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The Social Identity Crisis in Ken Kesey's *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1962).

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master's Degree in English Civilization and Literature

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Dedication

To my family and to all whom I know, I devote this unassuming work.

Fouad

To my mother, who has been a source of motivation and inspiration: There are insufficient words I can state to portray exactly how much precious and important my mother to me.

To my father, the one who has never been in my life.

To my brothers, Yassine, Ladjal, and my sister Wafa.

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Abstract:

The present study handles the issue of identity in the Post-modern novel *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1962). It goes for exploring the real's character identity crisis as for Erik Erikson's perspectives and inspecting the legitimacy of his theory of identity in dissecting a fictional character. It additionally seeks after to exhibit that Kesey frequently utilizes a few certainties of psychoanalysis that are identified with the human mind to frame the identity of his anecdotal character (Bromden). The primary target of this examination is to demonstrate the significance of analysis as a literary criticism hypothesis and its essentialness when scrutinizing any given scholarly generation, since it gives per-users the suggestions that are pressed with mental based comprehension. This work is threefold: the main section will be a general and a hypothetical system of the construction of social identity, the second part manages trauma, Schizophrenia, Paranoia as the postmodern identity crisis, and the third section is devoted to investigate the real character's identity confusion in *One Flew Over -The Cuckoo's Nest*.

Key words: identity confusion, Psychoanalysis, Postmodernism, mythical character, strife.

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General Introduction

General Introduction:

Doubtless, the idea of identity crisis demonstrates its capacity as one of the principle topical worries in present day new age literature. In postmodernism, identity crisis takes a vital status with its different perspectives, social, political and individual.

Hence, Identity confusion might be the consequence of contention and battle between a man or a gathering of people, and other individuals and regular forces, and so on. This battle may lead the character to change himself/herself. Since postmodern writing is an approach to speak to and mirror the postmodern life and culture, it sees the identity crisis of individuals and their contentions. Theme of character was dealt with by different writers previously, however it began to be dealt with substantially more deliberately after the Civil Right Movement in the USA in the 1960s.

However, many modernist writers and postmodernists such as: Ken Kesey have bombed in giving the correct response to the inquiry (what does the "I" mean precisely) nevertheless identity is an essential issue in current postmodern setting, yet the theme of identity crisis is omnipresent in Postmodernism and it is portrayed through different experiences such as: mental illness, trauma, power, resistance, totalitarianism, thus it is highlighted through social, political, economic, psychological aspects.

Change is the most consistent thing in the lives of each individual on the planet, and Chief Bromden is no exemption, since his way in life was gone up against by different occasions that helped shape a particularly and an altogether new individual, starting from his youthful stage till his maturity stage. Therefore childhood and maturity trauma had an extraordinary impact on Chief Bromden's identity.

Also, investigating postmodern scholarly works, one will see that the greater part of the abstract works of that period if not every one of them have managed a side of identity crisis, and how the issue of personality obviously shows up through the entire work among characters.

Yet, through reading the novel, the main character is really suffering from a sense of non-belonging, Ken Kesey's protagonist Bromden lives in a space of Heterotopia which is a real place, where he has a sense of identity bafflement.

This investigation goes for work the key character's identity crisis according to the social-analyst Erik Erikson's perspectives and looks at the legitimacy of his theory of identity in breaking down an invented character. It conjointly seeks after to exhibit that scholars ordinarily utilize a few actualities of psychoanalysis that are related with the human mind to make the demeanor of their imaginary character.

To accomplish the objectives of this study the main research question is :How does the principle character of the novel mirror the topic of social identity crisis, for this research the sub- questions are raised:

- How is the social identity constructed?
- How does Ken kesey deal with identity crisis in his novel One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest?
- How does the major character in Ken kesey's novel experience identity confusion?
- what is meant by trauma and social identity crisis ?
- How is the theme of identity crisis presented in the postmodern novel ?
- How is Paranoia and Schizophrenia presented in this postmodern novel ?

To answer the antecedently mentioned research questions, the following hypotheses are formulated:

First, identity is shaped through the process of social classification, distinguishing, analogy yet self-respect accomplishment, therefore identity is constructed through internal operation and it contains preconscious, unconscious, conscious in addition to identity includes three entities: Ego, Superego, Id Nevertheless, identity development is represented in the psychological evolution

Second in his novel kesey tries to spotlight the political and social disorder of up to date society so as to point out, however this lawlessness affects not solely nations and society, however conjointly people their personal relationships, their behaviors and their identity in specific, and indeed Kesey deals with identity crisis through portraying the individual trauma and he reflects it through the mental illness of his protagonist.

Third, the foremost character faces identity confusion and trauma during an approach that he tries to seek out his identity and his role in his society and he is apt

to experience types of mixed concepts and feelings concerning the particular ways that within which he fits into society and should experience a spread of behaviors and activities. Indeed trauma is a mental distress or wound and a horrible condition is critical weight that shockingly abuses an individual, overhang his or her life or a private ethicalness. However social identity crisis is the process when the individual experience psychological trauma or mental disease, indeed society challenges and pressures have great impact on the identity of each human.

Fourth, the character in Ken Kesey's novel created a different space called Heterotopia, the place in which they live in and therefore experience an identity crisis, yet it is a space of resistance.

Fifth, the theme of identity crisis in Ken Kesey's is highlighted through Paranoia and Schizophrenia that is to say mental disequilibrium.

The present study is divided into three chapters : the essential part offers a general review of identity, the second section manages the space of Postmodern identity crisis, and in this manner the third part is committed to investigate the key's identity confusion in Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* . Part three, is predicated on the investigation of action and status of the key character in *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*.

This examination depends on a profound investigation of social and status of the key character in Ken Kesey's *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*. Subsequently, it will adopt the qualitative and analytical systems of examination to deal with this investigation because each seem satisfactory and worthy for the theme underneath study.

This study reveals insight into the significance of psychoanalysis for the most part and Erikson's theory of identity crisis in particular as an artistic feedback theory and its adequacy once adapting to some random literary works since it offers readers the suggestions that are loaded up with mental essentially based comprehension.

Many researchers have dealt with the idea of identity and identity crisis. Indeed, it is hard to keep track of one's identity, because people change over time, due to social, political, economic atmospheres.

Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) in his *Muqaddimah* argues that identity is directly related to the study of individuals. He continues by saying that the individual is deplored as a subject, and history has focused only on the group. Society plays an important role in shaping people's identity, however therefore people are continually attempting to distinguish their identity and comprehend their starting points, in this way they don't have feeling of having a place with any gathering, which in like manner make them befuddled about their reality, in other words they persevere identity crisis. Moreover, personality did not prevent him from taking in the character and highlights of his relatives and neighbors. He announces, that individual is normally an authoritative and baffling being and his need to beat others and curb them and press them (qahr) is that the outfit of wars.

Once more, for Ibn Khaldun the human personality is self - focused ordinarily, people are constantly avaricious and egotistical and in addition they get a kick out of the chance to have power. He likewise seen that people are savage , imbecilic , delicate , uneducated , thusly , their character is influenced by their demeanors and attributes, yet considering the lack of ideals and low level of intelligence agreed to people by Ibn Khaldun., Nevertheless , social orders stick together through *Asabiyya* , which is an image of their character.

While Freud in his book *Personality theories* states that identity contains three fundamental structures: oblivious, preconscious, and cognizant. Freud pronounces that the part of the oblivious is to get the restrained materials that return either from the intensely mindful or from the preconscious mind.

Freud a short time later, conveyed the basic model theory to control such an issue and layouts character inside which he featured three things: Ego, Superego, and Id. He keeps up that these three elements are between related the brain.

However, Erikson remains steadfast to Freud's structure of character by isolating three elements that Freud proposed: Ego, Superego, and Id. Subsequently, Erikson calls attention to that the "Conscience" presents the individual entire identity over the "Id" despite the fact that it is partitioned into components, one knows and furthermore the diverse is oblivious. He proclaims that, yet the sense of self assumes the part of fighter in

awing the "Id "unlawful driving forces and furthermore the "Superego" serves, yet the "Inner self" has its independent life.

Therefore, the theory of mental and identity improvement was presented by Erikson, accordingly he named it as "psychological development", that underlines anyway person's associations with others, impact the occasion of his/her character. Although, the term "identity crisis" was introduced by Erik Erikson. For certain, it is a block within the youthful path which will guide him/her further to an able-bodied sensation of identity if s/he addresses it well, or to personality mystification if s/he does not savvy to urge over it. Attaining the ego or identity means individual ought to confirm however he/she cooperates with forces and fragilities s/he endures, thus s/he must do an attempt to get his/her identity. Also, if the person undergoes this stage with success s/he can then bear what is referred to as "fidelity" and he can live simply and shall discover an area within the society during which he will have the flexibility to survive despite of the feebleness and disturbances of the society.

Evidently, Foucault tries to move on the furthest side of the onerous power. Subsequently, he hates the possibility that power is sorrow. He says that power really in its most enthusiast compose isn't just teach and oversight, anyway it is beneficial, incurring new practices to emerge

Consequently, the issue of individual identity remains a secret to individuals as an outcome to the indistinct idea of people. Along these lines, characterizing a man all through his place in the public arena ought to be a pathway that characterizes him, and subsequently knowing his personality. All the more unequivocally, in light of the fact that the impression of what a man thinks his general public considers him stipends him a part in life's endeavor that he will dependably be withstood to and thusly forming his own character. Ken Kesey's hero in *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* had experienced numerous changes including an identity crisis that drove him to wind up an altogether new individual, instead of what he used to be. One factor that helped steer this modification was the adjustment in way of life, and environment. In this way, it is sheltered to state that trauma and the exercising of power over individuals have a certain part in disguising themes already obscure, if not un-favored, by the current character.

Chapter One

The Construction of Social identity

Chapter one: The Construction of Social Identity

Introduction:

To be sure, it is vital and necessary for everybody to realize his sins of self and to outline who he is and his role in life since achieving a way of identity or self could lead the individual to be glad of his life, thus life flow can add up (Frosh, p.2). Hence, the first chapter offers a general survey and theoretical framework of identity, during which it will show. However, that identity has been outlined and highlighted by different theorists and critics like: Freud, Erikson, Ibnkhaldun , Foucault and so on, and the way it will emerge in literature , and so it will state the foremost dynamic identity theories.

1.Identity:

Self or in other words identity is possibly the widest term. Indeed, in many different ways, it has been used to indicate several sections of a complete set of experiences and thoughts. From time to time it is given to relate the whole set. Some similar terms are ego, identity, self-concept,,self-schema. Moreover, identity is the person s' faiths about himself or herself involving the individual s' features and who and what the identity is .Yet, identity embraces multiple ideas that may not be part of ones' identity. Additionally, The self is defined by identity, thus, those who have identity confusion usually find a difficulty in defining themselves .Identity is often taken for granted by the individual who has the ability to differentiate himself from others and to determine the role that s/he plays in her/his life and her/his relationship(Baumeister, p.247).

Basically, the self begins in the psyche of people and is what portrays a person's awareness of his or her own being or character. The self can take itself as a protest, to respect and assess itself, to take record of itself and plan likewise, and to control itself as a question keeping in mind the end goal to achieve future states. As McCall and Simmons call attention to, "The individual accomplishes selfhood by then at which he first starts to act toward himself in pretty much a similar mode in which he acts towards other individuals." This reflexive conduct is simply the core of identity. The self can be both subject and question. We would prefer not to give the impression, notwithstanding, that the self is a bit "individual" or homunculus living within us that does these things. The self is somewhat a sorted out arrangement of forms inside us that achieves these results (Kusnir). Our activity is to get it that association, how it happens, and how it both keeps up itself and changes after some time(Stets and Burke p. 9).

1.1. Definition of identity:

Initially, Personalities or in other way, identities are the qualities and attributes, social relations, parts, and social gathering participations that characterize one's identity. Thus, Personalities can be entered around the past-what utilized to be valid for one, the present-what is valid of one now, or the future-the individual one anticipates that or wishes will turn into, the individual one feels committed to attempt to end up, or the individual one apprehensions one may move toward becoming. Characters are situating, they give a significance making focal point and concentrate on a few however not different highlights of the prompt setting (Leary & Tangney, p.69).

As stated by, (Buckingham 2008) identity , is the notion that the individual will go himself throughout his development and progress throughout his life, this involves several sides in his life like faith, and beliefs , skin , colour , and decisions in life , of these facts can facilitate in demonstrating the individual's identity (p.2).

Therefore, According to (Hogg and Abrams, p.2) identity is “people's ideas of agency , and of what form of individuals they are , and how they are related to others “. Meanwhile, (Jenkins, p. 4) sees that identity “refers to the ways during which people and collectivises are distinguished in their social relations with different people and collectivises”.

1.2. Identity in Literature:

Foremost, identity of an individual or a factor in the least times or in all circumstances, represents the conditions or proven facts that an individual or factor is itself and not one thing else. Furthermore , identity is also thought-about because the style of personal and characteristics that describe one as a member of specific group , thus people will differentiate themselves from alternative teams of persons and build their own understanding of who they are betting on race , religion , culture , quality , and language , on the opposite hand , and because of the geographical and social movements and therefore the keenness of happiness to a precise social community , people can presumably acquire over one single culture.

With this in mind , identity in literature could be the approach that is utilized by authors to specific themselves by presenting a replacement culture and language once the

exile from mother country to a different country ,thus , the genre of migrant literature has been developed to heal and tackle the migration issue and formation of inexperienced identity matter in migrants , likewise, it would be associated with the employment of pen names by authors making an attempt to hide their origins or gender , and this method is typically followed by feminine authors hoping their works are often revealed and accepted among society (Fearon, p. 7).

2. Theories of Identity:

Social identity theory and psychological theories of identity are the most identity theories whereas, the social identity theory focuses on the individual as a member of group of people and the way s/he interacts with the individuals among the group and the way s/he might distinguish himself/herself from them however , the psychological theories of identity focuses on the individual's inner psyche structure as a freelance construction that contributes in building the individual's personality(Buckingham ,p. 5-6).

2.1 Social Identity Theory:

Apparently, in social identity theory and identity theory , the self is reflexive in this it will take itself as an object and can categorize , classify , or name itself particularly ways that in regard to alternative social classes or classifications. However, this method is termed self-categorization in social identity theory. Yet, in identity theory it is known as identification, through the process of self-categorization or identification, and identity is constructed or made.

