Casual impressions, petty perceptions not bearing much significance at the time of their occurrence, remain buried in the subsoil of the unconscious and incubate into commanding purposes slowly but surely, and, pervading the personality of man, often become the determining tendencies of behaviour. A casual remark, by a teacher of mine, when I was reading for my first graduation, that psychoanalysis is a modern fad, made a home in my mind and I found myself gradually drawn towards psychoanalysis. My approach was a layman’s one, laying my hands first upon the so-called popular short accounts and outlines of psychoanalysis. But somehow they failed to satisfy me. I felt that the thoughts of a great personality, praised by the historians as the greatest single figure in the history of psychology after Aristotle, could not be so shallow. I, therefore, decided to study Freud’s own writings. But due to non-availability of his works and other immediate interests, this interest remained undernourished.

The interest was revived when, after accepting appointment as a Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy, my eyes fell upon the "Collected Papers" of Dr. Sigmund Freud and his other writings; and I soon found myself registering for Ph.D.
under the kind and encouraging guidance of Prin. A.K. Trivedi with a view to get a closer acquaintance of Dr. Sigmund Freud's work. The present work is a product of this undertaking. Not only did Prin. Trivedi throw open to me the resources of the College library but also used his good offices to introduce me to the Authorities of the University of Bombay who very kindly extended their library facilities to me, for which I will ever remain grateful to my guide and to the authorities of the University of Bombay. Acknowledgements are also due to the authorities of the Poona University, the Fergusson College and the N. Wadia College of Poona, who kindly allowed me to read in their libraries.

But for the speedy and efficient typing work for which Shri. S. P. Bapat spared his valuable time, this thesis would not have been ready in so short time enabling me to submit the same to the Gujarat University in time.

Scope and Method:

The scope of this work is a limited one. It surveys not the whole of the Freudian Psychology, but as the subtitle suggests, only the constructive elements in the work of this great psychologist. Freud has been one
of the most misunderstood thinkers. Born in an advanced stage of culture, in the latter half of the 19th century, Freud escaped the social ostracism which the previous torch bearers of knowledge had to suffer. But he did not escape social rejection, opposition and destructive criticism, the net effect of which was that his real contributions to the advancement of knowledge remained obscured and veiled for a long time.

The task undertaken in this thesis is a doublefold one, namely that of examination of the Freudian methodology and that of his psychology. Method is the foundation of a theory.

A detailed examination of Freud's method has long been made necessary by the downright rejection of the same by the methodological psychologists, as being a totally unscientific one, a new version of the old introspective method, worse than the original because of its use of hypnoidal state. Such a detailed examination of the various aspects and components of the psychoanalytical method has never before been undertaken. The excessive harping on the scientific shortcomings of the method had left the constructive elements unappreciated.

The examination of Freud's psychology is also the
first of its kind. Freud's work has been examined before by abler men. In fact the psychoanalytic theory has been subjected to so much critical examination, and that by so many writers, that any fresh examination demands a high standing as a psychologist and a personal acquaintance with the facts on which the theory is based. This examination is therefore not critical in that sense. But it is critical in that the writer has availed himself of other more authoritative writers where possible and necessary, and has presented a selective exposition of Freud's theory in a logical form which, again, is a longstanding necessity. So long as one moved in the circle of neurotic cases and Eros-Thanatos dualism, the constructive aspects of the theory do not become apparent. The express purpose of this part of the thesis, Part III, is to a selective presentation of the constructive elements of the theory that Freud built, leading towards a psychology of the total personality. Attempt has been made as far as possible to avoid clinical terms and references to clinical cases, which has been the most prominent feature of psychoanalytical writings, but which none but the initiated can digest. But the main difficulty of this undertaking was the very nature of Freud's writings. They take on the form of free-associations which he himself was patiently listening to for six
hours every day, during the long years of his psychiatric practice, except for his summer holidays. Threads of theory are picked up and dropped off, at random; picturesque, metaphorical language is freely used. He attempted outlines of his work in his "Five Lectures on the Origin and Development of Psychoanalysis" delivered at the Clerk University, (1910), the "History of the Psychoanalytical Movement", (1914), the two series of "Introductory Lectures" (1917 and 1932) the "Autobiographical Study", and his last but most concise work "An Outline of Psychoanalysis" (1939). Each one of these is a masterpiece of literary art, excellent in its own kind. But none of them presents a systematic theory in a logical form, though the theory itself is one of the most consistent ones.

Part I is chiefly concerned with the place of Psychoanalysis in the history of psychology, showing that Psychoanalysis, though an "Ad-hoc" psychology, formulated by an "outsider", who had no training in psychological methods, is still in keeping with the times, displaying the main tendencies of the zeitgeist of the period and culture area in which it took shape.

The complex nature of this undertaking does not allow for a uniform method. On the whole the method is the
general method of re-search. We distinguish between re-search, reading new meaning in the data and facts already collected, or coordinating and synthesizing already accomplished discoveries and theories, and research, or original discovery in a new avenue of knowledge. The latter is the work of the original scientist. This work belongs to the first variety. It is a logical examination, reintegration and exposition of the essential constructive elements in Freud's thought with the object of appraising his work in the field of psychology.

In its particular application, the method is double-fold, partly critical and partly expository, the first element predominating in Part II and the latter in Part III. Part IV is purely expository where a theory of integrative living is formulated.

This thesis is a humble attempt to advance knowledge concerning Freudian Psychology in the following two ways. (1) It examines Freud's psychoanalytical procedure in detail with a view to discovering elements of permanent value in it. As a psychological method of investigation, it contained the basic principles of a methodological approach to the individual. As a therapeutic method it contained a current of thought based on an Id-Ego-Super-ego
organization. The therapeutic method was not merely one of analysis. Freud tried out in his therapy synthesis of the total personality. (ii) An effort is made to show that personality is a double faced dynamics: A Rearward one and a Forward one, both tending towards a fused integration, at once stable and progressive.

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