

I. Ron Howard's *A Beautiful Mind* and Schizophrenia

This project focuses on Ron Howard's movie *A Beautiful Mind* (2001), based on same title Sylvia Nassir's *A Beautiful Mind: A Biography of John Forbes Nash Jr.* It explores the story of schizophrenic nature of protagonist John Nash, a mathematician and a Nobel Laureate in economics, who turns out to be schizophrenic and paranoid because of torture he bears from his friends and society which are the result of capitalism. His obsessive attachment to the idea of discovery, new concept and theory tagged him into abnormal. This study highlights the split personality of John Nash who develops new theories, ideas and established himself as genius. So, this research applies Deleuze and Guattari's concept of schizoanalysis to examine the schizophrenic bent of the protagonist, John Nash, who is characterized and constructed abnormal by the capitalist ideology.

John Nash, who develops schizophrenic, bent of mind due to the evil treatment of consumer society. The movie also portrays the socio-cultural, political, economic, and historical atmosphere of America, and the period of Cold War politics between USA and Soviet Union. Due to the negative impact of incurable conflict of two political thoughts: capitalism and communism, human psyches are affected. Here, Nash displays his split psyche with multi-desires of innovation and disintegrated selves, because of the capitalist imperialism which has problematized different socio-political, economical and psychological sectors. Despite the fact that individual's multiple desires to attain many objects at once is monopolized in American capitalist society, which is unresolved. Such psyche and socio-political fragmentation epitomize the schizophrenic symbols of Nash's disordered mind.

In the movie, Nash is presented as a desiring machine. His desires are not confined within innovation of new ideas and theories but also extended to join at

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), to decode the messages and working with William Parcher as being a secret agent. Likewise, after the event of witnessing a shootout between William Parcher and Soviet Agent, he decides to quit the project of decoding the number and return to Princeton University from Pentagon. That shows how he increases and shifts his desires one after another. Such multiple desires of Nash are the discursive production and aspects of Capitalism. Thus, the schizophrenic analysis of Nash has been quite relevant to plug the critical gap of abnormal and schizophrenic nature.

Schizophrenia is the universal human nature of production and reproduction of desires. Schizophrenia suggests multifaceted and paranoid personality with multiple desires as human being is a desiring machine. The phrase 'desiring machine' replicates provisionality and fluidity of human nature and behaviour. In this context, Deleuze and Guattari's view "Schizophrenia is the process of the production of desire and desiring machines" (26). Thus, Deleuze and Guattari insist on schizophrenia's inherent creativity and its productivity. For them, every individual is schizoid individual who is unlike an abnormal, a universal producer. They are not a neurotic patient but a schizophrenic desiring selves to attain many objects, hence they are always dissatisfied. Furthermore, Deleuze and Guattari explain desire is a process and product in capitalist society. For them, individual desire is not equal to lack or repression, it is not libidinal only but it is political, social, and hence, it is productive. For them, every individual in capitalist society is a 'desiring machine' who fits themselves in a social machine and work accordingly. Following the same logic, Deleuze and Guattari claim "Desire conceived as the production of fantasies, which is the imagined compensation and substitute for the real object" (27). Infact, human desire is unlimited in capitalist world. And when it is unfulfilled individual's mind

becomes distract and they begin to create imaginary things. As in the movie, Nash creates his imaginary friends: William Parcher, Charles Herman and Marcee.

Similarly, his excessive longings for innovation and unique deeds lead him schizophrenic condition and it is only because of capitalist mode of production. Capitalism only embraces innovation and profit. Deleuze and Guattari asserts, “It needs to produce antiproduction as well as production” (256). Thus, they argue that the capitalist society valorizes the production and innovation; therefore, it generates multiple desires in human psyche which leads to disorder mind. In the same way, Nash’s desires increase to invent new theory and ideas but his longings turn into abnormal.

Moreover, Nash’s projection of desiring production and desiring machine in the movie result into the theory of Governing Dynamics along with schizophrenic plight. His schizophrenia is outcome of capitalist economic system which is studied on the basis of schizoanalysis as developed by Deleuze and Guattari. They see the individual as the assemblage of multiple mechanic parts that constitute as a desiring machine. In the opening lines of *Anti-oedipus*, Deleuze and Guattari claim the machanic assemblage with human as:

Everywhere it is machine –real ones, not figurative ones: machines driving other machines, machines being driven by other machines, with all the necessary couplings and connections. An organ machine is plugged into an energy source machine: the one produces a flow that the other interrupts. (1)

Thus, through the connection of one machine to another, desire produces. One desire creates another desire, it is a process. Therefore, Nash’s desires for innovation, for fame, for money, and for position in MIT push him to schizophrenic melancholy. It is

the consumer society of the late capitalist world that implanted in him, the extreme passion of ambition and desires. As he remarks with Charles “I need to look through to the governing dynamics, find a truly original idea. That's the only way I'll ever distinguish myself” (0:08:40- 0:08:59). He wants to become extra from other by developing innovative ideas. Thus, Nash’s obsession of innovation leads him to the schizophrenic and reveals strange behavior.

Furthermore, Nash’s strange and unusual behaviour is not the symptoms of mental disorder rather product of multiple desires of political, cultural along with the libidinal which is common in every human beings. Nash is not only the schizophrenic character rather all human beings are schizophrenic character because everyone is a desiring machine in the capitalist society. They desire to attain many things at once. Thus, this study uses concept of *Anti-Oedipus* developed by Deleuze and Guattari to study schizophrenic nature of John Nash.

In the movie, *A Beautiful Mind*, Dr. Nash remains alienated though living in the same society, because he is eager to find an original idea to ensure his legacy. His fellows could not try to understand his genius quality rather treat him as abnormal who makes him insecure between them. Similarly, while Nash is going to observe the movement of the bird pigeon, his friends insult him by calling 'Psycho'. He observes things, analyzes and sketches in paper and windows panes and tries to prove through numerical words. His views, the books and classes will dull our mind and destroy our potential power for creativity. But the society proved him insane by ignoring his intellectuality. They didn’t try to find out the causes of his obsession rather then mocking at him. Due to such evil treatment of capitalist society he is alienated and begins to live with his own illusionary world with his imaginary characters Charles, Parcher and Marcee. His mind is monopolized by capitalist

ideology, therefore, he believes only in the innovative things. As, he tells with Martin “There is not a single seminal idea on either of your paper” (0:04:27-0:04:30). He does not find any new idea in his papers as he believes. Similarly, when he is defeated by Martin during playing ‘Go’ game he remarks “You should not win, I had the first move. My play-play was perfect. The game is flawed” (0:11:07-0:11:14). He is not ready to accept his defeat because he longs to invent truly original idea and prove himself genius person.

Moreover, he is confident that he has a genius quality and can do anything, as he states with Charles “I have a chief in both shoulders, I was born with two helping of brain but only half a helping of heart” (0:07:50-0:08:02). By refusing to attend classes and reading assigned books, he seeks ‘a truly original idea’ to contribute to the society. His obsession of innovation leads him at the high climax of insanity. For instances, proposes girl for sex in first meeting, drawing images of pigeon through numbers in window, ask proof of love to Alica, creating images in the sky through jumbling stars and so on. Because of such strange behaviours society tagged him as mad. All of these evil treatment of society he feels torture and fantasize his favorable things. He creates an imaginary British roommate Charles Herman who becomes a good friend. He shares every problem and gets solution from him. Because of his mental product, Charles always tries to develop Nash’s confidence and attempts to overcome from his intoxication of innovation. Nash is going to lose normal behaviour gradually and adopts strange activity. He sacrifices everything for creative idea but he has not found any suitable one so he laments with Charles and also worries since Martin has published another paper again for doctorate.

Apart from this, Nash has come into under pressure by Professor to publish his paper for his Ph.D dissertation and getting position in MIT. In course of this,

urged by his imaginary roommate Charles, Nash receives insight and inspiration from unexpected sources. His inspiration comes when he and his graduate students discuss how to get close with a group of women at a bar. Neilson quotes about Adam Smith and advocates “Every man for himself” (0:19:48-0:19:40). But Nash argues that a cooperative approach would lead to better chances of success. This leads to a new concept of governing dynamics which Nash develops and publishes in the paper. On the strength of this, he is offered an appointment at MIT where Sol and Bender join with him.

Moreover, Nash’s new economic model of governing dynamics about the ways that people and groups reach bargaining agreement increased his fame in society. As a result, his brilliance has been rewarded with a top position at MIT. He also invited by a defence department at Pentagon to crack encrypted enemy communication. Nash has a wish to contribute the government by doing some extra deeds. Because of this obsession, he imagines about William Parcher and wants to work with him. But Nash is trapped by his imaginary creation William Parcher to breaking the Russian codes which are hidden in everyday newspaper and magazines. Actually, Nash thinks he is working for government but all his works are illusionary. As instructs by an assigned person Parcher he break the codes and drops the messages at a mysterious lonely mansion. Therefore, Parcher praises him by saying “what distinguishes you is that you are quit simply the best natural code-breaker, I have ever seen” (0:36:20-0:36:31). Due to such inspiring speech Nash impressed because he wants to do extraordinary things in his life. He thinks he had an opportunity to contribute the government. In reality, he is hired by Parcher but he is unaware of it.