According to,Tajfel and Turner the social identity theory was established in 1979, this theory started first with group assumption instead of individuals' assumption. Tajfel has demonstrated his theory to clarify the bottom of psychological science of intergroup favouritism, and also the discrimination against out-group(Trepte , p.256).

In social identity theory, a social identity could be a person's information that he or she belongs to a social category or cluster .A group is a set of people hold a standard social identification or read themselves as members of identical social class. Through a social comparison method, persons are the same as the self, they are categorized with the self and yet are labelled the in-group persons, they disagree from the self and are categorized because the out-group. In early work, social identity enclosed the emotional, evaluative,

and different psychological correlates of in-group classification. Later, the self - categorization is separated from the self-esteem, evaluative and psychological components so as to through empirical observation, investigate the relationships among them (Stets and Burke ,p.5).

2.2 Social Classification:

Surely, The operation of deciphering and enciphering can be facilitated by defining information into schemes and classes, and it is similar with the opposite entities in the environment, people are divided into teams to construct and recognize a social interaction (Trepte,p.257).

As attested by, Tajfel and Turner, social categorizations are planned here as psychological feature tools that section, classify, and order the social surroundings and so modify the individual to undertake several kinds of social actions, there are tools that produce and outline individual's place in society (Tajfel&Turner,p.281).

2.3 Social Distinguishing:

Truthfully, social identification is outlined, because the individual's awareness regarding himself/herself that comes from his/her notion of his/her membership of a specific group with a magnitude significance connected there to membership. Hence, the comparison between the in-group and therefore the out-group defines the social identification.

Correspondingly, social identification may be more outlined because the method that identifies individual(s) inside in-group, moreover overtly people inside that cluster could share constant manners and attitudes. Otherwise, they will appear alike and have immediate options and imitate each other (Trepte,p.257).

Therefore, in social identification, humans adopt the identity of the cluster that they have got categorized themselves nearness to. Yet , if as an example a person categorizes himself as a student , the probabilities that he may embrace the identity of a student and start to act within the ways that he suspects students act, and adapt to the norms of the

group. Thus, there will be an emotional significance to his identification with a group, also his identity becomes sure up with cluster's membership (McLeod).

2.4 Social Analogy:

The aspiration of social comparison is to value social teams that a private belongs to and it always compares teams that square measure like the individual's own cluster, and it refers to the cluster composing dimensions (Trepte,p.258). The connection of in-group comparison could be marked with these similarities and dimensions (ibid.).

In this vein, social comparison classes are evaluated as compared with each other to see one's place in society (Trepte,p.258). Social identity theory believes that people, additionally to the power of categorizing themselves into teams, they will evaluate the in-groups and out-groups. They compare their cluster to alternatives to check the prevalence and/or the inferiority of their cluster in compare with their happiness to other teams (ibid.).

Tajfel and Turner (1979) proposed three structures that type and represent social comparison: a) the extent to that people are known with an in-group to assign that cluster membership as a side of their self-concept. b) the extent to that the prevailing context provides ground for comparison between teams and , c) the perceived connectedness of the comparison cluster , that itself is going to be formed by the relative and absolute standing of the in cluster (Tajfel& Turner,p.283- 285).

2.5. Self-Respect Accomplishment:

Tajfel (1969) believes that achieving self-esteem is the main purpose of the motive that highlights the positive social identity (Tajfel 277 quoted in Trepte 259-260). Tajfel asserts that positive self-esteem is accomplished by positive analysis of the individual's cluster. Otherwise, in social identity theory the motivation of the self-esteem is not assimilated within the method of social identification, however it is seen as a premise. Indeed, Hogg and Abram counsel (self-esteem) hypothesis that states two results: a) the dependent self-esteem which suggests the self-respect is increased if the in-group discrimination is sure-fire. b). The variable or the out-group distinction is elevated by the self-respect motives (Trepte,p. 259).

Besides to self-esteem, there are several different needs; as an example, the motive of understanding ought to be achieved by inter-group comparison evolving positive social identity (Treppe,p. 259).

Furthermore,at matters in hand, self-esteem may well be an aftermath of achieving the opposite desires and delivers us with a lot of information regarding one's self. Hogg and Abram (1990) outline the thought of self-esteem mutually of motives and effects of various styles of cluster behaviour, probably a lot of basic may be a variety of self-evaluative motive (ibid.):

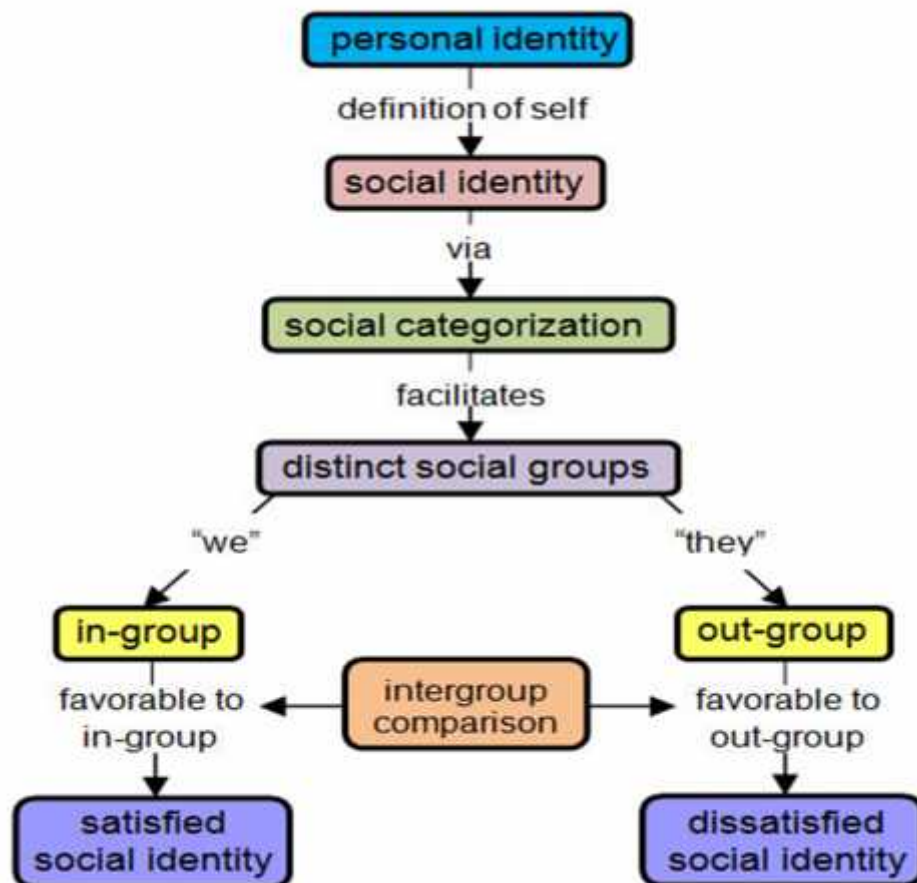


Figure 1: social identity paradigm (Hogg & Abrams,1990).

3. Internal Theories of Identity:

By the same token, identity or personality might take over the unchanging characteristics of behaviour (Ewan). Psychologists like Freud argue that identity is initiated inside people, and one's identity might exist within the non-existence of others and it should have some invisible options (ibid.). IbnKhalidun and Erikson claim that solely the expressed behaviours will facilitate in analysing one's identity. Whereas, Foucault argues that identity might involve virtually everything concerning the individual and his/her thoughts, emotions, and social yet physical impulses (ibid.). Whilst, in line with Snow (2010), the self is split into two parts, outer world that consists of all the expressed behaviours that are shared with others, also inner world that is invisible like thoughts, dreams, wishes, etc. Identity, may additionally embrace hidden or unconscious phases and acutely aware ones (Ewan).

3.1 Identity in Ibn Khaldun's Visions:

In first place, IbnKhalidun was a real muslim who believed within the different world, thus he was born in Tunisia in 1332. Moreover, IbnKhalidun's early education enclosed faith, law, mysticism, philosophy, history, and politics. He claimed that philosophy could not comprehend divinity, during this respect, he clearly accepted that logical thought could not completely grasp all sides of life. Yet, this complexity in faith did not keep him from differentiating between the physical world and also the divine world. Of course, this firm dedication to complexity did not forestall IbnKhalidun from identifying between religious and political principles of social structure and yet the humans' identity (Sümer, p.254).

However, IbnKhalidun in his Muqaddimah trusts that for many centuries, that the main focus of studying the human identity (nature) has been on the individuality. For IbnKhalidun the group, not the individual, was history's put concentration and crucial issue, because persons rarely if ever, except they were fantastically motivated-have over a minor influence on the great powers of history. Clearly, the individual according to IbnKhalidun is much deplored as a philosophical motif, hence human identity is confused and more ignored, yet as a result human beings are always struggling to identify who they are and understand their origins, thus they do not have sense of belonging to any group, which accordingly make them confused about their existence, that is to say they endure identity

crisis. Furthermore, identity did not stop him from learning the character and features of his relatives and neighbours. He declares, that man is naturally a magisterial and mysterious being and his want to beat others and subdue them and squeeze them (qahr) is that the outfit of wars . Again, for IbnKhalidun the human identity is self -centred by nature, humans are always greedy and selfish and moreover they like to possess power. He also perceived that humans are savage , dumb , soft , uneducated , consequently , their identity is affected by their attitudes and characteristics, yet considering the shortage of virtue and low level of intellectuality accorded to humans by IbnKhalidun.,Nevertheless , societies cling together through Asabiyya , which is a symbol of their identity(ibid).

For sure, IbnKhalidun relates identity with his concept of Asabiyya. Indeed, the idea of Asabiyya lies at the centre of IbnKhalidun's theory of history and society, this is sometimes one among his most untranslatable terms, and Western interpreters have differed widely in his sense. Also, it seems unfair to compare it with Durkheim's notion of mechanical commonness and evaluate to IbnKhalidun the claim that Asabiyya means the solidarity between groups, which indeed resembles the identity of a specific groups. On the other hand, it is understood as cluster consciousness, corporate spirit, feeling of commonness, group will, social cohesion, putting power and social commonness. Eventually, IbnKhalidun understanding of Asabiyya is just too complicated and multifarious to be circumscribed in an exceedingly mechanical commonness.

IbnKhalidun highlights that there should be some issue, some incitement for the will for cooperation to exist on a bigger scale among some kinsmen than among others. This factor he calls Asabiyya, a word that he borrowed from classical usage and to that he gave a brand new positive which means. The cluster to that a private feels most closely attached is his kindred or tribe, the folks with whom he shares a typical descent. But politically, Asabiyya may also be shared by folks not associated with one another by blood ties but by long and shut contact as members of a cluster (Salama,p.70) .

Again, he asserts that 'blood ties' cause feeling for one's relations and blood relatives , no damage got to befall them nor any destruction stumble upon them expression , thus he goes on explaining that purity of lineage is not doable due to the conditions of life. On one hand he portrays that purity of lineage was entirely lost among Arabs and alternatives such people, on the opposite hand he puts forward that Asabiyya is not merely a matter of social group cohesion. Indeed, purity lineage is found solely amid the savage

Arabs of the desert and alternative such persons, this is often as a result of the poor life, laborious conditions, yet bad habitats, additionally Sedentary Arabs mixed with Persians and non-Arabs. Thus, Purity of lineage was completely lost, and its fruit with them, Asabiyya was smashed and deplored, which led to the emergence of identity crisis (Rosenthal, p .10.).

While, identity is seen through Asabiyya , truly it is merely a matter of social group cohesion. In fact, the goal of Asabiyya is royal power, Foucault explains that Asabiyya is required to inspire the struggle that accompanies a broader range of human activities together with prophecy and missionary propaganda. Nonetheless, all references to Asabiyya are strictly linked to the analysis of the state. But , in any case it can be argued that it tends to address a capability for collective wish-configuration and dedication to sustained action , instead of only a high degree of social unity , which is for IbnKhaldun what represents the human identity.(Katsiaficas ,p.1-2).

3.2 Identity in Sigmund Freud's Visions:

Freud believes that personality contains three basic structures: unconscious, preconscious, and conscious or what he referred to the topographic model (Siegfried,p 1-3):

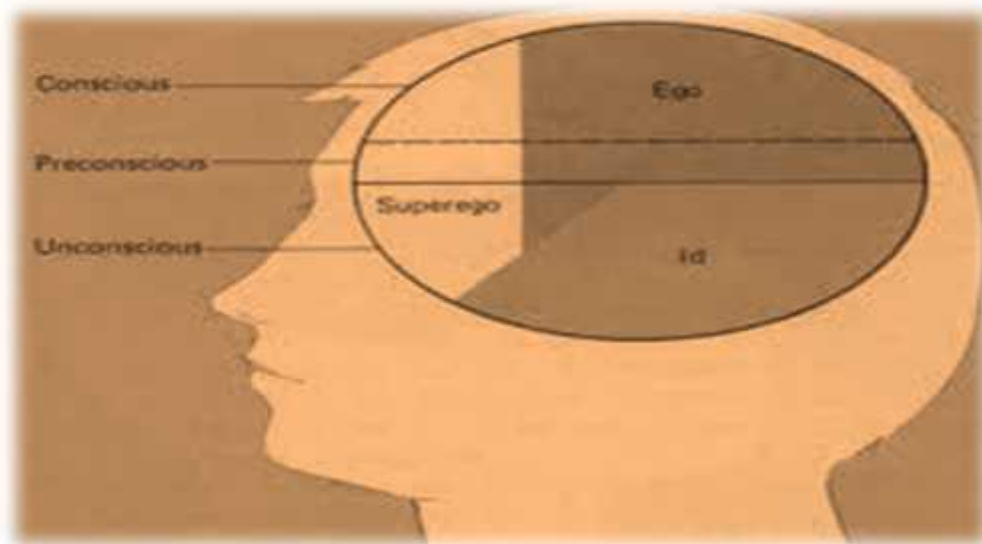


Figure 2: Freud's topographic model

Withal, Freud declares that the role of the unconscious is to receive the inhibited materials that come back either from the acutely aware or from the preconscious mind (ibid.). Also, Freud arrives at the tip with a conclusion to elucidate that everyone repressions are unconscious whereas, not all what is unconscious is inhibited. But, this occurs as a result from his séances along his patients which are pre-dominantly concerned in repression unconsciously.

