

THE EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON THE HUMAN PSYCHE REFLECTED IN RUPERT BROOKE'S LITHUANIA: A PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the psychological effects of poverty on individuals using Rupert Brooke's play, "Lithuania," as a case study. The motivations behind the characters' murders are explored through a descriptive qualitative methodology that collects data from various sources, including literature and psychology. Applying Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the study highlights the profound impact of poverty on the characters' psyche, particularly their inability to control their id-driven desire for wealth. The findings emphasize the importance of understanding the psychological effects of poverty on people's behavior and decision-making, as well as the value of literature in comprehending human nature. The study sheds light on how societal attitudes towards wealth and poverty can impact our sense of morality and ethical decision-making. This investigation contributes to the growing body of research on the intersection between literature and psychology and has practical implications for policymakers and social workers dealing with poverty-related issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

Lithuania, a play by Rupert Brooke, is a rare chance to investigate how poverty affects people's psychological well-being. The motivations behind the characters' killings are investigated in this study using a descriptive qualitative methodology that draws on literature and psychology. The study illustrates, through the prism of Freud's psychoanalytic theory, the significant psychological effects of poverty on the characters, particularly their inability to restrain their id-driven need for wealth. The study emphasizes how crucial it is to comprehend how people's behavior and decision-making are influenced psychologically by poverty, particularly when it comes to moral and ethical considerations. The study also emphasizes the importance of literature in understanding human nature and emphasizes how cultural perceptions of riches and poverty can influence our sense of morality. This study adds to the expanding body of knowledge on the relationship between literature and psychology.

This study is intriguing since it provides a complex and interdisciplinary viewpoint on how poverty affects people's mental health. This study examines the psychological effects of poverty



on the characters' id-driven desires for material wealth and their capacity for moral decision-making in Rupert Brooke's play *Lithuania*. It also considers the wider implications of this analysis for comprehending the psychological effects of poverty on human behavior. Additionally, it explores the applicability of Freud's psychoanalytic theory to a descriptive qualitative examination of the causes of the murders committed by the characters in *Lithuania*.

The importance of this study rests in how it uses Rupert Brooke's play *Lithuania* to examine how poverty affects people psychologically. The study illuminates the severe psychological effects of poverty, notably the id-driven desire for riches, by employing a descriptive qualitative methodology to analyze the reasons behind the murders committed by the characters. The results emphasize the value of literature in understanding human nature as well as the significance of grasping the psychological consequences of poverty on people's behavior and decision-making. The study can help in the creation of more effective therapies by shedding light on the effects of poverty on people's psychological states and the intricate relationships between poverty, psychology, and behavior. The analysis also highlights the need for increased understanding and empathy in dealing with challenges related to poverty by illuminating how cultural attitudes toward wealth and poverty can affect our sense of morality and ethical decision-making.

The general definition of poverty, given by the World Bank, is the lack of economic, material, and cultural resources, as well as the lack of welfare (Polat, 2021). Sen states that the term poverty describes a severe lack of well-being. A minimal standard of living, good health, physical security, and the freedom to act and make decisions are all components of well-being (Kumar, 2012). Foster claims that to comprehend the psychological effects of poverty, it is essential to distinguish between the two different conceptualizations of poverty: absolute poverty and relative poverty (Polat 2021). Absolute poverty is the condition of not being able to purchase one's fundamental necessities and the inability of a household or individual to achieve the minimal welfare level necessary to sustain one's life. To put it another way, absolute poverty is the lack of access to necessities including food, water, cleanliness, clothing, housing, healthcare, and education (Langmore, 2020). Absolute poverty, according to Iyer and Topalova (2014), is linked to greater rates of property crime. The relationship between the economy and crime is inverse; therefore, when economic conditions are favorable, the frequency of crime is relatively low, but during periods of economic downturn criminality shows an upward trend.

Poverty has a very important role in influencing people's psyche in conducting any action and thought. The social, environmental, and economic environments in which people are born, grow, work, and age have an impact on their mental health. The social and behavioral development of children as well as the mental health of adults is significantly influenced by poverty and deprivation (Knifton, & Inglis, 2020). Childhood poverty is linked to poorer cognitive, behavioral, and intentional outcomes, lower academic achievement, increased rates of delinquent, depressive, and anxiety disorders, and higher rates of nearly every psychiatric disorder in adulthood.