Meanwhile, his work of classification about secret information Alica impressed and they fell in love and get married. Once when he went to deliver letter

in the secret mailbox there is an event of shootout between Parcher and soviet agent which hunts him. It is his hallucination but he thinks it is happen. So, he decides to quit his project being an afraid of killing. It is his hallucination but he think it is really happen. In his hallucination he visualize that Parcher blackmails him and force to complete their project. After this event he feels turture day by day and increase paranoid symtoms and demonstrates strange and abnormal behaviours. He sees Parcher, Charles and Marcee but no one is there. Therefore, he is forcibly sent to a psychiatric hospital for treatment. Nash belives that he is a spy being trailed by U.S. government agents and Soviet Union were trying to extract information from him. He even thinks who wear red tie are the Soviet spy so, he is tries to escape from there. Now, Alica too well known about his hallucinanation through the investigation of MIT office and Wheeler Lab and try to convince him that, the top secret letters, Parcher, Charles and Marcee are the product of his mind. In the same way, after an incident where Nash endangers his infant son, he finally accepts all these three people seems real, they are infact part of his hallucinations. Gradually, he tries to overcome it by ignoring them. Eventually he learns the privilege of teaching again. In this way, in 1994, Nash is honored by his fellow professors for his achievement in mathematics, and goes on to win the Nobel Memorial Prize for his revolutionary work, on Game Theory.

Therefore, Nash's insanity in the movie is a consequence of evil treatment of capitalistic society as well as various others socio-economic factors. While doing so, the director of the movie is using insanity as strategy to resist and criticize not only the existing socio-political forces, but also criticizing and showing the drawbacks and the invalidity of Freudian psychoanalysis which in actual doesn't matter to this research. Instead, this research asserts that human nature is not merely guided by

repressive sexual desire as defined by Sigmund Freud rather by various socio-economic factors effects upon human psyche. Nash's madness is outcome of some repressive social system where every individual is schizophrenic one. In this way, this research incorporates that Nash's insanity is the way of critiquing the repressive nature of existing social system.

Besides and most importantly, *A Beautiful Mind* has been viewed and perceived differently from different perspective from many critical thinkers that suggest the complex and equivocal attitude of the movie. The movie *A Beautiful Mind* is set in the 1940s and during the Cold War. The negative effects of world war and Cold War affects human psyche at that time. There is the crisis of intellectuality so they use intellectual human brain. Mathematicians and scienties were made the allied victory possible, and their help is sought ought to help against the Russians. In this regards, Anthony David comments:

The setting 1950s and 1960s, a time when science and mathematics were sexy. Einstein was the campus idol. The US psyche was, however troubled; lurking behind the optimism was the H Bomb and the Cold War. America's predominant mental state was one of anticommunist Paranoia. In such a mad world, the awkward, gauche mathematics prodigy from West Virginia, John Nash, found his niche, for someone who could produce mathematical formula to explain apparently random outpourings of newspaper and magazines-hidden messages from soviet spies, warnings of Armageddon. (491)

As mentioned above, U.S. government used intellectual, mathematicians and scientists and involved them to defeat USSR during Cold War. By inventing machines, they used them to find out the hidden messages of enemies through breaking codes.

Such devastated world affects scientists and mathematicians mind. But in economical sectors, they were highly praised. Because American psyche influenced by capitalism had a plan to globalize the concept of capitalism. Therefore, America made a plot to defeat Soviet Union. John Nash too trapped for breaking cryptic codes and interprets intercepted numerical messages sent by the enemy. Actually, he is natural code breaker and obsessed to contribute to the government but his ability is used for defeating Soviet Union and made him a spy. Because of this environment, he become frustrated and lost his potentiality and suffers from mental diseases and hallucinations. The same capitalist society is responsible for his illness but they were unaware of it, and blame him as an insane.

Similarly, in the movie, Nash sends secret messages about the Soviet Union to U.S. government by decoding messages thinking he is doing good job. But it is his illusion. He is haired by the secret agent Parcher to findout the position of H-bomb to defeat Soviet Union's plot. In facts, he has not intense to involve in Cold War politics rather he is compelled to do this. Hence, by analyzing this aspect of the movie, Stephan Abbott offers:

A largely false impression the movie gives is that Nash's work was intricately tied in with Cold War politics. But even in this muted and slightly distorted role, the film seems to recognize that the mathematics is crucial to the narrative. Mathematics is often used in story telling as a generic indication of brilliance, but in this story the mathematics and the delusion are coming from the same hyper-stimulated mind. (22)

Similarly, aftermath of the World War II, the U. S. and USSR have gone into ideological conflict: Socialism and Capitalism. So, most of the intellectual minds were also indirectly or directly involved in war politics. Here, Nash also wants to do

something for his country but the agent traps his mind into unfavourable works. Therefore, his potentiality is lost and fantasizes things which are not real. He fantasizes about breaking the codes and helping U.S. government.

Moreover, his obsessive interest in discovery makes him figure of fun and some what eccentric. After a long struggle with hallucination, gradually he moves to normal from abnormal. Nash asserts that his schizophrenia is a 'problem' and problems have 'solutions'. In this context a film critic, Josh Lipovetsky, views as:

John Nash is an awkward man, not good in social situations, but an amazingly talented mathematician. He is so good, in fact, that he spends most of his time trying to find a revolutionary discovery in mathematics. I like to think of it as a 'Life formula', or a discovery that will never happen. (12)

According to this idea, Nash is a brilliant mathematician, analyzes everything through the numerical calculation and tries to prove real. Such extravagant way makes him strange. But the society takes it unnatural. As a result, he isolates himself from the normal society. Therefore, he creates imaginary world and lives with his imaginary characters and interacts with them by ignoring reality. His world is far away from normal society that could make him strange. It all happens because of capitalist system. Capitalist society valorizes power, innovation and money. Nash is tempted towards the revolutionary theory which can change his life. Nash looks life as an equation and tries to find the solution through mathematical calculation. Indeed, the mathematical formula and life is different. No one can make a life formula and no one can live as they want because life is a process, it is uncertain. Therefore, Nash loses his mental order.

Nash is portrayed as a genius character in the movie *A Beautiful Mind* where Dana Mackenzie too evokes “*A Beautiful Mind* depicts a man immense in mathematics” (295). Nash discovers new theory of Governing dynamics which enables him to get a position at MIT. He is also a natural code breaker which leads him to get Nobel Prize. His new invention changes the theory of Adam Smith and upside down it. With this super calculating power, shows that he is not a normal being. He is an extraordinary and genius personality. Beyond the hindrances that he faced during his discovery, he proves his theory. He is called ‘psycho’, ‘mad,’ ‘great John Nash’, and ‘danger for society’, but he didn’t choose to live with those blaming society rather walked ahead to prove himself right and genius.

Furthermore, film critic Historian Lyman argued “to accuse the subject of a film of being Anti-Semitic when you know that a lot of the people who will be voting on the Oscars are Jewish, well, that’s really down and dirty” (3). However, if the movie is watched thoroughly it can be aptly taken as Oscar winning movie because the movie *A Beautiful Mind* and its character Nash is so strongly used and presented in the context of Cold war period and the impact of capitalism. Therefore, the movie is entitled as *A Beautiful Mind*; the character Nash exposes his 'Beautiful Mind' through his innovative works.

Moreover, Lynne M. Butler further puts his idea as: “it is a truthful story about an academic subculture that values genius. In subculture, creativity is used to solve the hard problems and competition is a way to negotiate friendships” (456). It has certain truth in his views that subculture values for the genius as well problems are solved by the creativity. The truth is something binding force related with economical factor for him.

The above mentioned commentaries have focused their attitude on different aspect on this movie, where there has not a sufficient focus in the causes behind the schizophrenia and effects upon Dr.Nash him. Hence, the issue of the split personality, genius quality, causes and the impacts of schizophrenia are untouched, which is filled up by this research from Deleuze and Guattari's perspective of schizoanalysis. They critique Freudian psychoanalysis and capitalism are applied to prove the argument of this research.They conclude, the real nature of human desires as the production of capitalism that is founded not only on the libidinal lack but the multiple lacks produced by the capitalist mode of production.

Similarly, according to Deleuze and Guattari “schizophrenia is a process and not a goal, a production and not an expression” (133). As the phrase suggests, schizophrenia is the universal human nature of production and reproduction of desires. Therefore, the schizophrenia and paranoia are the characteristics of the capitalist mode of production. In capitalism, an individual is schizophrenic desiring to attain many objects, hence, always dissatisfied. This individual has the desire for many objects but this desire is not just libidinal. It is in fact a process, always involved in production and it is a dialectical phenomenon. It is so because every desire is like an investment in the social machine to which an individual is fitted as a desiring machine.

Moreover, schizophrenia is a disorder of consciousness primarily manifested as a disturbance of self experience. The disorder of self-experience represents the experimental core of schizophrenia. Parnas and Handset argue:

Self experience in schizophrenia helps organize what has been identifying conceptual problems and possible avenues for future research. The basis defeats in self-expereince are already subtly present

in schizoid like personality traits typically present in schizophrenics.

(15)

These authors argue schizophrenia primarily as a disorder of consciousness critically manifested as a disturbance of the sense of self. Similarly, Eugene Bleuler associates the idea of split mind and schizophrenia. His views; “Affective disturbances and emotional deterioration are central to the schizophrenic presentation” (40). Thus, schizophrenic psyche has distorted the self awareness. Nash too, in the movie, awakes of new idea and proves true but it disturbs his mind and becomes schizophrenic.

