

A Freudian Analysis of Priyadarshan Movie *Geetanjali*

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CONTENTS

Title

Preface		i
Chapter-1	Introduction	1-12
Chapter-2	An Overview on Furtive Personality	13-26
Chapter-3	An Inference on Personality Affirmation	27-33
Chapter-4	Conclusion	34-37
Works Cited		38-39

Preface

Psychoanalytic theory is the theory deals with the personality organization and dynamics of personality development that guides psycho analysis coined by the Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud. Psychoanalytic theory emphasis on the study of mind and the related psychological attributes by ignoring the study and analysis of brain and physical attributes. Psychoanalytic is a clinical method, aims at structural changes and modifications of individual's personality. Psychoanalytic upgrades the awareness of unconscious and habitually recurrent patterns of emotion and behavior.

The current film *Geethanjali* is a 2013 Indian Malayalam language horror film which demonstrates the life of a person with certain Psychological conflicts.

The dissertation titled “A Freudian Analysis Of Priyadarshan Malayalam Movie *Geethanjali*” is divided into four chapters. The first chapter deals with the introductory part wherein the psychoanalytic theory is explained in general and to some extent the details about the film which I am working on. The second chapter centers on the crises endured by the protagonist and the terrific events within the film. In accordance with this it deals with psychoanalytic theory in detail. Third chapter depicts the way the personality of the protagonist affirms and point out the root cause for the psychical conflict of the character with the application of psychoanalytic theory.

The fourth and final chapter concludes the project with the brief summary of the project and skillful observation and analysis which occupied the first three chapters reinforced the concluding chapters.

Chapter – 1

Introduction

Psychoanalytic theory is termed as a kind of personality theory wherein the dynamics of personality development guides “Psychoanalytic”; a clinical method which treats ‘psychopathology’; the study deals with abnormal behavior over experiences and cognition.

The word “Personality” is derived from the Latin word “Persona” means a ‘mask’ which the Greek theatre actors used to wear while performing on stage. Personality can be referred to as the individual differences in the pattern of thinking, feeling and behavior’s study of personality emphasis on two specific areas like understanding of individual differences in particular characteristics such as sociability or irritability and comprehending how the various parts of a person close together. One’s personality analysis helps us to provides an insight into the recognition of a person and their background as well as enlarging our understanding of what is behind own personality traits and characteristics.

Personality development is mentioned as the process by which the organized behavioral patterns and thoughts that fabricate a person’s unique personality.

The numerous factors that influence personality is cited as genetics and environment, social and cultural factors, childhood traumas; family history etc. personality development plays a vital role with in an individual. Some of the eminent thinkers in psychology proposed a series of ideas to explain and substantiate how personality develops and makes great impact up on the individual.

According to Erik Erikson's psycho social development theory one's personality develops on the basis of social relationships. The particular theory extends beyond childhood towards entire lifespan. Each of the stages people face certain conflicts in which the task must be mastered. If a person successfully masters or level up the stage may emerges with a sense of mastery. On the other hand those who fails to resolve the crises within a particular stage may face certain struggles.

In Piaget's theory of cognitive development children progress through a string of four stages which are denoted by the distinctive changes in how they think. Piaget further states that how a child think about themselves, others and world around them enacts a dominant role in the formation of personality.

Lawrence Kohlberg propounded a theory of personality development that focused on the growth of moral thought. Kohlberg suggested that moral understanding is linked to the cognitive development. On the other hand Carl Jung's analytical theory is a holistic approach which associates human psyche. The body, mind and soul are brought together by bonding between the personal unconsciousness and the collective unconsciousness. The main focus of the theory is to explore the human psyche and explain human behavior. Personality is often regarded as an 'impression one person makes on other people externally. However, the term is interpreted differently in psychology. One can't determine the personality of an individual by analyzing his impression on the people around them; in fact the term 'personality' has multiple dimensions. Personality can be referred to as the individual differences in patterns of thoughts, feelings and behavior.

Psychoanalytic approach to personality or psychodynamic approach depends on the assumptions that personality is to be determined on the basis of interactions which prompt needs and in order to fulfill those needs a person would be compelled to make impulsive choices. Some of them can be operated at an unconscious level.

Psychoanalytic approach or psycho-dynamic approach comprises of three theories.

They are:

- I. Psycho analytic theory by Sigmund Freud.
- II. Analytical Psychology by Carl Jung.
- III. Psycho - social development theory by Erikson.

The particular study centers on the 'Psychoanalytic' theory which was first laid out by Sigmund Freud.

Sigmund Schlomo Freud (6 May 1856 - 23 September 1939) was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of Psychoanalytic. Freud put up certain therapeutic techniques such as the use of 'free association' and discovered 'transference' to establish its vital role in analytic process. The redefinition of sexuality by Freud resulted in the formulation of Oedipus complex; a central principle of psychoanalytic theory. His analysis of dreams as a means for wish fulfillment issued him with a model for clinical analysis of symptom foundation and the mechanism of repression. He modified the theory of unconscious mind and developed a psychic structure depending upon the model. Freud established an extensive approach towards religion and culture.

In the late nineteenth Century, the psychoanalytic theory gained prominence, the concept of psychological treatments was interpreted incorrectly. It was only after Sigmund Freud's proposition that there was a change in perspective towards the 'psychological treatments.' Freud developed a theory discarded the concept and idea of physical attributes and resorted to developing a non-tangible approach towards psychotherapy. For example, Freud prefers to interpret the idea of applications of 'mind' rather than the act of 'brain'.

He focused on how the childhood events could influence the current status of the mental processing of person. Freud did a deep digging into the spheres of genetics and the corresponding developmental facets.

Sigmund Freud is regarded as the first person who generated a distinctive approach to 'Personality'.

Psychoanalytic theory explains the human behavior is a culmination on the basis of various elements of personality. Freudian theory suggested that the children undergo a string of psychosexual stages that guides the development of the adult personality. His theory outlined on how the childhood events of an individual could influence the development of an adult personality. The contemporary psychoanalytic theories have accentuated the ideas of internalized relations and interactions and the allied composite ways in which one maintains in his further self.

The current theory states that personality is initiated by the age of five. Early experiences of an individual play a vital role in the character formation of that person. Freud's idea of personality revolves around the idea of the concentration of the pleasure seeking elements that one might want to procure at the respective ages. The five eminent psycho-sexual stages are;

oral, anal, phallic, latent, genital stages profoundly compiled with each stage which act as an origin and a source for pleasure. As claimed by Freud, people are born with biological instincts that must be controlled by the individuals to fit into the society.

This theory can be studied as the theory of human development as well. According to Freud, one's childhood experience is always repressed within the unconscious mind of an individual. If a child experience traumatic events at the early stages of life; his/her behavior in the later stage of life would be highly dedicated to fill in that lacunae which existed then. The events that one might encounter in their childhood would determine the behavior of an individual in the future. In other words, trauma can hinder with the rationality of a person.

