

# Unconscious Motives and Crimes – Psychoanalysis

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## Abstract:

Psychoanalytic technique or theory is a model to understand human behaviour and personality which is said to be a by-product of unconscious mind and early stages of a child's experience. In this model we are digging deep in to model of psychoanalytic theory's core principle that is Ego, Id, and Super Ego, that a child comes through and these helps one to form his or her mind unconsciously, to study the unconscious motives that a person poses we had taken this model. It's developed from ID but it is an intermediate one which operates between the ID and Super Ego it works on the reality principle, containing the impulses and the moral compasses and choosing in-between to keep one true balanced. It's the moral value one develops as a result of society and parent, it strives for perfection and judges based on what's through and imbalances in there are the reaction for one's unconscious desires, the ego acts as an essential part is forming a right one, but if with ID or Super Ego gets in control or dominates, it's not a healthy mentality that one might possess or a weak Ego is also a reason to form the other two to be dominant. The method that's been improvised in this revised is questioner technique. Which includes a certain level of questions to analyse over ID, Ego and Super Ego based on the level one chooses to answer and the targeted ones here use the juveniles as we think they don't have a certain Super Ego or a strong ID but still they have Ego to differentiate between the both so the project might end one to be either tilted towards ID or Super Ego.

**Keywords:** psychoanalytic, unconscious, super ego, juveniles, ID

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The word Forum was used in the Times of Ancient Rome, which actually meant anyone who wanted to could listen to the great debates; it was a place to observe. The term Forum is Latin for public, and forensics is derived from it. Hence, forensic science implies science and the public. And in modern term's application of scientific principles, techniques and investigation involves a systematic process of collection, analysis, observation, and preservation of the evidence to establish that they are admissible in

court. The word psychology is derived from the Greek word psyche, meaning breath, soul, or mind, and logos means the study of. The term forensic psychology is relatively recent, with roots dating back almost 100 years. In simple terms, forensic psychology means the interaction of psychology and the legal system, which involves the application of psychology theories, principles, and practice to issues related to criminal and civil law. The forensic psychologist assesses the mental states, behaviour, and cognitive functioning of individuals involved in legal proceedings, such as offenders, victims, and witnesses, providing expert insight into motives, risks of reoffending, competency to stand trial, and psychological factors underlying criminal behaviours.

**JUVENILES:**

Juveniles are individuals who are not yet legally recognized as adults, typically under the age of 18, depending on the jurisdiction. In the context of criminal law, juveniles are subject to a separate justice system that emphasizes rehabilitation over punishment, recognizing their ongoing psychological, emotional, and moral development.

**JUVENILE FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY:**

Juvenile Forensic Psychology is a specialized branch of forensic psychology that focuses on the psychological assessment, evaluation, and treatment of children and adolescents involved in the legal system. It examines the cognitive, emotional, social, and developmental factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency, including trauma, family dynamics, personality development, and unconscious motives. Juvenile forensic psychologists work to determine competency, assess risk, provide rehabilitation strategies, and offer expert testimony in cases involving minors.

**PSYCHOANALYTICS:**

Sigmund Freud is one of the most famous psychologists who contributed certain works which includes psychoanalysis theory. Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist who is also known as the father of modern psychology. He was the first to propose that human behaviour is largely driven by irrational hidden forces which is present in the shadows of sub-conscious mind. Sigmund Freud divided the human psyche into three parts which is famously called as the tripartite model of the mind. The psychoanalytical theory was found in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century is nothing but a tool used to understand the human psyche, as the behaviour and personality are a product of the unconscious mind and early childhood experiences and the interaction between the psyches are the one which builds the person's behaviour as well as personality. According to that theory there are three major elements of unconscious mind and they're: The ID, Ego and Superego.

**THE ID:**

ID is the primitive through which one possesses, the ID works on the pleasure principles, it focuses on the immediate gratification of the desires that one holds. ID is more often seen stronger among people of teen and pre-teen. They desire for the pleasure without any further pain, as there is the first thought that we

created ourselves it can otherwise also be collected as the irritate thought or the primitive one which is not actually influenced by anyone rather than himself. If the needs of the person are never met then they would go into a state of depression, anxiety, etc. The example to understand it better is that the crying of the baby because of the hunger.

**THE STRONG AND WEAK ID:**

Individuals with the ID are primarily influenced by instinctual drives, desires, and the pursuit of pleasure. When the ID is strong, individuals tend to act based on impulses and immediate gratification, often avoiding pain and showing difficulty in self-control. They may appear creative, passionate, and highly motivated by what interests them internally. However, in extreme cases, a dominant Id can lead to impulsive, aggressive, and risk-taking behaviour, as individuals may be willing to do whatever is necessary to achieve pleasure. This strong pursuit of gratification can also lead to addictive tendencies, where a person repeatedly seeks activities or substances that provide pleasure. Such dominance of the Id may indicate relatively weaker influence of the Ego and Superego, which normally regulate behaviour.

In contrast, when the Id is weak, instinctual drives and desires are less dominant. Individuals may show reduced spontaneity, weaker personal desires, and lower motivation to pursue pleasure or personal interests. They may appear more restrained, cautious, and dependent on external rules or guidance rather than internal impulses. A weak Id can also result in difficulty experiencing strong excitement or emotional intensity, as natural urges are subdued. In many cases, this condition reflects a stronger influence of the Ego or Superego, which suppresses or regulates the instinctual motivations normally associated with the Id.

**THE SUPEREGO:**

It is the psyche which is absorbed from its surroundings, He/she learns the societal factors that is more over like rules and either that to keep oneself on the society is what superego is they initiate at the age of three to five years. At this stage the people learn those values from the figures that act as guardian to the certain child in most of the conditions the one who influences the child in their parents and then the most of other parts are learnt from the peers or so, and mainly from the school. It values on the internal judgement and they more guidance for judgement, there are two types of Superegos and they are.

**CONSCIENCE:**

The feeling or the behaviour that may likely be fallen. It suppresses prohibition, criticism, punishment and consequences.

**EGO IDEAL:**

It is rather a positive element as the main work of the superego is to lower the ID's behaviour that is presently impulsive the main work is to suppress the ID's urge and struggle to keep the ego and to maintain a consistency or balance within.

**WEAK AND STRONG SUPER EGO:**

Individuals with a strong Superego tend to be highly principled, disciplined, and strongly guided by moral values and societal expectations. Their sense of right and wrong is often strict, and they may strive for perfection because they are deeply motivated by socially accepted principles. Such individuals are more likely to experience guilt or remorse when they believe they have acted wrongly. They often judge themselves harshly and may also hold others to similarly high moral standards. As a result, they can become highly self-critical and experience anxiety due to constant moral pressure. In some cases, a strong Superego may make a person rigid or inflexible in their thinking, as they rely heavily on moral comparison and may develop a sense of moral superiority. This dominance of the Superego often indicates a relatively weaker Id, meaning instinctual desires are more controlled or suppressed.

In contrast, individuals with a weak Superego possess a lower level of moral restraint and may experience little guilt or remorse for their actions. Because moral values are less internalized, they may show limited regard for rules, social norms, or ethical standards. Moral development is largely shaped through social interaction, and when this internal regulation is weak, individuals may find it easier to justify harmful or unethical behaviour. They may display lower internal discipline and a reduced sense of responsibility toward societal expectations. In extreme cases, such individuals may develop antisocial tendencies, showing little concern for the impact of their actions on others. Manipulative behaviour without guilt, along with inconsistency in moral judgement and adherence to rules, may also be observed.

