later finds that Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is the same person.

Moreover, Dr. Jekyll ends his unhappy life as a remedy for his drug addiction. He is eventually victimized by the fear of Hyde and commits suicide. He is failure as well as successful character. He is successful in the sense that he explores what he wants to know that human soul is made up of two distinct qualities: good and evil with the help of drug. He is failure in his life when he experiment his invention on himself to explore his unconscious mind, he ultimately meets with his death. He ultimately kills himself as a remedy of drug addiction and fear from Mr. Hyde, Hence, the protagonist's dual personality (good and evil) is the consequence of drug invention and its addiction leads to death.

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TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY

**Returns of the Repressed in R.L. Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and
Mr. Hyde***

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

By

Prakash Acharya

Central Department of English

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

June, 2011

Tribhuvan University

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Letter of Recommendation

Mr. Prakash Acharya has completed his thesis entitled "**Returns of the Repressed in R.L. Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde***" under my supervision. He carried out his research. I hereby recommend his thesis be submitted for viva voce.

(Mr. Deepak Giri)

Supervisor

June 2011

Tribhuvan University
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Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled "**Returns of the Repressed in R.L. Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde***" Submitted to the Central Department of English, Tribhuvan University by Mr. Prakash Acharya has been approved by the undersigned members of the research committee.

Members of the Research Committee:

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

Head

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Date.....

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Prakash Acharya

Abstract

This research work studies R.L. Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* from the psychoanalytical perspectives. It explores the repressed psyche of the character which returns through the means of horror story. The fear about the future becomes repressed in the psyche of the main character Dr. Jekyll. A dual or split personality shows that the same person has both good as well as evil qualities which are exposed in different conditions. When people are in normal condition they seem good and gentle, and when they are intoxicated they show their true identity i.e. full of cruelty and irrationality. The major characters of the novella, Dr. Jekyll has two personalities: Dr. Jekyll (a good and professional physician) and Mr. Hyde (an evil and murderous character). Drug plays a major role to separate them from good to evil and vice versa. From the Freudian perspective, these two distinct personalities of the same person represent two different aspects of human psyche i.e. conscious and unconscious. Stevenson by describing the split identity of the character portrays the tendency of repressing excessive desire in the contemporary society. Outwardly, they seemed respectable, but inwardly were immoral and encompassed by dual characters like: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. This is the psychic state that the research focuses on.

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