Psycho-analysis is a method of treating the disorders which are emanated as a manifestation of traumatic childhood experiences. Depth psychology is the process of extracting information about a person's experience that led him/her to carry out certain acts or develop certain insecurities. Therefore during this process, the depth psychologist attempts to understand the thought process of the patient by recording the images, events etc. while he/she is unconscious. The patient may be asked to relive certain events or narrate the happenings at a particular point of time in their lives etc.

During 1890's Freud and Austrian physician and physiologist Josef Breuer performed an evaluation of neurotic patients under hypnosis. They concluded that the patients exhibited better results when the ideas and impulses of the patients were made of their consciousness. They observed that the patients spoke candidly opened up without being under hypnosis. Hence, the technique of free association of ideas came into effect.

Freud arrived at the conclusion that ‘anxiety’ was the primary outcome of repressed energy within an individual. The various after effects of anxiety are feelings of fear from separation from a person are dependent, fear of loneliness, fulfilling sexual desires etc. In order to accomplish or fulfill the anxiety by-products, the patient may resort to behaviors which can be violent, aggressive and hostile.

Freud’s theory in fact triggered the need to create independent theories in several psychologists. Some of the eminent theorists included Melanie Klein, Ronald Fairbain, Karan Horney, Sullivan and Erik Erikson etc. Their theories showed major departures from the psycho-analytical theory of Freud.

Several theories were developed in the later stage which incorporated psychoanalytic in children by scholars such as Klein and Anna Freud daughter of Sigmund Freud.

Psycho-analysis encompasses many extra-clinical applications in other spheres of social thought especially in sociology and anthropology as well.

In order to make an attempt to portray the findings of the theory of psychoanalytic; the chosen medium is a movie. The reason why a movie was chosen in order to explain the theories of psycho-analysis is to transmit the effects of a psychological crisis most efficiently. The film industry is depicted as the motion picture industry encompasses the commercial and technological institutions involved in filmmaking. Production companies, studio, screen writing, actors, film directors etc. are included in the institutions of film making. Malayalam cinema, a sphere of Indian film industry.

The movie chosen here emancipates the application of the psycho-analytical theory. Malayalam film industry is known for mixing genres and creating aesthetically appealing

cinematography. The Malayalam film industry was first based in Thiruvananthapuram during the early 1920's. The film industry started to develop and flourish only by the late 1940s. Later the industry shifted to Chennai, capital of South Indian film industry. The Malayalam film industry returned and acquired a place within Kerala by the late 1980s and the majority of locations productions post production facilities studios are being located in Kochi. In 2018, Malayalam cinema won fourteen awards for the best actor, six for best actress, twelve for best film, and thirteen for best film director at the National Film Awards.

The biggest advantage of the Malayalam film industry is their willingness to experiment and explore for example, *Elippathayam* is remarked as one of the most imaginative films of 1982 by British Film Institute and it also won the 'Sutherland Trophy' at the London Film Festival. Malayalam is one among the few languages wherein realistic concepts can be expressed most profoundly with words. Several films have been regarded as world classics without heavily edited visuals and overly manipulated settings. Some movies like Rajiv Anchal's *Guru* (1997) Lijo Jose's *Jellikettu* (2019) SalimAhamed's *Adamintemakan Abu* (2011) where some of the Malayalam films which gained official entry for the best foreign language film category. *Chemmeen* (1965) and *Swaham* (1994) were some of the other dominant films which achieved global acclaim. The first 3D film produced in India is *My dear Kuttichathan* (1984), made in Malayalam.

The movie chosen for the current study is an Indian language film named *Geethanjali* (2013) starring Keerthi Suresh, Mohanlal, Nishan, Seema, Siddique, M. Nazeer; written by Abhilash Nair and directed by Priyadarshan. The other important production team consists of G.P Vijayakumar, (Producer), Tirru (cinematography), Vidyasagar (music), and T.S Suresh (editor). The movie has striking similarities with several movies of the same genre such as

Manichitrathazhu released in the year 1993. It can be noted as the official remake of the film 'Thai' released in the year (2017).

The main character "Geetha" portrayed by Keerthi Suresh is shown to be in a psychological crisis due to the impact of her traumatic childhood.

The character's twin sister named Anjali is a free-spirited, intellectual and person who is considered as the "golden sibling" among them. On the other hand, Geetha is extremely insecure and considered incompetent according to her. As a defense mechanism to cover up her insecurities, Geetha tries to procure all the attention her sister Anjali had. She eventually kills her sister in order to gain the attention and love of her love-interest "Anoop". Geetha develops a one-sided liking for Anoop however; both Anoop and Anjali developed mutual feelings for each other. This cultivated a feeling of hatred and jealousy in Geetha. After the deed, Geetha assumed the identity of her sister by pretending to be her and therefore, adapted to all the characteristics of her sister. Anoop was tricked into believing that Geetha was Anjali whom he had feelings for.

The opening of the film throws light on several traumatic instances and events that Geetha endures. Both Geetha (who is impersonated as Anjali) arrives at a mansion names "Arackal" with Anoop in the pretext of visiting her mother who is severely ill. Geetha was instantly taken back to the memories she shared in that very house along with her sister. She seemed to be deeply upset after seeing all the souvenirs of Anjali to commemorate her memories. She was in an extremely unfavorable psychotic status wherein she was constantly haunted by her sister's presence. Perhaps, this could be the manifestation of her guilt over the fact that she had killed her own sister to procure the benefits originally owned by her.

As a result of this repeated haunting experience; Geetha was secretly being observed by Dr. Sunny a renowned psychiatrist who arrived at the conclusion that Geetha was pretending as Anjali and had her identity disguised in order to lead the sumptuous life of her sister.

After getting to know about the truth, Sunny attempted to help Anoop and his family about it. However, Anoop and his family members did not process it very well and did not believe him and in the spur of anger he was asked to immediately leave the house.

Dr. Sunny attempted to convince Anoop by nabbing him to the grave and convincing of him of Geetha's identity.

Anoop on learning the truth was horrified and approached Geetha wherein she initially hesitates to reveal her real identity but eventually gives in and responds to his queries unapologetically. Geetha tells him the reason that prompts her to commit such horrific crimes and when she realizes that her cover has blown and no attempts would make Anoop to forgive her. She drenches herself and Anoop in alcohol attempt to kill herself and Anoop and started the fire. However, Anoop was saved by Dr. Sunny who rushed to the scene immediately.