Freud afterward, brought the structural model theory to control such a problem and outlines identity within which he highlighted three things: Ego, Superego, and Id. He maintains that these three entities are inter-related the mind (Ewan).

Hence, the Ego is evolved at the age of 2-3 years, it acts consistent with what Freud considers reality principles, therefore it guarantees that the Id needs are achieved in manners acceptable to the Superego. Doubtless, Ego plays the role of the horse rider who guides his horse wherever it needs to travel so the Ego will with the Id by metamorphosing the Id's wish into actions (ibid.). Although, these entities are essential to grasp the inner struggle of attributes, for they are innate within the person and manage the wants in numerous ways (ibid.).

Again, Freud asserts that the Superego reflects the learning of cultural rules, principally tutored by oldsters applying their steerage and influence. For Freud, the Superego is described as a constructed instance of identification with the parental agency. In addition to the Superego aims for perfection. Thus, it is created of the organized part of the identity structure, which has the individual's Ego ideals, religious goals, and one's conscience, as well it is a psychic agency that criticizes and prohibits ones drives, fantasies, feelings, and actions. The Superego works in contradiction to the Id, as a result of it strives to act in an exceedingly manner that is socially acceptable. As a consequence, of the Superego conflicting with the stress of the Id, the Ego usually should mediate between the two (Bohr).

Likewise, Freud states that the Id is the unorganized part of the psyche that contains human's instinctual drives (Fleming). The Id is the only part of the psyche that gift at birth and it is the supply of our bodily desires, wants, and impulses, significantly our sexual and aggressive drives. Additionally, the Id is a completely unconscious side of the psyche and, in step with Freud, is that the "source of all psychic energy", therefore creating it, is the first element of identity, Freud claims that the Id acts in step with the principle which the

Id contains, called the libido, which is the primary supply of instinctual force, that is unresponsive to the strain of reality, also that is to say the Id is the storehouse of instincts (Ewan).

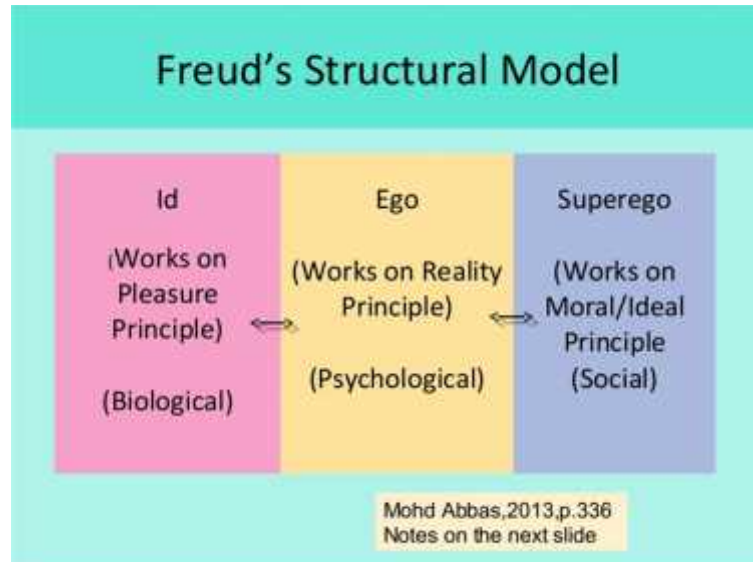


Figure 3: Freud's structural model

Yet, as attested by Freud, the maladaptive psychological feature, activity, and emotional instincts produce psychological issues and should increase together with uneasiness, solicitude, pain, discomfort, anxiety, depression, then forth. In addition to, Freud proposes five stages of progress and he claims that any abnormality in one's behaviour happens through these phases (Ewan):

Stage	Ages	Focus of libido	Major development	Adult Fixation example
Oral	0 to 1	Mouth, tongue, lips	Weaning off of breast feeding or formula	Smoking, overeating
Anal	1 to 3	Anus	Toilet training	Orderliness, messiness
Phallic	3 to 6	Genitals	Resolving Oedipus / Electra complex	Deviancy, sexual dysfunction
Latency	6 to 12	None	Developing Defences mechanisms	None
Genital	12+	Genitals	Reaching full sexual Maturity	Sexual and mental maturity if all stages are completed.

Table 1: Freud's psychosexual stages of development (Heather, 2007)

3.3 Identity in Erik Erikson's Visions:

As suggested by Erikson, the Ego has a crucial role to satisfy the essential healthy tasks additionally, to its role of defensive against illicit instincts and anxiety, one among these tasks is to keep up the sense of identity (Fleming). Otherwise, Erikson claims that the individual will feel alive within the social atmosphere solely with the sense of ego identity, and therefore the lack of this sense might cause committing crimes like murders. The state of what is referred to by Erikson "identity crisis" includes an inner feeling of bafflement, a bit sense of shaping one's self and a failure to achieve the support provided by a social role (ibid.).

However, Erikson stays faithful to Freud's structure of identity by separating three entities that Freud suggested: Ego, Superego, and Id. Hence, Erikson points out that the "Ego" introduces the individual whole personality over the "Id" although it is divided into elements, one is aware and also the different is unconscious (Fleming). He declares that, albeit the ego plays the role of soldier in impressing the "Id" "illicit impulses and also the "Superego" serves, but the "Ego" has its freelance life (ibid.).

Whereas, the theory of psychological and identity development was introduced by Erikson, thus he named it as "Psychological evolution", that emphasizes however individual's interactions with others, influence the event of his/her identity. Admittedly, Erikson's theory focuses on completely divergent phases in one's life and also the relationship that individuals have with people in every stage from infancy through maturity, every phase during this theory sheds light on what Erikson terms indeed a "crisis", this crisis harmonizes the interactions with others and through that interaction, it bounds attributes and virtues are improved (Ewan).

Indeed, Erikson was curious about Freud's thought of fixation, however he used entirely different ideas and principles in introducing the phases of identity construction. In distinction with Freud, yet Erikson highlights that the event of identity is not restricted. Instead, it is continuous throughout the complete individual's life. As well, in distinction to Freud's five phases of personality development, Erikson recommended eight steps of construction (Fleming).

Erikson's stage theory in its final version			
Age	Conflict	Resolution or "virtue"	Culmination in old age
Infancy (0-1 year)	Basic trust vs. mistrust	Hope	Appreciation of interdependence And relatedness
Early childhood (1-3 years)	Autonomy vs. shame	Will	Acceptance of the cycle life , from integration to disintegration
Play age (3-6 years)	Initiative vs. guilt	Purpose	Humour, empathy , resilience
School age(6-12 years)	Industry vs. inferiority	Competence	Humility ,acceptance of life of the course of one's life and unfulfilled hopes
Adolescence (12-19 years)	Identity vs. confusion	Fidelity	Sense of complexity of life , merging of sensory, logical and aesthetic perception
Early adulthood (20-25 years)	Intimacy vs. isolation	Love	Sense of complexity of relationships ,value of tenderness and loving freely
Adulthood (26-64 years)	Generativity vs. stagnation	Care	Caritas, caring for others and agape , empathy and concern
Old age (65-death)	Integrity vs. Despair	Wisdom	Existential identity , a sense of integrity strong enough to withstand physical disintegration

Tabel2: Erikson's psychosocial stages of identity development (Fleming ,2004).

3.4 Erikson's Theory of Identity Evolution:

According to Erikson, psychosocial development theory is a psychotherapy theory within which he referred to Freud's five mental representation phases of construction and urged series of eight psychological steps of evolution, focusing additionally on the social context of evolution, through that a healthy developing human ought to pass from infancy to the adulthood (Fleming). While, the "ego identity" is that the aware sense of self that the individual might develop through his social interactions. Incontestably, the accomplishment and construction of the "ego identity" is one in every of the aspirations of Erikson's theory (Sokol, p.1-2).

Whilst, in every stage, the individual faces what Erikson referred to as "crisis" that the human should overlap to proceed with construction of identity (Sokol, p.2-3). Definitely, Erikson states that individual's success of identity development of course depends on his overlapping these crises, and every stage is critical for the event of consequent phase (Fleming). Moreover, absolutely the flourishing resolution of identity crisis can raise a positive ability or ego power that Erikson referred to as "basic strength", and also the negligence in overlapping that crisis can lead to what Erikson pointed to as "core pathology" (Fleming). Thus, Erikson argued that people develop consistent with the "epigenetic principle" that Erikson adopted from natural science, that is to say that persons evolve over a purposeful and glued advance of their personality (Boeree).

3.4.1 Adolescence Phase Identity vs. Purpose Bafflement:

As a matter of fact, Erikson was largely inquisitive about the phase of adolescence and he thought of it the foremost vital phase in individual's life. It is the amount of time once the person undergoes an excellent amendment in his body and life (Fleming). As well, Erikson explains that people throughout this stage aspire to accomplish a way of private identity (ego identity) and escape the position of distraction (Boeree).

Although, the term "identity crisis" was introduced by Erik Erikson, which is the principle task of this phase. For certain, it is a block within the youthful path which will guide him/her further to an able-bodied sensation of identity if s/he addresses it well, or to personality mystification if s/he does not savvy to urge over it (Ewan). Attaining the ego or

identity means individual ought to confirm however he/she cooperates with forces and fragilities s/he endures , thus s/he must do an attempt to get his/her identity. Also, if the person undergoes this stage with success s/he can then bear what is referred to as “fidelity” and he can live simply and shall discover an area within the society during which he will have the flexibility to survive despite of the feebleness and disturbances of the society (ibid).

3.4.2 The Accommodation of Antagonistic Identity:

By the way , obviously the person’s absence of identity might guide him/her to a foul aptness or what Erikson suggested “repudiation” , people generally deny their identity and their belonging in a mature world, and like to hitch dangerous and cranky teams of people and should be concerned in different fields. Yet, they like being dangerous or being nobody instead of not knowing who they are (Boeree).

All in all, repudiation thus will take the shape of defiance of authority or of resignation and despair, that Erikson termed “diffidence” (Fleming). Too, Erikson steered variety of resiliency mechanisms adopted by the individual in confirming his/her identity like Foreclosure so as to suppress the anxiety that attends lack of identity , some adolescents ultimately assume the identity of convenience , somebody else’s price system , like that of one’s groups , while not giving the matter abundantly thought(ibid.).

3.4.3 Adulthood Aspect Ego Adherence vs. Hopelessness:

Admittedly, achieving maturity might be a huge issue, in Erik Erikson psychosocial phases of construction, therefore by this age an individual starts to grasp reflective and appraising or trying back at his or her life (Fleming). Solely, the people who pass the crises of the latter seven phases with success are capable to do the ego integrity and see that their life is effective and settle for their lives with none regret. While, people who fail in resolution, the previous crises can face a form of despair that is the result of sensation that they lost their lives (Ewan).

This is why, this phase is labelled as the most -tough of all phases. The human during this stage is going to be isolated from society, life problems, and shape a way of utility. Nevertheless, they are going to endure the maturity body fragilities (Boeree). Erikson highlights that knowledge is the basic power of maturity phase that declares that

the person had been managing his life within the acceptable way, but disdain is that the core pathology of this phase which explains that the individual did not pass the obstacles of the previous phases and did not for sure organize his past life in a very tremendous way (Fleming).

4. Identity in Michel Foucault's Perspectives:

Foucault believes that power is not one thing to be collected solely by the authorities and establishments or a selected cluster against the person, he also highlights identity through his concept of power. Yet, Power or control interaction and identity have perpetually been the motif of conflicts in literature. Again, as asserted by Foucault, power is not one thing to be command or possessed by the administrations, networks and places since it's not one thing fastened and strong. On the contrary, dominion in power intercourse is energetic and for this case it is constructive. This perspective of power relation will neither be negative nor end in suppression. As a matter of fact, it lives where there is resistance and it exists in all kinds of relation, thus it is positive and formative. In line with this theory every human, in turn, wouldn't have a hard and fast identity, for the control it is changeable, an unsteady component which might forever be challenged. Therefore, identity is always related to power, as declared by Foucault (Goudarzi, Ramin).

4.1. Foucault's Idea of Power and Identity:

Undeniably, Foucault endeavours to manoeuvre on the far side of the oppressive power. Hence, he deplores the thought that power is depression. He says that power truly in its most fanatic type is not simply discipline and censorship, however it is productive, inflicting new behaviours to arise (ibid.).

Furthermore, Foucault defines power as power and he surely explains that it is the ability of a medium that wishes to impose its wills over the ineffective, during this sense power is known as a possession. Foucault neglecting this concept explains that power is vital instead of static. Be that as it may, it will act during a bound far more than a strategy, it should be analysed as one thing that circulates, or as one thing that solely functions within the sort of a chain-power is used and exorcised through reticulated organization, individuals are the organs of power, not the moments of truth of usage (Pearson, p.49).

Too, from this time of perspective, power indeed becomes a system, a network of relations as well as the entire society instead of the connection between the disagreeable person and also the laden. Moreover, the persons become not the objects of power, however they are locus, wherever the capability and also the resistance there to is applied (Lopes et al ,p. 3).

Also, Foucault points out that power is coterminous with defiance, constructive, manufacturing favourable outcomes, present, being discovered in all types of dealings. Actually , he means that where there is power there is resistance , thus it suggests that , it is not an easy relationship between authority and individuals , otherwise a productive relation ,that is wherever is power there is continuously somebody resists it , not anybody is doomed to conform(ibid.).

Nevertheless, according to Foucault power interactions are undermined in the long accepted ancient master-slave model, that is to say, the identity of the people is consistent with this new view of power also will find a brand new perspective that means, it is to some extent associated with social supremacy theory that refers to “theory of intergroup” relations that is based on the upkeep and balance of group-based social hierarchies (Valikangas and Hannele,p.5).