**EGO:**

It is the balance between the ID and Superego. It is the thought. That copes the reality in check and keeps much to be in the situation that's present and ego help to keep in check between the ID and Ego. A strong Ego person is nothing but a person who is strong self-awareness individual person. Rules and standards that the Ego aspires to it are often seen as the positive side of the personality. The main work of this psyche is to suppress the desires or impulses the ID imposes and to keep the standards of ego that's set in check, maintaining balance. Ego is what a person is or should be practically as the one minimizes the urge to respond towards the desire that he seeks and the social norms or rules that the person learns from the society. According to Freud the people who have strong ego may show a tendency to show delay in gratification. They also balance desires with morality, instead of tending towards desire or morality completely they think realistically. They operate between the thoughts of desire and morality, messages between impulses and consciences. Which is short can be said that they are psychologically stable. Out of their ego is seen as the one which a person should possess the most, they minimize or keeps the balance between or checks the ID and superego and choses the most realistic one.

**STRONG AND WEAK EGO:**

The inconsistency within the instincts/desires, morality and reality can be the major observable factors. They have poor management to control their desires or impulses. Overwhelmed by internal thoughts, external morals and by their own emotions. Internal conflicts arises because the other components tent to be so less, also anxiety essives may also arise. Difficulty in making of national decisions, so they tend to

escape into the world that they build that is either a world of fantasy or completely denies everything. In extreme conditions they lead a life in which they break emotionally. Has no coping or less coping skills as the morality is weak also the rebellious attitude is restrained. At most reverse cases people tend to have unstable identity as they move on to different situations.

**INTERACTION OF PSYCHE (ID, EGO, SUPEREGO):**

The human psyche as we know now has been differentiated into three types and they are ID, Ego and Superego and their entities have a certain inconsistency which make their attribute either stronger or weaker also making one have a stronger psyche would suppresses the other two and the weakest one is the one which gets further be suppressed. Their psyches do introit and influence between each other forming one`s personality as well as the behaviour, in sense they can be considered as the building blocks of one`s personality as well as the behaviour. According to Freud the ID, Ego, Superego that are the psyche or the traits does not interact with each other rather they are in complete conflicts makes each other strong or weak, that is to suppress or be suppressed. There interruption and conflicts within determines one`s thoughts, behaviour, feelings in short, they construct one`s personality as well as behaviours. There conflicts make the person different from each other has a different level of interaction but a prediction details we have about their psyche. Freud also said that Ego strength is the strength between the Superego and ID, as the Ego is the more grounded and logical one which maintains within the level of what it suited in the situation. Among the Superego or ID, the one which should be at a higher stack should be the Ego as a person with strong ego can have be the pressures of conscience as well as the derives that one has. And the one as mentioned above if has a weak ego struggles in balancing any demands, because of that a person may lack the power to yield or even be disruptive.

**2. METHODOLOGY****AIM OF THE STUDY**

The aim of this study is to analyse and understand human behaviour and personality through the psychoanalytic framework proposed by Sigmund Freud, with a primary focus on the interaction between the Id, Ego, and Superego. The study seeks to explore how these three components collectively influence decision-making, emotional regulation, and behavioral patterns in individuals.

It further aims to examine the balance and dominance of these psychological structures across individuals aged 16 years and above, and how this balance contributes to the formation of unique personality traits. By employing a structured questionnaire and quantitative analysis, the study intends to provide a simplified yet meaningful interpretation of unconscious processes and their impact on observable behaviour.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study and understand the core concepts of psychoanalytic theory, specifically the Id, Ego, and Superego, and their role in shaping human personality.
2. To analyse the distribution and dominance of these three components among individuals using a structured questionnaire method.
3. To examine how the interaction between instinctual desires (Id), rational thinking (Ego), and moral values (Superego) influences behavioural patterns.
4. To compare behavioural tendencies across different age groups (16–18, 19–22, and 23+), identifying variations in psychological structure.
5. To represent the collected data using statistical and graphical methods for clearer interpretation and analysis.
6. To provide insights into how unconscious motives and internal conflicts contribute to individual differences in personality.
7. To understand the significance of balance among Id, Ego, and Superego in maintaining psychological stability and effective decision-making.

## MOTIVATION:

This study helps to understand how a child is affected in the society, and is he more into the morality of one that follows or the self-desires that possess himself, it is a test to know the psyche technique which has introduced by Sigmund Freud. Through his most famous theory of psychoanalysis, as the theory is able to make understand about one's main psyche, that is the one that's internal or one that morally tilted or one that is a mixture of both and which doesn't affects the other two in total and they are known through the names of ID that id the internal thoughts that one possess. SUPER EGO the one which is developed from the society. Then the mediator, which acts with in both and takes up a line of separation without hunting both ID and SUPER EGO.

## NEED OF STUDY:

The study focuses on the juvenile groups as well the age group a slight older than juvenile as often these are the times a person had or is aware of the society as well as the internal thoughts that he has, so this study helps to know whether people are more titled towards the particular side, which decides whether the person is normal in the society or is he more tilted towards. The thoughts that are internal to him or that the person moral as well as the thoughts that one

possesses within. By this study we would be able to know if a person has a weak or strong super ego or a weak or strong ego.

#### **CHANGE OF ID:**

Id there works on the principle of pleasure mainly composed of instinctive, impulsive and unconscious motives.

#### **WHAT STRONG ID DENOTES:**

They are people who are mostly responsible for acts that are on the usages and desires. Often, they avoid pain and they are often weak in controlling themselves. These people tend to be rubatosis, creative and passionate about what those intriguers them internally. At extreme cases they become impulsive, aggressive and when poses a strong ID they would be having a mentality to do whatever if takes and hence they become a lot like risk takers. To attain the pleasure, they then often show the motives to take risk first to attain the pleasure and so they could also be termed as one who possess addiction. The addiction can be anything in nature that gives them pleasure. The people at the stage of growth have a strong ID at times. A strong ID shows that a person has low SUPER EGO and EGO

#### **WEAK ID:**

They tend to be the people with low motivation and weak desires these people are the ones who are often suppressed by the people that guides them can be low passionate and also less ambition towards one`s needs as they are restrained by the guardians at the particular age. They less EQ and are hard to show the emotions and stuffer related, they struggle to feel the pleasure fully. In extreme cases, they come an attitude in which they would be emotionally so weak, extreme compliance, as one needs a certain push or even a certain declaration something like a command to act upon, at other cases could even feel less pull towards the basic vitality that one possesses.

#### **SUPER EGO:**

They majorly represent internalised morals, rules, and ideals and operates on moral principles.

#### **STRONG SUPER EGO:**

when a person has a strong super ego, they tend to be more principled and disciplined as their sense of moral composure towards the society and their terms tends to be something their terms tends to be something higher. They strive often for perfection as they`re motivated more on the society-based principle on the others hand they tend to be one who could feel guilty of their acts to easily.



They judge reversely I hardly on them as well as on others. The people with strong super ego have anxiety, self-critics, as guilt pressure is actively a component that can be noticed. They are inflexible or rigid as they can be more influenced towards the moral compares and so they're people with moral superiority. These people on the other hand doesn't or even has a less or weak ID.

#### **WEAK SUPER EGO:**

It is the lesser moral composer that one has so more over these people feels less guilt or remorse etc., As the moral values are restrained, they have less or no regards, regarding rules. The moral composure is the value that one gets from the interaction with the society. As they have moral composure, they often have a tendency to justify harmful behaviour easily. They have no regards towards the societal system. So, they show less internal discipline as so. At extreme cases people become antisocial as they value less of the social details. They ever may have manipulate tendency without any guilt. The inconsistency in morality, ethics and such rules, or rules in total can be seen.