Adulthood poverty is associated with suicidal thoughts, anxiety, depressive illnesses, and psychological suffering (Simon, Beder, & Manseau, 2018).

The psychological effects of poverty and the demand to fulfill their economic needs make people tend to conduct crimes. According to Brill in Taylor, there are numerous explanations for why poverty hurts crime. The prevalence of mental illness is higher among the impoverished than the wealthy. High levels of stress brought on by poverty can motivate people to conduct violent crimes like robbery and theft (Taylor 2006). Growing up in such conditions increases the chance of committing such crimes because of the despair, frustration, rage, and hopelessness that such circumstances foster. Since it helps them to escape poverty, many people choose to make large sums of money by taking greater risks. These elements may make poverty more likely to result in an uptick in criminal conduct.

According to Freud's theory of phases of sexual development, personality development throughout childhood and subsequent criminal behavior are correlated. According to Freud's theory of development, we go through many stages of growth, which are driven by our sexual urges. According to Freud, these wants are unconscious parts that are motivated by the id, ego, and superego. According to Freud's theory, criminal activity is influenced by mental diseases that resulted in conflicts between the id, ego, and superego. This mental illness frequently shows up as behavioral issues like violence or social apathy (UKEssays, 2018). Freud's psychoanalytic theory, particularly in connection to the ideas of id, ego, and superego, offers a helpful foundation for comprehending the psychological repercussions of poverty. According to Freud, the ego functions in the conscious and preconscious realms, mediating between the demands of the id and the restrictions of the outside world. The id symbolizes innate urges and desires that work involuntarily and seek immediate fulfilment. Internalized moral standards and societal norms are psychically represented by the superego. The ego acts as the intermediary between the id and the superego, and as a result, "must make a choice between emancipation and self-gratification on the one hand, and censorship and compliance on the other." (Song, 2019).

According to Pervin, the id controls all our life and death forces, as well as our aggressive inclinations, but the ego's function is to prepare us for reality. The ego is also necessary to safeguard people and society from the potential id's harmful traits. On the other side, the superego serves as our functioning moral branch. It includes both rewards and penalties—rewards for pursuing our values and penalties for transgressing our ethical standards (Sumarsono, 2022). The pleasure principle, which entails maximizing pleasure and minimizing pain, governs how the id functions. The basic desires of the body that call for immediate fulfilment are represented by the id. The ego serves as a conduit between the internal and outside worlds. It operates under the tenet of reality. The conscience, moral compass, inner voice, or voice of God are all names for the superego. It aids in establishing the difference between good and bad (Narsaria, 2022).



A balanced and healthy personality develops when the ego can successfully balance the needs of reality, the id, and the superego. According to Freud, an unbalance between these factors would result in a dysfunctional personality (Cherry, 2020). These three talents are developed to varying degrees in each person. The superego may be the strongest faculty for some people. Such folks could be too pious or arrogant. In general, those who are high on the id are immature, egocentric, and may even be criminals. The ego is a person's strongest faculty since it controls both the id and the superego, making it a sign of health.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

It's critical to comprehend what the human mentality is. The term human psyche describes all aspects of a person's mental functioning, including both conscious and unconscious sensations, thoughts, and actions. It covers a broad spectrum of psychological phenomena, including motivation, personality, perception, memory, and emotions, as well as how these processes interact. Jung (1960) asserted that the psyche is the culmination of all psychic processes, whether conscious and unconscious. The significance of both conscious and unconscious processes in forming the human psyche is emphasized by Jung's formulation. The conscious mind, the preconscious mind, and the unconscious mind are the three components of the psyche, in Freud's view (Sumarsono, 2019). The id, ego, and superego, which are three facets of the mind that interact to produce behavior, are also included in Freud's theory of the human psyche. The superego stands for the moral and ethical principles that have been internalized from society and culture, the ego serves as a mediator between the id and the superego, and the id represents the instinctual and primordial aspect of the psyche.

To get a better understanding of the focus of the study, the writers also read some studies done by other writers. Widyati (2017) stated that Freud's psychoanalysis could be applied to analyze the motives of the characters in murdering the other characters in Paula Hawkins's *The Girl on the Train*. She made a conclusion that the murder took place because the characters or the murderers could not control their id or their id was stronger than their ego and superego.

