

## CHAPTER ONE

### Introduction: Stevenson and His Major Works

Robert Lewis Balfour Stevenson, a great Scottish Victorian novelist was born in Edinburgh on Friday 13 December 1850. The only child of Thomas Stevenson, an engineer and lighthouse builder and Margaret Balfour, daughter of a Scottish clergyman, he was largely raised by his nanny, Alison Cunningham. Tim Middleton in his "Introduction to *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* " writes: "Her stern Protestantism and fund of folk tales are often cited as major sources of inspiration" (1).

As the son and only child of Thomas Stevenson, he was expected to adopt his father's profession. However, he was more interested in the sea travel in general than in the coast. He never followed the society and his parents. He was rebellious since his childhood. This implicit rebellion against convention informed his early substitution of "Louis" for his baptized name "Lewis", his antagonism, his profligate behavior as a university student, and his flamboyant adult public image. To his disapproving parents and friends, rebelliousness seemed at first to account for Stevenson's sudden departure for California where on May 19, 1880, he married Fanny Van de Grift Osborn, a divorced ten year senior who had two children. This antagonism of Stevenson is seen in his profession too. By profession he was a lawyer but engaged in literary field. "He studied law at Edinburgh University and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He never practiced it. Instead of being a student of law he became a famous author"(Middleton 2). His controversial nature is clearly seen in his books *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, *Treasure Island* etc.

Stevenson suffered from poor health. When he was a young man his mother used to take him on periodic visit to the European continent for the sake of his health which was compromised throughout his life by lingering pulmonary disorder. Despite a lackluster performance as a student and numerous interruptions in his education caused by illness, Stevenson eventually completed a law degree at the University of Edinburgh in 1875. But he was not quite satisfied on his degree completion.

Middleton on this matter writes: "He tried to escape from poor health but could not. His tragic stories and romances are literary output of his life-long suffering of his ill health" (3). To escape from the pain of illness, he sometimes wrote adventure stories and sometimes tragic stories like *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. He was never constant in writing the same genre. This represents his fluctuating mind which is demonstrated in the present text. Stevenson's dual nature of subject matters in literature is clearly noticed in the following lines:

Stevenson's reputation as a writer has been as divided in sentiment as his books are divided between an insistence on disciplined conscience and a celebration of uninhibited imagination – in other words between Victorian mores and a moral aesthetics, austere realism and car free romance. (Scheick 18)

The aforementioned citation demonstrates Stevenson's divided reputation as his books and subject matters are.

*Treasure Island* and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* are Stevenson's most enduring books. *Treasure Island* based on a watercolor map created to amuse Stevenson's stepson Lloyd Osbourne, was not an immediate success when it was serialized in *Yong folks* between July, 1881 and June 1882. It became a best – seller as a book one year later. The morally ambiguous, dreamlike romance, with its

larger - than - life- villain Long John Silver as observed by young Jim Hawkins, was popular with juvenile and adult readers alike, including Stevenson's father. As a classic of children's literature, *Treasure Island* has not been out of print since its publication and has often been exploited in sequels by later authors as well as retold in stage, film and television versions.

*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* has likewise remained in print for more than one century and has been similarly adapted to various media. This book was at first undertaken by Stevenson as a shilling shocker, a sensational type of fiction to be marked for mass readership. These two books of absent or equivocated moral message reflects the psychological terrain established during Stevenson's early life, during which he personally challenged familial and social expectations.

Comparing these two books William J. Scheick in his *Literary Criticism: The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* writes "If *Treasure Island* is a boy's daydream and *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a men's nightmare, both share a rebellious fantasy of gratifying the self's desires without guilt" (15).

Stevenson's Physical health lapsed in the interval between these two books. Confined to bed in a dark room as a result of a bronchial hemorrhage, he wrote *A Child's Garden of Verse* (1885), an enormously popular work of poetry that satisfied his immediate financial exigencies.

Stevenson wrote another ghost story with the theme of psychological problem. *Makheim* is that one which deals with a disturbing problem of conscience. Giving the core idea of the story Kenneth Funsten writes:

Thus, the mysterious personification of drives buried deep within Markheim's psyche exteriorizes evil as an alter ego and allows Markheim the chance to act against it, against the evil in his own

nature. Stevenson's sane expository technique of debate erects a perfect foil for Markheim's true Madness. (15)

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

The long story *The Beach of Falesa* fulfills Stevenson's promise and gives evidence of his whole talents as a writer of short fiction. Kenneth Funsten shows similarity between *Heart of Darkness* and *The Beach of Falesa* (1902) and writes "similar to Joseph Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*, Stevenson's Story deals with a person's ability or disability to remain decent and law-abiding when the external restraints of civilization have been removed" (46). Action follows simply and naturally a line laid by atmosphere. Stevenson himself called it "The first realistic South Sea Story" This shows Stevenson's ability to write realistic story allonym with adventurous romance.

In 1887, Stevenson's father died and his inheritance was enough to allow him to go abroad in search of a climate which would not aggravate his chronic respiratory condition. After a further period in America where he wrote *The Master of Ballantracoe* (1889) and *The Black Arrow* (1888). The Stevensons traveled in South Seas, settling in Samoa in 1889–90. Here Stevenson wrote a number of important late works including *The Beach at Falesa* (1892), *Cetriona* (1993), *The Ebb Tide* (1894) and the (unfinished) masterpiece of his final years *Weir of Hermiston* (1896).

Stevenson's died of a cerebral hemorrhage on the evening of 3 December 1894. He was buried on the summit of Mount Vaea on the following day. Fanny Stevenson died of a stroke in 1914 whilst in Santa Barbara, California, and her ashes were taken to Samoa and buried alongside her husband.

Stevenson wrote other stories in different themes and subject matters.

Serialized in *Young Folks* in 1883, *The Black Arrow* was labeled by Stevenson as tushery, a term he and William Haney used for romantic adventures written for the market. In a letter to Henley in May, 1883, he said, "Ay, friend, a whole tale of tushery. And every tushes me so free, that may be tushed if the whole thing is worth a tush "(Middleton 2), Stevenson had hoped however, that *The Black Arrow* would strike a more receptive note in *Young Folks* than did *Treasure Island* and in this respect his hopes were realized. Though it lacks the depth of *Treasure Island*, *The Black Arrow* was enormously popular in its time. Set in the fifteenth century against the background of a minor battle of the wars of the roses and the story recounts the adventures of Dick Shelton as he attempts to outwit his scheming guardian, Sir Daniel Brackey, an unscrupulous man Sir Daniel has fought first on one side of the war and the other, adding to his own lands by securing the warships of children orphaned by the war.

Planning to marry Dick to Joanna Sedley, an orphaned heiress, Sir Daniel has ridden away to take charge of the girl. In his absence, Moat House, his estate, is attacked by a group of outlaws led by a man with the mysterious name of John Amend All who pins a message to the church door of moat house swearing vengeance on Sir Daniel and others for Killing Dick's father, Henry Shelton.

As an adventure story, *The Black Arrow* is thoroughly successful. The movement from episode to episode is swift, and the reader has little opportunity to lose interest. "The love story between Dick and Joanna is deftly handled, with Joanna herself, a delightfully drawn character. Still, the novel does not venture beyond the realm of pure adventure"(Eckley 20). Like many adventure stories, it is often contrived and trivial, but this fact does not detract from its readability.

Stevenson completed *Kidnapped* in the spring of 1886, intending it originally as a potboiler, and it surely has all the ingredients of high adventure: a stolen inheritance, a kidnapping, a battle at sea, and several murders. Having gained an interest in Scottish history for his travels through the Highlands; Stevenson used the factual account of the 1752 Appin murder trail as his principal source of historical information in *Trial of James Stewart* (1753).

*Kidnapped* is the story of David Balfour, whose only inheritance from his father is a letter to Ebenezer Balfour of Shows, David's uncle. On the way to see Mr. RanKeillor, the family lawyer, to get the true story of the inheritance, David is tricked and sent off on a ship for slavery in American colonies. He meets Alan Breck, an enemy of the monarch because of his part in a rebellion against King George, and though David is loyal to the king, the two become fast and true friends. Escaping from the ship, they have numerous adventures, finally returning to Scotland, where David learns the truth of the inheritance. His father and uncle had both loved the same woman. When David's father married the woman (David's mother, he generously gave up his inheritance to his brother Ebeneger. Ebenger knew that such an arrangement would not hold up legally, and thus he tried to kill David. David accepts Ebenezer's offer of two thirds of the income from the inheritance, and with the money, he helps Alan Safety from the king's soldiers who are pursuing him.

Although not as well known as *Treasure Island* and *Kidnapped*, *The Master of Ballantrac* is considered by many to be Stevenson's best novel. "Stevenson himself saw it as a most seizing tale a human tragedy. Despite his preoccupation with Character delineation in the story he still regales the reader with an adventurous incidents" (Middleton 7). Set in eighteenth century Scotland *The Master of Gallantries* recounts the story of two brothers as they compete for title and love when

Stuart the pretender returns to Scotland in 1745 to claim the English throne. Lord Durrissdeer decides to send one son to fight with Stuart and to keep one at home, hoping that way to make his estate secure regardless of the outcome of the struggle. James, Master of Ballantrae and his father's heir, joins Stuart, and Henry remains behind. When news of Stuart's defeat and James' death comes, Henry becomes master of Ballantrae. He marries Alison Greame, who had been betrothed to James.

Though he involved himself in various sorts of professions and wrote different types of writings, he is best remembered for his literary production with scientific flavors. Above all sorts of writings his scientific romance, *The strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* has left long lasting impacts on audience. The novella's impact is such that it has become a part of the language, with the phrase "Jekyll and Hyde" coming to mean a person who is vastly different in moral character from one situation to the next.