#### **EGO:**

This is the one which acts as the mediator, which can also be called as the reality principle.

#### **STRONG EGO:**

According to Freud the people who have strong ego may show a tendency to show delay in gratification. They also balance desires with morality, instead of tending towards desire or morality completely they think realistically. They operate between the thoughts of desire and morality, messages between impulses and consciences. Which is short can be said that they are psychologically stable. Out of their ego is seen as the one which a person should possess the most, they minimize or keeps the balance between or checks the ID and superego and chooses the most realistic one.

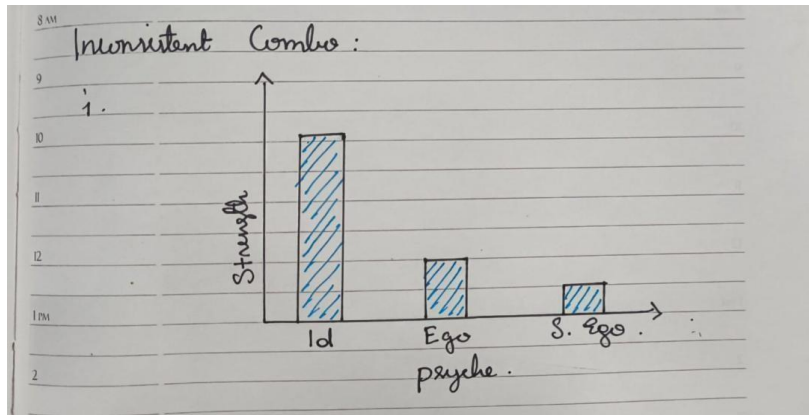
#### **WEAK:**

The inconsistency within the instincts/desires, morality and reality can be the major observable factors. They have poor management to control their desires or impulses. Overwhelmed by internal thoughts, external morals and by their own emotions. Internal conflicts arises because the other components tend to be so less, also anxiety essives may also arise. Difficulty in making of national decisions, so they tend to escape into the world that they build that is either a world of fantasy or completely denies everything.

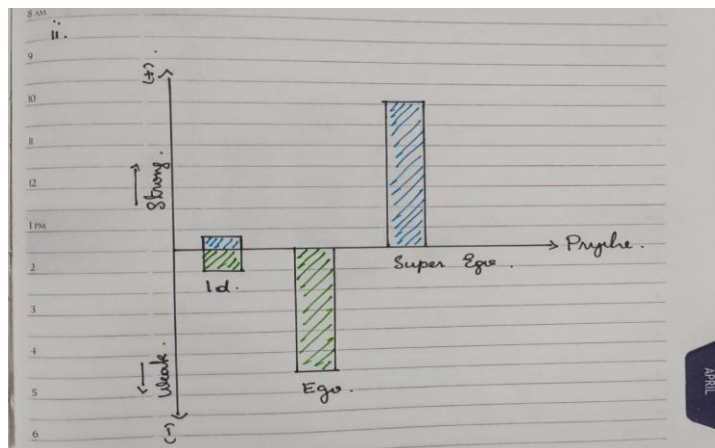
In extreme conditions they lead a life in which they break emotionally. Has no coping or less coping skills as the morality is weak also the rebellious attitude is restrained. At most reverse cases people tend to have unstable identity as they move on to different situations.

#### **SAMPLE COLLECTION:**

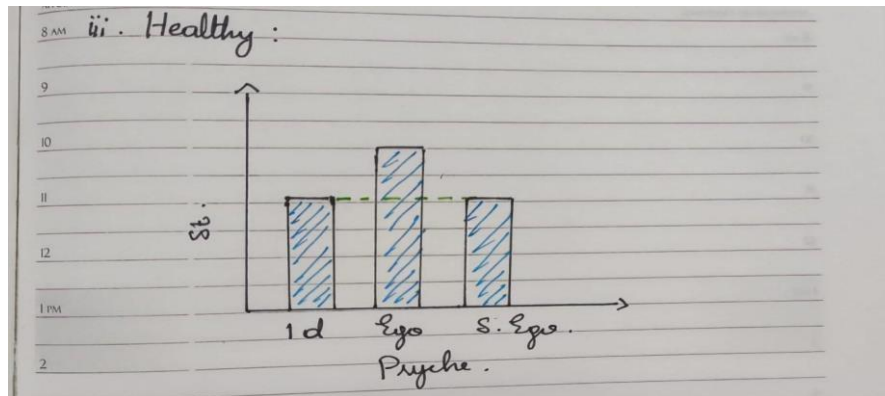




- i. **INCONSISTENT COMBO:**
- Strong ID + Weak superego and ego. They are impulsive has less guilt and poor control etc....



- i. **INCONSISTENT COMBO:**
- Strong + Weak ego + Weak or Null ID. This type of people often goes into constant guilt, anxious of their behaviour and even punishes themselves.



## HEALTHY:

- The conditions in the graph are visualization purpose alone and it does not stay the same for all, as their characters are “Not Static” and “Dynamic” in nature.

**Sample Details:** The samples are collected between the juvenile as well as people of age between 27 as they are the people who has a more developing brain and juveniles are the group makes it more reparable as they are constantly learning, so the dynamic nature is their character makes this study. The specific age group is distinguished into the following groups from the possible local people that I collect samples.

- Less than 16.
- 16-18.
- 19-22.
- 23+.

The brain in the people group of less than 16 tends to be more immature, the limbic system develops earlier than the control system and the decision-making process tends to be more impulsive and the ego and superego are still under develop, they tend to be more impulsive, emotional and the moral reasoning would be much lesser comparatively.

## 16-18:

At age people tend to have a better emotional understanding than that of the earlier state, still ID is stronger, superego better developed than that of the earlier stages due to the society and community. But ego is still more weakened as at this time the ID or EGO tends to be more. So, peer influences would be stronger leading to more impulsive decisions, moral awareness increases or at times moral awareness would be higher than ID.

**19-22:**

Prefrontal cortex is majorly developed neural pruning improves the efficiency ego is stronger, ID is still present but controllable, Superego is more structural through social and cultural activities which includes the environment like schools, colleges etc... They have better decision making than the early years, long term plans begin to start, internal conflicts on ID and Superego are present more than that of earlier, but still, they may have a better developed Ego. So, they could control them better.

**23+:**

Nearly fully matured prefrontal cortex, they have a stronger control over the emotions and system. Ego becomes stable comparatively. So, there's a balance between ID and Superego as a result there's much more stable Ego which regulates the impulses and moral reasoning. At this stage strategy becomes improved.

**LATER ON:**

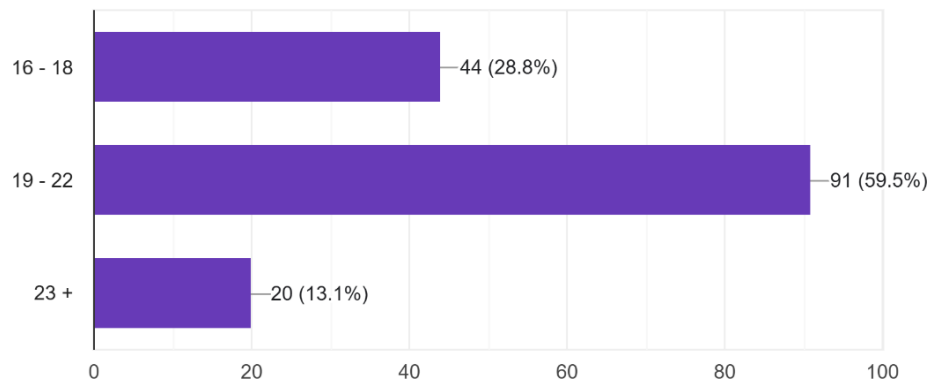
Brain network mutualizes or emotional regulation becomes more efficient than that of early stages. At this stage the ego tends to be more dominant and stable and the ID works not for being impulsive rather, may work for motivations and superego guides one for values which is recognised by the exposure of social and community norms, strategic long term plans, emotionally stable and a stable identity and moral frameworks can be seen. So, this doesn't act as they are one as individuals change from each time and as persons. So, there is no constant analysis but through certain research methods one can be able to understand that at which age group which is more dominant than that of others and hence able to analyse society through there tends collectively.