The writers also read research conducted by Song that analyzed Edgar Allan Poe's *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*. He concluded that the four characters—the ape, the sailor, the narrator, and Dupin—can all be seen as manifestations of the psychoanalytic theory of the mind. The detective and the orangutan represent the superego-id dichotomy, whereas the sailor and the narrator stand in for the ego. Poe illustrates the overwhelming force of the id through the orangutan. While the destructive violent id's urges must be properly restrained, repressing the id has the opposite effect. Dupin seeks to expose the murderous orangutan and its heinous crime as an embodiment of the superego. His success symbolizes the superego's victory over the id. Another important point is that the ego and superego frequently work together to regulate the id (Song, 2019).



The next study the writers read is a thesis written by Yunika, in which she identified five aspects of Killmonger that can be seen through Freud's psychoanalytic criticism. A character is a person of ambition, cunning, and ruthlessness, but also empathy and reason. His core concerns and anxiety support his id, ego, and superego, which have shaped who he truly is. His id and ego, however, have a greater influence on his personality since his ego pays more attention to them than to his superego (Yunika, 2019).

A Balinese author named I Nyoman Manda adapted Rupert Brooke's *Lithuania* and titled it *Mulih*. According to Dewi (2016), the play *Mulih* can demonstrate the extreme poverty that the Balinese people experience. Criminal activity in society is frequently associated with poverty. It is like what *Lithuania* offers its readers. The other adaptation is a drama by D.Djajakusuma titled *Orang Asing*. The inflexible and feeble nature of the characters is a result of the social background of their lives below the poverty line, according to Mokodongan's (2013) study on *Orang Asing*. The characters were formed based on the background of their family life living as poor peasants. This explains that the social background of society can affect all actions and practices of a person. Compared to earlier studies conducted by other researchers, this one is unique. In contrast to Dewi and Mokodongan's study, this one focuses on the psychology of the protagonists, particularly how the id, ego, and superego play a part in the stranger's murder and theft of his belongings. Dewi and her *Mulih* were particularly interested in the play's societal viewpoint, whilst Mokodongan preferred to concentrate her research on the characterization.

4. METHODOLOGY

This study described the effects of poverty on the human's psyche reflected in the characters of Rupert Brooke's *Lithuania*, especially on the factors and reasons that make the characters of the play decide to kill the quest. The writers used the qualitative method, which was founded on library research. The writers went through a process when studying this play, starting with problem-solving and moving on to data collection, analysis, and finally reaching conclusions. Since psychology and literature have a tight relationship, the psychological approach will help the study reach its purpose. The writers used Freud's psychoanalysis as a psychological technique to gain a deeper understanding of the issue.

Data came from two different types of sources. The primary source for the data was Rupert Brooke's *Lithuania*, while the secondary sources were e-books, essays, and periodicals of journals of literature. Data were gathered from the sources before the writers summarized and evaluated the information. And the authors employed the descriptive approach to describe the data that had been gathered, compiled, and analyzed.

The id, ego, and superego theories were used by the writers of this study to assess the study's subjects. The results are then shown, presented as text, and organized according to the order in



which the study's key points were addressed. The researchers' final step is to draw a conclusion on the study.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The id is a metaphor for the unconscious and the source of all drive energies, including the drive behind sexual and aggressive urges, libido, and life-and-death impulses. The id is more focused on satisfying all types of forbidden impulses, such as the need for food, sex, entertainment, and power. Most of the desires that the id contains are those that society's rules, customs, and religions disallow. The influences of the characters' id in leading them to murder the stranger who dropped in their house are discussed and examined in this section.

The family in the play is a poor family consisting of a father, a mother, a daughter, and a missing son. They live in a valley in the Russian-controlled agricultural nation of Lithuania. The father and the mother are fifty or more, while the daughter is not young anymore. She should have gotten married, but she has not. Living in a poverty makes the family cannot afford to get a proper life, and a proper education for their son and daughter. They must work hard every day in the field until they are old and die, but they lack money, food, proper clothes, health, and education. They fail to obtain a minimal standard of living, good health, and physical security. They do not have the inability of a household or individual to achieve the minimal welfare level necessary to sustain their life.

Mother (sits down on the further side of the stove, three-quarters face to the audience) "We can't get through the winter. We've nothing."

Father "I'm hungry. There's never food enough in this bloody house. There's no living in this land" (Brooke, 12).