### **Historical Context of *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde***

Stevenson had long been interested in the idea of the duality of human nature and how to incorporate the interplay of good and evil into a story. While still a teenager, he developed a script for a play on Deacon Brodie, which he later reworked with the help of W.E. Henley and produced for the first time in 1882. In the late 1884, he wrote the short story "Markheim," which he revised in 1885, for publication in a Christmas annual. One night, in late September or early October 1885, possibly while he was still revising "Markheim", Stevenson had a dream, and on waking had the intuition for two or three scenes that would appear in the story.

In the small hours of one morning, says Mrs. Stevenson, I was awakened by cries of horror from Louis. Thinking he had a nightmare, I woke him. He said angrily, 'why did you wake me? I was dreaming a

fine bogey tale.' I had awakened him at the first transformation scene...

(Middleton 42)

Lloyd Osbourne Stevenson's' stepson, remembers,

I don't believe that there was ever such a literary feat before as the writing of Dr. Jekyll. I remember the first reading as if it were yesterday. Louis came downstairs in a fever; read nearly half the book aloud; and then, while we were still gasping, he was away again, and busy writing. I doubt if the first draft took so long as three days".

(Middleton 42)

It was the custom, Mrs. Stevenson would read the draft and offer her criticisms in the margins. Louis was confined to bed at the time from a hemorrhage; therefore, she left her comments with the manuscript and Louis in the bedroom. She said that in effect the story was really an allegory, but Louis was writing it as a story. After a while Louis called her back into the bedroom and pointed to a pile of ashes: he had burnt the manuscript in fear that he would try to salvage it, and in the process forcing himself to start over from nothing, writing an allegorical story as she had suggested. Scholars debate if he really burnt his manuscript or not. Other scholars comments that her criticism was not about allegory, but about inappropriate sexual impulses. Whatever the case, there is no direct factual evidence for the burning of the manuscript, but it remains an integral part of the history of the novella.

Stevenson re-wrote the story again in three to six days. According to Osbourne, "The mere physical feat was tremendous; and instead of harming him, it roused and cheered him inexpressibly"(45). He refined and continued to work on it for 4 to 6 weeks afterward.

*The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1886) was initially sold as a paperback for one shilling in the UK and one dollar in the US. Charles Scribner's sons, the American publisher, issued the book on 5 January 1886, four days before the first appearance of the UK edition issued by Longmans. Scribner published 3000 copies, only 1250 of them bound in cloth. Initially stores would not stock it until a review appeared in the Times, on 25 January 1886, giving it a favorable reception. Within the next six months close to forty thousand copies were sold. Its success was probably due more to the "moral instincts of the public" than any perception of its artistic merits; it was widely read by those who never otherwise read fiction, quoted in pulpit sermons and in religious papers. By 1901 it was estimated to have sold over 250,000 copies.

Stevenson has successfully demonstrated adaptive failure of the protagonist in the novel *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. Adaptive failure in the sense that the major character of the novel Dr. Jekyll can't adjust in his newly created socio-environmental condition and ultimately commits suicide.

Since his childhood, Dr Jekyll's had keen interest in science and scientific experiments. He used to think about the nature and its functions. His effort to know it never stopped but continued all over his life.

Once he desired to experiment that whether the soul is made up of two separate distinctions. Good and evil or these two separate beings live in continuous and inherent conflict with each other. Slowly, Jekyll began an experiment where he attempted to completely differentiate these two aspects of human nature. Jekyll experimented extensively and then made two potions. One transforms him into Edward Hyde (an evil person) and the second transforms him back into Henry Jekyll. (a good character) This amazingly successful experiment begins Jekyll's extensive

exploration of his other self, a man entirely comfortable in morally corrupt behavior, whom he names Edward Hyde.

This experimentation continues until Jekyll, had "gone to bed Henry Jekyll, (and) had awakened Edward Hyde." Dr. Jekyll was alarmed that he transformed into Edward Hyde without the assistance of the potion, and became concerned that the character of Hyde might irrevocably take over. Concerned that he had over stepped his bounds, Jekyll chose to give up the freedom of Hyde and for two months maintained the identity of Dr. Jekyll. Unfortunately, he was tortured with Hyde's longing to truly take part in evil doings, and he once again took the potion. During his transformation he trembles over a young girl and brutally murdered Sir Danver Carew. Because of the manhunt for Hyde, Jekyll swore off ever again making the transformation and set out to try to remedy the evil inside of him.

Unfortunately, at this point Jekyll had given too much power to his evil side. Hyde was an irrevocable part of Jekyll's character, and the many transformations and evil behaviors only strengthened Hyde's power. Here he becomes fully demonic. He seems insane. At the same moment he feels isolated, alienated, misanthropic and frustrated.

He is damned in his experiment, can not come out from the consequences of his unsuccessful experiment. To escape from the possible dreadful consequence, he tries his best time and again. For few months he enrolls himself in a charity club and indulges himself in social works ' but his efforts waste. He can't manage it properly. He feels his psychological problems soaring up day by day. He feels weak to control his experiment of the exploration of unconscious minds.

At last Dr. Jekyll sees two options: one is to accept the execution of killing Sir Danver Carew during his experiment and the other is to kill himself. He

completely loses his hope for life when he notices that the quality of salt (a substance for drug) is getting low. He kills himself when he completely loses his hope for life because he notices that the quality of salt (a substance for his potion) is getting low rather living in the world accepting jail life or modifying his situation. This suicidal act enforces adaptive failure.

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

Allegory, in that context is, an interpretive strategy that performs upon the biblical text the kind of splitting here associated with the human psyche. Just as the twin meaning of the text literal and figural came to be subdivided into ever more elaborate refinement by patristic and medieval interprets, so it would seem that the Christian psyche had undergone a parallel superstition by the time Stevenson analyzed it. (341)

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

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

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

The conflicts are experienced as dualities; a woman has only to repress different aspects of her life – either the gender or the genre\_ to see the other emerge. Other aspects really are monsters, since even the cool, rational Dr. Jekyll contain the potential to become the repulsive slobbering. (370)

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

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

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

The novel *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* has presented double identity of the central character Dr. Jekyll. This led critics to think about it, its cause and its reliability. Along with it the research tries to explore the root cause of the dual personality of the protagonist. Though there are so many assumptions on it, the research raises a question on the assumption of heredity, environment, fate and sin as

the root cause of it. But here, the study discovers that his inner desire to live a life of duplicity and the influence of drug addiction on human psychology are the root cause behind it. The research processes on the condition that if the protagonist did not have any desire to live a life of duplicity, he would not invent drug. If he was not able to invent drug, his desire would not be true. So both his desire and drug addiction are equally important to create the protagonist's dual identity or because of them he is able to live dual life of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde which are quite contrary to each other. The question is: are they truly the causes of it or not? This will be the central problem that this research is going to dig out.

## CHAPTER- TWO

### Psychoanalysis and Personality Types

#### Psychology: A Theatrical Modality

The word psychology is from Greek: *Psukh* means breath spirit, soul, *logia* means study of. Thus, in literal meaning the term psychology means the study of the soul" or study of the mind ". But Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines the same term as "an academic and applied discipline which involves the scientific study of human or animal mental functions and behaviors" (935).

Psychoanalysis is a term which refers to applied psychology. The term psychoanalysis is derived from two major words: psych and analysis. These two words have different meanings where psycho means com form of mind and analysis means the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship. Thus, the meaning of the term psychoanalysis is the critical study of mind. In the process of defining the term, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines it as, "a method of treating somebody's mental problems or disorders by making them aware of experiences in their early life and tracing the connection between these and their present behaviors or feelings" (935). This is the scientific definition of psychoanalysis. But in literary context, the term "psychoanalytical criticism" is used instead of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalytical criticism is the criticism which study the author's psyche. According to Sigmund Freud:

The author no doubt proceeds differently (from the psychoanalyst). He directs his attention to the unconscious in his own mind, he listens to its possible developments and lends them artistic expression instead of suppress them by conscious criticism. Thus he experiences from

himself what we learn from others the laws which the activities of this unconscious must obey. (9:92)

This means any work of art is the psychic representation of the author. Author fulfills his unfulfilled desires through symbolic representation.

There are various functions of psychoanalysis in related fields. In medical science it deals with study of human behavior. It gives a rational basis for understanding what people do. The internal mental process can be studied as they manifest themselves through what people do—their behavior. A person's behavior is the avenue through which internal mental events can be studied. It is the method of treatment of mental disorder which aimed at uncovering repression and verbalizing what had been repudiated. "The method of treatment first developed by Sigmund Freud in 1896 is a "talking cure" – by dialogue between the patient and analyst. The therapy takes place the diagnostic material as largely the linguistic" (Jefferson and Robey 145). The aim of psychoanalysis is to provide a deep understanding of the repressed desires, and bring the unconscious conflicts to the surface so that they can be resolved or diffused. Various free association techniques are used for treatment.

In the field of literary interpretation, psychoanalysis is a tool to understand the hidden meaning of the text that the author does not present directly. According to Sigmund Freud any piece of art is psychic representation of the author or reading a text is knowing the psyche of the author. He further says: "art is a conventionally accepted reality in which, thanks to artistic illusion, symbols and substitutes are able to provoke real emotions" (9:93)

Human beings have innumerable wishes and desires that can't be expressed freely due to social boundary, morality and other restrictions. These desires remain suppressed in our unconscious level of mind. Somehow we try to fulfill them.