Priyadarshan, the director of *Geethanjali* (born on 30 January 1957) who is also a recipient of several prestigious awards including Padmashri in 2012, The Filmfare Award For Best Director for Tamil film *Kanchivaram* in 2010, Kerala State Film Award For Best Film Writer in 1994, Filmfare Critics Award For Best Film for *Viraset* in 1998, Asianet Film Award For Best Film for *Oppam* in 2017, Kerala State Award For Second Best Film, *Kaalapani* in 1995 etc. says that he is a person who does not shy away from exploring different genres for books and movies. He mentioned that he liked all kinds of documentaries and movies and while describing his extreme passion for moving pictures. Priyadarshan works predominantly in

Malayalam and Hindi films. He has also worked in six Tamil films and two Telugu films as well. He has experimented in Hindi cinema as well after he established his position in Malayalam cinema. He is highly praised for bringing in extremely well regarded sound quality and color grading, dubbing in the arena of cinema.

Priyadarshan commenced his career during the 1980's. He progressed to Bollywood in the 2000's. His remarkable works include *Thalavattam* , *Chithram* , *Vandanam* , *Kilukkam*, *Chandralekha* etc. He is well known for creating remakes of several of his popular films such as *Manichitrathazhu* and *Body Guard* etc. His Hindi remade films are “Here There”, *Hungama* , *Hulchul* , *Garam Masala* , *Bhoolbhulaiyaa* etc.

Other than that he had also explored his creativity by directing various ad-films as well. His popular works include Coca-Cola, Nokia ad films. His attempt to remake films was not just constrained to his works but included works of other director. Some examples would be the film *Bhool-bhulaiyaa* , the Hindi remake of the popular Malayalam film was directed by Faazil, *Hera pheri* which is an adaptation of *RamjiRao Speaking* , *DoliSajaKeRakna* an adaptation of the popular Malayalam film *Aniyathipravu* directed by Fazil.

In the words of Priyadarshan; “I don't focus my works entirely on Bollywood as the aspect of entertainment is most important in Bollywood cinema”. According to him, the chances of survival in Bollywood would be minimal if there is no aspect of entertainment in it. The lack of appreciation of story, screen play and execution is the primary reason that Priyadarshan accredits to his deviation from the path of Bollywood. Priyadarshan is well known for his style which involves the narration of his craft with the strength of a well-written script.

The director mentions that his collaboration with Mohanlal in *Geethanjali* gave him an inspiration to do better even though the previous years weren't exactly great in terms of the success of his films. In the film, since Mohanlal's character may mirror the exact character of Dr. Sunny of *Manichitrathazhu* by Fazil; the film was subject to severe criticisms as there were aspects which concurrently resembled one another. Many critics pointed out that this movie is a sequel of *Manichitrathazhu*. While, the author does not agree with that opinion, it can be inferred that as the character from the movie *Manichitrathazhu* served as a good reference to this film and those were incorporated smartly in this film. The genre of this movie is slightly different from that of the previous movie as the movie *Geethanjali* does not mention any happenings or events in *Manichitrathazhu*. Neither did Mohanlal resemble any of the characteristics that he had during the film *Manichitrathazhu*.

The movie emancipates certain aspects of psychology with a mix of thrill and adventure. This film wouldn't be considered as a psycho- thriller, in fact it can be considered as a movie which has been inspired from several films which discuss the condition of psychological disorders within people who have experienced traumatic childhood events.

The movie *Geethanjali* discusses about several important and subjects relevant in today's society. The story of *Geethanjali* can be interpreted as a movie which has taken its inspiration from the movie *Manichitrathazhu* wherein there the professional Dr. Sunny is an eminent psychologist who was able to resolve the unexplained events at the house. In the film *Geethanjali*, the story is centered on an old mansion which holds a lot of significance as the protagonists is seen to have spent a significant amount of their childhood within that very home. *Geethanjali* consists of several nail-biting moments and jump-scares. The protagonists (Geeta and Anjali) portrayed by Keerthy Suresh was in charge of portraying varying emotions of both the

characters. Though she had done a decent job in portraying the after effects of the psychological distress that the character endures, the conflicting aspects of remorse and fear did not necessarily have the right execution. Remorse and guilt is what leads to a psychological dilemma; however that connection was not established adequately. The further acts of the protagonist did not seem to justify her remorse.

The character drastically decided to free herself from all the consequences of her actions and finally holds her accountable for the same. However, the constant urge of winning and the need to be acknowledged as the one and only procuring benefits and that is what wanting her fiancée to die.

Although Priyadarshan movies are well known for their humoristic aspects, he did an aesthetically historical epic film about freedom fighters in India including Kalapani. The director incorporated action and thrilling elements from time to time as well.

During the 1980's and 1990's, Priyadarshan and Mohanlal frequently collaborated which resulted in the creation of several master-pieces like *Poochakkorumookuthi*, *Thalavattam*, *VellanakaludeNaadu*, *Abhimanyu*, *Midhunam* etc.

As reported by Times of India, “*Geethanjali* plays around a script that is constantly unsteady giving away the hints too quickly or getting immersed in the truffles just for the purpose of stretching the narrative. Even without comparison the movie never attains the asserting enigma of a psychological narrative”. It is said that the movie is a spin-off of *Charulatha* and *Nadia KollapettaRatri*. *Geethanjali* possess a weak script but the brand value of Mohanlal sides in the film resulted in a productive experience for the viewers.

Despite having a weak script “*Geethanjali*” manages to capture the attention of audience with some extremely catchy camera work, innovative direction and creative execution. Dr sunny enacted by mohanlal was a memorable character, whose presence was beyond mandatory in the movie *Manichithrathazhu*. His ability to dwell deep into the complex psychological aspects with ease is what the audience relished upon then. Therefore the characters come back prompt a need for addressing a similar chaos.

Chapter-2

An overview on furtive personality

The current research paper focuses on the Psychoanalytic Theory in reference to the Malayalam movie *Geethanjali*. Sigmund Freud believes that every individual is different from the other because every person responds to the same situation differently. The difference in reactions causes as a result of the variations in their personality. He proclaims the concept that there is an internal conflict occurs within an individual every time. Freud comes up with a hypothetical definition for mind by ignoring the physical existence. According to Sigmund Freud; mind is considered as an ice berg with three layers.

I. Conscious mind:

Conscious mind can be defined as the first part of the mind and deals with the present status which includes all the things a person is aware of.

II. Preconscious / subconscious mind:

Preconscious mind can be termed as the segment for stored memories and knowledge which can be recollected. It is also mentioned as the waiting room.

Freudian theory classifies human personality into three major components as well: Id, Ego and super Ego.

III. Unconscious mind:

Freud states that we are unaware of the specific part. All the feelings are stored within the mind and it is an intricate task to recollect.

The Id is termed as the most primitive part of the personality. Freud chose the example of a new born baby for defining the Id. The Id is exhibited as a pleasure seeking principle and it always demands immediate gratification, avoids pain and it is purely selfish. The biological instincts like hunger, sex etc. are encompassed. These Biological instincts are termed as life instincts as well. Freud displays the life instincts as Eros and the energy create in the course of mental activity can be denoted as libido. Freudian concept illustrates how death instincts take place along with life instincts. Thanathos is said to be a prime energy generated by the death instincts.