According to Deleuze and Guattari, schizophrenia designates the revolutionary possibilities that blur the existing territories of self. The main objective of schizophrenia is to seek radical freedom by rising above every limitation imposed by dominant ideologies. Thus, Schizophrenia is freedom- seeking revolutionary break through as they assert, “the first task of Schizoanalysis is to deconstruct dominant discourses and then as a second task to provide possibilities for resistance against a given crystallized discourse within a specific field of knowledge” (100). It is a mental disorder characterized by the instable disintegration of thinking, emotional and behavioral responsiveness. Deriving from Greek words, schizein (split) and phren (mind), Weiner emphasizes it as “a split in the function of psyche or the lack of association between different psychological mechanisms” (qtd. in Wood 2). Thus, schizophrenia is a mental disorder characterized by disintegration and disorder in behaviours.

This is to say that, Deleuze and Guattari suggest that ‘desire’ and ‘reality’ both share schizophrenic characteristics. Schizophrenia, therefore, means dissolving of fixed identity. Accordingly, the term schizoanalysis evolved by

Deleuze and Guattari, dismantles traditional notion of 'desire' which is mother-oriented whereas in schizoanalysis 'desire' is things-oriented. Desire is like an investment in social machine to which an individual is fitted as a desiring machine. Schizoanalysis describes the mechanism of a capitalist society in relation to paranoia and schizophrenia. Paranoia is associated with the tendency of reterritorialization whereas schizophrenia is individual's tendency to be deterritorialized.

Moreover, for Deleuze and Guattari, schizophrenia designates a process that opens up revolutionary possibilities. Schizoanalysis is a political tool capable of unleashing creativity resisting subjugation. In particular, psychoanalysis is a sort of machine that transforms whatever a patient says via the filter of oedipal complex, in contrast, Deleuze and Guattari evolved the idea of schizoanalysis which blurs every hegemonization and fixity.

Accordingly, society is always mechanical and desire is in process, when an individual invests the desire, he is fitted into the mechanical society. That is to say, desire is social therefore it is productive. The order of desire is the order of production, and all the production at once turns into desiring production and social production. Hence, schizoanalysis, for Deleuze and Guattari is not any sort of political program, rather a political tool to challenge hegemony. It is the outcome of boundless intuition of mind. Psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin defines schizophrenia as resulted from "a loss of inner unity of consciousness and views as 'an orchestra without a conductor'" (qtd. in Wood 2). He firmly rejects psychological contributions to the etiology of the disorder and argues that dementia praecox is caused by "tangible morbid processes in the brain" (8). Character Nash in *A Beautiful Mind* too seems with unstable psyche.

Similarly, schizophrenia results from imbalanced multi-desires through psychological overflow. It, for Carl G. Jung, is “an intra-psychic equivalent for reality which unlike Freudian narrows conceptualization of primal sexual function of libido desexualizes it through the process of individual and genetic development that supports the function of reality in much more general way” (qtd. in Wood 13). Human desires are not only determined by the libidinal desires but also affected by socio-economical and political factors too. Though, in the movie, Nash is haunted by the multiple desires. But his desires are not sensual rather political and socio-economic culture.

The primary objective of the study is to show the relationship between psyche and social system and bring forth the various socio-economic factors that have shaped one's mind in the repressive social system. It also shows how every individual has become a schizophrenic in such repressive social system.

Though, the studies significant contribution is to unmask the various socio-economic factors governing human mind apart from repressive sexual desires, however, it also helps to subvert the hegemonic prevalence of Freudian sexual desire. It also shows that how a human mind is shaped in the capitalist system. In this way, this study will be useful to show the nexus between individual psyche and capitalist social system. The above mention commentaries have focused their attitude on different aspect on this movie, where there has not a sufficient focus in the causes behind the schizophrenia. How and what cause effects upon him is the main concern which is left. Thus, this research draws the problem of the late capitalist society to show the main problem. Hence, the issue of the split personality, genius quality, causes and the impacts of schizophrenia are untouched, which is filled up by this

research applying Deleuze and Guattari's perspective of schizoanalysis, critiquing capitalism and psychoanalysis to prove the argument.

The present research work is divided into three chapters. The first chapter fundamentally deals with introductory outline to the study. It introduces critical reviews and the character Nash's schizophrenia in relation to his repressive, capitalist social mechanism and made the desiring productions where he loses his normal behavior. Thus, it presents the bird's eye view of the entire research. The second chapter attempts to examine the impacts of capitalism and its pivotal role to construct the repressive social condition and the generation of schizophrenic subject with multiple desires. The movie is analyzed on the basis of Post-Freudian theorists of schizoanalysis. It further sorts out some extracts from the text to prove the hypothesis of the research. This part serves as the core of the present research. The third chapter concludes the ideas put forward in the earlier chapter, focusing on the outcome of the entire research. The various logical conclusions are summarized as the proof that capitalism is the evil responsible to manipulate the desires of the individuals and schizophrenize them.

II. Schizoanalysis Projection in Ron Howard's Movie *A Beautiful Mind*

A Beautiful Mind is an American biographical drama film. This film is based on the biography of Dr. John Nash who is the famous professor of mathematics at Princeton University. Nash has the diverse experience of teaching and researching in different renowned universities of America. Initially, he joins the Princeton University as a student of mathematics. On the strength of his discoveries, and innovative findings he gets a position in MIT also. Nash is a prodigy in mathematics. He bears the temperaments of an obsessive scholar, researcher and genius. While studying in Princeton, he discovers unique idea which enables him to get a position in MIT. John Nash has had an ambition of discovering such a theory which helps him to get Nobel Prize.

In order to spark new idea, new theory and new paradigm of innovative thinking on mathematics and economics is the virtual and ultimate goal of Nash. By discovering new idea and theory he will aspire to live a luxurious life and prestigious economic life. He has desires for fame, for money, and for position in MIT. This desire of Nash is provoked by the existing late capitalist system of production. Desires for fame, luxury, prestige and economic stability have driving him in to schizophrenic mode. Without yielding the desire generated by capitalist system, what can Nash does? His surrender to the late capitalist temptation is one of the distinguishing features of the late capitalist structure which is entirely schizophrenic. One after another Nash obtains success. But he has to pay a huge price for his discovery and findings. Schizophrenic split is the price that anyone must pay while surrendering to the narcotic temptation of capitalism. Gradually, John Nash develops paranoid schizophrenia. His obsessive attachment to the idea of discovering new concept and theory pushes him in to the way of schizophrenic plight. He has got one track mind

which is concerned with one and only one idea. The researcher wants to analyze John Nash's schizophrenia within the political and economic framework. One after the other Nash harbors desires after desires. In the same way, he works hard and his original talent is widely recognized and acknowledged. His search for original idea is induced by late capitalist emphasis on the cult of the new idea and innovation.

Without generating a new idea the capitalist system can hardly survive. His excellence and the originality of thought make him the man of figure. The first symptom of paranoid schizophrenia is revealed while he is studying in Princeton University. His obsessive interest in discovery makes him figure of fun and somewhat eccentric. The idiosyncratic and deviant manners of John Nash begin to degenerate into the hallucinatory fantasy which is significant part of schizophrenia.

Deleuze and Guattari are wholly dismissive of Freudian contention that desire is the incentive to the production of fantasies. It is said that this form of desire no longer works in the contemporary late capitalist scenario. They make the following disclosure about how the notion of desire has undergone shift and how it profoundly affectes the psychology of the people:

There is no such thing as the social production of reality on the one hand, and a desiring-production that is mere fantasy on the other. The only connections that could be established between these two productions would be the secondary ones of introjections\ and projection, as though all social practices had their precise counterpart in interjected or internal mental practices, or as though mental practices were projected upon social systems, without either of the two sets of practices ever having any real or concrete effect upon the other.

(42)

The main point Deleuze and Guattari try to establish is that socio-economic system and mental practice are inherently related to each other. How the mind can function should be known in the context of what kind of system the mind is trained to think and to believe. The exposure to the outer dynamic world brings about the parallel change in the psychological make-up of the mind. That is why; it becomes necessary to explore the connectivity between these two complicated concepts.

This idea of Guattari and Deleuze is instrumental in examining the life of Nash. After Nash begins to teach in MIT he gets an offer of a job of the reader of cryptic message of telecommunication at 'Espionage department in Pentagon'. The department of Pentagon has known about the mathematical brilliance of Nash. Tempted by Pentagon's lucrative offer, Nash is acquiescence into the schizophrenic locus of desire. Pentagon office is in need of a brainy figure who can read the cryptic messages of Russian agents. Nash's paranoid Schizophrenia is not caused by the brain injury and by any other kind of pathological wound. Massumi Boyle has delimited the boundary of schizophrenia. He has enumerated the causes of schizophrenia. Pathological causes are simply avoided by the Director. In the following citation Boyle has clarified the point:

Schizophrenia results from multiple things—perhaps a genetic predisposition, nutritional factors early in life, viral infections, head injuries, exposure to drugs of various kinds, illicit drugs. All these things add up to produce a brain injury that we then recognize as schizophrenia. This condition is an educated guess, not a scientific fact. Given the encompassing list of risk factors why do not more people exposed to them develop schizophrenia? Why do not more siblings of individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia — who have identical

genetic predispositions and are exposed to the same neurological trauma — develop schizophrenia. (97)

Nash's paranoid schizophrenia is not caused by any kind of pathological and biological factors. His schizophrenic quandary is an outcome of his cult of chasing new idea, new concept, and new awakening. The pressure and insistence upon the new thing, new creation and new invention is the root cause of his deteriorating condition of the mind. None of other causes are traceable to his schizophrenia.