According to Sigmund Freud there are three ways to do so: intoxication, tongue slip and writing. Artist takes the help of writing to express his repressed desires of his childhood. He fantasizes and creates daydreams in the place of playing games of their childhood. Through writing the author expresses his desires. So, analyzing a work of art is analyzing the psychology of an author.

M.H. Abrams defines psychoanalytical criticism through the following lines:

Psychoanalytical criticism deals with a work of literature primarily as an expression, in an indirect and fictional form, of the state of mind and the structure of personality of the individual author [...] art which under certain veils and disguises [...] reveals fervent emotions of the mind. (256-57)

*The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is a writing piece of RL Stevenson. Through this piece of art Stevenson has exposed his suppressed psychic desires. Dr. Jekyll is the central character with whom he shares his feelings. The hero of the novel wants to live double life. Indeed he wants live a "life of duplicity"- full of irrational activities. This desire is fulfilled through the invention of drug and transformation into Hyde.

### **Major Psychoanalysts**

Sigmund Freud developed the topographical model of the human personality and concluded that childhood psychosexual development is very important to adult adjustment and emphasized sexual impulses and motives as the motor of human behavior—a prime source of the libido's energy. Sexual desires stand as the life force, encouraging people for adventurous endeavors. They require instant discharge. However, civilization prevents their immediate discharge. They are repressed in the

unconscious which manifest in the surface level through various defense mechanisms. Repression of desires brings behavioral perversions.

Analytical psychoanalyst C.G. Jung differs from Freud for he places much more emphasis on the people's future oriented goals, hopes and plans for adult adjustment. "Only a continuous life surge", "a striving to live and ensure the survival of one's species are the motor of human behavior—a prime source of the libido's energy" (Morgan et al. 584). In addition, he emphasizes on some personality structures: collective unconscious, and individual unconscious. Former is a part of the unconscious mind that goes beyond the personal experience of the individual and grows out of the past experiences of the human race. "Archetypes are primordial images, the psychic residue, of repeated types of experience in the lives of ancient ancestors are inherited and stored in" the collective unconscious "of the human race and are expressed in myths, religion, dreams, and private fantasies, as well as in works of literature" (Abrams 11). They are inherited ways of organizing, or reacting to, our experiences with the world. They are more like subjective reactions that originated in our ancestors in response to certain universal experiences- such as the recurrent rising and setting of the sun. Some of the most common archetypes involve God, rebirth, devil, wise old person, mother, trickster or magician. Hero, animus and anima. Archetypes incorporate strong emotion, and that people's emotion- generated behavior could often be explained by identifying the key archetype that was influencing them.

Personal unconscious develop out of the individuals conscious experiences that had been repressed. Psychologically healthy people come into contact with the unconscious part of their personalities through individuation by which people show a unique pattern of behavior and become an individual distinct from others. In this way,

all major components of the personality could eventually work in concrete to form a fully realized, purposeful self.

Jacques Lacan reworked the Freudianism in the light of structuralism and post structuralism. His particular concern is with the paradoxical, deviant, erratic, eccentric, even scandalous nature of desire. He emphasizes the ways in which we can never get what we want: we may think we have got it but actually desire will always have moved on again. A child develops fictional ego 'I' which cannot find the object of its desire. There is endless deferral of the fulfillment of desire as signifier and signified slide continuously. "In the end one loves one's desire and not what is desired" (Nietzsche 93). "Waiting for the final fulfillment of desire is indeed, like waiting for Godot in Beckett's play" (Bennett and Nicholas 181). The nature of the desire is not something that happens to come along and make life difficult for people. Instead, the people have become alienated within itself by the scandalous nature of the desire. Second, he gives much greater emphasis to the role of language in relation to desire: "The unconscious is structured like a language" (79).

Language is not something that we can use in order to try to make ourselves more compatible with the alien nature of desire: desire speaks through language and it speaks to us. We are, in a way, the senseless puppets of desire as much when we speak or write as when we fall in love. (Bennett and Nicholas 182)

We always desire and end – a resolution, an explanation, the triumph of good, but this end is not the end of desire.

Dr. Jekyll's (the central character of the novel) desire never ends. The desire emerges one after another. At first he desires to live a life of duplicity. After then he

wants to invent a drug when he invents drug he desires to experiment it in his theory. likewise he his desires increases Till his death.

### **The Structure of Personality: Id, Ego and Super-ego**

The mental or psychic structure is called structureless structure because it cannot be seen and touched but can only be known by a person's observable behavior, expressed thoughts and feelings. Freud called the clashing forces in these personality psychic structures and popularized them as the id, ego and the super-ego.

The id has been described as the source of psychic energy and as a container of unconscious ideas. In Freud's own words the id stands for "untamed passions" and is a "cauldron of seething excitement" (Blum 5). It serves as a reservoir for libido, the term applied to the energy of sexual impulses. Unconscious sexual and aggressive ideas originate in the id, which is primarily dominated by the operation of pleasure principle. The process by which those instincts are vested with psychic energy is called "cathexis".

The id is responsible for our basic drives such as food, sex and aggressive impulses, and demands immediate satisfaction. It is amoral and egocentric, ruled by the pleasure–pain principle; it is without a sense of time; completely illogical: primarily sexual; infantile in its emotional development; will not take no for answer; is without verbal representation and therefore does not enter conscious. It is regarded as the reservoir of the libido or love "energy" .

The mental structure primarily responsible for keeping the id submerged beneath the surface of behavior is the ego, which mediates between inner demands and outer reality. The ego is the executive division of the personality". Its function includes "Perception, conscious thought, memory, learning, choice, judgment, and action". The ego must also detect and deal with threats in the environment as well as

dangerous unconscious impulses. To block such impulses, the ego draws on its own supply of psychic energy. The opposition of ego energy to id energy is called "counter cathexis". Anna Freud, an eminent psychoanalyst and daughter of Freud, offers vivid description of this struggle:

The instinctual impulses continue to pursue their aims with their own peculiar tenacity and energy, and they may be hostile in the hope of overthrowing each other it by a surprise attack. The ego on its side becomes suspicious; it proceeds to counter attacks and to invade the territory of the id. Its purpose is to put the instincts permanently out of action by means of appropriate measure, design to secure its own boundaries. (Blum 5)

Unlike the id, which is totally unconscious, the ego can function at any of the three levels of consciousness. At the unconscious level, the ego deals with sexual and aggressive impulses originating in the id. By contrast, application of the reality principle through the secondary process of thinking, takes place consciously or subconsciously. The reality principle is of supreme importance in the ego.

In addition to serving two masters, the id and the real world, the ego must reckon with a third force, the superego, a division of personality specially concerned with moral standards. Superego is, as Freud says in *The anatomy of the Mental Personality*, the "representative of all moral restrictions, the advocate of the impulse towards perfection, in short it is as much as we have been able to apprehend psychologically of what people call the "higher" things in human life "( Guerin et al. 130-31). The punitive aspect of the superego, approximation what is commonly referred to as a "bad conscience" deals with self – criticism, prohibition and guilt feelings. The positive, non- punitive side of the superego, involved in the setting of

goals and aspirations, is sometimes designated separately as the ego ideal. Initially a child acquires his notions of right and wrong from what he perceives to be the attitudes of his parents. Acts or verbal expressions punished by praised ones are seen as positive. Gradually the surrounded culture with adult authority figure like teachers, the peer group and society in general helps in molding the superego. Like the ego of which it is said to be an outgrowth, the superego is capable of operating at any of the levels of consciousness.

When the superego prohibits expression of sexual or aggressive drives, the ego typically joins the superego in opposition to the id. Submission to the superego forces enhances a person's self esteem. Resistance to them usually results in feelings of remorse and unworthiness. It is possible for the superego and the id to be allied against the ego. In such a case, the ego struggles against a feeling of pervasive guilt generated by the superego and the personality may be overwhelmed by severe depressive reaction. Whereas the id is dominated by the pleasure principle and the ego by the reality principle, the superego is dominated by the morality principle.

These aforementioned ideas will be helpful to understand the structural personality of the central character of the novel Dr. Jekyll, Mr. Hyde and Henry Jekyll. Henry Jekyll the same person sometimes transforms into dr. Jekyll and sometimes Mr. Hyde. When he transforms into Mr. Hyde he seems to be guided by Id (pleasure principle) personality and vice-versa to Dr. Jekyll. These two quite distinct personality represent the structural personality of Dr. Jekyll psyche.

### **Desire and Destruction**

Every human being has a bundle of desires. Justein Gaarder defines human being on the basis of Sigmund Freud's point of view in his book *Sophie's World* as follows

Our actions are not always guided by reason. Man is not really such a rational creature as the eighteenth century rationalists liked to think.

Irrational impulses often determine what we think, what we dream and what we do. Such irrational impulses can be an expression of basic drives or needs. The human sexual drive, for example, is just as basic as the baby's instinct to suckle. (Gaarder 432)

Some rational desires lead us to fulfill our daily needs and keep us on a progressive path. On the opposite side, irrational desires lead us to death (destruction). Mary Shelley has applied this principle in her famous novel *Frankenstein* successfully. The major characters, Victor Frankenstein, have an obsessive desire for the pursuit of knowledge. Due to his obsessive desire for knowledge, he creates a monster who kills his brother and would-be wife. At last, he dies himself because of his regret for the creation of the monster and his obsessive desire for knowledge.