Super Ego lies within the preconscious segment of the mind enact the role of an angel. The current theory demonstrates how super Ego works within an individual purely depends on his environment, moral values; Ethics .super Ego detects what is right and what is wrong.

Ego belongs to the conscious sphere of our mind. It relies on the reality principle which is able to equalize both Id and super Ego and Ego acts as the convincing force too.

Freudian concept holds the notion that the personality of an individual undergoes a string of childhood stages in which the pleasure seeking energies of Id (libido) stores on certain erogenous zones, part where libido is concentrated. Each stages of development are denoted by conflicts that can facilitate growth or stifle development, depending upon how the problem is resolved. If the problem is resolved successfully he will acquire a healthy personality or the problem is not resolved it results in the problem of fixation. In which the mind will the mind will not grow along with the body. Eating, chewing gums, smoking, nail biting can be regarded as the hazardous outcomes or output of fixation.

In course of five psychosexual stages which are the oral,anal,phallic,latent and genital stages the erogenous zones attached to each stage enacts as a source of pleasure.

The oral stage initiates from birth and extends towards one year .An infant's primary source of interaction occurs through the mouth during the particular stage. So the eating, sucking, and rooting are primarily vital. The mouth can be regarded as vital source thus, the infant sucks pleasure from oral stimulation through immediate gratification. During the period the infant is wholly dependent on parents or the care-takers. The primary conflict during the stage is weaning process, the child experience any kind of conflict appears. It will lead him to the problem of fixation. Hence the infant would have issues with dependency or aggression. Oral fixations lead a child towards the problem of drinking, smoking or nail biting.

The Anal stage extends from one year to three years in which the bowel and bladder control can be regarded as the erogenous zone. Freud claims that the primary focus of libido was on controlling bladder and bowel movements. Toilet training is denoted as the utmost conflict a child undergoes in course of the stage. He explains on how the conflict is resolved further. If the child goes through a fruitful training, it positively effects on their behavior and the child will become independent and creative. The child become rigid and obsessive if the parents are strict. Thus the child begins to develop an anal retentive personality. Freud points out more case in which the child exhibits an anal expulsive character since the parents being too easy.

Freud believes the idea that during the phallic stage the primary focus of libido accumulates in the genitals. The age range of the specific group extends from three years towards six years, when the child begins to realize the difference between male and female Freud also believes that the boys starts to show affection towards their mother and view their father as a symbol of fear

and rival for mother's affection and Freud termed the notion of fear as castration anxiety and rival for mother's affection. The Oedipus complex can be termed as a notion to possess the mother and exhibits a desire to replace the father. The term Electra complex was used by him to explain the similar set of warmth experienced by young girls. He believes the fact that girls frequently undergo penis envy during the stage. If appropriate training is not provided the child goes through the conflict of fixation.

Latency stage is a period in which the sexual feelings are enactive the particular stage initiates from six years and extends up to puberty. The child engrosses in external feelings and social skills, the moral values develops and strengthens during the period of time. The child begins to realize the value of social relationships and superego strengthens as well.

The final and one of the eminent stages is denoted or remarked as genital stage. The period of time extends from puberty up to the death. Sexual desire towards opposite sex strengthens in the course of time according to Freud. The Ego, Id and Super Ego balances and functions eminently. When a person fails to resolve the conflicts of his earlier stages, it will hazardously influence the later stages of his life. On the other hand an individual is capable to manage his ego efficiently and resolves the conflict and leads to a mature and balanced personality.

The major ideas insist psychoanalytic theory proposed by Sigmund Freud which is termed as the personality driving forces like the life-instincts and death instincts, cathexis and anti-cathexis, defense mechanisms, talk-therapy which can be indicated as one of the great contributions to psychology. The concept holds the view that talking to patients simply about the problems could erase their personality disorders. The idea was propounded by Freud through his collaboration with his close friend and colleague Josef Breuer.

The psychic energy generated by libido and the further suggestion that our mental status is influenced by the cathexis and anti-cathexis. Cathexis is termed as the speculation of the mental energy in a particular person, idea or object. For example, creating a mental image of a delicious meal when we experience increased appetite. The ego might seek some energy from Id in certain areas to trace out the actions related to the desires in order to disperse excess energy from the Id. Browsing through the cook-book or recipe blog can be cited as appropriate examples. On the other hand, anti-cathexis comprises the ego blocking the socially unexpected needs of Id. The repression of desires and urge is termed as the basic form of anti-cathexis.

Freud insists on the notion that human behavior is motivated by the driving forces like life instincts and death instincts. The life instincts or Eros can be termed as a basic need for survival, reproduction and pleasures which includes the need for food, shelter, love, sex etc. He proclaims the idea that human beings have an unconscious wish for death. This is called death instinct; this evokes the self-destructive behavior of the person. However, he suggested that these death instincts were moderated by life instincts.

Defense mechanism is an unconscious psychological operation, functions to secure a person from anxious thoughts and feelings associated with the internalized thoughts. It may either result in healthy or unhealthy consequences depending upon the circumstances.

The similar concept in the Psychoanalytic theory has close resemblance with the theory of psychosocial development theory by Erik Erikson. Erikson is in the standpoint that the social factors could influence one's personality development. Hence the theory can be termed as psychosocial development theory. Erikson further added three stages along with the five stages of Freudian psycho sexual development. According to Erik Erikson an individual's personality

development goes through eight stages. Freud claims that a conflict occurs between I'd, ego and super ego. Likewise Erikson states that similar conflicts undergone by an individual which can be termed as psychosocial crises. If a person succeed in the resolution of such crises. If a person succeeds in the resolution of such crises he will be capable of strengthen his ego quality. The eight stages of Erikson's psycho social development can be categorized as

I.Trust versus Mistrust (0 - 1.5 year)

II. Autonomy versus shame (1 - 3 years)

III. Initiative versus guilt (3 - 5 years)

IV. Industry versus inferiority (6 - 12 years)

V.Identity versus role confusion (12 - 18 years)

VI.Intimacy versus isolation (19 - 40 years)

VII.Generatively versus stagnation (40 - 65 years)

VIII.Integrity versus despair (65 - death)

Trust versus Mistrust can be mentioned as the initial stage of psychosocial development. The primary caretaker of a child in course of time may be the mother. Trust in a child grows up through the proper love, warmth and care of the primary caretaker. If an infant develops trust through consistent care his ego strengthens and his mind will be mastered by hope. On the other hand if consistent caring is not supplied by the parents, a feeling of mistrust will grow up within the child. The particular stage gains a similarity with the Freudian oral stage.

Autonomy versus shame or guilt can be characterized as a stage in which a child goes through certain physical activities and obtains mastery in physical skills and acquires self-control. The ego strengthens if the child is provided with encouragement by the parents and a sort of 'will' develop in him. Toilet training in Freud's anal stage encompasses within the current stage of development. If the skills of child are discouraged by the care takers, he doubts about his talents and feels shame .The parents play a vital role in the fabrication of a personality of a child.