**3. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION****A. AGE:**

The majority among the population belong to the group of 19-22 and are Students.

## AGE

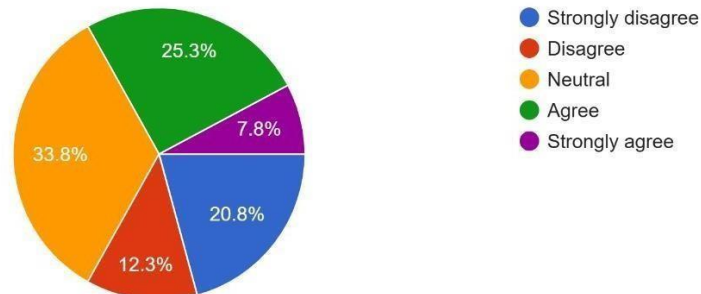
153 responses



## A. QUESTIONS SECTION A

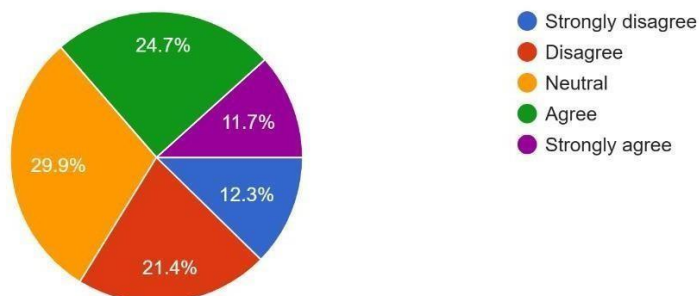
Question 1 I occasionally enjoy testing limits simply to see what happens.

154 responses



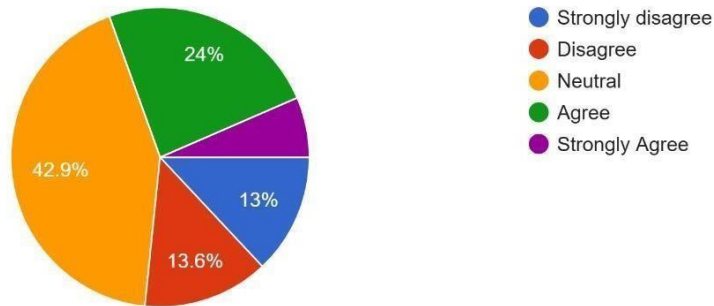
Question 2 Rules feel more negotiable if I want something strongly.

154 responses



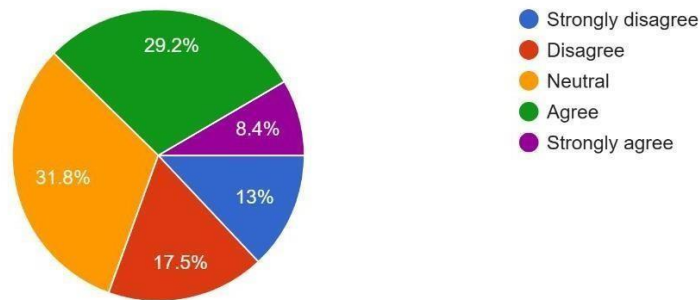
Question 3 Immediate gratification often feels more desirable than later satisfaction.

154 responses



Question 4 I sometimes pursue desire even when I logically recognize potential harm.

154 responses



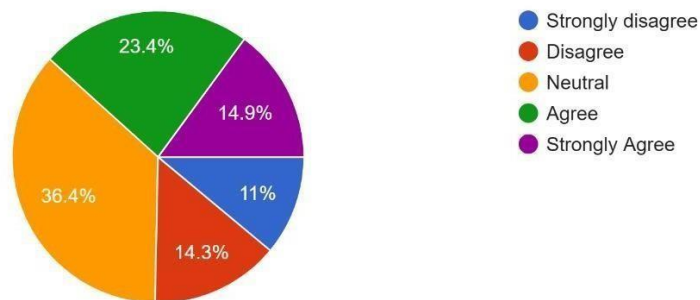
Question 5 Movements of impulse feels more lively than controlled behavior.

154 responses

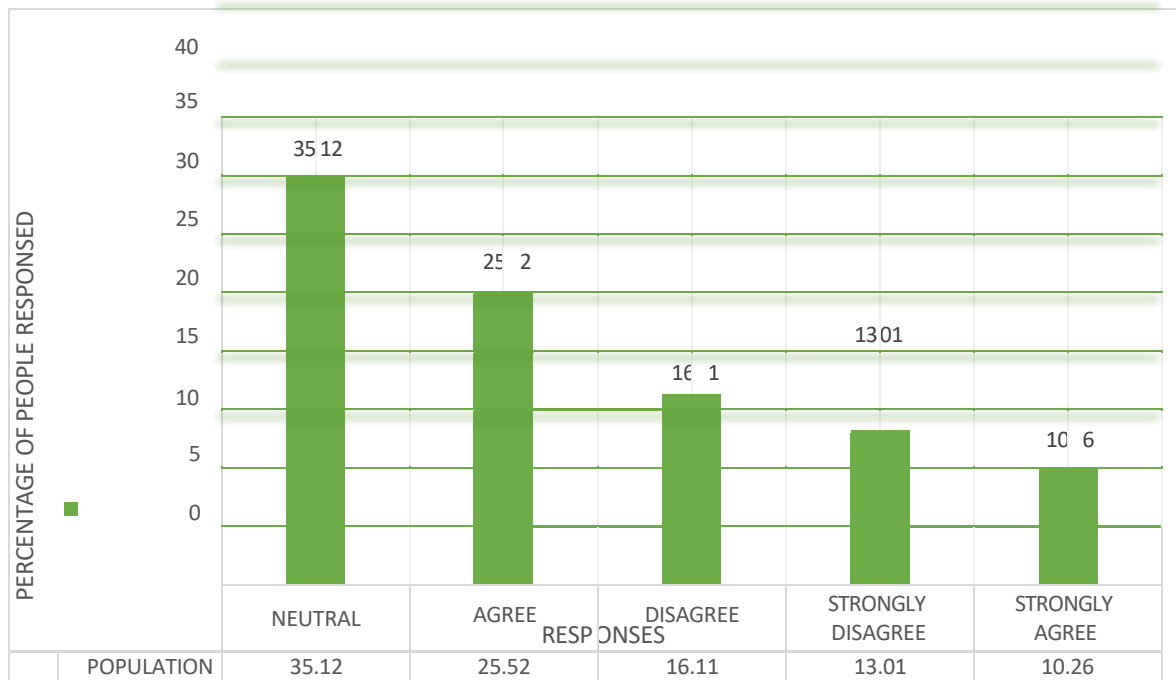


Question 6 Rules often feel unnecessarily restrictive to me.

154 responses



From the given responses the most common type of response for section A is neutral and then comes the people who agree followed by disagree and the remaining are strongly disagree and the least one is strongly agree.