While Nash is living with his wife, Mr. Parcher comes to take Nash to the Department of Pentagon. Once, when Nash is going to drop letter into secret mailbox suddenly Parcher comes and Nash enters into Parcher's car. Meanwhile, the Russian agents fire at the car. This fearful event raises the schizophrenic disorder in Nash's life. Nash looks outside and finds Parcher waiting for him but there is no Parcher. Once, his wife tells him to look after her infant son because she is in an urgent condition to go on errand. Parcher is evocative of fear. He adds the element of fear to Nash's schizophrenic condition. Robert Bettelheim has examined how dreadful the notion of power involved in the schizophrenic efforts and endeavours is. His view quoted below justifies the point:

The only adequate way of posing the question of power is in terms of desire. But one has to first of all abandon the old binaries that distinguish between the powerful and the powerless, those who have power and the freedom to exercise it and those who do not, because such rigid separations blind us to the real complexity of power relations. (321)

To the naked eye the human body is a self-contained whole made up of solid state organs and limbs, according to Bettelheim. It is a vast multiplicity of cells which are

made up of even more microscopic entities. These entities rely on the preexistence of smaller entities and so on to infinity. Even the pathological condition is not totally free from the concept of power and the subtle interplay of power.

By the time she comes and sees things completely sufficient enough to prove his schizophrenic symptoms. He leaves the infant on the bath tub which is going to be filled with water. Then she sees him talking to someone as though there is nobody before him in the apartment. This event is also demonstrative of his schizophrenia. While teaching at the University class, his schizophrenia reaches climax. In the middle of teaching students, he comes out and runs away. Students are puzzled, other colleagues and faculty members arrive at the conclusion that Nash is prone to the schizophrenic lapse.

With a view to cure him, they get him admitted in the psychiatric ward. But the fear of being attacked by the Russian agents he hunts. He continues to be haunted by the presence of Mr. Parcher. In fact, he sees Parcher coming to take him to the Pentagon. But in reality there is none of such person like Parcher. He talks to him and he finds there is nobody. The entire psychiatric ward seems to him terrific zone of Russian spy. Thus, the schizophrenia reaches to the climax. As a result, doctors forcibly tie him and attempt to treat him.

John Nash's obsessive bent of the mind, his lust for power which he can gain by decoding messages in Pentagon, his hankering after prosperous life by working in MIT, his passion for discovery, pressure to publish original research idea are factors that caused schizophrenia. He, in the course of time, develops paranoid schizophrenia. His paranoid schizophrenia can be understood and analyzed within the broader framework of politico-economic parameters. One after the other desires surge up in his mind. The late capitalist ideology and the shifting notion of desire are largely

accountable for the schizophrenic plight of Nash who is impersonated by Russel Crowe in *A Beautiful Mind*. Charles J. Stivale has elaborated the notion of schizophrenia in relation to the late capitalism. He has elucidated the theory of schizoanalysis given by Deleuze and Guattari. Before dwelling on schizoanalysis he goes on to define briefly. Regarding the schizoanalysis, he has made the following remarks:

The pervasive force of desire is machined by the overarching system of the vital progression's three syntheses, the connective synthesis of production, the disjunctive synthesis of recording, the conjunctive synthesis of consumption-consummation. The connective synthesis is the coupling of machines one to another resulting in the production of partial objects and of the ceaseless flow of desire . . . The conjunctive synthesis is brought about by the reconciliation or conjunction of the opposition between the desiring-machines and the body without organs.

(49)

Desire is the product of the system. As numerous forces and factors make the system, particularly the capitalist system, so desires are also shaped and sustained by the existing economic and ideological parameters. In the late capitalist economy, the repressive notion of desire has been replaced by the concept of desiring machine. One desire has the strength to spark another desire which, in turn, facilitates another environment within which the locus of desire never runs smoothly. The desire and its schizoid form have powerful impact in the psychological make-up. Desires have taken diverse, disjunctive, and deceptive form which can pose serious threat to the horizontal and smooth paradigm of human being's decent expectation and assumption.

John Nash wins Carnegie scholarship along with another student, Martin Hansen in Princeton University. While receiving graduate students in Princeton University, the chairman of mathematics department delivers an inspiring orientation. The chairman encourages them that America is the land of democracy and equality. The idea of discovery is essential in the land of democracy. The Chairman's views that democracy, freedom and discovery are the blood in the vein of America. By hearing this inspiring speech of the chairman, Hansen and Nash feel inspired and empowered to come up with true and genuine idea. Search for nobility, originality of idea and the discovery of new idea begins to fascinate them. John Nash is constantly driven by his obsessive idea of discovering new concept and theory. The entire capitalist system of America highlights the trend towards invention, innovation and discovery. The discovery-inspiring system of democratic capitalism is largely responsible for making Nash obsessive. The chairman's speech of reception says that mathematicians have played a large role in making up history. This kind of inspiration puts pressures on Nash. The following extract of the film dialogue illuminates how the seed of schizophrenia is planted in John Nash's mind:

The Chairman: Now who among you will be the next Morse? The next Einstein? Who among you will be the vanguard of democracy, freedom, and discovery? Today, we bequeath America's future into your able hands. Welcome to Princeton, gentlemen. (0:01:32-0:02:46)

In the academic surrounding around Princeton University, the exciting cult of discovering new idea makes Nash increasingly abnormal and restless. Nash goes to the extent of being obsessively restless in an attempt to come up with new and original idea. Moreover, he feels that he is intellectually compelled to discover new concept. In addition, he has won Carnegie scholarship in collaboration with Hansen.

Hansen and Nash are supposed to be the centre of attraction in the department of mathematics at Princeton University. Martin Hansen is preoccupied by the academic fashion of coming up new idea. There is rivalry between Martin Hansen and John Nash. The growing rivalry between Hansen and Nash puts pressure on Nash to develop original concept.

John Nash and Martin Hansen have shared Carnegie scholarship. There is competition between them. The competition between them consists of who comes up with a solid original concept. This sort of fierce completion makes Nash unnecessarily isolated from his companionship. He is gradually lost in his own interiority. Time passes quickly and every students are in rush to complete their papers, term papers and research papers. But Nash has not discovered any kind of original concept. He is in a constant unrest. Moreover, his rival Martin Hansen has been making smooth progress in the subject of research and inquiry. One day, in a bar Nash and his fellow graduates in math discuss about how to approach a girl. Nash looking at lady and says “Gentleman, might I remind you that my odds of success dramatically improve with each attempt?” (0:13:40-0:13:44). He goes to infront of her and talk as “I don’t exactly know what I am required to say in order for you to have intercourse with me but could we assume that I said all that? Essentialy we are talking about fluid exchange, right? So could we just go straight to the sex? (She slaps on his cheeks)” (0:14:33-0:14:45). He proposes her for intercourse directly in first meeting because he belives that the final motive of marrige is sex. Infact, he belives in ultimate truth and seeks facts. Through this episode, he learns some facts for his idea. Similarly, in next party in a bar Nash and his colleagues are talking about the idea of Adam smith in competition. Martin Hansen refers to the individual approach. He quotes Adam Smith

and stats that every man is especially for him. The following citation illustrates the controversy and its relevance in association with it:

Nash: [looking at girl] Adam smith needs revision. Listen; if we all go for the blonde, we block eachother. Not a single one of us is gonna get her so then we go for her friends but they will all give us the cold shoulder because noboddy likes to be second choice. Well, what if no one goes for the blond? We don't get in eachother's way and we don't insult the other girls. That's the only way we win-that's the only way we all get laid. Adam smith said the best result comes from everyone in the group doing what's best for himself, right? Incomplete, okay because the best result will come from everyone in the group doing what's best for himself and group. (0:20:17-0:21:27)

This romantic talk gives insight into Nash's strong commitment to the idea of writing paper for his doctoral dissertation. He finds his idea from this fun. He has spent a lot of time in thinking over what could be the topic of his Ph.D thesis. Even to think about serious idea sometimes even the common and trivial incident can play paramount role. Hence, it should be known that in the serious life of Nash, there is the presence of humorous elements and incidents.

According to Hansen, individual approach is effective in art of proposing to the girl. In addition, Nash mentions the advantage of cooperative approach. Nash puts into practice Hansen's approach. He goes to talk to a girl in the bar. But, on the contrary his expectation happens to encounter unbelievable outcome. She slaps him and disappears. Other fellows of Nash laugh at him. This bitter episode gives Nash profound insight. This humiliating experience gives him the idea of the failure of individual approach. As a consequence, he begins to dwell upon the significance of

cooperative approach. The more he contemplates upon the significance and necessity of cooperative approach, the closer he is towards the original concept. All of a sudden, he developed the concept of governing dynamics. He publishes his concept in paper. Previously, he was delaying to submit his paper of new concept. Now with the new concept of governing dynamics he makes all his fellow graduates and math department to feel amazed and alarmed. On the strength of his new concept of governing dynamics, Nash gets a position in MIT. In this way, the obsessive longing of Nash finds its fulfillment and he gets entry in to MIT.

The following extract tells many things about the study habit of John Nash. He shares his room with a fellow of literature at graduate level. His name is Charles Herman. He is Nash's roommate. He is fond of fun, relaxation, merry-making and gossip. He is amazed at his roommate, Nash's obsessiveness. Nash's one track mind has surprised him. He praises Nash for his nonstop concentration on study. But Nash laments that he is under pressure to publish his paper for his doctoral dissertation. But Nash claims that he has not found any suitable topic for his doctoral dissertation:

John Nash: You know, Hansen's just published another paper? I can't even find a topic for my doctorate.

Charles: Well, on the bright side, you've invented window art.