Initiative verses guilty is referred to as a stage wherein the interpersonal skills of a child develops. The family members have a great role in supplying positive skills towards the child. Thus the child will be able to acquire a sense of initiative and purpose. The child may undergoes a guilty feeling. The specific level can be characterized as a stage of questioning.

Industry versus inferiority or the preschool age is remarked as a level in which the children undergoes several curricular, extra-curricular activities and urges for an approval. He will develop a sense of competence, if the ego strengthens. Otherwise the child goes through a feeling of inferiority whether the parents and teachers fails to provide support and encouragement, leads to the failure of an individual to attain the actual potentials.

Identity verses role confusion is a categorized as a transition of a child towards adulthood. Teenagers have a temptation to seek their identity. Adolescents become curious about their role and they possess a great influence upon the public figures the teenagers experience a kind of role confusion when they fall to achieve their real identity. The individual attains fidelity through the empowering of ego. Parents and teachers enact a significant role in providing sexual orientation towards the children. Freud holds the notion that the adolescent stage extends from

puberty up to death. Whereas Erikson is in the standpoint that the particular stage initiates from puberty up to eighteen years and he introduces three stages as well

Intimacy versus isolation is termed as the early adulthood stage wherein the individual wishes for a long-term relationship intimacy and love. The individual undergoes a sort of isolation; if he fails to urge love and intimacy.

Generativity versus stagnation is denoted as the middle adulthood in which an individual attempts to create a mark to prove their existence through parenthood, work or career and society. The individual either attains a sort of care when he is capable of strengthening his ego or slips down into stagnation if he undergoes failure.

Integrity versus despair is noted as a stage of retirement wherein the health and productivity of an individual lessens. The particular stage is characterized as an individual return to the earlier life and attempts to gain a kind of satisfaction and wisdom whereas the person failed to fulfill his desires in life, he will step down into despair.

Erikson is in the standpoint that one's personality fabricates throughout the psychosocial crises. Many researchers conducted on the basis of the specific theory and enable to trace out certain evidences for the manipulation of personality. However the theory faces several crises including the lack of guidance to ensure success in each stage, failure to recognize the uniqueness of every individual and to prove scientifically.

Erikson's theory of psychosocial development has association with Freud's theory. Thus Erikson's stand point possess a great relevance within the current movie 'Geethanjali'.

Analytical psychology by Carl Jung encompassed within the psychoanalytical approach was designed to distinguish from Freudian psychoanalytic theories. Analytical Psychology is referred to as Jungian analysis to elaborate science into a new empirical science of the psyche. The theory of Jung paved the way towards the foundation of many developments in psychological study and practice as the other disciplines. Jung publicly criticized Freud's theory of the 'Oedipus complex' and his emphasis on infantile sexuality. This led to the formulation and development of Jung's own version of psychoanalytic theory. Most of Jung's ideas on analytical psychology express his theoretical differences with Freud. Although Jung agreed with Freud that a person's past and childhood events could influence them, Jung firmly held the notion that we are manipulated by our future. He further stated that Freud's idea regarding the role of sexuality. Jung is in the perspective that libido was not sexual energy, but it is regarded as generalised psychic energy.

Jung believed and affirmed that the purpose of psychic energy was to motivate an individual including the ways like spirituality, creativity and intellectually, it can be regarded as an individual's motivational source for sparking pleasure and resolving conflicts. Analytical psychology can be denoted as a holistic approach which links the human psyche.

The body, mind and soul are brought together by integrating the personal unconsciousness and collective unconsciousness. The main purpose of Jung's theory is to explore the human psyche and detect human behavior. He also looks forward to explore and bring them to the unconscious to reduce neuroses and other forms of mental illness. Other basic ideas in the theory such as complex, archetypes, animus, anima, persona and shadow. However Jung's analytical psychology has certain associations with Freudian psychoanalytic theory, even though Jung disagreed with Freudian concepts at some point of time. Analytical psychology firmly stated on the relevance of unconscious mind like the Freudian standpoint. Jung emphasized on the role of unconscious to

explore and explain the human behavior in curing the mental disorder .The current film emphasis the role of unconsciousness within the experiences of the protagonist. Thus analytical psychology could be applied in the film even though certain were evoked.

Kohl Berg's theory of moral development also resembles certain concepts within the psychoanalytic theory. The crucial events exhibited within the film is could be the lack of moral development of the protagonist. Kohl Berg's theory of moral development emphasis on how an individual develop morality and moral reasoning. He is in the standpoint that moral development occurs in a series of six stages. The theory proclaims the concept that moral logic is a prime focus on seeking and maintaining justice. Kohl Berg exhibited a string of moral dilemmas undergone by a child or an individual from his childhood onwards. And the individual have the integral role to determine the reasoning behind their judgments in each scenario.

Kohl Berg classified the theory to three primary levels. He succeeded in displaying the stages in each level. The primary level is showcased as pre- conventional level and post conventional level.

Pre conventional level indicates the earliest period of moral development. It extends from four years the age of nine .The adults especially parents placed an integral part in the molding of the character of a child. Thedecision of the child depends upon the expectation of the adults and the consequences for breaking the rules. Obedience and punishments can be denoted as an initial stage of the pre-conventional level .Kohl Berg states that obedience and punishment are especially common in young children but adults have a pivotal role in expressing the type of reasoning. According to him a child during this stage approaches the rules as fixed and absolute. And the child believes that obeying the rule blindly in order to avoid punishment. The later stage

of the pre conventional level is termed as the individualism and exchange stage of conformity to satisfy needs. Children goes through individual point of view and judgment on the basis of how they are treated or it depends upon how their needs are fulfilled .The child subjected to obey the direction put forward by the parents to gain rewards.

Conventional level extends from ten years towards thirteen years. The current stage is concerned with the acceptance of social rules to satisfy others. In the course of time the teenagers internalize the rules learned from their role models and the social environment. The period is remarked by the acceptance of authority and conforming to the norms of the group. Conventional level encompasses the stage of conformity to the group rules. The stage of conformity to group norms is termed as a stage wherein an individual intends to seek conformity from the society. The particular stage is often mentioned as the “good boy- good girl orientation” and emphasis on the consideration of how choices influence relationships stage of conformity to group rules in society is remarked as a stage in which the individual begins to obey and follow the rules in society. The prime focus of the stage is to ensure that social order is maintained. The current stage focuses on the individual consideration of society as a platform for making judgments. They insist on the maintenance of law and order by following the rules , performing the duties and respecting authority.

Post conventional level is termed as a level of moral development which expands from the age of thirteen wherein the individuals build up an understanding of the abstract principles of morality. The stage of conformity to the democratically accepted laws and mores and the stage of conformity to the universal ethical principles can be noted as the two stages comprised within the post conventional level. The individual initiates certain activities favorable for the society. The stage of conformity to the universal principles is indicated as a stage in which an individual

follows the internalized principles of justice even though its conflicts occur within laws and rules. The current stage is depicted as the final level of moral reasoning depends upon the universal ethical principles. The moral development of an individual lacks if he denies fulfilling the particular stages.