The graph represents the responses of people responding to the SECTION A of questionnaire. Which shows that the population shows ID or the character of impulse in a neutral manner and also has a population which agrees to the responses which indicates that the population doesn't have a strong impulse or a weak desire, but more over neutral and has a moderate level of ID.

Based on the information:

- Weak ID:  
Strongly disagree + Disagree

$$13.01 + 16.11 = 29.12\%$$

Moderate ID:

- Neutral = 35.12
- Strong ID:  
Agree + Strongly agree

$$25.52 + 10.26 = 35.78$$



On the graph basis on ID among the population, it is visible that people around the age of 16-18 and has less weaker ID among the population.

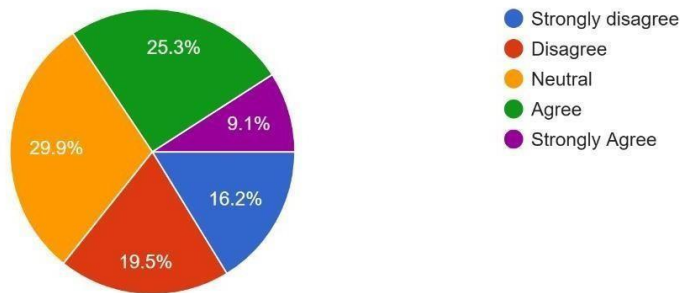
Which one SECTION A we can conclude that in the selected database the ID level is slightly learning towards strong impulse with a difference of 0.66%.



## SECTION B

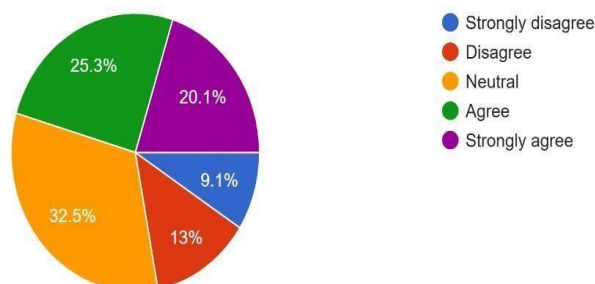
Question 1 When pressured I tend to be strategic than emotional.

154 responses



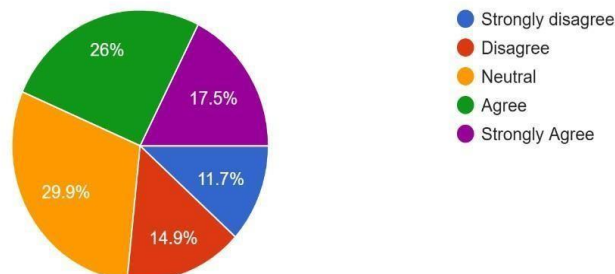
Question 2 When there's an internal conflict between desires and consequences I usually analyze outcomes before acting.

154 responses



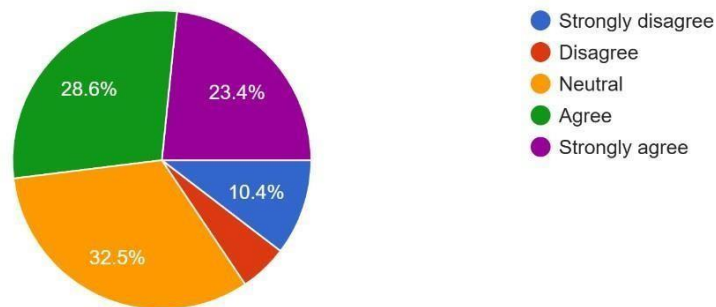
Question 3 Before reacting to a certain situation, I could step out of my emotions and observe the situation.

154 responses



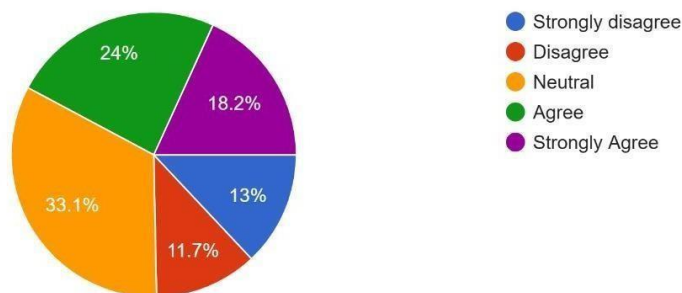
Question 4 I can redirect impulses into more acceptable behaviour.

154 responses



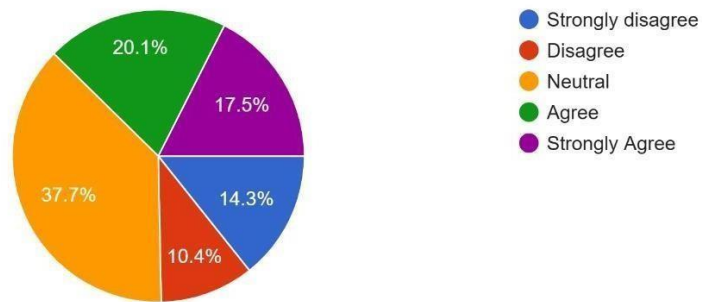
Question 5 I am able to control my impulses or satisfaction if it is necessary.

154 responses



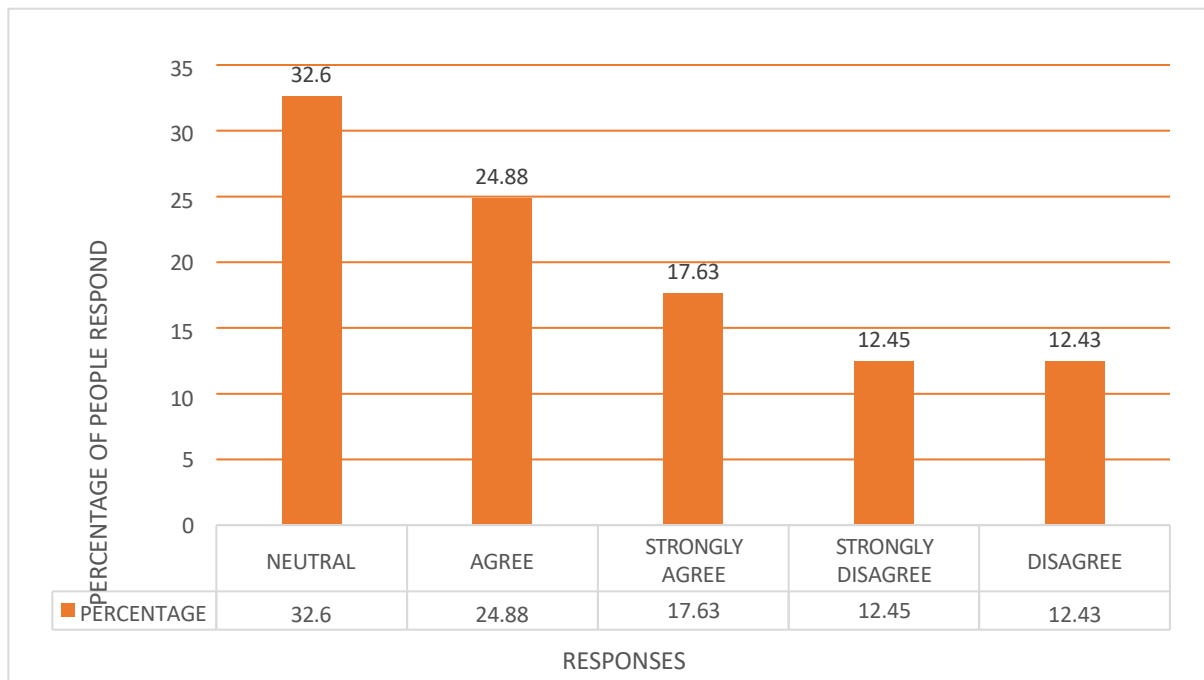
Question 6 I can regulate my emotions and actions to match what a situation requires.