"Man's basic motivation is sexual in nature, man is a hedonistic being" (Gaarder, 432). He acquires two types of instinctual desires, viz., urges to physical needs and sexual urges at the prenatal stage. Sex refers to almost all pleasurable actions and thoughts which require to be discharged to maintain psychic health or unified personality. From birth on, man has an innate tendency to seek pleasure, especially through physical stimulation of parts of the body known as 'erogenous zones' that are sensitive to touch: the mouth, the anus, and the genitals. Freudian psychoanalytical theory divides human development into a series of universal stages which are delimited by the 'primary erogenous zone' at the time, and which persons pass through from infancy to adulthood. At any particular time, in the development of the sequence of the body, the mouth, the anus or the genital – seems to suppress other areas as a source of pleasure. Each psychosexual stage has a particular conflict

which must be resolved before the individual can pass onto the next stage. Libido must be freed i.e. the conflict must be resolved from the primary erogenous zone of the stage is presently in person. So that it can be reinvested in the primary erogenous Zone of the next stage.

A child attempts to fulfill these desires by incestuous relationships with the parents of opposite sex. A child represses or banishes desires from his consciousness. The materials child repressed are usually something that clashes painfully with our ethical standards or self image. Libido, the psychic energy, builds up pressure for immediate discharge. When the individuals' psychic energy does not have an opportunity to discharge in normal or socially acceptable ways, then pressure will increase and finally will burst out violently at the weakest point in personality. Man suffers schizophrenic and other psychic disorder. Thus desire leads to destruction in personality.

Child experiences primary anxiety and diffused tension arises when she leaves the 'ideal' world of intrauterine environment and perceives that his needs are not immediately satisfied in the new world and he cannot survive without the care of mother'. Unconscious impulses and conflicts cause neurotic behavior. Anxiety constitutes: the fundamental phenomena and the central problem of neurosis. (Levitt 21)

Stevenson's *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* lacks female characters. The fact presupposes that male characters in the play have no opportunities to involve the universal instinctual behavior which allows them to discharge their libido in various forms. As they suppress all the instinctual interests from very childhood and they suffer from neurosis and schizophrenia which is

manifested in their bizarre conducts. Their suppressed desires lead to inherent destruction in their personality.

Dr. Jekyll, the central character of the novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is neither married nor do have any girl friends. His sexual desires are suppressed in his unconscious mind. These suppressed desires leads him to scientific invention and its implementation which ultimately leads him to death.

### **Schizophrenic Disorders**

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines schizophrenia as "a mental illness in which a person is unable to link her or his thoughts and feelings to real life suffers from delusion and withdraws increasingly from social relationships into a life of the imagination" (1049). So, here, schizophrenic disorder indicates mental illness or mental disorder.

Anxiety leads to schizophrenic disorders- mental disease that causes the sufferer to act irrationally, have delusions and hallucinations, withdraw from social relationship. It includes several specific symptoms as psychotic disorders involving significant disturbances in thought. Incoherence or losing associations, losing logical connection and disjointed expression that seems to take on a life of their own, to ramble in a more or less aimless way without ever quite reaching a logical conclusion. Demonstrating a 'cognitive slippage and derailment' constitute the common syndrome of schizophrenic patients. They believe some unseen forces controlling their behavior, or hear a single voice continually commenting on their behavior or multiple voices arguing and shouting profanities at each other. Schizophrenic thought processes are determined more by privet, inner processes than by external reality. Schizophrenics' thought disturbances produce distortions in the way they perceive the world, the behavior growing out of their perceptions may often seem bizarre.

Dr. Jekyll hides himself when he commits crimes in disguised form— Mr. Hyde. He does not have any courage to come in contact with the society. Though the society does not think him criminal, he thinks so. He can't distinguish the difference between the reality and his feelings and thoughts. Because of it he suffers much.

### **Psychic Fragmentation**

Psychic fragmentation, in brief, means the split mentality (divided human consciousness) or disordered mind which does not function well as a normal mind does. This sort of mind can't link the illusionary world with the real world.

Derived from the Greek word *psyche* meaning mind or soul, the term psychic refers to the process or phenomena outside physical or natural laws, or it refers to mental process. In psychic phenomena the relationship between mind and body is of pervasive importance. Human psyche functions as centripetal force, controlling all human behaviors, and giving command to human body and shaping the behaviors. As long as human body functions with psychic command, human behaviors are rational, logical, and otherwise bring behavioral perversion. Instruments of the bodily functions consists of two parts, mind in the center and senses or the outlying part of the body which serve as the representatives of the former. Mind is the policy forming agency where impressions from the external world are received and gathered and evaluated, where impulses emanate, and order issued and which the outlying parts transform into actual conduct.

Interacted personality refers that human cognition and behavior are consistent with one another and work rationally, as well as cognitive assonance annoy interlocutors. Man looks at his world through transplant patterns of templates constructs which he creates and then attempts to fit over the realities of which the world is composed. A construct is a representation of some events in the person's

environment, a way of looking at something which is then tested against the reality of the environment. "Every man has his unique set of personal constructs: they have predicative efficiency it helps a person anticipate events" (Kelley 50).

All humans constantly involve in the prediction and control of the events in their environment and act accordingly. Persons anticipate events by constructing their replications which involve placing an interpretation on it; and it is through these interpretations that man is able to predict events that have not yet occurred. The process of constructing involves perceiving not only the similar features which an event has over time, but also those features which are not characteristics of it. A construct must specify both similarities and contrasts.

Perception, prediction and control of the events in environment and responding to it are a complex process in which a variety of ultimate cognitive functions are found. Kant developed great subdivision of mental activity: the process of knowing, process of feeling and process of willing (knowing, feeling and willing). He emphasized on the unity of an act of perception- unity of experience. When we cognize objects, we encounter certain mental states which are apparently composed of sensory qualities and we find the coherent, meaningful integration of bits of experience. Some operation has been performed by the mind in organizing these bits into a unitary experience. Kant postulates that we can never know directly "things in themselves" (Adams 375). We know only phenomena appearances.

Memory, a major psychic function is a certain concatenation of ideas, involving the nature of things which are outside the body, a concatenation which corresponds in the mind to the order and concatenation of the modification of the human body. All our knowledge comes via sense expression and that we combine the simple ideas of the sense into more complex ones.

Human psyche maneuver through 'imagination' which Bruke opines "is a sort of creative power" (Adams 298) and operates in two ways: by representing at pleasure of the images of things in the order and manner in which they were received by the senses'; and by 'combining those images in a new order. The imagination can never produce anything 'absolutely new'; it can at the most combine and reorder basic sense perception.

Fragmentation connotes the sense of 'not unified' or not working in the integrated way. Fragmented personality of the protagonist, in a work of literature as well as practical life leads to psychic disorder and schizophrenic that creates delusions, hallucinations, and serious defects in judgment and insights and defects in thinking process and inability to objectively evaluate reality, failure to establish relationship between center and outlying parts, and failure in communication and abnormality in behavior these are the symptoms of psychic fragmentation.

These aforementioned ideas will be helpful to study psyche of the Dr. Jekyll, mouthpiece character of the novel. The same person has played dual role quite contrary to each other in the novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. This double role may (sane and insane) represent psychic fragmentation of the protagonist.

### **Psychoanalysis and Literary Analysis**

In the modern perspective literature is analyzed through psychological point of view. This technique was developed by Austrian psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud.

Through this perspective he describes author's functions as:

The author no doubt proceeds differently (from the psychoanalyst). He directs his attention to the unconscious in his own mind. He listens to its possible development and heads them artistic expression instead of suppressing them by conscious criticism. Thus he experiences from

himself what we learn from others – the laws which the activities of this unconscious must obey. (9:92)

The citation indicates that art is nothing more than the psychic representation of author. In the same process of defining art, he further says: "Art is a conventionally accepted reality in which thanks to artistic illusion, symbols and substitutes are able to provoke real emotion" (Freud: 188). Freud saw art *literature* as a "path linking fantasy and reality" (375-77).

The psychoanalytical criticism works with some well known presupposition, first, the work of literature is seen as analogous to the fantasy and treated as the symptom of a particular. Second, literary character is treated as a living being with the fantasy, with a complex of his own. Thirdly, Freud's interpretation of the symbols is applied to the language wholesale: all vertical are the male sexual organs and all things horizontal are the mother's body. The purpose of the work of the art which is the product of neurotic patient is the secret gratification of the infantile forbidden wishes lodged in the unconscious. The literary text is treated as analogous to the dream– Disguised fulfillment of repressed wishes which are regulated by the primary process a type of mental functioning whereby energy flows freely by means of certain mechanisms, seen to be operative in everyday life as well as in works of literature. The dream work converts the 'latent' forbidden dream thought into the manifest 'Permitted' dream stories, by 'defense mechanism' a series of mental processes. The text is seen as a vehicle for detailed examination of the psychology of its creator. The text is a clue to the author's psychology or the psychology of his characters.

Reading is the transformation of readers' unconscious wishes and fears into culturally acceptable meanings. Id fantasies what ego defenses. Literary texts are concealments. The text is the secret expression of what we desire to dear, much as we

protest we do not hear; so, readers are attracted to it. The disguise must be good enough to fool the censor into thinking that the text is respectable. The text is a scene of collusion between the author and the reader. Reading is the recreation of the identity; the reader finds emotional relief his repressed desires flowing out while reading and finds satisfaction. The text satisfies reader's expectation providing free associations to his desires.

Philosophers and poets had discovered the unconscious before but Freud claims a scientific method for a systematic study of unconscious. In this regard Richard Stevens writes, "Freud's task was to develop new methods for exposing the delicate fabric of behavior and experience and try to fit together in some pattern the pieces which emerged" (17)

A child receives the imprint of a "primary identity" from its mother. The adult has an 'identity theme' capable of variation but remains a central structure of stable identity. We process in accordance with our identity theme using the literary work to symbolize and finally replicate ourselves. We recast the work to discover our own characteristic strategies for coping with the deep fears and wishes that shape our psychic lives. People read the story and satisfy them by allying with the character of the story. Thus, the readers gratify their instincts and set up defenses against anxiety and guilt. The reader asserts control over the texts by discovering unifying themes and structures in them which enable the readers to internalize the text.