4.2 Identity and the Heterotopian Space:

According to Foucault, Heterotopia is a realistic and visual place where identity crisis happens to the individual. Indeed it is a different space .Also, it is related to the individual’s suffering in a divergent location, thus it has to do with the idea of human identity, because Heterotopia goes directly with the concept of space and identity, yet it is highlighted through a unique and real place which is the space of a person’s deterioration in his psyche or his mental process. In reality, Foucault expresses solely twofold. Significantly, in his Order of Things, he introduced a presentation concerning Heterotopias, yet that is fashioned with the idea of the text “Divergent Spaces”. Additionally, Foucault in each texts contradicts Heterotopias to Utopias , however Utopias are invariably mysterious and irrational , thus imagined , whilst Heterotopias are truly rational and logical , and real .Otherwise, the outline of what Heterotopias really are and

what they are doing, indeed contradict from one another in these two texts , what initially considers the name problematic. Nevertheless, within the preface of *The Order of Things* - Foucault states regarding Heterotopias in relevancy with Borges' categorization within his famous Chinese reference, in addition to Heterotopias highlight the space where the human experiences a trauma, and more importantly identity confusion, hence appear to possess one thing to do with organization and language, whereas in "Divergent Spaces" Heterotopias are bodily areas (der Putten,p. 39-40).

Unquestionably , "Divergent Spaces", Foucault asserts that he is inquisitive about areas that are related to certain property of being concerned or attached to any or all the opposite locations, while in such the simplest way that they are isolated , neutralized, or transformed or painted by them. Actually, these areas or spaces are opposite areas, however oppose them or discrepant with them ,are according to Foucault of two nice kinds ,furthermore these two varieties or spaces are Utopias and Heterotopias .Evidently, Foucault indicates are areas that contain no rational or real place , accordingly they are places that include a common connection of immediate or opposite similarity with the genuine place of society. Yet, these spaces are society formed or the opposite of society, however in any situation these Utopias are areas that essentially and primarily unreal. Therefore, as hostile to Utopias that are unreal spaces, henceforth Heterotopias are logical and real, factual local places, whilst are universally and completely different from all the places that they replicate or refer to. Although, Foucault claims that Heterotopias are places created or designed to the terribly establishment of society, that are styles of really complete Utopias within which the important spaces , all the opposite real spaces that maybe be taking place among the culture at an equivalent time , yet delineate , challenged , and contradicted(ibid.).

Hence, these remarkable spaces are really seen and do exist however they are kinds of spaces that are exterior of all places. Though, they are truly local and centred .Like, Heterotopias are divergent areas, also different places as Foucault explains, a quite arguing, each legendary and logical, as well real. As a matter of a fact, Foucault provides six approaches of Heterotopias, so as to make a case for and portray what they are precisely .Too, the primary principle is that Heterotopias are general and universal, as attested by Foucault again, approximately not one civilization within the world that does not create Heterotopias. Whereas, these particular spaces contain two initial specific kinds.

Primarily, there exist “confusion Heterotopias “, which might be appeared in barbaric societies and are honoured or sacred or taboo spaces provided for individuals, like girls in labour , yet ill girls and so on, who are spaces during a crisis with reference to society. In fact, in this current societies Foucault declares, these Heterotopias of identity crisis have gone and they are being substituted by ‘Heterotopias of deflection that are spaces in which humans whose attitude is divergent with regard to the mean or the desired shape .like prisons and medicine hospitals. Whilst, the second code or principle is that, the operation or application of an exact Heterotopia is changed over time. Moreover, Foucault claims that a society can be build a Heterotopia that subsists and indeed has not determined to live work in a terribly and very totally different way, Foucault offers the memorial park as an example(Miskowiec,p.3-9).

Furthermore, the third code is that Heterotopia has the power to set in. It is really unattached authentic space many positions that are inharmonious in themselves. The garden and therefore the carpet, as Foucault affirms, primarily a copy of the garden, are samples of like Heterotopia during which many clashing positions are close. However, the fourth code is that Heterotopias are attached with time. Initially, there are Heterotopias that accelerate time and others that are connected with time (ibid.).

Conclusion:

The previous chapter introduced a general background regarding identity. Nevertheless, it has devoted a specific concentration on two of Erikson's stages of identity construction that are adolescence period and maturity stage, thus two of Foucault's ideas of power and Heterotopia that is a visual space for identity crisis. Therefore, these significant points are presumably important to this theoretical framework, and so harmonic to the upcoming analysis within the corpus of the third chapter.

The aforementioned study, consequently explores a necessary notion that is first of all produced by Erikson which is identity confusion in respect to the two phases of the eight phases he prompts in his theory of elaboration.

Chapter Two
**Trauma and Schizophrenia, Paranoia as the Post-
modern Social Identity Crisis**

Chapter two: Trauma and Schizophrenia, Paranoia as the Post-modern Social Identity Crisis

Introduction:

In a point of fact , Postmodernism is an era in which identity confusion is its ultimate interest, thus this chapter highlights the Postmodern literature and its historical background and impacts over and above transformation characters. Additionally , it sheds light on the synopsis of the American fiction by ken kesey *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest*(1962), hence, the idea of trauma and its function in psychology and Postmodern literature , furthermore the Postmodern condition through Paranoia and Schizophrenia , and also it will describe and define these concepts according to clinic or medicine , yet its Postmodern context. However, it will deal with the idea of Foucault which is mainly about the Asylum or prison and its procedures.

1. Postmodern Literature:

As a matter of a fact, Postmodernism is indeed a twentieth century movement that appears as sensitive to vary and a reaction against modernism (Lindas.p.4).Therefore, Postmodernism failed to emerge as a cohesive shift within the same manner that modernism did .However , it is preferably an umbrella name to express mixed and numerous fashions of participating with the dynamic shape. Of course, inside its terribly name ,genre set itself in distinction to modernism(ibid.).Hence, this transformation contains numerous areas such as art , architecture , literature , film , sociology , communication, philosophy and so on (Dewan&Sahriful).

Accordingly, the term genre was initially introduced by John Watkins Champmamin Eighteen Eighties to explain an era of time with new specific concepts, principles, views, philosophies(Brann).The concept was employed by Arnold J.Toynbee in 1939, to depict a general proposition for a factual shift. Whereas, H.R Hays presented the term to mark a replacement sort of literature (ibid.).Thereupon, Andrew Hoberek denoted in his prologue entitled “After Postmodernism”, that affirmations of Postmodernism ending became an essential commonplace (Lindas .p.6).

Albeit, Postmodern literature does not portray all the postmodern literary works such us: many post-war elaborations in literature like (the theatre of the absurd), (the beat

generation), (Magical Realism) have vital parallelism (Chaudhary& Sharma). Though, these evolutions of post-war are sometimes known as “Postmodern”. Whilst, Martin Esslin initially created the term (theatre of the absurd) in 1950s to explain a bent in the playhouse(ibid.).

Actually, uttermost of the drama of the (theatre of the absurd) were akin to Postmodern fiction in several aspects (Wagner,p.8). Approximately, Michel Beckett attempted to figure on poorness of language and human being as negligence, making an attempt to exodus James Joyce’s method, yet he gathered the honour for his experiences with history forms(ibid.).

Surely, the chief who came up with the term (the Beat Generation) was named Jack Kerouac. Pertaining to youngish individuals within the Fifties who refused standard fellowship. Ergo, several teams of Postmodern American authors from the dark peak writers, the big apple college, and henceforth, are brought up as (Beat Generation) so as Postmodernists(ibid.).

Clearly, the name (Magical Naturalism) was utilized by Latin American authors who contend with paranormal and metaphysical components as everyday realities. Ditto, this system is simply associated with ancient story telling style(Chaudhary& Sharma).

Foremost, Postmodern literature is additionally referred to as Post-World War II literature. It contains especial ways and styles like Fragmentation , Paranoia , Schizophrenia , Paradox , short not possible plots ,expressive style , debatable narrators .However , this literature emerged as response facing Enlightenment thoughts , that are underlying Modernist literature(Chaudhary& Sharma).

Consequently, Postmodern literature as an entire highlights the Postmodern life and civilization, hence it portrays the problems of identity crisis over regardful phases of the individual life, tribal, sexual, sociable, thus cultural (Kusnir,p.11). Definitely, the problem of identity or in other words personality is presented way more by Postmodern authors .Latterly, the human right within the US of America in 1960s , though it had been portrayed by alternative writers(Kusnir,p.12)

At the same time , having a more in-depth view on Postmodernist literary activities , one can observe that almost all the literary works of that era or whether not all of them , have tackled an aspect of identity crisis ,and the way the matter of identity truly seems through the entire work amid characters(ibid.).

By all odds, defining Postmodernism and Postmodern literature have been an issue for writers and critics .Furthermore , they preferably offer special attributes and options that will facilitate in identifying it from alternative literature of prior eras(Chaudhary& Sharma).

Nevertheless, in that era of time , recent writers who represent racial minorities like Jewish writers and different others from British colonies started to extend a remarkable location in English literature such us :Salman Rushdi , Hanif Kureishi and so on (Kusnir,p.20).This change generated the evolution of the feminism and post-colonial theories(Kusnir,p.30).At now , English authors delineate a stimulating apprehensiveness of the dangerous outcomes of industrial transformations on sociable life(ibid.).

1.1 The Theme of Identity in Post-modern Literature:

Unquestionably, identity or personality as a literary motif comes out in literary writings among the characters' specific and unexpressed qualities .Yet , these features guide the reader indeed to appreciate that character, his characteristics and ideas (Frosh).Whereas , identity crisis is also the outcome of disharmony and battle between someone and a bunch of individuals ,thus alternative human or natural forces .In fact , this fight could guide the character to vary himself/herself(Kusnir,p53).

Presumably, Modern and Postmodern authors have lost in resenting the precise response of the question (what will the "I" mean squarely).According to Dumitrescu, identity is a very important problem in fashionable and Postmodern atmosphere.

So , the fight appears as a very important matter to dialogue and it has an impact on the author's motive engagement(Chaudhary& Sharma).Undeniably, the catastrophe became inescapable ,and it is largely connected to the characters' identity confusion(Frosh

).Notwithstanding, certain authors attempt to outline themselves midst faith and religion dedications as a big side of identity(ibid.).

In truth , the Postmodern writers started to handle several topics ,as well as social ,mental and cultural identities(Dumitrescu,p18).Eventually , identity or in other words identity in literature mirrors the author's identity, civilization and society(ibid.).Seemingly ,the written material states the author's identity around his mythical characters(ibid.).Ultimately , disaster is a district of identity crisis in literature, wherever the battle among characters in distinguishing themselves and their positions within the society can for sure produce an apocalypse(Frosh,p.40).

1.2. The Theme of Trauma as Reflection of Social Identity Crisis:

Verily, Freud and Breuer (1895) state that the term trauma starts from the Greek word for damage and was used for bodily injury before it turned to psychological 'harm' by the tip of 19th century(Balke,p.20).

Incontestable, trauma is a psychological affliction or wound and a traumatic circumstance is significant pressure that surprisingly oppresses an individual overhang his or her life or a private virtue, thus set out no fleeing, moreover sparks companion frightfulness that grinds the human's capability to grasp and cover with the problem(ibid.).

Assuredly, trauma on a daily basis refers to an extremely nerve-racking circumstance, however the secret to grasping traumatic experiences is that it relates to high and excessive tension that destroys a personality's capacity to fight. Hence, there are not any absolute separations among trauma, strain, conformation. (Giller).

In actuality, psychological trauma is that the distinctive individual feeling or a suffering of a situation or an everlasting states or shapes. Furthermore, the human's capacity to absorb his/her glowing journey or fear is devastating. Ergo, the person endures and handles personally a danger to life, physically uprightness, either reason or saneness. In addition to , a traumatic experience or scenario produces psychological trauma once it crushes the human' capability to survive , also makes that individual worrying expiration, eradication , disability , either mental illness , therefore the person might sense

passionately, thoughtfully, yet bodily crushed , while the events frequently contain violation of force , betrayal of confidence ,depression, unprotected , hurt , distraction , thus misplacement(ibid.).

1.3. The Theme of Trauma in Post-modern Literature:

In fact, the Post-modern trauma suggests a wound or a harsh suffering that has taken place in a postmodern period, thus it is a traumatic circumstance that includes one occasion or experience, also it describes passions or senses, hence feelings and sentiments. Furthermore psychoanalysis trauma occupies a severe extended bad outcomes. Necessary , old trauma and traumatic recollections have an effect on the mind of the individuals , distraction and slack produce trauma, yet normal issues of psychoanalysis trauma are statutory offense , operation separation or job racism, police aggressiveness, and mistreatment therefore barbarous force or power , and so on(Heidarizadeh).

In reality, there is a transparent analogy to be created between the fluctuation and Postmodernism and also the misjudgement of trauma, in keeping with Kilby, the examination of trauma theory is represented by its stress on the quality of traumatic experiences as it is shown in many postmodern works, indeed she claims that social unfairness like Hiroshima, the Holocaust, statutory offense, servitude and Vietnam are illustrations which might highlight the examination of trauma theory. Moreover, trauma theory is the exploration of the outcomes of social and political eras, or circumstances that can be recognized or understood (Charles , p.36).

Additionally , in the postmodern context according to the trauma sufferer , the area or the place of the traumatic circumstance located frozen in the past , or afterward as an affect company, yet affordable to likewise an occurrence looks engaged with the incapability to understand it. Hence, in the flashback of a traumatic situation, it stays falsified, reflecting glances of fact or reality of the authentic incident. Thereupon, the remembrance of these circumstances restore just as spectral fractions, yet misrepresented and obstructed by time. Eventually , the existence of trauma seems as ungraspable as that of the situation that produced it, moreover Luckhurst states that trauma is fragmented by trauma , specifically with those who endure or undergo post-Traumatic pressure confusion , due to this , the identity of the human metamorphoses changed in a certain way, thus the

crisis or the confusion of identity that comes from trauma , is the outcome of a crack-up between what the person regards to be his or her past recollections, yet what forms their current position of mind . Hence, trauma is a keen or transgression of an edge that emplaces interior and exterior into a weird interaction, also trauma aggressively produces hallways among networks that were onetime judicious demonstrating unexpected affinities that torture or baffle(ibid.).

Consequently, the theme of trauma in Postmodernism is omnipresent, therefore it is highlighted in many different ways such as: mental disequilibrium, the fragmented self, identity crisis, Paranoia, Schizophrenia and so forth. Furthermore, when trauma happens or appears, the current identity turns disconnected because of the fragmentation of recollection in addition to the yearnings to the past transform damaged and what is staying is the misinterpretation of truth or in other words reality (Charles ,p 37).