John Nash: This is a group playing touch football. This is a cluster of pigeons fighting over bread crumbs. And this here is a woman who is chasing a man who stole her purse.

Charles: John, you watched a mugging That's weird. (0:11:32-0:12:02)

This extract cited from the movie *A Beautiful Mind* reveals what are the reasons that pushed him to the level of schizophrenia. The academic insistence on the culture of inquiry and research put pressures on him. His co-recipient of Carnegie scholarship

Martin Hansen's early success in the presentation of doctoral dissertation makes him very much serious on the necessity to grow up with a new idea. This is one of the reasons which is directly associated with late capitalist fashion of invention, innovation, and discovery. His desire to develop a new concept is in keeping with the fundamental requirement of the late capitalist intensification of desires.

Deleuze and Guattari are two postmodernists who have viewed the creative dimension of desires in relation to political and economic transformation in the society. In the postmodern circumstance the situation has undergone drastic change. In the changing historical context the new concept of desire has produced parallel effect in the psyche of people. In the film *A Beautiful Mind*, similar kind of circumstance has happened. Thus, it is necessary to quote the views of Deleuze and Guattari in order to endorse the split mentality of John Nash. Deleuze and Guattari want to ground the inception of desire within the context of ideology, politics, economics and historical locus. In the following extract, their views are mentioned as follows:

If Foucault's discourse analysis examines the codes operative in specific discursive formations and the effects of power they achieve in particular historical context, Deleuze and Guattari's schizoanalysis examines the other side of the coin: the forces at work in discourse and society that challenges the imposed closure of codes and strives to free desire from capture in codified representation. Hence, their promotion of schizophrenic decoding is the very movement of permanent revolution, and their enactment of schizophrenia in the sexuality of the Anti-Oedipus itself. (303)

Deleuze and Guattari are of the opinion that their modality of analysis is drastically different from that of Michel Foucault. Foucault gives importance to the role of discursivity and power in the construction of truth and knowledge. But Guattari and Deleuze analyzes how the dynamics of economic and socio-historical upheaval pose threat to the integrity and coherence of codes, conducts, norms and values which have been imposed on the people at large. The disruption of closure and totality, the loss of primordial form of desire and its schizoid form of manifestation are the emerging trends to evaluate the schizoanalysis. And its crucial importance has played in the context of postmodernism.

With his new concept of governing dynamics, Nash is offered a position in MIT. Since Nash has joined Princeton University, he has great ambition of getting a position in MIT by discovering new concept and new theoretical paradigm. The desire for a position in MIT makes him fully engrossed and enmeshed in the research field. In the process of contemplating upon the concept of governing dynamics, Nash has made several pictures on the window. His roommate Charles Herman has already detected symptoms of schizophrenia. Most of the time, Nash is preoccupied with the idea of discovering new concepts. For instance once he sees other figures talking in window panes. Actually, there is none of other people in the window panes. But he sees the motion and movement of so many creatures both human and nonhuman. Herman tries to bring Nash back to the normal world of daily life. He offers Nash to drink and tries to make him romantic and passionate. But this effort becomes fruitless before the morbid passion of Nash for the discovery of new concept. The following part of the dialogue taken from the movie shows how early symptoms of schizophrenia were noticed in Nash's life by Herman:

Charles: Hmm? Listen. If we can't break the ice. How about we

drown it? So what's your story? You the poor kid that never got to go to Exeter.

Nash: Despite my privileged upbringing, I'm actually quite well-balanced. I have a chip on both shoulders. (Chuckles)

Charles: Maybe you're just better with the old integers than you are with people.

Nash: My first grade teacher, she told me that I was born with two helpings of brain, but only half a helping of heart.

Charles: Wow! She sounds lovely!

Nash: The truth is that. I don't like people much. And they don't much like me. (00:07:12-0:08:12)

Charles Herman has made great efforts to romanticize the brooding temperament of John Nash. Herman remarks that mathematics is the boring subject. He is interested in literature. Herman argues that he comes from the privileged family. But he is not fond of living brooding life. In Herman's assumption, contemplative and reflective life is far more boring and nauseous. Hence, he turns towards literature. He takes Nash to the bar and tries to make him romantic and passionate. Despite these friendly efforts Nash's brooding and isolationist temperament remained the same. Once, Nash has broken the window panes because he had the fear that someone else is disturbing him.

Nash does his regular duties in MIT. At one level his desire to reach the position in MIT is fulfilled. But his ambition for discovery soars high. He wants to do something really remarkable and innovative breakthrough in the history of research. He feels increasingly bored to work in MIT. The late capitalist norms of discovery and the relentless historical necessity to develop theory pressurize him time to time. His ambitious desire reaches such height that he begins his duty in MIT beneath his

talent. The extreme longing for intellectual supremacy makes him dissatisfied with his present academic position. For the soaring ambition and desire, the capitalist system is entirely responsible. When Nash is keen to do something really remarkable, he gets an offer of job as a codebreakers in Pentagon. Pentagon knows about Nash's talent to crack encrypted enemy telecommunication. Because Nash is bored with his regular job in MIT, he becomes happy at the offer of Pentagon.

One day, the supervisor of the United States Department of Defense, William Parcher takes Nash to the office of Pentagon. Nash is asked to decode the cryptic codes of Russian spies. He breaks several codes mentally without using any available tricks. All the code breakers are amazed by Nash's miraculous power of code breaking and he is appreciated by all of them. This thrilling and adventurous work in Pentagon excites Nash. And his search for adventure and excitement appeals him to work. He accepts the job of looking for patterns in magazines and newspaper in order to thwart a soviet plot. It is a risky job to look for pattern in newspapers. But Nash chooses it because he wants to do something great, thrilling and miracle-inducing job. The following extract clarifies how Nash is embroiled in Pentagon's politics of espionage and secret game of cold war:

General: We've developed several ciphers. If you'd like to review our preliminary data. Doctor?

Nash's voice: (Mental Voice) (Continues Listing Numbers)

Starkey Corners, Maine. Prairie Portage, Minnesota. These are latitudes and longitudes. There is a least 10 others. They appear to be routing orders across the border into the U.S.

General: Extraordinary. Gentlemen, we need to move on this.

You've done your country a great service, son. (0:25:22-0:27:43)

John Nash has to apply his mind a lot in order to break the secret enemy codes. Though, other code breakers are amazed at Nash's gigantic and original mind, because it is really a challenging task. Having been impressed by the incredible power of Nash to break the encrypted codes, they try to keep him in an important position. William Parcher appoints Nash in United States Department of Defense to look for pattern in magazines and newspaper in order to defeat a soviet plot.

By the time John is about to join Pentagon, America has been waging Cold war with Russia. Both America and Russia competes a lot in espionage. Each country tried to thwart the conspiracy fabricated by the other party. In the art of decoding enemy country's pattern and espionage codes, Pentagon is in need of a mathematical genius. John Nash is so brilliant that he broke codes mentally without consulting maps. Nash's mathematical prodigy is exceptional. That is why; Pentagon is going to use his talent. But Nash is reluctant to understand it. Nash is in a hunt for adventure. He is in the grand process of discovering new thing. Pentagon needs a prodigy who deciphers codes and helps Pentagon to avoid Soviet agents' plan.

In the office of Pentagon, Nash demonstrates his indescribable talent to decode cryptic messages. Most of the employees in Pentagon were in an urgent condition to avoid the possible threat posed by the Soviet agents. Between Pentagon and Kremlin, there is the constant tug of war about who could spread their influence in the countries of the third world. In the management of its secret affairs, Pentagon is happy to recruit an unparalleled genius like Nash. Most of the time Nash has to read newspaper daily and find out the pattern in which Soviet influence and espionage are going to spread in different countries. By living at home also Nash has to read newspaper and look for

Russian pattern and send his coded messages in mail box. In this way, Nash is directly involved in the politics of the cold war and the diplomatic tug of war which is formidable. His direct involvement in the internal affairs of Pentagon, drags him into the fearful and terrible condition.

Following his immersion in terrible and risky game of espionage, Nash happens to befriend his Graduate student Alicia Larde. She reveals her interest in Nash. One day she invites him in a party and the friendship between them grows. They develop close intimacy. At the dramatic moment of their growing friendship he proposes. They marry and certain degree of stability marks the married life of John Nash. Lust in the marital bliss, Nash has almost forgotten to attend his duty of code breaker in Pentagon's Defense Department. Suddenly one day, the supervisor of the United States Department Defense comes to take Nash. Nash is unwilling to go. But William Parcher pressurizes Nash to come. Both of them are heading towards Pentagon office. In the course of their journey in car, Soviet agents fire at Parcher's car. Parcher's car comes under repeated fires. Parcher also retaliates frequently. Nash wonders who is firing at them. Without clearly responding Nash, Parcher continues to cross-fire. After repeated shoots and counter shoots, this encounter comes to an end. This event of terrific encounter produces fear in Nash's mind.

For the first time, Nash happens to know that to work in Pentagon is the greatest risk. One who works in Pentagon becomes a special target of Russian agents. One day Nash is teaching students of math in MIT. Students are puzzled that Nash, their professor, is telling things which are quite unrelated. His teaching has lost meaning. Nash sees that William Parcher has come to take him to Pentagon. Actually, in the space of college compound outside class room, no William Parcher had come. But Nash sees Parcher. Since then, Nash develops the complexity of fear.