From this long discussion, it is the conclusion that the text *the strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* is the psychic representation of the author, R.L. Stevenson. Through the dual personality of the protagonist as a consequence of drug addiction, R.L. Stevenson try to show his dullness of his psych.

## **Drug Addiction and Psychoanalysis**

Drug is defined as a chemical or natural substance, which affects our physical and central nervous system through intoxication. It is a biological substance, which could be synthetic or non-synthetic. It is a substance which is not food and it is taken as non-dietary needs and when ingested affects the functioning of the body and brain. Sidhartha Lama says, "in medical terminology, it is a chemically mixed substance created in the laboratory which can also be obtained from many natural resources" (Lama,1). This quotation clarifies that drug is a mixed chemical substance prepared from natural resources.

Quietly differently W.H.O. opines: "any substance that affects our nervous system through intoxication produced by its repeated or chronic use which changes our mood, perception and sensation"(1). This definition describes the function or effect of drug that it affects on our mood, perception and sensation.

All most all of us have used drug as preventive medicine. Most of the medicines are used to cure or reduce symptoms of an illness or medical condition and to improve health conditions. Drugs may protect against a tacking organism, substitute for a missing or defective substance in the body or interrupt an abnormal process.

Drug addiction is a condition characterized by compulsive drug intake, craving and seeking, despite negative consequences associated with drug use. Lama there talks is a misunderstanding that addiction refers to a state of physical dependence on drug where as discontinuing drug intake produces a withdrawal syndrome consisting of various somatic disturbances. Addiction is better defined as a behavioral syndrome where drug procurement and use seem to dominate the individuals' motivation and where the normal constraints on behavior are largely ineffective. "(Lama 37)

It can be also defined as a chronic illness, psychic somatic or psychosomatic in which drug taking behavior gets much higher priority than other behaviors. It is a dependency, where the user loses controls over the drug and has a use of compulsion and a need to use drug repeatedly. In addition it becomes practically difficult of him to stop taking it.

Drug addiction can be understood as the condition of compelling need or craving for mood alternating drug. In other words instead of the individual controlling the drug, the drug would be controlling the individual. This condition may be accompanied by the development of the physical dependence on the drug and has been described as a psychological addiction.

Physical dependence is when the body needs a drug to function normally. It is not taken as an unpleasant withdrawal symptoms. The only way to avoid this is to take more drugs.

Psychological dependence is when an individual rely on drug to get good feelings such as relaxation, self-confidence, self esteem, freedom from anxiety etc. This is not just a casual desire, and it is a powerful compulsion.

There are various causes of drug addiction in initial position. Personality characteristics boredom, curiosity, peer pressure and psychology stress can all contribute to the early stage of drug abuse. Social pain, emotional pain, in addiction to relief seeking medications for such pain becomes regular signals to reason drug use.

Siddhartha Lama opines: "Psychological depression is one of the major causes of drug addiction." (39). He further says:

In Freud's view human being is a bundle of desires. He wants to fulfill his desire at any means. When his desires remain unfulfilled he gets

depressed. He gradually disconnects social links and starts remain alone. He thinks negatively about his life, family and society too. (39)

In his ever depressed situation he tries to fulfill his desire by taking drug as a means of it. While he is intoxicated he feels he getting relief from psychic anxieties. He remains in imaginary world and supposes his dreams are becoming true.

When people are intoxicated their hidden / suppressed identity comes out. People have desires. Some of them are fulfilled and some of them remained unfulfilled because of social obstruction. Human being is not a rational being only but also irrational animal. Bernal Hollander says:

It may not be pleasing human conceit, but there are a number of elementary instincts and feelings, Which we possess in common with animal which are aroused spontaneously and are implanted by nature for the preservation of the individual and race. These instincts in man do not act blindly as in animals. (10)

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

Drug substances activate unconscious mind (id) and empower it in conscious level. Whatever is in unconscious mind is exposed. Human being is an animal at heart. He is irrational. This irrationality is exposed in intoxication. Dr. Hyde is a good person before he invented drug and used it in the eye of society. But when he invented it and used it his real identity was exposed. He started to show animalistic instinct raping a young girl who is 14 years old, killing an old man and at last killing him.

In the novel, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* R.L. Stevenson has tried to demonstrate the experimentation of drug and its effect on psychology through this science fiction. Dr. Jekyll, the central character invents drug by his hard labor. Then he experiments it not on other beings but on himself and bears its consequence.

## CHAPTER –THREE

### Dual Identity: Consequence of Drug Addiction

#### Story in Brief

At the book's opening, two men, Mr. Utterson and his cousin Mr. Richard Enfield, are leisurely walking through London. Initially silent, the men pass a mysterious basement cellar door, and Mr. Enfield launches into a story about a strange occurrence related to the door. Late one night, while on his way home, Enfield chanced upon a deformed, short man who trampled a girl in the street on her way to fetch a doctor. The girl's family and Mr. Enfield catch the mysterious man and instead of getting the police, decide to force him to give the girl's family money. Agreeable to this compromise, the mysterious man disappears into the cellar door and returns with a check bearing not his own name, but that of the respectable Dr. Jekyll. Although Enfield assumed the check would be a forgery, it proves to be legitimate.

After hearing the story, Utterson returns to his home where he removes his friend and client Dr. Henry Jekyll's mysterious will, which Jekyll recently filed. The will states that in case of Dr. Jekyll's death, his substantial estate will pass to Mr. Edward Hyde, whom Utterson has never met and whom he assumes is the mysterious man in Enfield's story. Even stranger, the will states that in case of Jekyll's disappearance for more than three months, Hyde will assume Jekyll's estate without delay. Utterson also realizes that the mysterious door is connected, in an L shaped way, to Jekyll's home. Utterson concludes that Hyde is blackmailing Jekyll and resolves to seek the man out to understand why. After tracking the man down, Hyde is initially civil but turns angry when Utterson extends the conversation, probing into his relationship with Dr. Jekyll.

One year later, Edward Hyde brutally murders Sir Danvers Carew by beating him to death with a cane. With help from Utterson, the police find Hyde's apartment ransacked and all papers burned. After leaving, Utterson proceeds to Jekyll's and confronts him for harboring a murder. Jekyll claims that he is done with Hyde forever and that their relationship is terminated. Jekyll does, however, have a farewell note from Hyde. Utterson examines the note and his clerk, Mr. Guest, later discovers that the handwriting, although slightly altered, matches a dinner invitation written by Dr. Jekyll. Angrily, Utterson assumes that Jekyll has forged a letter for a murderer.

More time passes, and we learn that although Hyde has not been located, Dr. Jekyll has become increasingly social, returning to his pre-Hyde days of friendly meetings and intellectual gatherings. One day, Utterson attends a dinner party at Jekyll's home and sees Dr. Lanyon there. Shortly thereafter, Jekyll secludes himself and Dr. Lanyon falls severely ill due to "shock" and dies. After his death, Dr. Lanyon leaves Utterson a letter instructing him only to read it after Dr. Jekyll's death or disappearance. Some time after these mysterious events, Enfield and Utterson again walk by the mysterious door and get a rare glimpse at Dr. Jekyll, who is sitting by a window in the apartment. The men have a brief conversation, but Jekyll abruptly shuts the window as he begins to suffer what appears to be a seizure. Enfield and Utterson are struck by the disturbing appearance of Jekyll's face as he withdraws from view.

About a week later, Richard Poole, Jekyll's faithful butler, approaches Utterson. Poole reports that Jekyll has locked himself in his cabinet and strange sounds, including crying and pacing are all that have been emanating from the room. The only communication that Poole has received from Jekyll consists of letters desperately asking for a specific type of medicine. Utterson agrees to assist and

follows Poole to Jekyll's house. The two men break down the door to the room where Jekyll has hidden himself. They find Hyde's dead body and assume he committed suicide immediately before they entered the room. They ransack the area looking for Jekyll's body or evidence of his death, but are unsuccessful. In the laboratory, the men discover a large envelope addressed to Mr. Utterson. Inside, Jekyll urges Utterson to read the package from Lanyon and if he wishes to know more, read the further description Jekyll provides within the envelope.

Utterson reads Lanyon's narrative. The letter begins with a description of a strange letter Lanyon received from Henry Jekyll, the night after a dinner party at Jekyll's residence. The letter urges Lanyon to go to Jekyll's house and fetch a certain drawer with specific contents from the laboratory. Afterwards, a messenger will come to Lanyon's house in Jekyll's stead to recover these items, which include powder, a phial, and a paper book. Lanyon follows the instructions thinking that Jekyll has lost his mind. Mr. Hyde appears at the specified time, looking particularly strange, dressed in clothes far too large for him. Lanyon gives Hyde the ingredients. Hyde then asks Lanyon whether or not he would like to see the end result of his errand. Lanyon is curious and agrees. Hyde mixes the ingredients into a potion, drinks it, and transforms into Dr. Jekyll as an astounded Lanyon observes. Lanyon is deeply affected by this shock and the pure evilness of Jekyll, brings on his subsequent illness and death.

After reading Dr. Lanyon's account, Utterson reads Jekyll's own description of his failed experiment. Jekyll believed that the soul is made up of two separate distinctions: good and evil. These two separate beings live in continuous and inherent conflict with each other. Slowly, Jekyll begins an experiment where he attempts to completely differentiate these two aspects of human nature. Jekyll experiments extensively and then makes two potions. One transforms him into Edward Hyde, and

the second transforms him back into Henry Jekyll. This amazingly successful experiment begins Jekyll's extensive exploration of his other self, a man entirely comfortably in morally corrupt behavior, whom he eventually names Edward Hyde.