Traumatic experience catalyzes a transformation of meaning in the signs individuals use to represent their experiences. Word such as blood, terror, agony and madness gain new meaning, within the context of the trauma, and survivors emerge from the traumatic environment with a new set of definitions. (Tal, p.16)

According to Tal , the postmodern traumatic suffering stresses a change of which means within the symptoms people apply to show or portray their catastrophic experiences , indeed such as identity crisis , deterioration of the psyche , bafflement , fear , craziness , nightmare and so forth. Indeed Tal here is describing the condition of Post-modern individual by showing different aspects and circumstances that the individual undergoes (ibid.).

2. Psychology and Social Identity Crisis in Post-modern Context:

Undoubtedly, the source of psychology maybe be derived back to beforehand Greek idea. Therefore, it failed to be a divide ground till the decade. The inspiration of clinical and wellness science is a component of the convention of recent psychoanalysis. Otherwise, psychology is the investigation of the human psyche and behaviour and their interrelation. In reality , it conjointly aims to grasp how humans assume , master , perceive

, sense , portray and move with each other ,that is to say interaction ,furthermore as perceive themselves. By the way, clinical psychology is that the scientific exploration and usage of psychology so as to comprehend, stop, alleviate primarily based agony or pathology and advance private interest and secret elaboration (Henriques).

Actually , the human psyche is highlighted in Postmodernism through divergent experiences , like : Trauma , Schizophrenia , Paranoia , therefore mental disturbances , yet the Postmodern individual has a sense of confusion , that is to say he suffers from identity crisis , because of society pressures and also due to the exercising of power over him , specifically those individuals who are confined to asylum or prisons , and yet Postmodern writers seek to portray these traumatic experiences in order to shed light on the Postmodern condition(ibid.).

2.1 Paranoia in Postmodern Literature:

Unarguable, Kraepelin (1856) and Bleuler (1857) state that Paranoia is connected with insanity, alternatively turned in psychiatric theory. Yet, Paranoia was considered as a sign of mental disorders .Thus , initially before very lately is indeed where the scientific perspective of Paranoia has been unchallengeable .Furthermore , Paranoia is a mental illness that is for sure endured by bunch of us on a habitual foundation ,does not catch a reference. In point of fact, this mental confusion that is to say Paranoia could not be understood without investigating these important question, what is Paranoia?. Withal, the senses that Paranoia has been introducing are very beneficial and educational. Additionally, Paranoia simply as pointed by Kraepelin and Bleuleris the illogical faith that persons wish to hurt us .Otherwise, this definition uplifts multiple questions as it replies (Daniel , Freeman ,p. 23-24).

Nonetheless, in order to understand this complicated mental illness, one must enter within the experience of Paranoia by investigating these questions .What does it perceive like to have these sorts of worries?.Thus, what outcomes do they have on us ?.Therefore, do we really accept our paranoid ideas?, and what shape does paranoid confusion grasp anyway? And so on (ibid.).

Indisputably, the term Paranoia was created by Hippocrates (460 BC), ordinary depicted as 'the Chief of medicine' who was born on the Greek island of Kos. Although, he applied Paranoia to explain the type of distraction people typically endure once they have an awfully serious mood .He has done that by inventing the Greek words for 'Beyond' (Para) and psyche or mind (nous) to make a word that virtually expressed out of humans psyche or brain .While, like hysterical excursions may embrace unreasonable worries concerning people .Eventually, Hippocrates application of the term was not restricted to those(Daniel , Freeman ,p. 21).

Frankly, Paranoia could be a kind of concern or stress, not a sort of maniacal hallucination. According to Burton and his fellows. In fact, Paranoia is not a proof of insanity, otherwise it is a proof of depression .Hence, a mental illness that medicine afterward places vigorous within the class of psychosis(ibid.).

In reality, Paranoia is one in all the additional distinguished problems obsessed and highlighted by Postmodern American writers since 1960. Thus, the connection of Paranoia and Postmodernism is not a brand new one however has been created by variety of authors like ken keseywho portrayed the concept of mental illness to explain and reflect the Post-modern situation or atmosphere. Again, this includes regarding the intense outcomes on the topic of post-industrial society, a humanity controlled by abandoned consumerism and therefore the technology,wherever the objective interaction has diminished, conversation is power or authority, yet knowledge the foremost precious entity digestible and spread by technologies. Alike, underprivileged of balance and morality, also delivered no quite freedom. Though, the person who abide during this world is accordingly shoved into a position that reflects mental disequilibrium wherever the identity is equally divided,while not substance within which to withdraw. Indeed, the estrangement or isolation is combined by the terribly genuine feeling in Post-modern society of 'Technological affliction 'at the responsibility of an invisible other(Nicol).

Frankly, to dwell in postmodernity is to measure perpetually below the blink of an all-seeing eye, collecting data or facts concerning us. Consequently, the Post-modern epoch is the period of Paranoia. Ultimately, Paranoia is the cognitive transformation from Modernism to Postmodernism. Henceforth, the tragedy of reflection that is harmonic to the

coming of Postmodern situation creates akin catastrophe in explication. Albeit, the Postmodern reality may be a ceaseless method of making an attempt to search out the purpose within the face of information that signification is often kin and accidental. Yet, Postmodernism is a development that explains additional of hysteria than is often suggested. Additionally, Paranoia reflects the contemporary or the modern track within the Postmodern. Although, it is not stunning that the period of Paranoia is ought to manufacture a large amount of samples of literature that represent in a way with Paranoia. A characteristic of 20th century is that the approach the modernist deal with the human psyche or mind thus turned in Postmodernism, a concern or a concentration on the pathological mind(ibid.).

Really, Paranoia contains a sophisticated affinity with division, it is each an illusion of the misplacement of service, and a way to achieve service within the presence of unserious construction. Howbeit, a mysterious description of Paranoia is introduced by Timothy Melley's *Empire of cabal or conspiracy* within which he classifies Paranoia as an explicative confusion(Bukowski,p.10):

Paranoia is an interpretive disorder that revolves around questions of control and manipulation. It is often defined as a condition in which one has delusions of grandeur or an unfounded feeling of persecution, or both. Understood less judgmentally, it is a condition in which one's interpretations seem unfounded or abnormal to an interpretive community. (16-17)

As attested by Melley , Paranoia is a mysterious and strange explanatory confusion that affects individuals. Indeed, it is all about being hysterical and obsessed about ideas such as power and control. In other words, it is described as a situation in which a person contains hallucinations and delusions of grandeur that is to say it is the unrealistic feeling that people want to harm or damage us, therefore it is a state of mind where one's explanations appear to be illogical and paranormal(ibid.).

Actually, paranoid characters are portrayed as containing "delusion of grandeur", or an irrational sense of being haunted by magical and set of unexplained fears, that are created in their minds. Definitely, paranoids define and explain their own world, yet they

are also explained by others who see their world as an illusion and an imaginary one, with this in mind Paranoia is classified as a severe and complex feeling inside one's psyche, thus it is of course one of the major theme in Postmodern literature and it is highlighted through individuals' identity confusion and mental state (Bukowski,p.11).

2.2. Schizophrenia in Postmodern Literature:

Admittedly, the term Schizophrenic disorder reflects pictures of the horror world where awkward and crazy facts subsist. At length, Schizophrenia may be a mind illness which will be thus devastating and contains a gloomy history, that its terribly name may be scary. However, the past many periods have produced multiple hope to the sufferers and their people. Yet, analysis on Schizophrenia is commencing to reveal its reasons and coverings create balance to the sufferers' lives. Whilst, some individuals who suffer from Schizophrenia fight with the mental illness over their lives , several will cope their shapes with cures and encouragement ,and their life states will be comparatively dependent ,yet constructive(Kane et al, p. 1-2).

According to, Kraepelin and Bleuler Schizophrenia is a fancy and infrequently mutilate mental disorder. Thus , it is midst the foremost sever of mind illnesses .Consequently, the name Schizophrenia virtually suggests or expresses "split mind", it is typically messed with a "split " or multiple personality. Though, Schizophrenia is a serious mental illness that produces harsh mental delusions that affect ideas, discourse, also behaviour. Regardless of its smothering outcomes on those that experience it .As a matter of fact, Schizophrenia is really hard discover. Unanswerable, there is an important wide scope of signs that a Schizophrenic individual may show however no distinctive feature sign. In global someone endures Schizophrenia or as Kraepelin refers to as "Dementia Pareox" has disconnected reasoning and will captivate concentration along with his attitude. Indeed, for instance an individual with Schizophrenia would possibly mutter to themselves or dress in a very strange and mysterious way that is inadequate for the season, like sporting or wearing a significant jacket. Certain Schizophrenics represent signs like recession, insensibility, delusions, fantasy. Thereupon, some signs await to appear in groups among a patient. While, psychiatrists think about Schizophrenia to be a cluster of connected diseases or a fancy and severe mental illness with subtypes. Each and every,

featured by a specific group of signs . Also, the subtypes contain Paranoid disordered, inexpressive or Catatonic, yet Residual(ibid.).

Besides, certain patients are labelled with “Undifferentiated Schizophrenia”, since their signs do not constitute one amongst the additional general groups that depict the opposite respectable subtypes. Differently, there are no natural experiments, like blood samples, that may discover Schizophrenia. Definitely, a sufferer should be examined by psychiatrist, henceforth then misdiagnoses are global. As well, other diseases, like emotional disturbance and Schizoaffective illness, have a number of constant signs as Schizophrenia are generally messed with of course it(ibid.).

Schizophrenia In contrast to Paranoia which is classified as an explicative confusion or disorder, yet a mental illness, in which paranoids explain their world appear as illogical or paranormal to a construction neighbourhood. According to Melley, is the incapacity to attach and clarify something in any respect. Irrefragable, Schizophrenia is a mental disease however the way that it is applied in this atmosphere, is not the same as a pathological expert may employ them in a judgement. In fact, Schizophrenia is a way of wisdom and knowledge therefore, Jameson defines Schizophrenia as an atrocious disability of the identity, whereas for Deleuze and Guattari Schizophrenia is an unchain means of depicting the world (Bukowski, p. 17).

Again , literally Schizophrenia is an idea confusion or consideration , thus an incapability to arrange , to endure Postmodernity is to be therefore excessive , yet powerless , and then engulfed with marketplace technology , also capitalist doctrines that rather than holding some way to locate the identity in all that chaos , the self indeed demolishes(ibid.). Likewise, Schizophrenia is the insecurity and the feeling of distraction and fragmentation and the sense of non -belonging, hence Schizophrenia is the Postmodern identity, also it becomes more common than the regular mind, in addition to the quest of what is unexceptional turns phenomenal, similarly the theme of Schizophrenia has dominated the literary scene, and it is mainly portrayed and represented through mental disorder(Stuestøl,p.15-16).

Ditto, according to Jameson the postmodern atmosphere is disrupted, yet the fractured subject is not a self- similar to an isolated self is still a personality. In truth , to be

estranged supposes a self that is distracted and isolated from a bigger cluster, nevertheless to be smashed and fragmented a stable self, although Jameson brings his interpretation by etymologizing his comprehension of Schizophrenia from Lacan's perspective of language and confusion(Bukowski,p.17-18) :

Schizophrenic experience is an experience of isolated disconnected, discontinuous material signifiers which fail to link up into a coherent sequence. The schizophrenic thus does not know personal identity in our sense, since our feeling of identity depends on our sense of the persistence of the 'I' and the 'me' over time. (*Consumer Society* 119)

Alike, Jameson believes that Schizophrenia is an unusual feeling or sense of being fragmented and distracted yet a taste of separate and incoherent and casual , thus physical spaces that are linked with something irrational . Too, the individual who suffers from it does not have a knowledge about his personal identity, that is to say he endures an identity crisis, he describes schizophrenia as a serious trauma that damages the postmodern individual, yet the postmodern self is fragmented, and totally has a sense of bafflement (ibid.).

3. Foucauldian Asylum:

According to Foucault, the asylum is labelled as a representative of Heterotopia of deviation. Indeed, a realistic and visual space with the different spatial logic to accommodate the socially deviant. Thus , the idea to the first asylum to virtuously exclude and quarantine madness , yet it is aligned with the medical goals of modern psychiatric hospitals aspiring to contain the chance of mental disease and smash the signs most harmful and nerve-wracking to social structuring. However, the asylum with its role of acuity and alarming situations, the modern and postmodern inpatient could also be additionally categorized as a crisis Heterotopia, particularly an unreachable place which is for those who enduring shift crises. Furthermore, in alleviating the ceremony of retrieval, also the sensitive medicine of psychiatric inmate hospitals guides against the reformations of individuals and their suffering within society. So, Foucault defines the asylum as a space or place where those who are called divergent or people who are labelled as maniacs or insane, yet the asylum is established for the individuals who failed to conform into society, and who had lost their identity and their way out to follow the rules of society, it is a

specific and a Heterotopic space for those who seem abnormal or paranormal to the ordinary people(Palmer,p. 102-104).

Whereas, the asylum's death is traced back to the mid -20th century to the extremist rehabilitations of the 1990. Notwithstanding, the modern asylum, is not however completely flowing, in relation with Foucault's 5th Heterotopic code or principle. In fact, Heterotopias indeed are passable, nevertheless their gap and shutting is governed by particular 'disciplinary technologies'. In addition to , the asylum contains long stay or advanced care , that is to say complex ones which are units encourage a group of sufferers with serious mental illness desires , as well as neurodegenerative disorders , psyche damages , or handling –resistant of psychiatric illnesses , because of patients suffering the chance or endangered, would not be managed correctly within society. Actually, the asylum is not just an invalid space or place just to locate individuals and things in it, but the asylum is a centre for those who are mentally not balanced or stable, of course it is a place where those patients are going to be given medical and psychological care. Also, this asylum includes patients with paranoia and schizophrenia and other mental disturbances(ibid).