154 responses



From the samples collected through the questionnaire techniques on the SECTION B of our questionnaire, which is specially designed to analyse the Ego of the people.

If taken 150 responses into a percentage of 100 the most chosen option among the options is as follow:



The graph represents the responses of people responding to the SECTION B of questionnaire. Which shows that the population shows Ego or the character of impulse in a neutral manner and also has a population which agrees to the responses which indicates that the population doesn't have a strong impulse or a weak desire, but more over neutral and has a moderate level of Ego.

Based on the information:

- Weak Ego:

Strongly disagree + Disagree

$$12.45 + 12.43 = 24.88$$

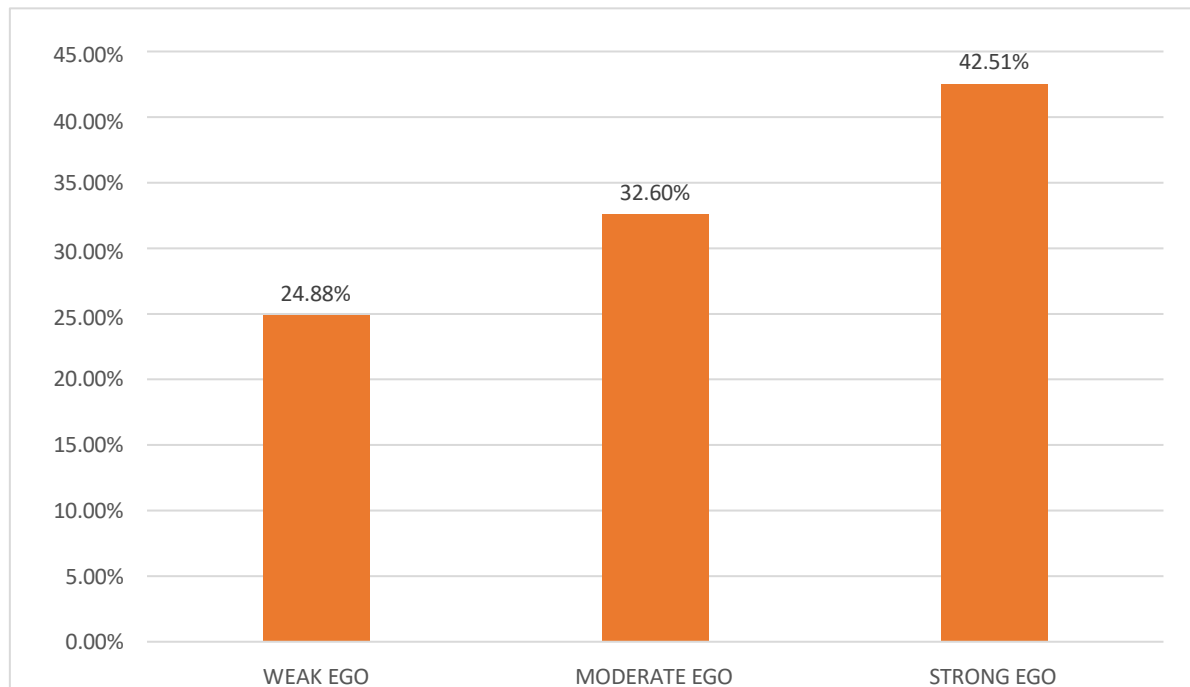
- Moderate Ego:

$$\text{Neutral} = 32.60$$

- Strong Ego:

Agree + Strongly agree

$$24.88 + 17.63 = 42.51$$

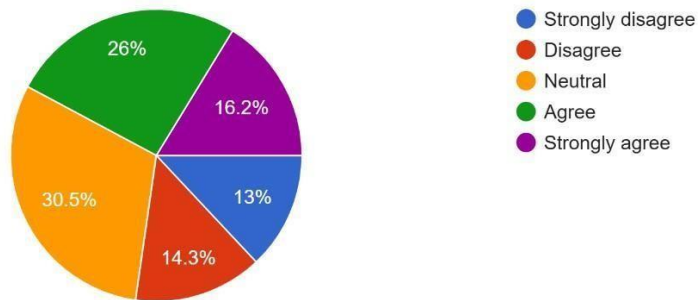


In which the most chosen in Neutral and then acceptance. From the analysis it is clearly visible that Ego's strength tops higher in the set of population that we go and which is of a percentage of 42.51 percentage.

## SECTION C

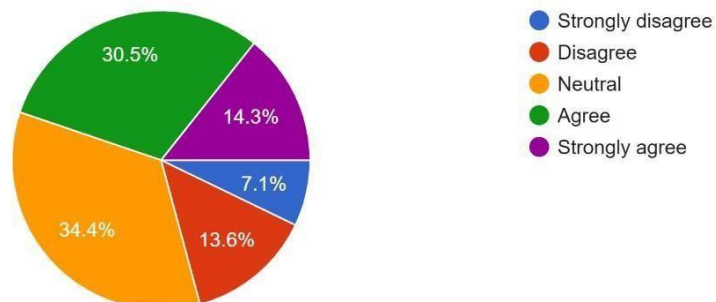
Question 1 I feel more discomfort when my behavior violates my personal standards.

154 responses



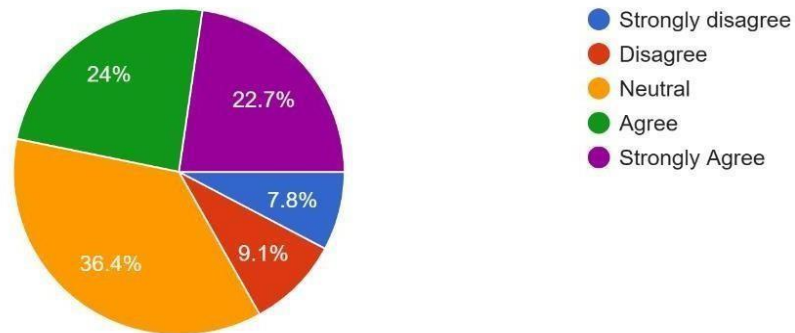
Question 2 My decisions are often filtered or regulated towards the sense of responsibility towards the society.

154 responses



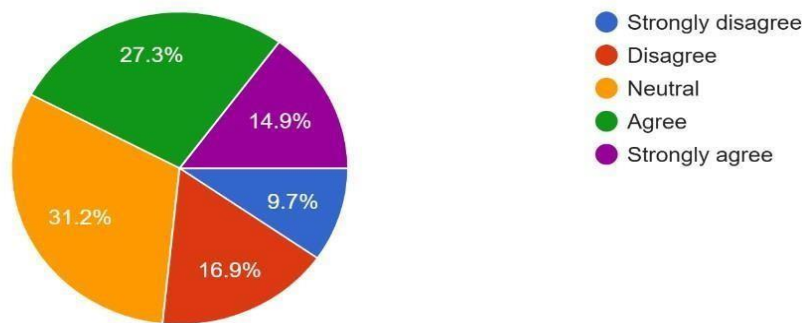
Question 3 I judge myself than others do.