For some months, this behavior continues until Jekyll, "had gone to bed Henry Jekyll, [and] had awakened Edward Hyde." Jekyll was alarmed that he transformed into Edward Hyde without the assistance of the potion, and became concerned that the character of Hyde might irrevocably take over. Concerned that he had overstepped his bounds, Jekyll chose to give up the freedom of Hyde and for two months maintained the identity of Dr. Jekyll. Unfortunately, he was tortured with Hyde's longing to freely take part in evil doings, and he once again took the potion. During this transformation, Hyde brutally murdered Carew. Because of the manhunt for Hyde, Jekyll swore off ever again making the transformation and set out to try to remedy the evil inside of him.

Unfortunately, at this point Jekyll had given too much power to his evil side. Hyde was an irrevocable part of Jekyll's character, and the many transformations and evil behaviors only strengthened Hyde's power. One night, while contemplating Hyde's deeds, Jekyll spontaneously transformed into Edward Hyde. Because his dual identity was a secret to all members in his house, he realized he could not walk through his house to the laboratory to retrieve the potion's ingredients. Therefore, he sent the urgent letter to Dr. Lanyon. After successfully turning back into Dr. Jekyll, he went home once again but every time he fell asleep, he reverted to Mr. Hyde. Soon, his potions failed to work, even at double strength, and he ran out of the specific medicine needed. While living in the cabinet apartment and not allowing any of his servants to see him, Hyde launches a desperate but unsuccessful search across London

for the potion ingredients. When Poole and Utterson finally break into the room, Hyde kills himself, thus finally releasing both Jekyll and Hyde.

### **Dr. Jekyll and His Theory of Dual Personality**

Stevenson, the great Scottish Victorian novelist, has tried to display a split personality or divided identity of human mind or self as a consequence of drug addiction. For this, he has created an imaginary character called Dr. Jekyll who experiments the theory of dual nature of human being by inventing some chemical substances (potion) which help him to depart (divide) change/transform one state to another state.

Dr. Jekyll is the central character of the novella, *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. He is born to fortune and as a doctor is guaranteed a high position in life. Even as a young man, however, Jekyll had a penchant for base pleasures. Although he seems respectable in public, he wants to live a life of duplicity. He is dual title character, a doctor who covered up a secret life full of cruel deeds. He feels as if he is constantly battling within himself between what is good and what is evil.

Since his childhood, he was "inclined by nature to industry, fond of the respect of the wise and good among my fellow-men and thus, as might have been supposed, with every guarantee of an honorable and distinguished future" (41-42). When he was 18 years old, his desire to live "a life of duplicity" became stronger. Then he decided to study good (rational) and evil (irrational) sides of human psyche and find out that both are dominant to each-other. On this point he opines:

with every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to the truth, by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck;

that man is not truly one, but truly two. I say two because the state of my own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. (42)

These lines denote that Dr. Jekyll believes that the soul is made of two separate aspects: good and evil. These two separate aspects are conscious (Ego) and unconscious mind (Id) which live in continuous and inherent conflict with each other.

Gradually, Dr. Jekyll begins his experiment where he attempts to completely differentiate these two aspects of human nature. During his experimentation he feels need of some chemical substances for drug as a tool and laboratory.

He demonstrates his strong need of drug for his experimentation of knowing the dual nature of soul (spirit) in his own words:

That I not only recognized my natural body for mere aura and effulgence of certain of the powers that made up my spirit but managed to compound a drug by which these powers should be dethroned from their supremacy, and a second form and countenance substituted, none the less natural to me because they were the expression, and bore the stamp, of lower elements in my soul. (43)

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

I had long since prepared my tincture; I purchased at once, from a firm of wholesale chemists, a large quantity of a firm of wholesale chemist,

a large quantity of a particular salt, which I knew, from my experiments, to be the last ingredient required; and, late one accursed night, I compounded the elements, watched them boil and smoke together in the glass.(43)

When he invents two types of drug (one transforms him into an evil character, Mr. Hyde, and the second transforms him into a good character, Dr Jekyll), he feels it as a amazingly successful experiment for his theory of dual personality. Through this experiment, he begins his exploration of his "other self" (unconscious mind), a man entirely (comfortably) is morally corrupt in behavior, whom he eventually names Edward Hyde. He finds Mr. Hyde is guided by Id and he himself by Ego.

When Dr. Jekyll drinks his invention (potion) he transforms into Mr. Edward Hyde who is controlled by Id instinct, commits several crimes. His invention (potions) becomes a successful tool for his experimentation of double personality.

Here, Edward Hyde is not a distinct character of the novel though he seems as it is. He is the representation of repressed desire of Dr. Jekyll exposed in intoxicated state and there after being addict. Dr. Jekyll is respectable character in the society. He represents good side of the human psyche. He is a doctor who heals sick people and gives life to them. He stands for conscious level of mind which is symbol of culture and civilization. Quite contrary to it, Mr. Hyde stands true or real identity of Dr. Jekyll which is deep seated in unconscious level of mind. The name "Mr. Hyde" itself represents hidden identity suppressed in Dr. Jekyll's mind due to the social obstruction or the culture and civilization.

Here his invention, potion plays a major role to expose hidden side of Dr. Jekyll' nature out. Dr. Jekyll has many friends and has friendly personality, but as Mr. Hyde, he becomes mysterious, violent and secret personality. And as time goes by and

dose of drug increases, Mr. Hyde grows in power of addiction. After taking the potion repetitively, he no longer relies upon it to unleash his inner demon. He points out:

The power of the drug had not been always equally displayed. Once very early in my career, it had totally failed me: Since then I had been obliged on more than one occasion to double, and once, with infinite risk of death, to treble the amount [...] had cast hitherto the sole shadow on my contentment. [...] that I was slowly losing hold of my original and better self, and becoming slowly incorporated with my second and worse. (48)

These lines denote that Dr. Jekyll is increasing the dose of drug day by day. As the consequence of the drug addiction, Dr. Jekyll is losing his original identity. He is becoming worse day by day. It means he is in the process of transforming into Hyde (conscious to unconscious).

The very reason of drug invention can be illustrated through the following lines put by Dr. Jekyll himself:

"I heisted long before I put things theory to the test of practice. I knew well that I risked death; for any drug that so potently controlled and shook the very fortress of identity, might by the least scruple of an over dose or at the least inopportunitiy in the moment of exhibition, utterly blot out that immaterial tabernacle which I looked to it "to change". (43).

It clarifies that he invented it to put his theory of dual personality of human psyche.

### **Experimentation of Drug: A psychic Fragmentation**

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

With every day, and from both sides of my intelligence, the moral and the intellectual, I thus drew steadily nearer to that truth by whose partial discovery I have been doomed to such a dreadful shipwreck: that man is not truly one but truly two. I say two, because the state of my own knowledge does not pass beyond that point. I hazard the guess that man will be ultimately known for a mere polity of multifarious, incongruous and independent denizens. (42)

These line explores Dr. Jekyll is a dualist who believes in the good and evil sides of human psyche.

When he inventes drug (potion) for transformation, he decides to experiment it upon himself not any other beings. It is so because since his childhood he wanted to live "a life of duplicity"(41). With a strong determination he drinks off the potion. He writes, "When the ebullition had subsided, with a strong glow of courage drank off the potion".<sup>43</sup> The first time he drinks the potions. He transforms in to Mr. Hyde that is physical, mental, and even a bit spiritual.

In his new life, he feels the essence of his evil nature. He states "not an innocent freedom of soul"(43). Jekyll theorizes that the bodily representation of the Hyde is smaller because his evil side is not as developed as is life of effort and virtue. He states:

The evil side of my nature, to which I had now transferred the stamping efficacy, was less robust and less developed than the good which I had deposed. [...] that Edward Hyde was so smaller slighter and younger than Henry Jekyll' (44).

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

These lines describe how he is transforming in to my Hyde (conscious to unconscious). Looking at the mirror he feels that "Hyde" nature is the livelier and more, natural one than his Jekyll. In short, Edward Hyde, "alone in the ranks of mankind, was pure evil." (45). He drinks concoction once more and turns back into the respectable Henry Jekyll.

At the same day and night, Dr. Jekyll drinks potion and transforms very gradually into Mr. Hyde, an evil character, physically and mentally different from Henry Jekyll. He states: "I saw for the first time the appearance of Edward Hyde"(44).

A man can't be two at the same moment regarding two different heights (tall and small) weights (heavy and light), fat and thin, and handsome and Ugly etc. because of the impact of drug. So, here is the symbolic meaning that these two quite opposite natures or features symbolize two different aspects of human psychology. Dr. Jekyll stands for conscious or rational mind which is cultured and civilized. Quite contrary to it, Mr. Hyde represents the representation of the animalistic desires (instincts) which are not fulfilled due to socialization and civilization. Mr. Hyde can be known as unconscious mind of Dr. Jekyll. In Sigmund Freud's view unconscious mind is a form of personal repressed desires.

In Freud's view "by nature human being is an animal, when he grows up in his society he can't fulfill all desires"(78). Those desires are fulfilled which are acceptable to the society. But those desires which are not accepted in the society can't fulfill. These unfulfilled desires are: desire for sex, desire for fighting and desire for killing. Doctor is a respected profession. Henry Jekyll is a doctor. He is strictly bounded in rule and regulation of the society. So his animalistic desires could not fulfill and are collected in unconscious mind. Suppress desires try to come out and get fulfilled in disguised form. If they are fulfilled at any means people become healthy. These people do not suffer from psychic disorder, frustration and insanity.