Psychoanalytic theory can be demonstrated in the light of the movie *Geethanjali*, displays how the character Geetha goes through certain Psychological complexities, dilemma and the traumatic outcome of the personality is highlighted as well. The particular chapter aims to exhibits certain conflicts and the indefinable events of the scene. When the story unfolds we can see Geetha (disguised as Anjali) expresses unwanted and excessive concern, love and affection towards Anjali's beloved Anoop who works in Mumbai and she turns crazy and obsessed about the love towards him. But everyone including Anoop believes that Geetha is really Anjali who is not alive and Geetha has passed away. Geetha (disguised as Anjali) and Anoop goes to her Arckal mansion by hearing the news that her mother has fallen from the terrace and is bedridden and paralyzed. The movie illuminates certain super natural elements to escalate the horrific overview of the scene and to figure out the hazardous complications faced by Anjali after entering the mansion. In course of time she encounters a series of horrifying incidents and she feels that Geetha's spirit begin to haunt her and disturb her a lot. Dr. Sunny's (Mohanlal) arrival towards the mansion can be noted as a remarkable scene to help Anjali out of the crisis and treats her. Anjali misinterprets the death of Geetha towards Dr. sunny and tells him that Geetha had committed suicide after she understood that Anjali and Anoop loved each other. The scene of burning clothes and belongings of Geetha by Anjali is eye catching, reveals Anjali's aggressive mentality. When the movie progresses Sunny seeks guidance from Kathalikattu Thirumeni by noticing the indifference in Anjali's personality and she is alleged with certain doubts. On the other hand

KathalikattuThirumeni enacted by Nasser M. On the other hand Thirumeni misunderstood and interpreted that Anjali was possessed by Geetha's spirit. He says that "a soul is capable of conquering a human mind, which is inferior and he firmly suggests the dominance of Navagraha, the knowledge acquired by the saints' decades ago." (*Geethanjali, 1:39, meeting of the characters at the church*)Thirumeni is in the stand point that it is the power of Geetha's soul which frequently creates interruption.He told Annamma (mother of Geetha and Anjali) enacted by Seema to envision the soul of Geetha and put up a Grave for her,hence the commotion of the soul is entirely erased through it. That is why he could confirm the existentialism of Geetha.

On the contrary Sunny believes in the parapsychology and approaches each event logically.He states that "I am a person who believes, the ghost couldn't possess a role in real life except in stories.The devil resides itself in the human mind and it doesn't have a physical existence .He claims that it a conflict between conscious, subconscious and unconscious mind.In some cases person who is alive is capable to live as the dead ones".(*Geethanjali, 1:40, meeting of characters in the church*).The particular suggestions put forward by him towards thirumeni reveals and confirms the indifference occurs in Anjali's personality and he advocated against the argument put forth by thirumeni and Sunny confuses whether Geetha is alive .The argument of Dr. sunny proves how a human mind inclines and slips towards the conflicts.

The future owner of the house Vasu enacted by Ganesh claims that he has seen Geetha in a car during the accident of Annamma from the terrace.His endeavor to trace out the number of the car interrupts when he gets a phone call from Geetha's spirit which invites him to the church resulted in his unpredictable death. Sunny couldn't help him, even though Vasu calls him for help, but he could spot out the car and attempts to seek out definite answer of the progressing event.The murder of Vasu can be demonstrated as a turning point for undefinable events.

Sunny came up with a psychological effect and disagree the statement that the ghost of Geetha is haunting Anjali following the terrible events including the death of the caretaker, Thampichayan enacted by Siddique .The endeavor to postpone the marriage of Anjali and Anoop for some reason is an accurate demonstration of how Sunny could trace out the complexities in Anjali's personality and he affirms the fact that Anjali is a patient suffering from certain Psychological disorders .But it was a vain attempt and Anoop drives Sunny out of the house and assumes that Sunny is trying to depart Anjali from him.

Dr Sunny's recurrent efforts to assert Anjali's complications can be denoted as a concrete endeavor throughout the particular movie. Sunny provokes Annamma to voice out the accurate fact as well. His frequent observation towards Anjali can be exactly depicted as his search for the death of Geetha .Sunny pursues his repetitive attempts to state and affirms the actuality and supplies a Psychological essence for the whole scene of the movie.

Chapter-3

An inference on personality affirmation

The chapter centers on how Geetha's personality is affirmed and displayed her as a person with certain Psychological complications and disorders within the movie "Geethanjali". The relevant event towards personality affirmation is highlighted as well. The revelation of accurate events by Annamma can be regarded as a valuable evidence to ensure that Anjali is murdered by her twin sister Geetha and she is impersonated as Anjali to possess Anjali's beloved. The words of Annamma turn as a vital account for Sunny to trace out the grave of Anjali which unmasked the furtive personality of Geetha.

The particular movie represents Geetha as a person, shows deep jealousy towards her twin sister's progress, whereas her sibling is portrayed as superior to her. Sunny strives to figure out the childhood events of the character Geetha and her sibling in order to immerse deep in the root of the current status of her mind. Thus he could attend to incorporate how the past experiences endured by Geetha impact the later stages of life. The words of sunny to Anoop "Geetha's criminal mind not at all evolved from a specific incident but it emerged from her birth itself. Anjali was always superior to Geetha during the childhood day. The progress of Anjali made Geetha with certain Psychological complexities including jealousy and inferiority complex prompted her to commit certain crimes." (*_Geethanjali_ 2.11*) reveals that the performance of Anjali fill up and pervade in her mind as psychological conflicts like weak ego , jealousy, and leads to a revenge.

Freud's psychoanalytic theory holds the concept that necessity of fulfillment of opposite sexual attraction emerges within the genital stage (from puberty to death).The particular concept

resembles within the movie in which the Geetha shows a one side liking for Anjali's beloved and her possessiveness. Anjali's love affair and her frequent meeting between Anjali and Anoop can be termed as a decisive moment could unsettle Geetha's equilibrium. The progressing events devastated her a lot. Eventually the sequential instances exhibit Anjali as an enemy by Geetha. The gifting of chain to Anjali turns as a pivotal scenario shook her mental stability and it enlarged her existing envy at a peak point .The aggressive mentality of Geetha come into view when her sibling and beloved plans a surprise meet but she firmly interrupts the meeting by locking Anjali within a room. The vivid portrayal of her unhealthy personality reveals through the destruction of photograph of Anjali and Anoop. The story portrays the unfulfilled desires of the protagonist which turned into defense mechanism when she kills her twin sister to own her lover. The first phase of the movie shows a vivid picturisation of Geetha's furtive personality and also trace out the reasons behind it. The character Geetha not at all condensed within a specific frame but also she may be a portrayal of every individual subjected under the problems of the psychological conflicts. In order to ensure the security of Geetha she tries to interpret the enquiry put forth by Dr. Sunny. The transformation of Geetha into a master criminal is relevant through the murders of Vasu and Thampichayan. Her role behind the accident of her mother is relevant within her mother as well. The director succeeded to throw light on the public sphere and conveys a message every child is molded by parents or any other elders who command respect in the society. Social environment and self-awareness has a pivotal role in the fabrication of a child which need to be initiated from the childhood stages onwards. In the modern scenario children engrosses in worldly pleasures by ignoring the moral ethics with the lack of parental care or sparing quality time with them. In the case of Geetha the conflict between her siblings strengthens and paved the way to commit certain crimes. She masked her personality and