He is obsessed to execution complex. Nash runs away from the class room because he thinks that Parcher has come to take him forcibly and at any time Soviet agents can attack him. In the real life situation, neither Parcher nor Soviet agents are present but Nash sees them. The college administration gets Nash hospitalized. In the psychiatric ward he is hospitalized. To Nash, the entire Psychiatric ward turns out to be Soviet zone. The following extract cited from the text illuminates this aspect:

Parcher: Get in Hurry. They're following us.

Nash: Who's...? Who's following us?

Parcher: The drop's been compromised. - (Gunfire) - Get down!

Nash: I ain not shooting anybody.

Parcher: Take the goddamn gun!

Nash: No

Parcher: Son of a ... (Screams) You stay back. Don't move.

(Tires Screeching). (0:55:20-0:58:22)

This extract cited above dramatizes the schizophrenic outburst of Nash. Nash's schizophrenia is visual. It is auditory also. He talks to those who come under his fragmented parts of his mind. He talks to imaginary characters. In real life none of those people come but listen to them. Nash heard them. People are amazed at this sort of strange behavior of Nash and he frequently talks to them. He sees spies surrounding him. But none of the spy is present. He sees the supervisor, William Parcher coming to pressurize him to return to Pentagon defense department. Schizophrenia is the condition of a divided mind in which one part of fragmented mind talks to another. Schizophrenia refers to rift in consciousness. It consists of fragmented mind, self-talk, hallucination, delusion, claustrophobia, obsession, execution complex and psychic restlessness.

While analyzing the text up to this extent, the researcher begins to elucidate the concept of schizophrenia. Schizophrenia is not the dramatic disruption of normal brain functioning. Most of the theorists of schizophrenia take schizophrenia as completely normal. It refers to certain deviant condition of mind. The divided mind functions smoothly. The real problem is that the real is lapsed. The lapse of the real creates trouble. The victims of schizophrenia think that someone has come to talk to him but in real life nobody comes to talk to him. Other people think that the victim of schizophrenia is abnormal. But the real fact is that he is normal. Ian Buchanan has quoted the view of Deleuze and Guattari regarding the schizophrenia. According to Buchanan, the following view plays prominent part in simplifying the misconception regarding to schizophrenia:

Something clicks in the schizophrenic and their psychological apparatus shifts into a kind of overdrive, generating ideas, images, thoughts and feelings of greater intensity than anything previously known or experienced . . . Schizophrenia enacts a regime change in the mind. Deleuze and Guattari attribute an organic cause to schizophrenia can be found in three places: first, contrary to Freud, Deleuze and Guattari takes the view that schizophrenia's symptoms are not penetratable by interpretation; second contrary to psychiatry, which views schizophrenia as abnormal, Deleuze and Guattari take the view that the schizo process is completely normal .(86)

Ian Buchanan takes schizophrenia is not as the clinical disorder and disruption of the normal functioning of mind. Influenced by the new and positive treatment of schizophrenia given by Deleuze and Guattari, Buchanan tries to understand schizophrenia in term of the relationship between individual and the capitalist system.

In the schizophrenic condition of mind, the normality is not lost. In the traditional understanding of schizophrenia, schizophrenia is understood as the loss and disruption of the normal functioning of mental mechanism. But Deleuze and Guattari argue that it is the system which sparks in individual in many desires and interests. All these desires and interests can't be satisfactorily fulfilled. The persistent rush of desires after desires makes mind entirely disturbed. The system, which inspires an individual to discover new idea and concept, has made an individual oppressed. Moreover, an individual's full-fledged involvement in the prevailing trend and system puts life under firm control. Oppressed by system and its claim, the entire psychological make-up is torn. The torn psyche reveals its odd and outlandish manners which are incompatible with the capitalist system.

John Nash is schizophrenic. He behaves as though he is an odd ball. He feels as if he is surrounded by William Parcher and his roommate, Charles Herman. He has developed a sinister premonition that Soviet agents have come to attack him. He is involved in the task of decoding language of enemy's telecommunication. Once he along with Parcher in car had come under the sporadic firing from the sides of Russian agents. The following lines from the film dialogue show how Nash is tempted by Mr. Parcher.

Mr. Parcher: You know, Nash, Pentagon is the pride and prejudice
of the United States of America. To serve Pentagon is to secure
one's powerful position in the professional career.

Nash: I have to think for some time, Mr. Parcher.

Mr. Parcher: How much you think Professor Nash. Now is not the
time to think. Now is the time to take decisive action.

Nash: If you say so, I can't deny the offer.

Mr. Parcher: Yes. Nash, I am happy at your interest in Pentagon. The entire pentagon is proud to get you as an employee. (45:32:05 – 45:35:02)

The flow of desire is seen in the lives of characters. Mr. Parcher is entirely responsible for the implanting in Nash's mind the desire for position, power and prestige. Nash's physical quest is sustained by the existing ideology of late capitalism. He seems to be of some independent mindset. But he is not above the impact of the late capitalist ideology which is the ideology of fragmented mind and disjunctive contemplation.

In search of his adventure from tedious job of teaching in MIT, Nash is drawn towards cold war politics of espionage. He has used his talent to assist Pentagon in its battle against Kremlin's espionage. Therefore, he suffers from execution complex. That is why, Nash takes psychiatric ward as the center of Soviet agents determined to retaliate American agents who are seeking to thwart Russian plots and tricks.

By the time Nash is hospitalized in psychiatric ward, his wife is pregnant. Nash returns home. Doctors have prescribed medicines to Nash. His wife, Alicia Larde, pressurizes him to take medicine on prescribed course. But Nash does not take medicine. He pretends to take medicine before his wife, Alicia Larde. But, the moment she disappears before his eyes, he hides medicines. Because Nash has stopped taking medicine, his schizophrenic symptoms continued to grow. In a solitary room also he starts talking. It is wonderful that Nash talks to other while there is nobody in room. He sees Pentagon supervisor, William Parcher coming to take him forcibly in Pentagon office. Herman is also seen by him coming closer to him. In the mental plane of his schizophrenic psyche, he sees William Parcher and Herman along with Herman's Niece Marcee.

Once, Alicia Larde tells Nash to look after their baby because she has to go out on errand. While being on errand, she feels that something is wrong in her house. She returns to house hurriedly. She has experienced feelings of premonition that something is really wrong. By the time she came to house, she is painfully guilty. The infant son is put by Nash in a bathtub and water pipe is on. The bathtub is about to be filled with water. If she has been late to come, her infant baby might have been drowned. When Larde comes to save the baby, Nash encounters another schizophrenic bent. This is the dramatic moment of schizophrenia of John Nash. The following citation exhibits the dramatic outburst of John Nash:

Nash: Charles was watching him. He was okay.

Alicia: There is no one here. There is no one here.

John: He's been injected with a cloaing serum . . . I could n't tell you,
it was for your own protection.

Parcher: you've got to stop her, John.

Nash: You leave her out of this Parcher? Your enmity is with me.

Alica: who are you talking to? Answer me John.

Nash: (mental voices) Alica and Charles never co-exist in the
Same interactive field. Alica and parcher... I understand. She
never gets old, Marcheé can't be real. She never gets old.

(1:36:25-1:39:02)

Nash sees William Parcher is coming to blackmail him. In order to take Nash, Parcher sets his pistol at Larde carrying her infant baby. Nash goes to separate Larde from Parcher but unfortunately he hits Larde. Larde takes this sort of behavior of her husband as an outburst of madness. She feels terrified. But none of the persons like Parcher and Herman have come to Nash's house. Larde is puzzled and confounded by

her husband's behavior. He is totally alone. There is nobody in his house except his wife Larde and his infant son. But he is constantly in conversation with them.

Being disturbed by the chronic behaviors of her schizophrenic husband, she decides to leave her house. She takes her baby and enters her car to go elsewhere. Up to the moment, Nash overcomes his schizophrenic temporarily. He realizes that Marcee's age is same since many years and Parcher and Charles are unknown for Alica. So they are unreal. And he stands before her car and requests her not to leave him. She agrees. Then, she comes back. But all the time Nash sees Parcher setting his pistol at Larde and threatening to kill her if he does not return to Pentagon to decode and decipher the secret codes of enemy's telecommunication. In next time, he sees Soviet agents pursuing him to kill. These are just the projection of his hallucination and delusion. In the real life situation none of the people had come to disturb him. It is just the dramatic projection of his hallucinatory experiences. The following extract endorses the hallucinatory elements of John Nash's schizophrenia:

Alica: They've never been opened. It isn't real. There is no conspiracy, John. There is no William Parcher. It's in your mind. Do you understand, baby? You're sick. You're sick, John. John?! John!

Nash: The implant's gone. I can't find it. It's gone.

Dr. Rosen: You see, the nightmare of schizophrenia is not know what's true. Imagine- if you had suddenly learned that the people and the places and the moments most important to you were not gone, not dead, but worse... Had never been. What kind of hell would that be? Administering insulin.

(01:16:48-01:19:07)

Doctor's tries to convince and counsel John Nash that there is no William Parcher and Charles Herman. What he sees as William Parcher is none other than the manifestation of his inner delusion. It is just a hallucinatory projection. None of the Russian spies has come to terrorize him. Doctors convince Nash that Charles Herman is not harmful to him. Herman was once his roommate. He has not harbored any negative things about his life. It is unrealistic. But Nash remains unconvinced. He becomes the victim of the chronic manifestation of schizophrenic deterioration. His mind continues to deteriorate despite psychiatrist's counseling. Moreover, Nash does not take medicines. Instead of trying to solve his schizophrenia through medication, he tries to solve and overcome his problem through his commitment to study and learning. Even in the midst of schizophrenia, he does not discontinue his study and research. Rejecting medicine he takes the path of self-determination and affirmation of interest.

