

Basically, psychoses and neuroses represent man's inability to maintain a balanced or equated polarity in conducting his life. The ego becomes exclusively or decidedly one-sided. In psychoses there is a complete collapse of the ego back into the inner recesses of the personal and collective unconsciousness. When he is repressed toward fulfilling some life goal and where he is further unable to sublimate himself toward another goal, man regresses into goal structures not actually acceptable to himself or to the society. Strong emotional sickness of the psychotic type is like having the shadow run wild. The entire psyche regresses to archaic, animal forms of behaviours. In less severe forms of emotional sickness there may be an accentuated and overpowering use of one of the four mental functions at the expense of the other three. Thinking, feeling, intuiting, or sensing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The person may become so dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some form of neurotic behaviour. All in all, whatever the type of severity of the emotional disorder, it can be taken as a failure of the psyche to maintain a proper balance between the polarities of life. Essentially, psychoses and neuroses are an alienation of the self from its true goal of self-actualization. In this sense the culture is of no consequence. Emotional disorder is not a question of being out of tune with one's culture so much as it is of being out of tune with one's self. Consequently, neurosis is more than bizarre behaviour, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since a form of behaviour which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in another culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point, the inability to balance our personal polarities.

Title

Psychological Disorders: Impacts
on Human Beings

The Psychological disorders, psychosis and Neurosis make person unconscious and unorganized in his life. In severe emotional sickness, person leads to animal form of behaviour whereas in initial stages, person creates one sided dominant ego while overpowering the use of one mental function out of four: thinking, feeling, intuition or sensing. Moreover, this makes an alienation of self from true goals. Furthermore, the emotional sickness is more related to one's self as compared to culture because there is cultural relativism between different societies.