pretended to be her sister in order to fulfill her selfish intent. Dr. Sunny is depicted as leading characters within the film who attempts to predict and detect the root cause of her psychological disorders. His predictions about Geetha provided a positive dimension to the film. He succeeded in investigating the difference between the twin sisters and the facial expressions of Geetha in the context of mother's partial recovery; false story about the cause of her sister's death contributes corroboration to the movie.

The ending session of the movie demonstrates how Anoop reacts to Geetha while realizing the fact. And her attempts to ignore Geetha are apparent. The utmost abnormality of Geetha is obvious throughout the whole scene. She uncovers her real Personality and discloses that she herself is the root cause of such terrific events including the death of her twin sister. Initially he hesitates to converse the real cause, she reveals the real cause that prompted her to commit such terrific action. But the recurrent ignorance of Anoop provoked her to kill Anoop for her own selfishness and kill herself. However he was saved by Sunny who rushed into the scene immediately. Sunny claims the fact that Geetha's suspicious personality not at all encircled within a specific sphere but it is deeply rooted in the childhood events.

The movie *Geethanjali* indicates the application of psychoanalytic theory wherein Geetha is chosen as a symbolic figure to represent an unbalanced or an unhealthy personality. Freud is in the standpoint that any conflicts that occur in the conscious mind could have been repressed into the unconscious mind and it will generate as a defense mechanism at any instance. Similarly Geetha also undergoes a lot of conflicts stored within the unconscious mind from her childhood days. Geetha's sibling is a free spirited, intellectual and talented personality regarded and she is the golden sibling among them. This prompted her to commit a series of crimes like injuring the eye of her friend with compass and putting fake sign in her progress report etc. to uncover her

aggressiveness and she strives to secure all the attention towards her as a defense mechanism the cultivation of jealousy and hatred towards her sibling Anjali due to her progress and her love affair with Anoop provoked her to kill the sibling eventually. Freud is in the standpoint that cathexis and anti-cathexis are the two competing forces of personality. Cathexis is depicted as the concentration of mental energy in a particular person or object to seek pleasure. Id has the superior role in the particular concept. Her act of wanting attention from Anoop is an indication of cathexis. Freud firmly states that the conscious subconscious and unconscious level can be further denoted as Id, Ego and Super ego and the convincing of the three aspects could generate a balanced personality. The psychological complexities of the character within the film exhibited as a typical example of unstable personality. She strongly insisted on her instincts, interest and happiness by ignoring others. The possession of twin sister's lover by Geetha can be marked as a concrete instance in which she focuses on herself. In the particular case the excess energy of Id is frequently generated within the mind of Geetha. Geetha's weakness to balance Id ego and super ego and the failure stabilize them is visible throughout the story.

The particular theory depicts the five stages of personality development like oral, anal, phallic, latent and genital stages and displays how the stages plays a vital role within an individual's life. Freud initiates the concept that the personality of an individual goes through a series of childhood stages wherein the pleasure-seeking energies of the Id (libido) is concentrated on certain erogenous zones. On the other hand, he also focuses on certain conflicts which either facilitates growth or stagnation as well. If a person fails to resolve the conflicts within his earlier stages, it could influence the later stages too. The complication experienced by Geetha in the film from the childhood days can be penned as a failure of conflict resolution within each level

of her development. Her sibling's intelligence and talents generated jealousy in her and filled up her mind with conflicts and paved ways to her commission of crimes.

The lack of pleasure fulfillment in the earlier stages is typically termed as a primary cause for commitment of crimes throughout her life. The progressing events of the movie accurately portrays on how the initial stages of an individual could adversely influence the late stages. The Indian Malayalam film *Manichitrathazhu* (1993) directed by Fazil is a vivid exhibition in which the major character Ganga (Shobhana) is being impacted by her childhood events transformed her into certain psychological disorders during the later stages. The similar concept appears in the current movie as well.

Freudian concept holds the notion that every individual urges for sexual pleasure fulfillment during the genital stages. The similar instance resurfaces in Geetha's case as well i.e. the disruption of her mental stability and her urge to enact herself as Anjali in order to possess her sibling's lover. The enactment of Geetha as her sister to attain love is revealed as a pivotal account on her mysterious personality. The previous sessions are comprehensive enough to ensure that she is undergoing a problem of fixation i.e. if a person fails to convince or resolve his/her conflicts in the initial stages; it will severely affect their adult life. Dr. Sunny's predictions on Geetha's unusual behavior evoked disturbances in her and state became unstable when Sunny proposes her decision to postpone her marriage by stating that she is a patient with certain psychological disorders. The scene of partial recovery of her mother sprouts out anxiety in her. The particular event portrays a crystalline image of her distressful mind.

The entire story reflects horrific, supernatural, mystic events endured by the protagonist in the mansion. According to Freud, unconscious mind has a strong influence on one's actions.

The unfulfilled desires, fears, guilt etc. are repressed in our unconscious mind. On the basis of the theory, the supernatural elements experienced by Geetha as an illusion due to fear and guilt apparently; a tuft of hair in drinking water and bathtub, the footprints, the appearance of spirit in the mirror, images of scary mask and hands are the typical images are examples of the same. The burning of Anjali's clothes and belongings shows Geetha's aggressive mentality. The concept resembles in an Indian Malayalam language period drama film *Perumthachan* directed by Ajayan in which the protagonist Raman (Thilakan) kills his own son Kannan (Prashant). Generation gap emerges between Thachan and his son's attraction towards a higher-caste girl prompted him to kill him. The fear and guilt evoked certain supernatural elements in the mind of Thachan which in turn resulted in his death.

The ending scene of the movie *Geethanjali* portrays the extend of Geetha's worse and aggressive mental state as a result of the ignorance of her love interest. She feels that her real personality is disclosed and there is no way to escape from the hatred and ignorance coming through. All her endeavors to hide her real personality were rendered futile. This is demonstrated as concrete evidence resulting in Geetha inducing self-destruction of herself as well as her attempt to kill her lover.

According to Freud, life instincts are tempered by death instincts. Life instincts can be characterized as the need or fulfillment for food, shelter, love, sex. If a person fails to fulfill his desires, it might result in the destruction of that person.