154 responses



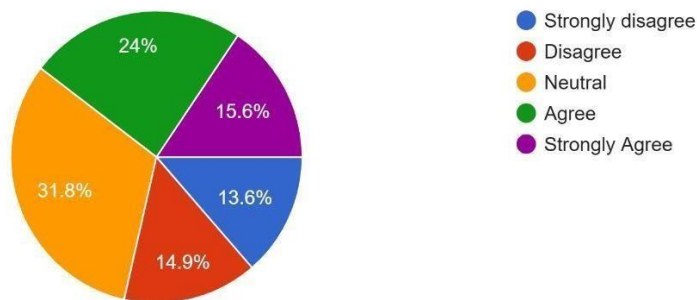
Question 4 Even if no one watches, I act according to the internal rules.

154 responses



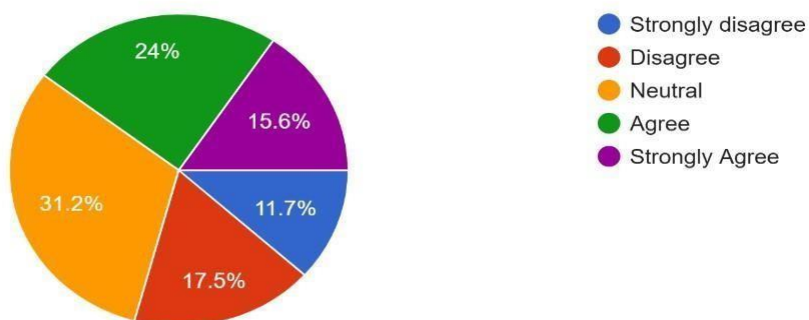
Question 5 Breaking any kinds of principles or laws impact me for a longer period of time.

154 responses



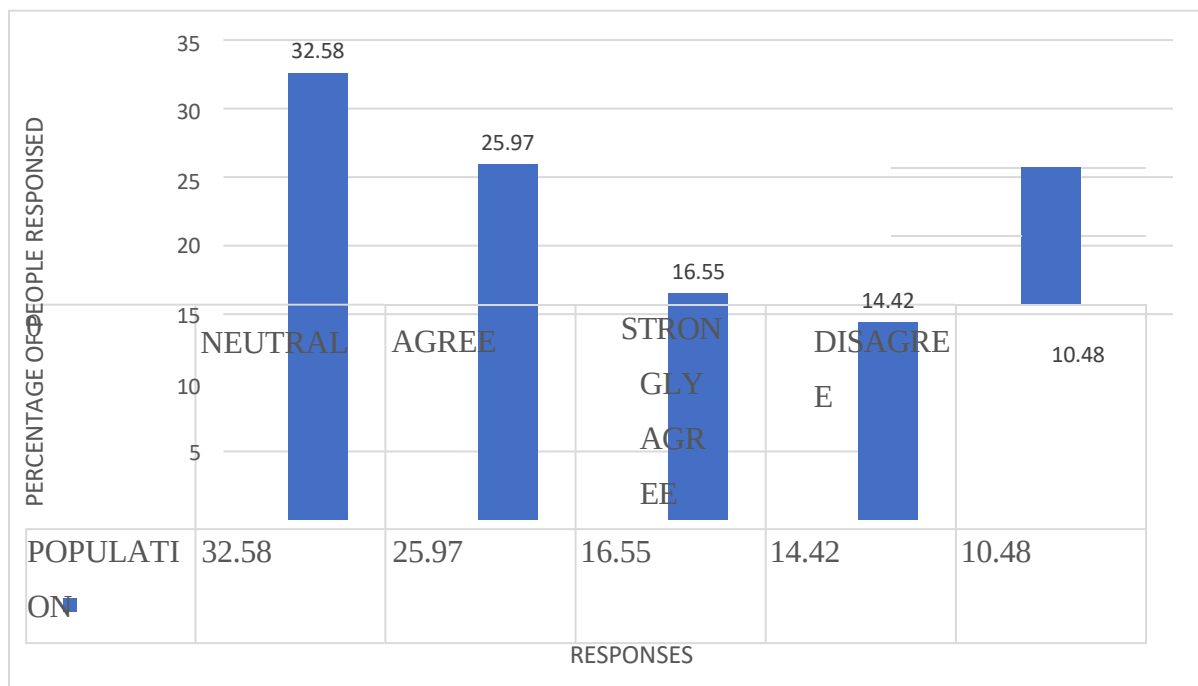
Question 6 I often struggle to recognize or understand what others are feeling.

154 responses





From the given responses the most common type of response for section C is neutral and then comes the people who agree followed by disagree and the remaining are strongly disagree and the least one is strongly agree.



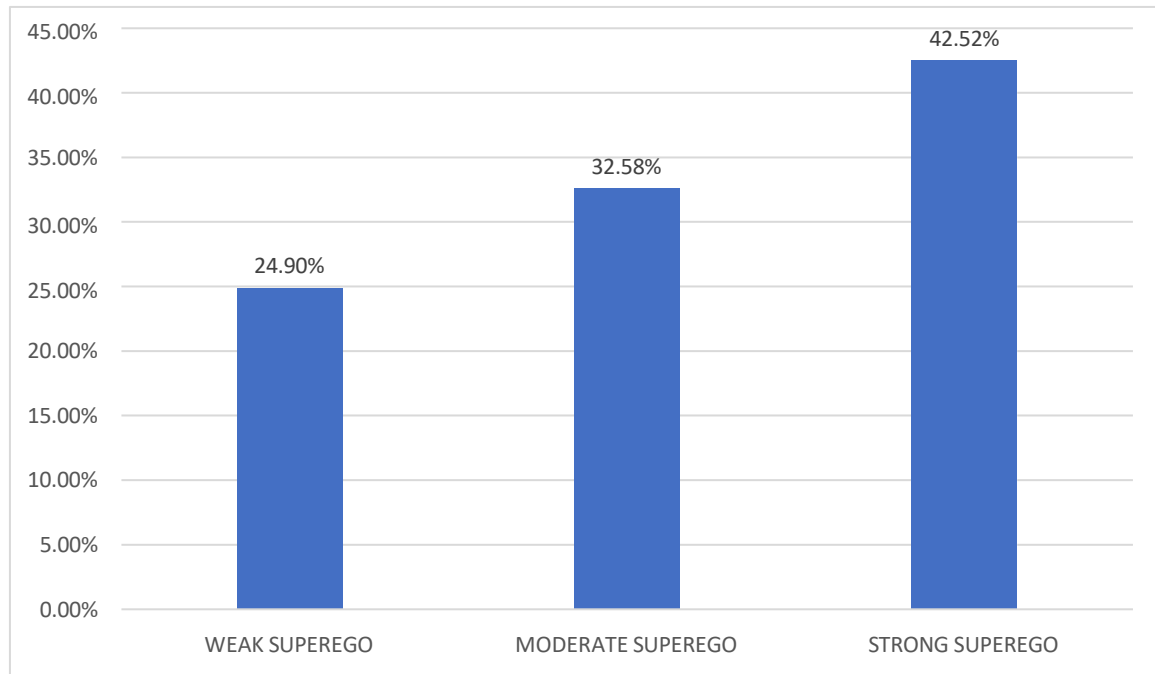
The graph represents the response of people responding to the SECTION C of questionnaire. Which shows that the population shows SUPEREGO or the character of impulse in a neutral manner and also has a population which agrees to the responses which indicates that the population doesn't have a strong impulse or a weak desire, but more over neutral and has a moderate level of SUPEREGO.