The quotation demonstrates how the family's poverty makes it difficult for them to carry on with their lives. They doubt their ability to survive the winter. Their existence cannot be ensured by the land they possess. They encounter challenges in meeting their everyday needs every day. The family had a son, but he left them when he was 13 years old. There is no explanation for what made him leave the family, but it is possible that his leaving was his escape mechanism from the hard life the family had. The valley where the family lives cannot give and fulfil what they need. Although they have worked hard, they cannot change their life. He probably left the family to find a better and happier life. He wanted to change his destiny and be a luckier person who could live properly, and able to support his family financially and made them live properly and happily.

It is described that at the beginning of the play, they have a wealthy stranger stops by this destitute family to spend the night while the father is out. The mother and daughter invite him to stay the night in their home and provide food for him. He comes with a lot of money in his bag, and proper and expensive clothes. He shows his lot of money to the family, including his gold



watch. He shows off his wealth to a family who has been living in a poverty for a long time. He knows that they never see such wealth that he has. He does not have any feelings for the family by showing his wealth to them. He does not realize that what he does can make them humiliated and have a bad and cruel plan for him. After seeing the stranger's wealth, the family is tempted to rob him because they have been living in poverty and misery for a very long time. The poor family becomes outraged and greedy because of the stranger's money and plots to steal all his possessions before killing him in bed. Living in a poverty for a long time makes the family try to rob the stranger and kill him to possess all his possessions. They never know that the stranger whom they kill is their son.

Mother (very low and quick)

He's asleep - - Only once! He can't struggle. We'll hold him. No one'll ever know. We must have the money. - you are a coward (Brooke, 16)

According to psychoanalysis, criminal activity is influenced by mental diseases that resulted in conflicts between the id, ego, and superego. When the id is stronger than the ego and the superego, people tend to fulfill the id drive although they must break the social and religious norms. This mental illness frequently shows up as behavioral issues like violence or social apathy. People who live in poverty tend to have more mental illnesses such as high-level stress, frustration, despair, and hopelessness than people who live in wealth. This condition can motivate them to conduct crimes and break the legal law. They are willing to take the bigger risk for a bigger amount of money as long as it can change their life to be better and happier. According to Freud's psychoanalysis what makes them willing to conduct crime is the drive of their id. It is their id drive that makes the family, the father, the mother, and the daughter, have a cruel plan to kill the stranger who stays with them for one night. The father, Ivan, has worked hard to earn the family life, but what he has done cannot change their life into a better one. He believes that the land he has cannot give what his family needs. He has been bored living in poverty. It is not different so far from his wife. She has been living for more than fifty years, but she still lives a miserable life. She cannot obtain happiness and joy in her life. Ana, the daughter, who lives in poverty since she was born, gets the impact of her family's poverty. Ana's childhood poverty is linked to her poor cognitive, behavioral, and intentional outcomes, lower academic knowledge, increased rates of delinquent, depressive, and anxiety disorders, and higher rates of nearly every psychiatric disorder in adulthood. She does not afford to get health facilities when she was bitten by a dog and a big nail injured her hand, so she becomes lame and had no beautiful arm. Psychologically, all the members of the family experience high-level stress, anxiety disorder, and psychological illness.

When they see that they can change their life from a dull one into a better one, they plan to make this opportunity come true. They plan to kill the young man. It is their id drive that motivates them to kill the stranger and rob his money and everything he possesses. It is their id drive that



makes them try to fulfil their pleasure and desire to possess the money the stranger has. Ana and her mother's depressive and anxiety disorders of living in poverty make them tend to satisfy their id drive. They do not care about the effect of what they plan to do. For them, the important thing is they can free themselves from living in poverty. Their id drives can defect the role of their ego and superego. The id drives them to kill the quest for possessing his wealth.

Daughter This isn't very sharp. But it is heavy. ... He is a weak little man. Take off your skirt, and throw it over him up to the next and hold it down so as he can't get his hands out. Hold fast. (Brooke, 31).

The Daughter and her mother's plot to assassinate the stranger in retaliation for stealing his fortune shows that their id drive is stronger than their ego and superego motivations. The ego and superego are unable to prevent the id from acting destructively. This is the result of a protracted period of poverty. The daughter's inability to afford a college degree is due to poverty. She receives no instruction that would compel her to follow societal or religious conventions. Her ego and superego may be able to prevent his id from acting destructively if she is aware of societal and religious conventions.