Erikson's theory of psycho social development can be closely associated with the Freudian theory of psycho analysis included in the psychoanalytic approach. According to Erikson the fabrication of a child depends upon his social environment. If the social factor are

not favorable for him he will fail to succeed in life. In the film '*Geethanjali*' Geetha can be depicted as a symbolic figure who fails to attain success without the lack of social factors. Moreover her social environment might have an integral role which prompts her to behave indifferently and commit crimes and leads to self-destruction. The lack of trust in the social environment may be a root cause for the failure of the protagonist.

Jung's analytical psychology is marked as the one of the major theories comprised within the psychoanalytic theory along with Erikson's theory. There were several criticisms raised against the Freudian's psychoanalytic theory in the concepts of Oedipus and emphasis on infantile sexuality, idea regarding the role of sexuality, idea regarding the role of sexuality, libidinal energy etc. However Jung concentrates on the role of unconsciousness in an individual as it is propounded by Freud. In the movie the occurrence of the protagonist's destruction can be stated as a result of the crucial role of repressed and unfulfilled desires within the conscious mind.

The moral development of a child plays a vital role in his entire development. Kohlberg's theory of moral development proposes the concept that every individual undergoes the stream of moral development which results in his around development. In the case of Geetha the failure to attain the moral stages of development properly may be a root cause of her mental instability.

Although, the movie apparently showcases the horrific events, the application of psycho-analytical theory enabled to approach the concept in a scientific sense. Geetha's furtive personality and psychological complications are patently affirmed by tracing out the mysterious events throughout her life.

Chapter-4

Conclusion

“Maybe that is what a person’s personality is: the difference between the inside and outside”.

-Jonathan Safran Foer

Personality is defined as the sum total of thoughts, motives, habits, feelings, beliefs which distinguishes a person from another. It encompasses both biological and learnt behavior from an individual’s unique response to a particular environment. If one possess unhealthy or rigid patterns of thinking which may result in types of mental disorders which impacts personality. A person with certain personality disorders undergoes complications in perceiving context and persons surrounding him. This can promulgate crucial problems and restraints in social activities, works etc. of that person. In some cases we might perceive our thoughts as superior to the opposite parties which in turn results in exhibiting vexation towards them. Many theories have appeared in order to analyze and substantiate the personality as defined in psychology. Among them, one of the relevant and accredited theories is termed as the psychoanalytic theory propounded by Sigmund Freud.

The current research study evidently stated the crisis and affirmed the real personality of Geetha in the movie *Geethanjali* by applying the psychoanalytic theory of Sigmund Freud. Psycho analytic theory is termed as a manifestation of distinctive elements of human behavior. To a great extent, Freudian theories have contributed to psychoanalytic which comprises of various techniques and therapies which helped in the treatment of various psychological

disorders. The processing of psychoanalytic involves comprehending the unconscious thoughts of a person and bringing up into the consciousness with the guidance of certain psychoanalytic techniques. The current theory depends upon the concept that the personality of individual gains adulthood on the basis of their earlier stages of life.

Any traumatic experience which occurred in childhood could result in the negative personality traits of an individual. Freud's theory encompasses the constructional pattern of mind, structural model of personality, defense mechanisms to deal with the existing psycho-sexual stages of development and psychoanalytic techniques. Psychoanalytic, a therapy enabled to uncover certain fears, unfulfilled desires and it focuses more on the treatment to a great extent.

The character Geetha was exhibited as a symbolic figure which substantiates an individual's capacity to turn into an unhealthy person depending upon the experiences in her life. Sibling's progress and talents resulted in Geetha's transformation into a master criminal. The one-sided liking of Geetha towards her sibling's beloved prompted her to enact a furtive personality. Thus, she began to wear the mask of her sister Anjali to possess him. The revelation of her real personality and recurrent ignorance by her lover resulted in her own destruction.

The application of the current theory helped to incorporate the childhood events along with the later stages of life by tracing out the past experiences of Geetha and detect her current problems in life. Every individual undergoes several stages of mental development wherein they seek pleasure from each stage. The particular character of the film goes through severe psychological conflicts due to the absence of pleasure fulfillment. Thus, she could not resolve her problems in her early stages and this lead her to avail what she did not have using conflicting methods.

Generally, personality complications could occur due to several factors such as genetics, childhood trauma, verbal abuse, and brain changes, social and cultural factors. In case of Geetha, the childhood trauma and social factors played a vital role which had impacted the person's life ahead which resulted in her personality disorders and even lead to her self-destruction.

Lack of training by care-takers in each of the stages and lack of self-awareness could be denoted as some of the crisis experienced by an individual who hinders the resolution of problems throughout their lives. It will prompt the person to commit crimes and they will be subjected towards substances.

The criticism is depicted as a form of literary criticism which makes use of certain techniques of psychoanalytic to interpret the literature. In literary criticism, Freud pays close attention to unconscious motives and feelings of both the author and the character portrayed and this change in perception evolved since Freud's era.

Psychoanalytic theory faced several criticisms even though it contributed a lot to psychology. One of the major criticisms of Freudian theory was that it paid a great attention on childhood events of a person; on the other hand many modern psychologists claim that personality development is life-long. They also held the view the children may not obtain much trauma as Freud associated so many mental disorders with. Other criticism undergone by Freud was against the idea centered on the unconscious mind. Critiques stated that the unconscious mind did not comprise the hidden thoughts, feelings, emotions that are repressed. However, it centers on the underlying information such as cognition, memory perception and emotions. In addition to this, the Freudian idea of repression which were disapproved by the modern psychologists who claimed that repression is a rare phenomenon and the intense stress and pain may eventually lead

to the remembrance of an instance. Some of the other crucial problems faced in the Freudian theory were the difficulty to test scientifically wherein it was possible to prove them through case studies.

Future predictions put forth by Freud are considered as vague.

The theory only emphasized on hetero-sexuality by ignoring homosexual persons.

In the film *Geethanjali*, the director succeeded in showcasing the problems faced by an individual without the lack of resolution of psychological conflict within each stage of mental developments.

The particular theory gained relevance in the unusual events with the application of psychoanalytic theory. In the present scenario, the problems between sibling's plays a dominant role wherein the mutual love, relationships, affections lacks while comparing to the previous ages. Even though, the movie ends up on a tragic note, it could throw light of peace upon the future generations. Along with the psycho sexual development social and moral development have a great impact in one's manipulation of personality. Although Freud opines that one's repressed and unfulfilled desires turns out into defense mechanism. However the manipulation of an individual's personality can be positively impacted through Yoga and meditation. Wherein the repressed actions and desires within the unconscious mind be fruitfully fashioned. Thus resulted in the evoking of a sustainable personality. The great task before adults is to provide proper guidance for betterment of child's personality. Parenthood, family, friendship and productive social relationships provide a platform for the individual's personality.

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