Clearly, there are many individuals who endure mental instability behind barriers and walls, yet psychiatric hospitals. Therefore, the asylums became non adhesive with neighbourhood mental state treatment, which is concerned in habit (double judgment) and homeless and so inescapably an oversized range notice their approach into the illegal right system .Definitely, the jailhouses and prisons became the modern asylums. On the other hand, the asylums of 1940s and 1950s had created two fascinating pictures of the person with mental illness, one including wrathful and unconventional practising out and also the alternative including zombies who have been placated with solid sedatives, electro-convulsive treatment and lobotomies as declared by the sociologist of social deviance Erving Goffman(Rosenberg, Samuel.p.2). Henceforth , *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* , Ken Kesey's novel 1962 outlines the refugee McMurphy, raises hell on the mental ward by sorting out patients to resist expert , yet Nurse Ratchet powers Mac to experience a few electro-convulsive treatment. Yet , *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* was iconic for anti-psychiatry movement of the 1960s and 1970s , otherwise

in those specific years , asylums were suggested by representatives of community mental health , thus at the same time the anti-psychiatry movement was completely and loudly declaring the hazards of indeed overmedicating, shocking and lobotomizing mental sufferers(Ryan ,p. 39).

3.1.The Procedures of the Asylum:

For sure, in the asylum epoch, once people are affected by serious and severe mental disease were confined in giant public medical specialty hospitals, associational dynamics emerge beneath the spotlight. However Goffman highlights that asylums take the full responsibilities in making and motivating the patients to develop impotent and unconventional terrible actions. Frankly, This is one of the procedures that indicate that asylums were established for making the sane , appearing like insane , that is to say pushing those who are socially deviant and those who have failed to conform to societal norms to be mentally ill and to look divergent from ordinary people.

In truth, as explained by Goffman(1962) the individual is delivered to the asylum by his family members who label him insane, and he responds and defences himself aggressively that he is not crazy, yet if truth be told the parents wish him prisoned , which indicates that they are the crazy ones in fact. Therefore, the medical specialist explains his more and more violent resiliency as symptoms of the terribly mental illness being associated to him, hence the individual is involuntarily located in the asylum. Nonetheless , the asylum in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* bears nice likeness to it conferred by forward Goffman and his study of the American asylum within the latter part of 1950s , so the individual in that context acknowledges and knows that he is being isolated from his freedom , his revolutions become chaotic and noisy and more hopeless , the workers of the asylum consider his emotional behaviours as more a proof of madness , yet he is placed on a fast ward and empty most acquainted means of presenting himself , indeed he will one thing be illogical and strange , thus the individual starts to do awkward things that makes him diagnosed with madness(Rosenberg,Samuel,p2). Notwithstanding , the employees in *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* are classified into teams of Black Orderlies ,thus Nurses , Doctors , however the

asylum or the ward is categorized into teams of sufferers and workers. The operation of identification is practised by the employees classify patients into teams tagged as Acutes , Chronics , and also the cluster are classified into Walkers , Wheelers , Vegetables(Ryan ,p. 39).

As a matter of fact, each of those classifications and procedures of identity produce cultural areas or spaces of identity, and also distinction that aspire to isolate and control the ward into a system of puppets wherever people are managed effectively into teams. Assuredly, the asylum or the ward is represented as a Heterotopic place in *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*, moreover it is controlled by Nurse Ratched who is portrayed as being at the core of a source of power and dictatorship(ibid.).

Whereas, one of the damaging procedures also in the asylum is the prison which is really a true Heterotopic space for identity crisis. Indeed one can observe that the jail and prison have analogies in what has developed as more persons with severe mental disease have discovered their approach into punitive establishments. Therefore Clemmer(1940) claims that prisonization is for the terribly impact of captivity ,where an individual or a prisoner encounters bigger or little place of being in a state of mind of thinking or to be nostalgic , manners , habitude and common civilization of the jailhouse, however Haney(2003) asserts that prisonization :” the operation of prisonization includes the assimilation of the standards of jail life into human’s ways of reasoning , sensing , performing the extended individuals are confined , the further important is the origin of their institutional transfiguration, therefore prisonization involves identical issue that is described by Foucault as institutionalization , wherever the establishment or the institution is the jail , there is crisis of the individual identity , person had within the society , as one transforms to unidentified prisoner best known by a variety(Rosenberg , Samuel.p.4).

Also , in that prison or to put it in another way asylum , an individual’s dress selections are immensely limited , a person’s grooming is verboten , there are laws controlling completely just about each facet of a human’s subsistence , yet there are there lawmen who obviously follow , provide instructions , regulate an

individual's life and boundary castigation on an everyday basis and so on (Rosenberg, Samuel, p.5). Absolutely, these sort of oppressive power and totalitarianism have made the individuals particularly those who experience trauma suffer from identity crisis in a realistic and factual place where nothing is fabricated or distorted, this place is called Heterotopia, and therefore can transform and metamorphose to be a Panopticon, and that is exactly what *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* conveys (Ryan, p. 40).

Additionally, in *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest* Kesey portrays or describes the asylum as a prison. Clearly, Nurse Ratchet controls the foremost potent ward within the hospital, being afforded a certificate that describes her asylum collectively that demonstrates the logic of postmodernity, dominating again the foremost quantity of patients with the little and subnormal quantity of employees, therefore her position of power and management are her eye in that kind of heterotopic space, hence imputations and Black orderlies that resemble her command, thus from that place of control she is an absorbed form saving mechanistic force over her patients who successively amid their acquisition of the gesture, highlights the signification within the story. Moreover, the ward or the asylum represents the prison, yet the limitations of chance obtainable to the form and signification with Nurse Ratchet's window figuration the restricted edge of civilization division (ibid.).

Actually, in "Discipline and Punish" Foucault highlights the ways in which discipline is enforced, yet has been always over the past many decades, whether in prisons, asylums, schools and so forth. Furthermore, Foucault symbolizes dominant controllers and leaders and formalizing stuff to form or shape individuals, whom he considers as "bodies", instantly they have accessed the castigating equipment, additionally conformable, Foucault defines this operation in which individuals endure an identity confusion in a Heterotopic dimension as Panopticism, yet the authentic plan or thought for Panoptic jail, or Panopticism was created by Bentham in the late 18th century as a jail establishment during which one guardian should be notice and survey all prisoners, however the prisoners themselves would not be allowed to see the protector or the guardian or even more one another, this is called total indirect surveillance, at the same time this is what *One Flew Over the*

Cuckoo's Nest portrays , the antagonist in the novel possesses total power and surveillance , thus Panopticism in her asylum by punishing and making entire discipline in her ward or prison(Sheridan).

Again , One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest matches directly with the notion of panopticism that Foucault has already described , because in the novel it is the inside of the general ordering of people that Chief Bromden the protagonist of the story withstands the shaping rituals of the employees in the asylum by concealing behind the mask of being a deaf silent , he applies the self-governance that is obtainable to him to fight and oppose power by switching between as an illustration the broom cabinet , the asylum at night time , thus the image on the wall , and therefore the haze of bedew insight , to keep up a way of independence(Ryan ,p. 40).

Conclusion:

This foregoing chapter , has presented Postmodernism as a 20th century shift , and its historical , cultural , historical background , afterward it portrayed a global summary of Postmodern literature basically its ordinary motifs such as trauma , Schizophrenia , Paranoia , therefore it has defined these concepts on two separate ways , that is to say medically and its context within Postmodernism , also the already mentioned chapter has introduced identity confusion or crisis in Postmodern literature. In addition to , it has given a specific concentration on Foucault's concept of asylum or prison , yet this chapter will pave the way to see how identity crisis show up Ken Kesey's novel *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest*(1962) and how the essential character in *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* suffers identity crisis relying on Erikson's vision as well as on Foucault's perspective.

Chapter Three

Investigating the Main Character's Social Identity Crisis in Ken Kesey's *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*.

Chapter Three: Investigating the Main character's Social Identity Crisis in Ken Kesey's One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest.

Introduction:

Easily, identity is the most significant part in the human psyche, yet psychoanalysis is an engaging field for hypothetical request, and it is normally contended that it is instrumental to the writing generation and gathering also. The past two sections, have effectively given a general foundation of speculations of identity crisis chiefly mental hypotheses, and its reality in postmodern literature. This part, will center around how the major character (Chief Bromden in One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest encounters identity confusion, depending on the social therapist Erik Erikson's theory. It will choose some appropriate sections, and endeavor to analyze the character's mental clashes showed all through the understood and express characterization.

By watching Bromden's character through Erikson's points of view, this chapter will shed light on two of his eight phases; first, when Bromden is at childhood age, when the tyke enters the juvenile stage, the period of physical and mental advancement; second, when he winds up, develop and achieves the phase which is related with the last phase of Erikson's eight phases of improvement when one glances back at his existence with a feeling of fulfillment or disappointment.

1. The Novel's synopsis:

Unchallengeable, One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest is a completely unique novel created by Ken Kesey which was revealed in 1962. Plainly, it is regarded one in every of the foremost necessary works of American fiction with the 20th century. Henceforth, it was enclosed within the list of "100 Best English-language novels from 1923 to 2005 collected by Time Magazine (Ross & Soman).

Truthfully, the novel describes the issue of identity crisis through mental illness, yet the story of a bunch of mentally and unstable patients and also the remedy usage that they take at a hospital. Easily, the safeguard of the hospital is controlled by Nurse Ratched, who practises around -complete authority over them proscribing their attack to treatment and essential human wants. Yet, the long-suffering individuals are dominated to the purpose of wherever they never challenge her power (ibid.).

Actually, *One Flew over the Cuckoo 's Nest* portrays the human psyche and the conflict among the restrictive and revolutionary desires, severally of Nurse Ratched and Randle Patrick McMurphy from the point of view of a paranoid schizophrenic called Chief Bromden. Through the exclusion of a fishing expedition guided by McMurphy with an incidental doctor and eleven patients. Hereafter, the whole novel is located within an psychiatric institution where McMurphy might or might not be pretending madness to flee the exhausting violation of a piece farm. Additionally, these forbearing patients are categorized each as Acutes or Chronics, thus the previous thought- about, known curable and whose reside at the hospital is unforced, whereas the final are smashed endeavours of the hospital's employees to dominate its harmony on patients amid electroshock and lobotomies. Indisputably, the Acutes have yielded to fragmental lives whereby the dictatorial fancies of progressively oppressed and feminized society has castrated them and delivered them ineffective (Walker, p. 7).

Putatively, McMurphy energizes the Acutes and also the Chronic leader with his open humour, anti-conventional and revolutionary avenue to life. Howbeit, this diversities with Nurse Ratched's endeavours to regulate the men, unavoidably resulting in numerous of funny relinquished meetings. Still, the novel revolves more humourless, once the lads start to embrace McMurphy's qualities, leading to Nurse Ratched's step-up of her oppressive techniques. More and more, looking forward to New Testament depictions of the devotion and crucifixion of saviour (Jesus Christ). Therefore, Chief bears Ratched's conclusion around McMurphy once she has him punished by having electroshock therapies. Absolutely, her determination is temporary, nevertheless as McMurphy's assignments to the men lead to several of the Acutes departure from the hospital. Hence, Chief Bromden chokes McMurphy and flee from the hospital, in a conclusion that is each courageous and mysterious (ibid.).

2. Chief Bromden's youth:

In reality, Accomplishing inner self identity is a hard and complex assignment that faces young people, however it must be satisfied (Fleming). The early life of Chief Bromden was full of psychological transformations, and yet Paranoia and Schizophrenia are very connected to his character. Ergo, as one individual from a specially appointed "clan" of patients in a psychological establishment, what we are aware of the storyteller

comes to us in flashbacks while he relates the narrative of Randall P. McMurphy's appearance in his life. Bromden is a long haul tolerant who most artistic pundits depict as a neurotic schizophrenic.

Bromden at this phase encounters identity crisis in a way that he endeavors to discover his character and his part in his general public and he is adept to encounter sorts of blended thoughts and emotions about the particular manners by which he fits into society and may try different things with an assortment of practices and exercises.

Bromden's youth in the 30s, a period when the US government was attempting to choose whether Indians ought to keep up ancestral traditions or ought to embrace white culture. The Dawes Act (1887), which diminished inborn land possessions however apportioned 160 sections of land to person.

Indians, neglected to accomplish Indian mix into American culture. Numerous Indians sold their tracts, not understanding that without arrive, they would be unequipped for winning a vocation. As whites moved onto the previous Indian property, ancestral association vanished, and this loss of innate solidarity caused lost pride in self and in inborn traditions. Along these lines, numerous Indians, unfit to deal with the cash they received from arrive deals, fell into obligation and afterward swung to liquor. Extreme drinking may have stifled their sentiment of loss of ancestral personality, yet it included another pessimistic trademark according to the white network. The administration considered contemporary ancestral weakening amid the 1920s out of a push to cure such conditions. The Meriam report, finished in 1928, startled the country by uncovering the neediness of the Indian sub-culture. It called for enhancements in training, wellbeing, and welfare and furthermore scrutinized the astuteness of the Dawes Act. At that point, in 1934, the U.S. government attempted to battle Indian neediness by section of the Indian Reorganization Act, known as the Wheeler-Howard Act. As opposed to endeavoring digestion, this new enactment attempted to restore innate (Ware, p. 95- 96).

He depicts himself as a 280 pound, 6'8" Indian of blended legacy whose personality has separated due to the weight of social and familial powers. He is the child of the once-great Chinook innate boss, "The Pine that 'Stands Tallest on the Mountain,'" yet his mother, whose surname he bears, was white. He experienced childhood in an Indian town on the banks of the Columbia River in Oregon, arrive Indians were compelled to pitch to suit a dam which in the end decimated his dad's essential methods for employment, salmon

angling. Subsequently, his dad lost his ancestral status and his pride, also, passed on a heavy drinker. Bromden, in the interim, attempted to adjust to the white world: he played secondary school football, quickly went to school, and occupied with battle amid World War II. In any case he encountered a maniacal breakdown while on an army installation, and at the point when the account starts he has officially put in 20 years in a psychological ward (Connor).

Accordingly, as a reaction to the two his regulation and the disguise of his intangibility in the white world, he actually cuts himself off, faking idiocy and deafness. Seen by society as serious, in the psychological clinic he is known as "Boss Broom" since he is always clearing the floor. However his janitorial tasks give him access to numerous discussions and supply him with a point of view that particularly positions him as the storyteller of occasions. Thus, Bromden sees what others can't. For most per-users such a perspective proposes psychosis, yet from the point of view of an Indian who realizes that the activity of our creative energy is important to our exceptionally presence, Bromden's portrayal conveys the visionary bits of knowledge of one who is dodging the deplorability of an unheard of life (Vitkus, P .65,68).