Living in poverty for a long time and seeing the opportunity to change their life makes their id motivates them to have the idea to possess the wealth the stranger has. They know that possessing the man's money will make them leave their poverty and change them to be a rich family who can afford to buy anything they want. They do not want to be starving and get away from their boredom and start a new life as rich family. They forget that what they plan will damage their life.

Daughter "I don't know. We'll be rich. We'll get away from here".

Mother "It is the same anywhere. But we won't starve then" (Brooke, 21).

The moral side of a person's functioning is known as the superego. The superego also has its role in this case, but the role of the superego is not as big as the role of the id. Moral principles do have some influence on how family members behave. When the id drive motivates them to kill and possess the stranger's wealth, the superego tries to fight against the drive of the id. Firstly, they are willing to give a bed to the stranger because they want to help him who has been lost in the forest. They want to help him because they want him to help them face their difficult life by giving them some money as their reward. The superego also tries to make sure that what they do will make people know and can bring more difficult problems for them. That is why they make sure that nobody knows that a stranger is staying for one night at their home.

The ego is what gives people the ability to deal with reality. The purpose of the ego is to safeguard the person and society against the negative potentials of the id. It is the psyche's logical ruling force. For the innate id's desires to be unleashed in constructive behavioral patterns, it



controls them. It seems the ego in this case tends to satisfy the id by finding some justifications for their actions. First, they think that the man is mad. When they help him by giving him a bed for a night, they will get a reward from his family. Then they think that he is a thief who is hiding after stealing someone's money. They believe that they will get a reward if they give him to the police, but then they think that they also have the right to possess the money. And finally, they have the idea to kill him. It is their best opportunity to possess the money he has since he is sleeping currently. He will never struggle in his life. It is not difficult to kill him, but Ivan-the father- lacks the courage to do it and he must leave his house to get a drink before he kills him. His ego is not as strong to satisfy his id as the ego of his wife and daughter. His wife and daughter finally execute him by killing him with an axe.

They are satisfied with what they have done since they believe that they will be free from the difficult and dull life, but they forget or do not know what will happen with Ivan, the head of the family. He goes to buy and get a drink. They do not know what will happen or what a drunker does. They almost succeed with their plan if the husband does not go to drink. Getting drunk makes him talk about a stranger who stays at his house. Since he cannot go back home by himself, the vodka seller and his son bring him to their house, where they tell the family what happens to him and who the stranger is. Finding the fact that the stranger is their son who left the house when he was 13, the mother is very sad and regrets what she and her daughter have done with him. She always remembers what he said when they killed him. He called for his mother when he was dying. Fulfilling the id drive can make people get difficulties since the id tends to cause destructive effects. What happens with this family is the effect of the id drive that cannot be defeated by the superego and the ego. The id has destroyed their possibility to live happily with their son who came to support them financially, but it is not only the mistakes of the family that makes this tragedy takes place, it is also the mistake of the son who did not talk honestly by telling them who he was really, but he showed off and arrogantly talked about the wealth he had. Showing wealth to poor people is a kind of humiliation and it hurts them. And the most dangerous effect is the possibility of motivating them to conduct a crime. He wanted to give a big surprise to his father, mother, and daughter, but he never realized that what he did brought a dangerous situation not only for him but also for the family.

CONCLUSION

Freud's psychoanalysis, which contends that conflicts between the id, ego, and superego are what cause criminal behavior, can be used to explain why the family committed the crime. All drive energies, including the drive behind libido, life-and-death impulses, sexual and aggressive desires, come from the id, which is a metaphor for the unconscious. Most of the needs that the id harbors are those that society's laws, traditions, and religions ban. These impulses include the need for food, sex, entertainment, and power. The id is primarily concerned with satiating these urges.



Long-term poverty can result in high levels of stress, frustration, hopelessness, and despair, which can inspire people to commit crimes and break the law. The family has experienced prolonged hardship and has grown to have a strong id drive to be wealthy. To alter their fate and find happiness, they decide to rob and kill the stranger. Unfortunately, the family members are unaware that their missing son is the stranger they kill. Finally, the play emphasizes how poverty affects people's lives and how it might push them to commit crimes in order to meet their fundamental requirements. Additionally, it demonstrates how Freud's psychoanalysis can be used to comprehend the driving forces underlying.

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