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

The drug had no discriminating action; it was neither diabolical nor divine, it but shook the door of my despotisms, and like the captive of Phillippi that which stood within and ran forth. At that time my virtue slumbered; my evil, kept awake by ambition, was alert and swift to seize the occasion, the thing that was projected was Edward Hyde (45).

The aforementioned citation demonstrates that drug is something that shakes the door of Dr. Jekyll's despotisms (repressed desires).

He writes "The night however, was for gone [...]. Look down upon me, [...] a saw for the first time the appearance of Edward Hyde." (44)

Dr. Jekyll transforms into Mr. Hyde at mid night. Night is dark, side of the day as unconscious mind is of the conscious mind. In this sense, night and unconscious mind are similar. Both represent negative sides. When he completely realizes his second identity as Mr. Hyde, it goes to day brake. Then he is afraid of Mr. Hyde. He knows that society does not accept his second identity (Mr. Hyde). So he wants to transform into Dr. Jekyll. He states: "I once more prepared and drank, the cup, once more suffered the pangs of dissolution, and came to myself once more with the character the stature and the face of Henry Jekyll".

On the basis of his fear of transformation, we can assume that he is suffering from psychic fragmentation. Sometimes he desires for a life of duplicity and the other times desires for a real life. And his desire/fare of Mr. Hyde and lose of his original identity indicates psychic conflict of Dr. Jekyll. He indirectly presents his psychic fragmentation through the following lines:

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

The movement was thus wholly toward the worse. (45)

Here the movement is the movement of Fragmentation from whole to parts. "First the mind is whole, and pure which later fragments (transforms) from conscious into unconscious, virtue (in) to evil" Freud (98). In a previous stage it is one. Before inventing drug, he was single Dr. Jekyll. But after his invention of drug, his hidden disposition comes out and he becomes two Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. How his

invention creates his new identity through the shake of doors of his prison house of his disposition, he states: "The drug had no discriminating action; it was neither diabolical nor divine; it but shook the door of the prison-house of my disposition, and like the captives of Philippi"(44).

This citation clarifies that- unconscious mind is a prison house of disposition (captives). This prison house is opened by drug and let the way to come the suppressed desire out. And these suppressed desires form new identity. Then there become two identities within the same person which denotes two psychic aspects of the same person. Here the person is Henry Jekyll. Henry Jekyll has two identities: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

The novella has presented so many events where Henry Jekyll suffers from psychic Fragmentation and creates dual personality which is presented below.

Times goes on, Henry Jekyll is gradually addicted in drug. Time and again he transforms into Mr. Hyde and vice-versa. This transformation creates incoherence in his life he writes: "this incoherency of my life was daily growing more unwelcome" (45). In this citation incoherence refers to fragmented life or (fragmented psychology).

### **The Influence of Drug on Dr. Jekyll's Personality**

Drug has played a major role in Dr. Jekyll's life as well as his experiment. The opening chapter describes an evil act of Mr. Hyde. Mr. Enfield recalls that the man was of an unpleasant nature, with a disfigurement of some sort, although there was nothing physically obvious (Unconscious minds of Dr. Jekyll). Mr. Enfield makes it plain that the man was of bad character. He tramples over a little girl who is running for a doctor. Mr. Endfield recalls:

I saw two figures: a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of may be eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross-street [...] for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. (04)

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

Hyde is not second person but Dr. Jekyll's second identity which is exposed in intoxicated state. In this case Dr. Jekyll has lost his original identity completely. He is blind. His irrational and unconscious mind is activated. He forgets his duty and responsibility. He is fully transformed into Mr. Hyde, an evil character. He is totally lost in drugs trance. Drug has played major role to transform Henry Jekyll (a good character) into an evil character and activates unconscious mind compelling him to rape the girl. Drug has spilt his pure psyche of Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll writes: "An act of cruelty to a child aroused against me [...]. I feared for my life,-" (46). When he becomes conscious, he fears for his life. Here his dual identity is seen. He is punished. He pays ten pounds of gold and a check worth nearly one hundred pounds to the girl's family. He gives a check with a signature of Dr. Jekyll. He is Mr. Hyde but the signature is of Dr. Jekyll. Reality comes out through various means. His true identity is displayed by forgery in an intoxicated state. So Edward Hyde is two: Mr. Hyde and

Dr. Jekyll due to the impact of drug. These two personalities stand for two different sides of Mr. Hyde's psychology. These two sides are always in conflicts and try to dominate each-other. So it is a good example of dual identity (psychic fragmentation) of Dr. Jekyll as a consequence of drug.

A will drafted by Dr. Jekyll in the name of Edward Hyde without a approval of his lawyer friend, Mr. Utterson is an another solid example to demonstrate dual nature (double identity) of Dr. Jekyll created by drug abuse. When he is intoxicated, Dr. Jekyll drafts a will transferring all his property to Mr. Hyde despite the disapproval of his lawyer friend, Mr. Utterson. It states that Dr. Jekyll is not sure of his own identity. He is terrified and frightened of drug and its consequence. Here we can assume that if he did not invent drug and abuse it, he would not suffer from this mental state of fear and frighten of on certain life. Because he writes the will transferring all his property to his duplicate persona Mr. Hyde for his financial supports. He states:

There were moments when I feared for my life [...]. But this danger was eliminated from the future by opening an account at another bank in the name of Edward Hyde himself [...], by sloping my own hand backwards, I had supplied my double with a signature, I thought, I sat beyond the reach of fate. (46-47).

The above mentioned citation empowers the claim of double identity of Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll wants to save his double identity forever by financial support. To sustain his duplicate life (Hyde) he manages a little room in Soho where he was accustomed to sleep in the body of Edward Hyde. He writes:

It was in vain I looked about me; in vain I saw the decent furniture and tall proportions of my room in the square, in vain that I recognized the

pattern of the bed curtains and the design of the mohogany frame [...]

Where I seemed to be, but in the little room in Soho where I was accustomed to sleep in the body of Edward Hyde. (47)

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

Mr. Hyde broke out of all bounds, and clubbed him to the earth. And next moment, with ape-like fury, he was trampling his victim under foot, and hailing down a storm of blows under foot, and hailing down a storm of blows under which the bones were audibly shattered and the body Jumped upon the roadway. (16)

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

At the sight that met my eyes, my blood was changed into something exquisitely thin and icy. Yes, I had gone to bed Henry was this to be explained? I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror- how was it to be remedied? It was well on in the morning; the servants were up; all my drugs were in cabinet. (47)

This citation describes how he was transformed into Mr. Hyde. He himself does not know about it. He can't explain what he did when was transformed into Mr. Hyde because he has no memory and his conscious mind (Dr. Jekyll's identity) was totally lost. When he is conscious he suffers from psychic fragmentation. He regrets of being Mr. Hyde and tries to get rid of it. He wants its remedy. With a terror he asks a question to himself in his own words, "I asked myself; and then, with another bound of terror- how was it to be remedied?"(47). But he is not able to get rid of his corrupted nature. Time and again he needs drug (addicted) and suffers from its consequences.

Dual personality of Dr. Jekyll can be noticed with his transformation frequently in the novella. Dr. Lanyon writes his experience:

I had sprung to my feet and leaped back against the wall, my arm raised to shield me from that prodigy, my mind submerged in terror. O, God!' I screamed, and 'O God!' again and again; for there before my eyes- pale and shaken, and half fainting, and groping before him with his hands, like a man restored from death- there stood Henry Jekyll.  
(41).

These lines states Dr. Lanyon's surprise and terror of witnessing Dr. Jekyll's double identity who transforms from cruel, ugly and deformed Mr. Hyde to a good and handsome Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Lanyon concludes his letter by stating that he still cannot fully believe what he saw that night. He feels that his days are numbered that he continues to experience the horror of witnessing Hyde's transformation into Dr. Jekyll. But he later understand the major cause and influence of drug in transforming dr. Jekyll into Mr. Hyde.

One day, as he is sitting on a park bench, he thinks about his good deeds and compares himself with others. At that moment of pride, he finds that he is unexpectedly changed from Dr. Jekyll to Edward Hyde. Fearful of being caught and in need of the drug, the transformed Hyde writes a desperate letter to Dr. Lanyon, in his Dr. Jekyll's hand, requesting the materials for the drug. Hyde is more visibly evil when he is threatened. The letter states: "The child of Hell had nothing human; nothing lived in him but fear and hatred" (48). His double identity is seen every where in the novella as a consequence of drug addiction.

With the passage of time, Dr. Jekyll's duplicate life becomes stronger. He writes "the powers of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickness of Jekyll." (53) This indicates to the empowerment of unconscious (Mr. Hyde) over conscious mind. (Dr. Jekyll) Even with increased dosage, he constantly faces the risk of turning into Mr. Hyde. Jekyll finds it increasingly difficult to maintain his old self.