Wherefore, Kesey's novel follows the phases of Bromden's change, starting with the landing on the ward of another confirmation, McMurphy, and closure with the storyteller's escape from the healing facility. Notwithstanding recounting his own particular story, Bromden, who has been there longer than any of alternate patients, works as the guardian of innate legend, especially amid the climactic long stretches of McMurphy's (Mac's) uprising against Miss Ratched, the "Huge Nurse" who runs the mental ward by methods for a dehumanizing and severe administration. Macintosh's revolt drives the healing center to take extraordinary activity, and after a lobotomy has diminished him to a vegetable, Mac is benevolently murdered by Bromden. All things considered, McMurphy's striking insubordination of the clinic's capacity structure fills in as an impetus for Bromden, arousing his own particular want for flexibility. He presently summons up the will to do what he could have done from the start: he get away from the healing center with the goal that he may confront the outside world again and recount his story (ibid.).

Undeniably, a result of now is the right time the counter tyrant and skeptical sixties in the U.S.A. Kesey's novel valorizes defiance to an onerous framework. In

specific, it reflects contemporary disappointment with built up mental hones, for example, lobotomy and electroconvulsive treatment, standardization, and over-dependence on drugs. In addition, Kesey picks as his storyteller a generally minimized individual from American culture. While Bromden's method of portrayal has by and large been taken as that of an incongruous, drifting schizophrenic ,a perusing which relates the disengagement of madness with social-political underestimation , therefore Kesey is giving us here a multi-vocal point of view, one natural for the conventional perspective that Bromden acquired as his Chinook claim(Connor).

3. Chief Bromden Social Identity Crisis (Paranoia and Schizophrenia):

Paranoia, Schizophrenia or in other words distrustfulness, medicinally characterized, alludes to somebody experiencing a psychological sickness that influences them to accept other individuals are endeavoring to hurt them. It has, be that as it may, lately entered scholarly course. It, particularly expounded, indicates an outrageous and outlandish inclination that others will harm you, and you don't feel safe. To put it briefly, some fear and misgiving is dependably with you. Distrustfulness, composes anxiety, is "the danger of aggregate engulfment with another person's framework," and is to a great degree felt by countless in postmodern fiction. It is guessed that this danger emerges from the "atmosphere of dread and doubt" that was widespread and generally experienced by numerous over the course of the Cold War .It is an exceptional and horrible condition encounter numerous heroes of postmodern fiction experience. Theyquite regularly experience the ill effects of it, from a "fear," as per Tanner, that someone else is "designing your life, that there are a wide range of imperceptible plots in progress to deny you of thought and activity, that molding is pervasive (Maleki&Abootalebi , p 27-28).

Certainly , What makes the climate of fear and gets people into freeze is more often than not incited by experts in a given society who, fearing the conceivable threat with respect to nonconformists, discover them not flexible and subsequently try to disintegrate their capacity and opportunity by keeping them for so long to, say, a jail, or on account of Kesey's a psychological doctor's facility in which exceptional medications are experienced by people who apparently should be dealt with in order to make others insusceptible to them. Mental haven is a place to encase the distraught, in light of the fact that they are

grouped under the branch of 'hysteria' in current disciplinary social orders; and "the individuals who have lost the utilization of reason must be covered up from society"(ibid).

Chief Bromden ,a crazy person, it appears, is kept to a shelter to be relieved, yet actually he is here "in light of the fact that he crosses the wildernesses of average request voluntarily, and estranges himself outside the hallowed furthest reaches of its morals" . Frenzy is a type of social futility, and the frantic ought to be isolated from others. They are recognized from others "by their powerlessness to work and to take after the rhythms of aggregate life". In his Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison, Foucault contends against the possibility that the jail progressed toward becoming the reliable type of discipline due fundamentally to the helpful person worries of reformists. He follows the social moves that prompted the jail's strength, concentrating on the body and inquiries of intensity. Jail is a Heterotopic space and visual one yet, is a shape utilized by the "controls", another mechanical power. Regardless of whether it is a jail or a healing facility, the principle concern is to build up teaching. Foucault likewise takes note of that teach makes "submissive bodies", perfect for the new financial aspects, legislative issues and fighting of the cutting edge mechanical age (p.29).

Otherwise, to build submissive bodies the disciplinary organizations must be capable to guarantee the disguise of the disciplinary distinction inside the bodies being controlled. That is, teaching must come to fruition without unreasonable power through watchful perception, and trim of the bodies into the right frame through this perception .As it is depicted in Kesey's novel, undetectable types of teach mistreated people and their activities. Train here accompanies intemperate power. Thus chief Bromden experienced a real psychological damage that was of course caused by the authority and power practiced by Nurse Ratched , it is seen through the novel that Nurse ratched was a nightmare for the patients , and especially for Chief Bromden , his ego was destroyed by the paranoid and schizophrenic thoughts that he was enduring and by the exercised power over him , moreover in madness and insanity , thus the history of the traditional era Foucault explained how the European society had suffered with madness , pointing out that it was a social construct different from disease, yet what Foucault highlighted in the introduction is

useful in grasping Kesey's portrayal of the mental institution:

We have yet to write the history of that other form of madness, by which men, in an act of sovereign reason, confine their neighbors, and communicate and recognize each other through the merciless language of non-madness ... In the serene world of mental illness, modern man no longer communicates with the madman: ... the man of madness communicates with society only by the intermediary of an equally abstract reason which is order, physical and moral constraint, the anonymous pressure of the group, the requirements of conformity (1961: ix-x).

Foucault clearly highlights the bad experiences that the insane is encountering , additionally he sheds light on the treatment of people to the crazy person , that is to say that the insane has no language to communicate with modern man , and indeed the insane is isolated from the world , and he is located in a different space called Heterotopia which is the asylum , and as a result the mentally ill is challenging society by following its rules and also by wearing the mask of an identity that is not his or hers, hence Chief Bromden experiences exactly what Foucault named madness , he suffers from hallucinations that have made his life a catastrophic journey(Parker, p. 22).

Therefore, Bromden's last words after enduring an identity crisis and after remembering his nightmarish experiences, thus in order not to be misjudged or misunderstood (ibid.).

I been silent so long now it's gonna roar out of me like floodwaters and you think the guy telling this is ranting and raving my *God*; you think this is too horrible to have really happened, this is too awful to be the truth! But, please. It's still hard for me to have a clear mind thinking on it. But it's the truth even if it didn't happen.(Kesey, 1963: 8)

Obviously, Chief Bromden here describes his mental state, and he also sheds light on the harsh experiences that he has faced in his entire life, from childhood to maturity, he lives in a divergent place called Heterotopia, he has lost his pride because of his father's mistake. Hence he fills guilty and he has a sense of non-belonging. He sees himself as nobody, that is to say not Indian nor American, his ego and self-respect are completely destroyed due to the power that was exercised on him and his father and as a result he experienced identity crisis (Maleki & Abootalebi, P. 30-31).

4. Chief Bromden between Spring-time and Maturity:

As a matter of fact, Taking after some other young person, Bromden at the maturity stage faces an issue; he has an inside battle of either being a kid or a grown-up individual and we may see that Bromden at a few events has childish and schizophrenic practices and at different events he carries on like grown-ups. On one hand, he misconstrued a few realities and contemplations as conferred ghastly missteps in light of the jumpy personality he has, and on another hand we may see him do things like a developed individual.

the identity of Chief Bromden in Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* rapidly bring up that the Indian experiences a crippling psychosis that keeps his ordinary cooperation in the public arena. What the researchers tend to neglect, be that as it may, are the conditions which added to Bromden's hospitalization. It is obvious from Kesey's treatment of Bromden that the frail self-idea is, to a limited extent, an aftereffect of Bromden's experiencing childhood in a sub-culture that is in its last stage of sociocultural crumbling. Since Bromden is torn between the longing to keep up his Indian legacy and the need of creating conduct satisfactory to the prevailing white culture, he encounters an identity confusion (Ware, p. 95).

He experienced without precedent for his first life the devastating sentiment of being overlooked. As he memories about the day when the administration authorities initially showed up in their town, the thing that he distinctively reviews is the manner in which they regarded him as though he was an undetectable substance. At first he believes in himself as a talking subject; he trusts that he can be recognized by the specialists on the off chance

that he can make his voice heard:

[...] and I get the thought they're discussing these things around me in light of the fact that they don't know I communicate in English. They are likely from the East somewhere, where individuals don't know anything about Indians yet what they find in the films. I think how embarrassed they will be the point at which they discover I comprehend what they are saying. (Kesey,p. 212)

Again, Bromden points out to the people that are around him, in which he makes them really look like cowards by faking his deafness and muteness, because he deceives them and he can listen to everything that Nurse Ratched or others say , however he is like talking about the stereotypes that are applied by white people against Indians , he takes his revenge from them by acting like someone who do not speak or listen , and at the end he laughs at them and he really fills pathetic for their stupidity.

However, Growing -up amid this period, Bromden encounters character clashes. As the storyteller of the novel, Bromden never uncovers his first name. Child of a Chinook Indian Chief, Bromden ought to have seen his own name as critical. Most importantly, in the Chinook convention, "names are inherited" what's more, furthermore, as indicated by Hubert Howe Bancroft, "The name expect a identity; it is the shadow or soul or other self..., between the name what's more, the person there is a strange association" . Bromden, without a first name, appears to need such an incorporation. Indeed, even his last name,Bromden, has been debased by patients at the clinic who call him Chief Sweeper, a criticism of his status as Chief and a disparagement of his floor cleaning obligations in the healing facility ward (ibid.).

Truthfully, Bromden's inability to uncover his first name appears to be a sign of his issues in light of the fact that different Indians including his dad underline their first name. From his most punctual recollections, Bromdenrecollects that his dad, named "Tee Ah Millatoona - The Pine that Stands Tallest on the Mountain" - did satisfy his name both physically also, mentally. As a youngster, Bromden models himself after his dad, a solid pioneer, "a boss hard and sparkly as a gunstock". The youngster sees the full-blooded Indian Chief as a goliath. Thus, physical size turns into a vital worry to Bromden on the grounds that the manner in which he sees his estimate is profoundly associated with the

manner in which he sees his father's size. The most punctual communications amongst father and child are pure scenes of Indian life. The father trains the youngster to chase, to discover and eat bugs if there should arise an occurrence of appetite, what's more, to angle.

In a flashback Bromden reviews:

The sound of the falls on the Columbia... the whoop of Charley Bear Belly stabbed himself a big chinook... the slap of fish in the water, laughing naked kids on the bank, the women at the racks.... (Kesey, p. 73).

Indeed, in this passage Bromden explains that Life appears a heaven until white U.S. government operators touch base to buy the land and cascade to construct a hydroelectric dam. The first time the whites attempt to arrange, Bromden's dad massacres them. In any case, after much provocation - the Chief is over and again ambushed and his hair cut off - the Chief at long last capitulates, offering the clan's territory. Bromden never again observes a solid dad figure however a changed man, one who has been beaten by white government. As his dad's size abatements in the kid's eyes, in this, too, does the tyke's size lessening. Relating to his dad, Bromden clarifies: "when I saw my Papa begin getting frightened of things, I got frightened too..." The dad and in addition Bromden creates frailties when they lose their property and Indian way of life (Kesey, p. 96).

Thus, Bromden's identity confusion is additionally muddled on the grounds that he is the child of a white lady. His mom, Mary Louise Bromden, is so prevailing a power that the Pine that Stands Tallest acknowledges her last name, along these lines giving up some portion of his convention. As opposed to a member in two societies, Bromden as a crossbreed turns into an outcast to both. He can never again appreciate his Indian dad, and he comes to fear his white mother who claims, "we ain't Indians. We're acculturated and you recollect it" She is the one who pressures Bromden's dad into offering the inborn grounds; in this way, the kid trusts that his mom's size increments as his dad's size reductions. Indeed, even as a 6'8" 270 lb. grown-up, Bromden discusses his 5'9" 130 lb. mother as becoming bigger constantly; she got "Greater than Papa and me together" . He sees his mom and whites all in all as physically overwhelming while he sees himself as little and compliant (Vitkus, p. 64).

Sure, as Bromden achieves adolescence and after that maturity, he bases his self-concept on the white man's impression of him. Whites see him characteristically as oblivious and ugly, and the adolescent feels weight to satisfy that picture. Whites in the novel show astound that he talks English while the blacks guarantee that Indians can't read or compose. Bromden clarifies that he feels racial partiality when individuals look "at me like I'm a few sort of bug" or when individuals "see directly through me like I wasn't there". The Chinooks were previously a people pleased with their physical appearance, particularly of their custom of straightening the head which implied high status. Yet, Bromden, in light of the fact that white individuals see him in a negative route, starts to consider himself to be ugly. White men had a fabulous time of him as a youngster, saying "Look how overcompensated little Hiawatha is... Consumed to a reasonable turn" (Kesey, p.170).

Indeed, even as a grown-up, Bromden conceives that his physical appearance is "amusing": "An Indian's face and dark, slick Indian's hair". Looking in a mirror, he sees a "Face dull and hard with enormous, high cheekbones like the cheek underneath them had been hacked out with an ax, eyes all hard and mean-looking, much the same as Papa's eyes or the eyes of every one of those intense mean-looking Indians you see on TV." But Bromden denies self, saying, "That ain't me, that ain't my face...I was simply being... the way individuals needed. It don't appear as though I at any point been me". A definitive unavoidable prediction from Bromden's youth was that whites thought he was hard of hearing also, quiet. A relative of a fundamentally oral custom, Bromden picks quiet as a survival procedure. He clarifies, "it wasn't me that began acting hard of hearing; it was individuals that initially began acting like I was excessively moronic, making it impossible to hear or then again observe or say anything by any stretch of the imagination". Threatened, confounded, and self – deprecated, Bromden entires up his circumstance basically: "I was harmed by observing the end result for Papa and the clan".

