

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 unconscious. 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 behaviors. 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. Either thinking, feeling, intuiting or seeing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The persona may become so dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some forms of neurotic behavior. 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 behavior, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since form of behavior which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in other culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point. The inability to balance out personal polarities is.

## Suitable Titles

1. 1. Mental Disorders: Inability of balancing

2. personal polarity

3. 2. Mental Disorders: Self-alienation.

Mental Disorders are man's inability to balance  
 Psychoses and neuroses

the polarity of life. In psychosis, man relapses to  
 unconscious suppresses  
 unconscious, suppresses his goals that contradicts  
 his or society's acceptance. His psyche turns wild.  
 In  
 less severe forms of such disorders, one of  
 the remaining mental function dominates and  
 suppresses the others. While in neurotic  
 disorder ego dominates. These disorders can be  
 taken as a failure of equating the self polarities.  
 They render self from reaching self-actualization.  
 Such disorders are not a question of straying  
 from culture. Neurosis, being more bizarre, may be  
 interpreted through cultural perspective. Such  
 interpretations avoid actual question. Accepted  
 behaviours vary from culture to culture. So,  
 deviation from culture is not a focal point  
 rather self-alienation is the inability to  
 balance personal polarities needs focus.

Last sentence is grammatically not balanced.  
 Rewrite it.

Indent the paragraph.

A.W = ± 330

194

P.W = ± 112