From the beginning chapter to the end of the novel, the protagonist, Dr. Jekyll suffers from dual identity (psychic transformation). No doubt, his double identity is created by the use of drug. His dual identity refers to two different aspects of his psychic state. Given Jekyll's own profession that his life is one best defined by commitment to a profound duplicity. The reduction of Jekyll's character to one of the simple duality, however, is to over simplify and misapprehend the enormity of the psychological affliction of Stevenson's tortured physician, for Dr. Jekyll is not so much a man of conflicted personality as a man suffering from the ravages of addiction:

He is a man of destructive attachments, a man victimized by a chemical dependency that is aggravated both by a pre-existing psychopathology and maladaptive behaviors which follow his repeated

consumption of the undisclosed psychoactive substance that turns him into Edward Hyde.(Mill, 49)

Two-sidedness of human condition is clearly seen in Dr. Jekyll's personality. Expose (indulge) in society and hide from society are two distinct sides of human condition. Henry Jekyll exposes himself as a renounced physician in his society. He helps other and get together. This is one better side of his life. One the other side of his life he hide himself from the society. One of characteristics of an addict person is similar to it that an addict person never exposes him before society. He does not like to come in contact with his friend and relatives who do not like drug substance. In he novella Dr. Jekyll takes drug and hides (escapes) from the society. He breaks his good relationship with his colleague Dr. Lanyon. He threatens him and displays his real identity transforming from Mr. Hyde to Dr. Jekyll. Dr. Jekyll Says: " Like a man restored from death there Henry Jekyll !" (41) An addict person is aggressive in nature. Dr Jekyll shows his aggressive nature to Dr Lanyon.

Dr. Jekyll lives a misanthropic life. Mr. Hyde hides himself from the society when he murders Sir Danver Carew. He is psychologically frustrated. He lives alone in a little room of laboratory. He confines himself in the room. This is misanthropic nature of an addict person which is found in Dr. Jekyll. Poole, a servant of Dr. Jekyll points out:

The doctor, it appeared, now more than ever confined himself to the cabinete over the laboratory, where he would sometimes ever sleep: he was out of spirits; he had grown very silent, he did not read; it seemed as if he had something on his mind. (25)

One another misanthropic act of Dr. Jekyll is that he does not accept one proposal of Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield to indulge him with them in an evening walk. At their

proposal, he can't response courageously. He expresses remorse for not being able to go out, or even invite them in. In the middle of his reply Dr. Jekyll's smile suddenly turn into something inexplicable. The window is promptly shut. The narrator writes:

But the words were hardly uttered, before the smile was struck out of his face and succeeded expression of such abject terror and despair, as froze the blood of the two gentlemen below. They saw it but for a glimpse, for the window were instantly thrust down; but that glimpse had been sufficient and they turned and left the court without a word.

(26)

These lines state schizophrenic condition of Dr. Jekyll. Society is reality Dr. Jekyll can't link his world of imagination with the real world. He is suffering from paranoia too. He has two types of fear. One is that he has fear of transforming into Mr. Hyde before Utterson and Enfield. The second is that they may know the hidden reality of Dr. Jekyll (real murder case) of Sir Danver Carew. Tortured from this psychic fears Dr. Jekyll hides himself or confines himself in a room instead of exposing before society.

He is quite different from his previous personality. Here two personalities are revealed. Two personalities indicates two psychic part of human being one that is exposable and vice versa, so he suffers from double personality as an influence of drug addiction.

### **Death as an Ultimate Remedy of Drug Addiction**

Drug addicted Dr. Jekyll finds no means except death as a remedy of drug addiction. He does various attempts to escape from the bad influences of drug and Mr. Hyde. Dr. Jekyll to his lawyer friend, Mr. Utterson, writes "I asked myself; and then with another bound of terror- how was it to be remedied" (47). Now he is much

suffered from over empowerment of drug influence and criminal activities of Mr. Hyde. He speaks: "The power of Hyde seemed to have grown with the sickliness of Jekyll (53). He further states "My devil had been long caged, he comes out roaring" (49). This long caged devil (Suppressed desire of unconscious mind) overcomes Dr. Jekyll (conscious mind) and comes out roaring in the state of intoxication. His long caged devil (Mr. Hyde) tried to rape a young girl of 10 years old. Mr. Enfield recalls, "The man trampled calmly over the child body and left her screaming on the ground" (4). At this moment he had drunk the potion. This is not only crime of Mr. Hyde due to drug's influence, he murders an old man named Sir Danver Carew without any serious reason.

In his intoxicated state, Dr. Jekyll threatened Dr. Lanyon and breaks his good relationship with him. Hyde is more visibly evil when Dr. Lanyon is threatened. Dr. Lanyon writes, "That child of hell had nothing humor; nothing lived in him but fear and hatred" (49). After this episode with Dr. Lanyon, Jekyll finds it increasing difficult to maintain his old self. He with Mr. Uterson speaks, "I have brought on myself a punishment and a danger that I can not name. If I am the chief of sinners, I am the chief of sufferers also" (24). He increases dosage of drug. He states:

The power of drug had not been always equally displayed. Once, very early in my career, it had totally failed me, since then I had obliged on more than one occasion to double, and once with infinite risk of death, to treble the amount. (48)

Even with increased dosage, he constantly faces the risk of turning back in to Hyde. He lives life full of fear and suffering. Jekyll has nearly lost hope. With a little hope, for a couple of months, Dr. Jekyll attempts to redeem himself by working hard t

relieve the suffering of others. But eventually he can't completely escape from his corrupted nature. He writes:

For two months, however, I was true to my determination; two months I led a life of such severity as I had never before attained to, and enjoyed the compensations of an approving conscience. But time began at last [...], I began to be tortured with throes and longings, as of Hyde struggling after freedom. (49)

His action for enjoying the compensations of an approving conscience becomes failure. Further he tries to impure him but ultimately fails. He speaks:

I resolved in my future conduct to redeem the past; and I can say with honest that my resolve was fruitful of some good [...] in the last months of last year I labored to relieve suffering [...] but I still cussed with my duality of purpose.(50)

These lines clearly state that he tried his best to escape from the ghost of Mr. Hyde. But his attempts remain unsuccessful. There is no difference between Mr. Hyde and an addicted personality who search for way (remedy) to escape from ghost of drug. He is trapped. He can't come out from the ditch of drug addiction. He is defeated. He has nearly lost hope of pure life. He looks in the mirror and realizes that he may never be Jekyll again. He even fears that the letter which he is writing now will be destroyed if in the act of writing he turns into Hyde. He states "Should the throes of change take me in the act of writing it, Hyde will tear it in pieces" (54).

Ultimately, he loses hope when he notices that the new salt (a chemical substance need for drug preparation) is running low. The originality of the new salt is getting low. New salt can't fulfill the dose for maintain the position of Dr. Jekyll. He writes:

My provision of the salt, which had never been renewed since the data of the first experiment, began to run low. I sent out for a fresh supply, and mixed the draught; the ebullition followed, the first change of color, not the second; I drank it, and it was without efficiency. (54)

This citation expresses that Dr. Jekyll can't get original salt for his drug. He completely loses his hope of life because he has neither any means of getting rid of it nor he can continue his life with drug (salt running low). So, he decides to commit suicide. He mentions, "The hatred of Hyde (drug) for Jekyll was of a different order. His terror of the gallows drove him continually to commit temporary suicide. And return to his subordinate station of a part instead of a person" (53). So, Jekyll does what he feels is the only thing left to get rid of Hyde – kills himself. Jekyll concludes, " Here then, as I lay down the pen and proceed to seal up my confession, I bring the life of that unhappy Henry Jekyll to an end." (54)

This is how he finishes his life. By the long discussion, we came to know that Dr. Jekyll ends his unhappy life as a remedy for his drug addiction.

## CHAPTER -FOUR

### **Conclusion: Drug's Impact on Dr. Jekyll's Personality**

The whole research work has projected the psychological problem of dual personality caused by drug addiction. The abuse of drug creates psychological problems in Dr. Jekyll's personality. Dr. Jekyll ever thinks about the life of duplicity and lives within it. For this purpose, he invests drug. This invention plays a major role to split his psychology of pre-addictive personality which refers to Dr. Jekyll, a good and professional character that has a social reputation into post-addictive personality which stands for Mr. Hyde, an evil character. These pre and post-addictive personalities symbolize two different psychological aspects of human being. It means every human being is different socially and individually. A human being is seen good, rational, cultured and civilized before the society. Ironically, he is quite different individually. He is irrational, cruel, evil, corrupt, murderous, barbarous, vulgar and uncivilized. In early age, Dr. Jekyll seems a very gentle, respectable and civilized person who contributes himself for social welfare. Till then he has no evil desire. He is conscious of himself and his society. But, later, his true identity comes out when he desires for the life of duplicity. He wants to live a duplicate life which is full of crime and corruption. To fulfill his desire of duplicity, he invents potion which helps him to transform into two distinct beings both mentally and physically.

Pre-addictive psychology is represented in Dr. Jekyll's personality and post-addictive psychology is displayed in Mr. Hyde. Mr. Hyde is the addicted form of Dr. Jekyll in which his unconscious mind activates and surpasses the social boundaries. He tries to rape a young girl and kills an old man, Sir Danver Carew. The intoxicated person Mr. Hyde is a symbol of repressed desire of Henry Jekyll, the representation of conscious mind. Dr Jekyll fears and suffers from psychic fragmentation. He remains

in the state of continuous conflict between his conscious and unconscious mind. He tries to get rid of drug addiction and Hyde's criminal activities. For this purpose, he enrolls in charity clubs for two months, and does social works. But he can't escape from the grip of drug addiction. This shows that unconscious mind is more powerful in comparison to his conscious mind. He time and again tries to remain in Dr. Jekyll's form but he is eventually victimized by the fear of Hyde and commits suicide.

Dr. Jekyll is unsuccessful as well as successful character. He is successful in the sense that he explores what he wants to know - human soul has two distinct qualities: good and evil, with the help of drug. He is unsuccessful in his life in that when he experiments his invention on himself to explore his unconscious mind, he meets death ultimately. He can't come out of the cultch of drug addiction and ultimately kills himself as a remedy of drug addiction and fear from Mr. Hyde. Hence, the protagonist's dual personality as: Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is the consequence of drug invention and its addiction whose ultimate remedy becomes death.

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