When Nash's schizophrenia is not cured, Larde, his wife, becomes worried. She begins to make inquiry. She explores why her schizophrenic husband reads newspaper and broods upon newspaper for a long time. She does one thing regularly. She detects why he goes to mailbox. She opens the mailbox and comes to know that her husband has been working for United State Department of Defense as the code breaker. She also knows it is risky and dreadful job. She comes to the conclusion that her husband has been suffering from schizophrenia and execution complex because of his secret involvement in the affairs of Pentagon. When Alicia Larde faces John Nash about mailbox, Nash apologizes. The following part of dialogue from the movie *A Beautiful Mind* clarifies how and why John Nash suffers from execution complex:

Nash: I've been doing top-secret work for the government. There is

a threat that exists of catastrophic proportions. I think the Russians feel my profile is too high. That's why they simply just don't do away with me. They're keeping me here to get to Wheeler, you have to find William Parcher he can help us.

Alicia: Stop, stop! I went to Wheeler Laboratory, There is no William Parcher.

Nash: Of course! There is, I've been working for him.

Alicia: Doing what? Breaking codes? Dropping packages in a secret mailbox for the government to pick up? They've never been opened. It isn't real. There is no conspiracy, John. There is no William Parcher. It's in your mind. (01:15:38-01:17:13)

Alicia Larde is horrified by what Nash has put on the mailbox. She comes to know that Nash is doing service to the Pentagon office of Defense as the code breaker. To her utter surprise, she happens to know that Nash always looks for pattern in newspaper and sends these patterns to mailbox. In doing this work, Nash has incurring risk and danger. This secret act of breaking codes infuriates Soviet agents. He has been made the target by Russian spies and agents. That is why, Nash wants to run away when he visualizes William Parcher coming to take him. To be with Parcher is to face the sudden and sporadic assault. This involvement of Nash in Pentagon's program of espionage is the root cause of Nash's schizophrenic suffering and execution complex.

Auditory and visual form of schizophrenia continues to haunt him. It occurs continuously. There is nobody outside on the ground but John Nash sees Herman, Parcher and Soviet agents coming to take him with malice aforethought. He does not take medicine on the regular course. He deceives his own wife that he is taking

medicine regularly. His family life also suffers. Alicia Larde suffers from discontentment, unhappiness and frustration. Situation continues to deteriorate. In the midst of deteriorating situation, Nash takes a bold decision to overcome his schizophrenia. He continues his study and research. Most of the time, he is found busy in study. He decides to go to teach. He returns to MIT. At that time, Nash's co-recipient Martin Hansen has become the chairman in the department of mathematics at MIT. Hansen understands Nash's problem. Despite the schizophrenic mindset of Nash, Hansen recognizes the talent of Nash and manages a few tutorial classes. Nash comes to class muttering a few words. He sees Herman and Herman's daughter Marcee coming close to him. Nash talks to Herman from distance. When Herman comes, Nash flees away. But there is nobody on Nash's way to college. Most of the students and colleagues of Nash are amazed at these behaviors of Nash. Some students mock at him. It is Herman who truly admires Nash's genius. But he is too his imaginary product. The following part of film dialogue is enough to prove Nash's endeavour to overcome his schizophrenia:

Alica: Rosen said to call if you try and kill me or anything. You want to know what's real. This. This. This. This is real. Maybe the part...that knows the waking from the dream, maybe it isn't here. Maybe it's here. I need to believe that something extraordinary is possible. (Sighs)

Nash: Hello, Martin!

Martin: Jesus Christ.

Nash: No. I. . . I don't have that one. My savior complex takes on a completely different form. (Nash Chuckles)

Martin: I heard what happened and well, I... I wanted to write and

I tried you at Macarthur's but you'd left, and I just...

Nash: This is Helinger's old office.

Martin: Yeah. Yeah, I stole it from him.

Nash: Seems that you won after all.

Martin: They were wrong, John. No one wins. (01:42:25- 01:47:26)

With a determination to return to teaching Nash comes back to Princeton University. He happens to meet Hansen. He is the co-recipient of Carnegie scholarship. Hansen is the academic rival of Nash while both of them are busy in the competition to publish doctoral dissertation. By the time Nash makes a return to Princeton University, Hansen had already become the chairman. Hansen recognized the talent of Nash and welcomes him. Nash also feels comfortable to work under Hansen's chairmanship. Occasionally, Nash is haunted by schizophrenia. He comes to teach on foot. Sometimes, he comes to teach on bicycle. Students mock at him. But he does not discontinue his professional life.

Dr. Rosen tells Alicia Larde that Nash has to take anti-psychotic medication to avoid the recurrent symptoms of schizophrenic. But he intentionally avoids taking medicine. He remains committed to his professional occupation. He does not turn away from his mathematical preoccupation. He happens to develop an insight that he can overcome his schizophrenia by ignoring it. The only way to overcome it is to avoid, ignore and turn one's back to the recurrent problem of schizophrenia. When Nash goes to teach in Princeton enthusiastically, he is often hassled by the visual manifestation of human figures of Russian spy, Parcher, Herman's niece Marcee. Apart from this, being haunted by visual component of schizophrenia, he suffers from the auditory component of schizophrenia. While teaching in class he hears so many voices. Nash is surprised at where he is hearing so many voices from. He stops

teaching and tries to answer those voices. But his habit of condemning chronic schizophrenia guides him and he slowly finds himself on the way to overcome the dreadful condition of schizophrenia. The following bit of film dialogue offers a glimpse of how much Dr. Nash was troubled by the repeated problem of auditory schizophrenia:

Nash: Not real! You're not real. There's no mission.

Parcher: Is this what you are, soldier? Some useless ghoul. The local madman?

Nash: I'm not a soldier.

Parcher: And while you rock and drool, the world will burn to ashes!

Nash: You are not real! You are not real! (01:49:35- 01: 50:09)

Nash has been tormented by several voices. He heard many voices then he begins to respond and talk. Other people are troubled by this sort of behaviors of Nash. Even students are amazed at this kind of self- talk and conversation. The schizophrenia which Nash suffered does not originate from the disruption of the normal mechanism of mind. The collision and conflict amidst plenty of desires and paranoia made him entirely a laughing stock in the company of so- called sane learners. In other words, it can be said that certain degree of deviation has taken place but the normal functioning of mind continued to operate. That is why Nash makes progress in his self-learning and study.

Michael Bengston is the noted analyst. He locates the unusual characteristics of schizophrenia with in socio-cultural context and circumstance. His views regarding schizophrenia are clinical and not capitalistic. In this context, Bengston critiques:

The causes of schizophrenia are poorly understood. Friends and family commonly are shocked, afraid or angry when they learn of the

diagnosis. People often imagine a person with schizophrenia as being more violent or out-of-control than a person who has another kind of serious mental illness. But these kinds of prejudices and misperceptions can be readily corrected. Expectations become more realistic as schizophrenia is better understood as a disorder that requires ongoing - often lifetime - treatment. Demystification of the illness, along with recent insights from neuroscience and neuropsychology, gives new hope for finding more effective treatments for an illness that previously carried a grave prognosis. (7)

Schizophrenia is likely to cause great loss both to the individual victim and those who are in relation with him. Instead of being complete rupture and rift in the psychological concept of normalcy, it represents a kind of disorder. This disorder makes the victim pretty odd and unusual. Several delusional and hallucinatory responses exemplify schizophrenic disorder. Moreover, the schizophrenic victim can be afflicted with execution complex and claustrophobic fear. Schizophrenic condition is marked unusual behaviors which cause profound disruption in the lives of people suffering from the condition, as well as in the lives of the people around them. Schizophrenia strikes without regard to gender, race, social class or culture. It has both social and public consequence.

Nash wrestles with schizophrenic bent. He has almost ignored even if he sees the visual form of schizophrenia or hears an auditory form of schizophrenia. The kind of schizophrenia he suffers produced effect in his psyche. Yet, more than psychic effect, it produces biological impact in his body. Most of the time, his wife wants sexual satisfaction from him. Weakened by schizophrenia, Nash can't think about fulfilling his wife's sexual fulfillment. His wife Alica feels lonely and discontented

and She comes outside and screams loudly. She breaks window panes also. Nash's schizophrenia brings problems in his marital life. But Alica understands it. She is waiting for progress in the biological health of Nash. While going to college, Nash often walks on limping. His way of walking is quite anormal in comparison to the walk of other healthy and handsome people. His schizophrenia does not create pathological impact but it has fairly disfigured his motion and movement. It can't be argued that the existing capitalism which has stifled desires is responsible for Nash's paranoid schizophrenia. His brooding and obsessive inclination has also played part in creating his schizophrenia. The following dialogic part presents suitable textual proofs:

King: Professor Nash?

Nash: Forgive me, I'm just always suspicious of new people. who are you, and what can I do for you?

King: Professor, my names Thomas King. I'm here to tell you that you're being considered for the Nobel prize.

John: Forgive me, but I'm just little stunned.