During this stage, Chief Bromden experience mental illness, which smashed his ego, and led him to experience identity crisis, therefore Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, at that point, fits inside this general societal system of contention for specialist. The evidently ubiquitous and all ground-breaking substance that Chief Bromden alludes to as the "Join," for instance, at first gets from the Boss' recollections—mutilated by his schizophrenia-actuated visualizations—of the innovation and gadgets he experienced amid his administration in World War II. These recollections connect

themselves to the inflexible conventions and benchmarks of conduct set up by the mental ward and American culture everywhere, which reflects in Chief's conviction that Nurse

Hence, Ratched tries to settle her patients by embedding wires and supplanting human parts with automated ones. In the meantime, this thought of the "Join" capacities as a suitable figurative portrayal of the powers and organizations (like the legislature, the military, and mental establishments) that Kesey sees as looking to control and condition people to make a homogenized, shopper centered society loaded up with robotized and quiet nationals.

This perspective of the "combine" as a power of control turns out to be very clear through Chief Bromden's conviction that the whole motivation behind the psychological ward that he and different patients have been put in is to give a space where the "Consolidate," with its operators like "Enormous Nurse" Ratched, can "settle" flawed people. As Chief characterizes it:

The ward is a processing plant for the Combine. It's for repairing botches made in neighborhoods and in the schools and in the chapels, the healing center is. Whenever a finished item returns out into society, all repaired great as new, better than new now and then, it conveys satisfaction to the Big Nurse's heart; something that came in all curved diverse is presently a working, balanced segment, an a good representative for the entire outfit and a wonder to see. Watch him sliding over the land with a welded smile, fitting into some decent little neighborhood where they're a little while ago burrowing trenches along the road to lay funnels for city water. (Kesey,p. 36)

Evidently, in this passage Chief Bromden describes the procedures of the asylum in which he lives in, thus he explains that the ward is like a giant machine, made exceptionally for those who committed mistakes in society, as if the ward is a machine for purging people from their own sins. Bromden continues by saying that the ward is what makes Nurse Ratched so powerful, and she uses it to practice her power and to try different oppressive strategies on her patients. The ward represents a Panopticon space for the big Nurse, However for Bromden it is a Heterotopic and a visual space in which he resists the

power that is imposed over him, yet the ward represents a complete nightmare for Bromden because he is losing his identity by faking his own madness in order to escape his bad fate and reality.

5. Chief Bromden at Adulthood Phase (Guilt and Reconciliation):

Obviously, the age of maturity for Chief Bromden was catastrophic, because he has lived in a fantastical world. A world that he created to escape his bad reality, indeed a world full of madness, pain and suffering. Moreover, Chief Bromden was labelled as a Paranoid Schizophrenic due to his mental state, he was all the time isolated, he cannot speak or hear, he was literally separated from reality. Otherwise, Bromden has lived with feeling of disappointment and he could not free himself from blame. Bromden's super-sense of self rebuffed him later with feeling of blame and lament (ibid.). Again at his maturity stage Chief Bromden aspired brutally to escape reasoning of the truth and what is happening around him, therefore he was trying to forget the pain caused by Big Nurse. Her power is unlimited, because she is running her ward on her own laws, and also she has the control over the minds of her patients. Chief Bromden says that whoever tries to resit her authority, gets electric shock therapy. This symbolizes the oppression that Chief Bromden was enduring in the asylum (Kesey , p. 210).

Additionally, Chief sees her creating a Panopticon space for herself where she can play the role of the master over her slaves, in order to violate her patients and make them obey her, that is to say as if they are robots. The superego of Nurse Ratched is omnipresent in the novel and it is seen through her authority in her asylum, yet Boss Bromden, perceives her as a control gadget heaving a concoction mist all through the ward. Under the impact of this mist time either stops or races forward. Bodies give off an impression of being solidified and quiet plunges. Additionally, Chief Bromden trusts that Nurse Ratched conveys apparatuses in her wicker crate with the goal that she can make alterations:

She has that pack brimming with a thousand sections she means to use in her obligations today - wheels what's more, gears, machine gear-pieces cleaned to a hard sparkle ... needles,

forceps, watchmakers' pincers, moves of copper wire. , ..
(Kesey,p. 4)

In this passage, Kesey made Big Nurse as an enormous figure in each regard. Attendant Ratched's essence is viewed as scary, in her inescapable observation of men, as well as in her close gothic physical extents(Fonti, p.12-13). The novel's storyteller, Chief Bromden, sees her nearly transform in places:

She's swelling up, swells till her back's splitting out the
white uniform and she's let her arms section out long
enough to wrap around the three of them five, six times . . .
she blows up bigger and bigger, big as a tractor (Kesey, p.10).

Indeed, in this aforementioned passage Chief Bromden describes the presence of Nurse Ratched as horrible, she is everywhere in the ward as Chief Bromden says, she is definitely arrogant and snobbish, thus In any case, Big Nurse's wrongdoing is far more awful than general obstructiveness for what she is deterring and controlling are the men's customary and apparently just methods for being men. She keeps them from smoking, drinking, perusing explicit entertainment and from viewing the World Series baseball on TV (ibid.).

Hence, her quality is inescapable and Chief Bromden's Paranoia considers her to be viewing the men's each move:

Practice has steadied and strengthened her until now she
wields a sure power that extends in all directions on hairlike
wires too small for anybody's eyes but mine. I see her
sit in the centre of this web of wires like a watchful robot,
tend her network with mechanical insect skill, know every
second which wire runs where and just what current to
send up to get the results she wants (Kesey.p.27).

Unquestionably, in this forgoing passage , Nurse Ratched resembles total power according to the Paranoid Schizophrenic Chief Bromden she is really omnipotent in her

asylum and she manipulates and controls every aspect by setting set of rules and laws, that the pateints must follow, and if they do not obey her, she punishes them. For sure, Big Nurse metamorphoses and becomes a machine according to Bromden's Paranoia, however Nurse practices of power and totalitarianism shows that she is really mentally ill herself and she has lost touch with reality due to her obsession of dominating her patient, furthermore Chief at his adulthood was living a disastrous trauma, and he was experiencing many psychological changes that led to his identity crisis (Driscoll & Matthew, P.29- 33).

By all means, Bromden's problem is illustrative of that of his whole clan and race. Kesey's social feedback rises piecemeal through Bromden's flashbacks about the town. To demonstrate the social union once made by Indian customs, Kesey stands out previous Indian solidarity from the new distance going with the loss of Indian traditions and the improvement of a white way of life. Bromden recollects "the men on the old, broken-down, crisscrossing platform that has been developing and stretching out among the stones of the succumbs to years" (Kesey, p.182). Generally, the falls was an essential asset since the Indian economy relied upon angling. The Indians on the Columbia River devoured crisp salmon, smoked fish to store for winter utilization, and exchanged dried fish for different merchandise. Notwithstanding amid Bromden's adolescence, Indian angling on the Columbia added up more wealth to them yearly (ibid.).

Consequently, amid the 40s the U.S. government inferred that the monetary state of the Indians in the Columbia River Basin was substandard contrasted and that of provincial whites, and they additionally guaranteed that Indians would have the capacity to raise their way of life just if the legislature completely built up the Indians property and water assets. Regardless of whether the government was worried about enhancing Indian life or with think the reallocation of important normal assets is still discussed. Bromden, for one, sees the thought processes as takes after: "whites needed the administration to put in the dam due to the work and the cash it would bring, and in light of the fact that it would dispose of the town" (Kesey, p.150). Bromden deciphers the white's state of mind:

"Give that clan of fish Injuns a chance to take their stink and their two hundredthousand dollars the legislature is paying them and go someplace else with it" (Kesey,p.151).

Notwithstanding, the dam turns into an overwhelming picture inside Bromden's flashbacks and bad dreams. In one of his dreams he reviews the men of the town leaving "to do chip away at the rock crusher for the dam. The excited design, the appearances spellbound by schedule" (Kesey ,p .39). In another flashback he sees "the U.S. Bureau of the Interior weighing down on our little town with a rock smashing machine" (Kesey ,p. 122). The apparatus of the dam and the development gear dehumanize and defraud the Indian, the conventional man of nature.

Likewise, that Kesey scrutinizes the white Establishment is very clear as he focuses out their ethnocentrism. Rather than perceiving that Indian verifiable conditions delivered values not quite the same as, yet similarly as legitimate as those of whites, the prevailing society accept its qualities to be better than those of Indians. Bromden reviews the prevalence that a white government operator displayed while visiting the town one sweltering summer day. The man shook "his head at the ramshackle mess of fishracks and used autos and chicken coops and bikes and pooches." He alluded to the Bromden home as a hot broiler, a "hut" and declined to enter such "filthiness." As a youngster Bromden endeavored to safeguard his conventional "dobe" house by saying, "our turf house is probably going to be cooler than any of the houses around the local area, parts cooler!" (Kesey,p180). Not ready to regard Indian qualities, the predominant culture forces its traditions upon the Indians.

At the same time, racial oppression is clear when Bromden's grandma passes on and government directions necessitate that she be covered as per white practices. After the required entombment, Bromden, his dad, also, Uncle Running-and-Jumping Wolf uncover her body and give it conventional burial service ceremonies. The Chinooks set up the body by enveloping it by a cover, for this situation most likely one that Bromden's grandma had woven. Adornments and little things of individual property are incorporated into the covering.

At that point the body is set on a stage suspended in the trees inside the innate burial ground. At the point when the white network discovers that the Indians disentombed the body, they react, "Hanging a body in a tree! It's sufficient to make a man wiped out." In their endeavor to safeguard custom, Uncle R and J Wolf and Bromden's dad "burned through twenty days in the alcoholic tank at the Dalles imprison... for Violation of the

Dead" (Kesey,p. 241). Kesey stresses that endeavors to save antiquated Indian traditions are useless inside a country that is dominantly white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant, and intolerant.

Other than encountering abuse as a result of participation in a minority gathering, Bromden is likewise the casualty of World War II. Albeit mentally insecure, despite everything he is appointed to benefit as a circuit repairman's colleague in Germany and Italy, where he cannot bargain successfully with the worry of battle. The occasion that smashes Bromden happens at Anzio, the site of an associated foothold amid the battling in Italy. Bromden remembers the misery of that experience: "I saw a mate of mine fixing to a tree fifty yards from me shouting for water, his face rankled in the sun. They needed me to attempt to go out and encourage him. They'd of sliced me down the middle from the farmhouse there" (Kesey,p.121). Somewhat in any event as a result of blame sentiments,Bromden rebuffs himself with withdraw from reality for not having the mettle to attempt to spare his companion.

Clearly, Bromden's mental issues are additionally intensified when he is detained in a psychological healing center. As opposed to as a restorative condition, Kesey uncovered the healing facility as an assembly of torments. Bromden gets no assistance from the healing facility on the grounds that the earth is helpful for dysfunctional behavior, not to psychological wellness. Just through the help of McMurphy, another prisoner of the doctor's facility, does Bromden recapture his quality and measure and build up some self-assurance. Yet, Bromden has been sustained by McMurphy's affection and is prepared to go "out into the world to help other people beat their feelings of trepidation and inconveniences" (Kesey, p.33).

Conclusion:

This chapter utilized the most conversational theory in Psychoanalysis, Erikson's identity improvement theory to consider inside and out Bromden's real character in *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. Through the investigation, it has extricated appropriate sections and talked about then again Bromden's inside clashes. Kesey delineates his character Bromden in a particular mental and psychosocial milieu, these fixings have been instrumental to this examination, for they gave essential information to the investigation of the character's identity crisis.

Kesey approves Erikson's psychosocial phases of identity advancement, chiefly the Juvenile stage and the development phase of advancement, by making Bromden who confronted a quandary of psychological sickness and of understanding things encompassing him and distinguishing himself in the public arena at pre-adult stage as living with a vascular dementia and lament of her past life at development arrange. At long last, one can keep up that Kesey is extremely acknowledgeable of analysis which empowers him to portray his character inside the outskirts of Psychoanalysis.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion:

Identity, could be characterized as being specifically important to related qualities of a person's character or of a gathering. Identity can be seen as a both aloof and dynamic shape, it tends to be utilized to help other people characterize us which is normally not controllable by that individual it can likewise be important to how we as people see ourselves. There are different types of oneself and character the three fundamental gatherings most people can put themselves inside .These are simply the group, the individual self and the social self. The idea of identity in current western culture has moved because of changes in belief system and society. These progressions have included industrialisation where subjects go about as laborers who move around for work and have a personality that is adaptable and not inflexible inside social structure and edification where subjects can change their characters and make new decisions and picking new esteem frameworks.

Psychoanalysis, when all is said in done and Erikson's hypothesis of character emergency in particular have an obvious impact on the post-present day writing. As a way to deal with scholarly feedback, Psychoanalysis extends scholars' suspicions of a mythical character cultivating the component of profundity. It offers an exhaustive comprehension of the major system of the human mind. Scholars, in this manner, suggest these views to envision and depict characters' tendency.

Indeed, the way that we are in the field of abstract investigations enables us to review an anecdotal world full of artistic works that give great materials. Thus, I have chosen Kesey's *One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest* as my corpus since the significant character Bromden makes the novel reasonable for the examination where I decided on identity crisis hypothesis as an approach.

Moreover, Erikson's theory is an arrangement of eight phases that reviews the improvement of the human's identity from youth to development and gives a clarification of the snags that face the person amid his section starting with one phase then onto the next which he should defeat to get a sound feeling of sense of self character. From this construct, this investigation centered with respect to two proper phases of advancement to the examination of Kesey's character Chief Bromden.

Accordingly, Erikson highlights that the youthful stage is the most significant stage in human's life in which the pre-adult encounters an extraordinary change in his body and life. Development organize is additionally as vital as immature stage in which the individual assesses as long as he can remember and it is possible that he will be fulfilled or feels lament.

The present examination affirmed that learning of psychoanalysis opens entryways for multilayered examinations and elucidations of character's mental state. It discovered that artistic components like psychological instability, Paranoia, Schizophrenia, Power, dreams, and past recollections do express the character's concealed oblivious wants. This exploration work now approved two of the speculations featuring that Bromden's identity issue is because of his endeavor to discover his character and his part in the general public and he is well-suited to encounter sorts of blended thoughts and emotions about the particular manners by which he fits into society and may try different things with an assortment of practices and exercises , in this way to demonstrate that the primary driver that drove him to lose his character was dysfunctional behavior through Paranoia and Schizophrenia.

Also it demonstrated that Psychoanalysis gives valuable and clever information which can help in managing mythical characters. it has achieved that analysis gives exhaustive comprehension of the brain of a character which gives readers intends to mentally dismember characters' demonstrations and discourse uncovering their shrouded driving forces.

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