King: Over the past few years your equilibrium has become a cornerstone of modern economics. Suddenly everybody likes that one. (02:00:13-02: 01:23)

Over the past few years Nash's equilibrium has become a cornerstone of modern economics and everybody likes that one. Along with this, his projects of manifold embedding and application of bargaining problem to F.C.C. has received a warm reception from the other professors in Princeton University. His prodigious talent is recognized. Nash flourishes as a brilliant researcher and teacher. One after the other, he discovers new concepts and ideas. He developed the theory of Nash's equilibrium. Even in the field of game theory he achieved miraculous breakthrough. He introduced

new sort of game theory. The influence of his theory in economics is proverbial. Nash offers help to those researchers and students who are dedicated to the path of discovering new ideas and concepts. Once, Nash's wife Alicia comes to receive her husband. At that time Hansen takes Alicia in the tutorial room and gives her surprise. The surprise is that Nash has started giving fairly sound and constructive advices to students. Nash has almost returned to the normal track of teaching students at university class. He was on the way to the rapid progress in overcoming sporadic outburst of schizophrenia.

Margarita Tartakovsky enumerates chronic symptoms of schizophrenia. Delusional loss of reality, fear of per section, intermingles with Nash's hunger for excellence. It is the capitalist excellence and innovation friendly environment that made Nash keenly involved in research. He has a passion for excellence and expertise that he is ready to sacrifice everything crucial in his life. His hunger for excellence and newness makes his mind degenerate into paranoid maelstrom. The following view of Margarita seems to be pertinent in the present context:

One of the most important kinds of impairment caused by schizophrenia involves how a person thinks. The individual can lose much of the ability to rationally evaluate his or her surroundings and interactions with others. They often believe things that are untrue, and may have difficulty accepting what they see as "true", "reality".

Schizophrenia most often includes hallucinations and/or delusions, which reflect distortions in the perception and interpretation of reality.

(43)

The victim happens to perform illogical and irrational behaviors. Though his normal frame of mind is not completely disrupted, there are plenty of possibilities about the

demonstrative manifestation of acts which are in compatible with the general expectation of people. Inconsistency and oddity are twin train of mind hovering on the brink of schizophrenia. The loss of reality marks the beginning of schizophrenic quandary. Hallucinatory encounter is the first step towards the inception of schizophrenic mindset. Delusion and phobic paranoia are part and parcel of schizophrenic eccentricity. Far from being the complete deterioration of the normal, schizophrenia is the beginning of disorder of certain kind. Hence, this disorder is to be understood in the economic system of capitalism.

Just because of schizophrenic rupture in the normal framework of mind is deviation, disruption and disorder, it should be taken into consideration that disorder can be brought into order and symmetrical pattern. This is exactly what Nash did in the movie. If Nash has not stopped taking medicines, he might not have been able to concentrate upon his creative quest and search for excellence in the field of professorship. While going through the harrowing experience of schizophrenia, John Nash happens to develop knowledge about his self. With determination he pursues his normal daily life of inquiry and research. Occasionally, he passes through the sudden and sporadic explosion of schizophrenic symptoms. But his adherence to normal life and profession makes him to cultivate sublime professorship. The following extract illustrates how Nash is rewarded with remarkable honor by other professors at the university:

Nash: I choose not to indulge certain appetites. Like my appetite
for patterns. Perhaps my appetite to imagine and to dream.

Man 1: Professor Nash. It's good to have you here, John.

Nash: Thank you.

Man 2: It's an honor, sir.

Man 3: A privilege, Professor.

Tom: Nicely done, John. Thank you, Tom.Thank you.

-Thank you, Ed.

-That was certainly most unexpected. (Applause)

Nobel Prize Ceremony Stockholm, Sweden December 1994

John: Thank you. (Applause Fades) I've always believed in numbers.

In the equations and logics that lead to reason. (2: 03: 55-2: 55:40)

John Nash discovered ground-breaking theory. In the discipline of economics he invented a new theory which influenced global trade and economic negotiation. His theory made contribution to the global economy. The timeless importance of his theory becomes great success in the field of economics. His popularity spreads, like wild fire. Finally, Nash has been awarded by Nobel Prize. Thus, Nash's own discovery of economic theory and his receiving Nobel prize demonstrates that even a schizophrenic mind can discover profound truth and theoretical concept from which entire prospect of humanity can take benefit. Nash's schizophrenia is totally new. His schizophrenia is not clinical. On the contrary, it is created by excellence-provoking pressures of the late capitalist culture and economic system of production.

Dr. Torrey's view regarding schizophrenia has altered our traditional conception regarding to schizophrenia. Dr. Torrey seeks to alter the conventional view regarding to schizophrenia. The elements of mystery are added to the conventional understanding of schizophrenia. Torrey has sought to demystify schizophrenia. He puts schizophrenia on the realistic footing. If schizophrenia is understood within the circumstance of the dynamic relation between individual and socio-economic system of production, it can be understood as a kind of disorder. This disorder can be brought into order if the schizophrenic victim is positioned

respectfully and normally. The extract captures Dr. Torrey's view with regard to schizophrenia:

Part of the reason that schizophrenia is so mysterious is because we're unable to put ourselves in the shoes of someone with the disorder. It's simply hard to imagine what having schizophrenia would be like.

Everyone experiences sadness, anxiety and anger, but schizophrenia seems so out of our realm of feeling and understanding. It may help to adjust our perspective. Those of us who have not had this disease should ask ourselves, for example, how we would feel if our brain began playing tricks on us, if unseen voices shouted at us, if we lost the capacity to feel emotions, and if we lost the ability to reason logically.

(54)

Schizophrenia must be understood as dramatic form of disorder. It has to be taken as disordered form of psychic deviation which is caused by the socio-economic system's emphasis on search for excellence. When schizophrenia is treated as normal case of mental disorder caused by economic and institutional factors, its aura of mystery dwindle down and normalcy can't be far-fetched dream.

Retuning to the normal professional life, Josh Nash succeeds in overcoming his schizophrenia. He continues to makes discovery in the field of economics one after the other. Constant academic and professional pursuit helps him to overcome from schizophrenic disorder. Had normal brain functioning of Nash been disrupted, it would not have been possible for him to discover truths and theory. The successful academic life of John Nash shows that schizophrenia is not the clinical disease. On the contrary, it is caused by socio-politico-cultural forces. While receiving Nobel Prize in Norway Academy, Nash says that his journey has taken him from the

physical to the metaphysical. The following extract highlights this aspect of Nash's journey from schizophrenia to salvation:

Nash: My quest has taken me through the physical, the metaphysical, the delusional, and back. And I have made the most important discovery of my career. The most important discovery of my life. It is only in the mysterious equations of love that any logical reasons can be found. I'm only here tonight because of you. You are the reason I am. You are all my reasons. Thank you. (2: 05: 53 – 2:08:38)

Nash himself has said that his quest has taken him from physical and metaphysical to delusional. He claims that he has discovered his theory in the equation of love. He gives credit to his wife. He says 'You are the reason I am.' His superb victory and respect as Nobel laureate helps him to put an end to schizophrenia and other forms of paranoia. The more he reaches the climax of excellence, the more he overcomes his disorder. Finally, it becomes an axiomatic truth that schizophrenia has become the price that he has to pay to discover new theoretical concepts.

Thus, it is asserted that the movie *A Beautiful Mind* dramatizes John Nash's schizophrenia which he happens to develop while working to discover new concepts within the pressures of time. The late capitalist system's emphasis on search for excellence, original thought, and discovery is wholly responsible for the onrush of schizophrenic disorder on the part of Professor Nash.

III. Exploration of schizophrenic self in *A Beautiful Mind*

John Nash turns out to be schizophrenic in the course of discovering new concepts within the pressures of capitalist system of production. The multiple desires of innovation and extraordinary invention of Nash provoked by the existing late capitalist society that pushes him on the way to schizophrenic catastrophe. The late capitalist ethos such as the search for excellence, original thought, and discovery are wholly responsible for the schizophrenic disorder on John Nash. Such psyche and socio-political fragmentation exemplify schizophrenic symptoms of disorder mind, which explores his split psyche.

Nash, the schizoid protagonist of the movie obsesses with new idea, new theory and new paradigm of innovative thinking on mathematics and economics have been driving him into schizophrenic mind. He desires for fame, luxury, and prestige and economic stability, which are generated by the capitalist system. Without generating the new idea, the capitalist system can hardly survive. The entire capitalist system highlights the trends of invention, innovation and discovery. The inspiring system of discovery of capitalism is largely responsible for making Nash obsessive. However, his obsessive interest in discovery makes him figure of fun and eccentric selves. Thus, the deviant manner of Nash begins to generate into the hallucinatory fantasy, which is the significant part of schizophrenia.

Furthermore, Nash's excessive bent of the mind, his lust for power which he can gain by decoding messages of Russian Agents in Pentagon, his hankering after prosperous life by working in MIT, his persistent passion for discovery, inherent oddity, pressure to publish original research idea are factors that caused schizophrenia. He, in the course of time, develops paranoid schizophrenia. His paranoid schizophrenia can be understood and analyzed within the broader framework of

politico-economic parameters. In the late capitalist economy, the repressive notion of desire has been replaced by the concept of desiring machine. One desire has the strength to spark another desire which, in turn, facilitates another environment within which the locus of desire never runs smoothly. The desire and its schizoid form have powerful impact in the psychological make-up of modern capitalist self.

Hence, it can be concluded that the emphasis of capitalist system on search for excellence, original thought, and discovery is wholly responsible for the onrush of schizophrenic disorder on the part of John Nash. It is the the same society that proved him insane and later on widely recognize and acknowledge his original talent that is why the capitalistic society has played double role to fulfil its ideology. Therefore, the concept of madness is not natural rather constructed. Thus, Howard's movie *A Beautiful Mind* is the exploration of Nash's schizophrenic subjectivity constructed and characterized by late capitalistic society.

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