Based on the information:

- Weak Superego:  
Disagree + Strongly disagree

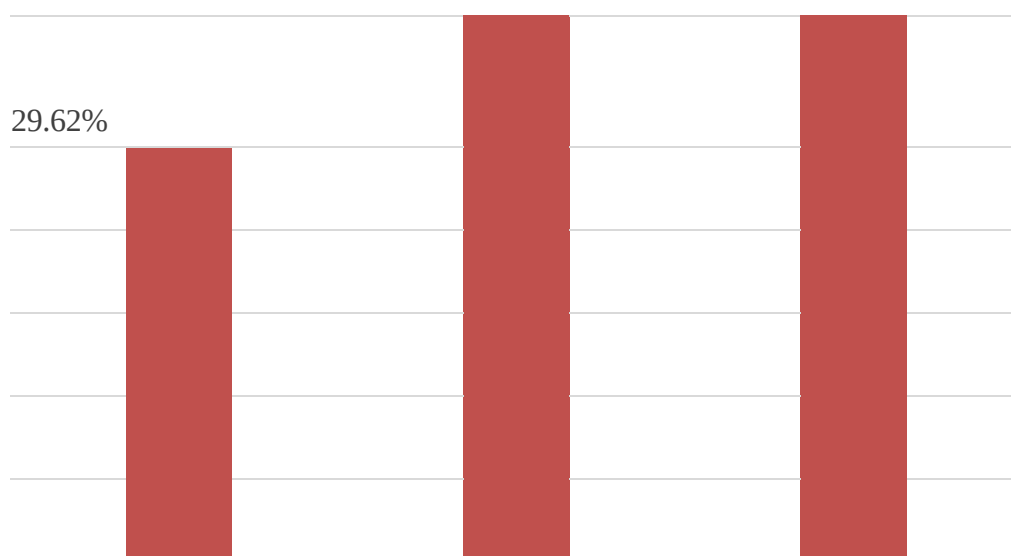
$$14.42 + 10.48 = 24.9$$

- Moderate Superego: Neutral = 32.58
- Strong Superego: Strongly agree + Agree  
 $25.97 + 16.55 = 42.52$



In which the most chosen in Neutral and then acceptance. From the analysis it is clearly visible that Superego's strength tops higher in the set of population that we go and which is of a percentage of 42.52 percentage.

From the above all section's we could draw the most likely population tend graph. With,



5.00%

ID

EGO

SUPER EGO

ID = 29.62%

EGO = 35.18%

SUPEREGO = 35.20%

In the graph it is seen that the population are having better Superego and Ego. Which are almost equal. Which indicates that the population is not much tend to be impulsive rather they`re more morale compound and also tend to value logically at situations. Which also doesn`t means that people lack emotions or emotionally intelligence. But comparatively it is slightly lower.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

one of them is the intellect, as for instance used in scientific work. However, other forms of intelligence are indispensable, e.g. common sense for judging situations, emotional processes in the inner and outer world, etc. There is still a large field of research work to be done in this direction. But now I will return to the study of the primitive ego. Its development-though partly an autonomous one-is at the same time highly dependent on the influences of the outer world as well as on other parts of the individual (id and later super-ego). As I mentioned before the functions of the ego are better known than its development. What are these functions? We have already spoken about the function of perception. A second function is the building up of the memory which enables the personality to progress towards the third and very important function of reality-testing. Testing and judging reality, however, require intelligence of a certain degree, which, as we saw above, is only reached by the two or three-year-old child. At an earlier age it only exists in a primitive form as the environment and the knowledge of the infant are very limited. The ego-functions of reality-testing and building-up the memory, established during the first years, are developing and growing during the whole life. A fourth important ego function is that of the "control of motility". The tendencies of the id try to find an outlet in actions, which often come into conflict with the environmental claims, so that the ego is forced to interfere. This intervention, however, is only possible when the child is able to master his muscular apparatus physically and mentally. As far as the ego is a body-ego (Körper-Ich) it has been formed in the earlier stage of childhood. The mental control of the motor discharge of tendencies and emotions follows and develops during the entire life unlike the other ego-functions. From "On the development of the Ego and Superego.

By it was a look on the findings of psychoanalysis including more into the triads of psychoanalysis specially on saying that common sense is nothing but the balance factor which keeps others in check. While we did was to check out facts and examine using survey method. Which we used questionnaire to collect information's from the place that's around here.

I feel it a great honour and an equally great responsibility to represent the American Psychoanalytic Association in this important period of its existence. In two respects this year is a significant one. In recent years due to the adversities in European political and social events, the development of psychoanalysis has shifted its centre from Europe to this country. The culmination of this development was reached recently in the dissolution of the Viennese group, the oldest and one of the largest and most active centres of psychoanalysis. Words cannot express the shock of these events upon all of those who devote themselves to the practice and furthering of psychoanalysis. Although the European developments came neither suddenly nor unexpectedly, yet it is almost impossible to realize that the founder of psychoanalysis, in the eighty-second year of his life, has had to leave his residence in Burgases 19 to accept the hospitality of a foreign country. If individuals have a deep influence on the development of if individuals have a deep influence on the development of human thought and on the course of human fate, Sigmund Freud is certainly an example. Freud and the Viennese psychoanalytic group are forced to leave Vienna; psychoanalysis however has its home in the whole world. It has become an integral part of modern thought and, as a therapy, an integral part of modern medicine. From this article we came to know that at different age the triad influence may also gets changed. Due to a lot of different kind of factors. It also includes the physical factors of aging and the physical self-getting change influences both the behaviour and character of a person. And we did collect data by using questionnaire method from certain aged groups people specifically between terms and so.

This article presents a concise overview of the concepts of Id, Ego, and Superego as dynamic structures in continuous clinical and theoretical development within the work of Sigmund Freud. These structures constitute what he called the second topography, or structural model, aimed at describing the agents in dynamic interaction within the functioning of the psychic apparatus. We also seek to show how this second topography was constructed in overlap with the first—unconscious, conscious, and preconscious—both articulated in Freud's theoretical and clinical observations. Finally, we explore the enduring relevance of the structural model for contemporary psychoanalytic practice and theory, emphasizing its potential for interdisciplinary dialogue and for addressing current forms of subjectivity, suffering, and psychic life today. This article presents a clean analysis on the clinical and theoretical development of Sigmund Freud that is psychoanalysis.

Here the dynamics of the triads are discussed and the model explores how the theory does have an impact on this modern-day life. I have also used specific elements of such to know the variance of the character among the modern population of different age group by using questionnaire technique.

The term "ego" (das Ich) as a designation of a psychic entity, was not coined by Freud. It had been in use by philosophers, psychologists, and psychiatrists before Freud's time. It appears in Freud's early writings without formal definition, denoting the psychic apparatus in general, but especially that part of the psychic apparatus that is not unconscious. In the first decade of psychoanalysis, Freud's chief concern was to establish the concept of unconscious ideas and to investigate their properties. When the need to refer to structure arose he proposed the existence of systems of ideas or psychic institutions that contain these ideas. For example, the unconscious (Ucs) is a psychic institution that contains unconscious ideas; the preconscious (Pcs) is a psychic institution that contains ideas which may become conscious; and consciousness (Pcpt-Cs) is an institution which perceives, in which precepts (Pcpt) or memory images are currently conscious (Freud, 1900). It gives a detailed depth on the triads of psychoanalysis. The detailed description of the each of the characteristic feature of the triads. And more over the role of the other two elements. By using the dynamics nature of the triads, we created an analysis of the population and the know the type of psyche that's more prominent in today's society using the questionnaire technique.

The author aims to demonstrate the disjunction and antagonism between normal and abnormal forms of superego through an enquiry into clinical material from TiVo patients who manifest abnormal forms of the superego as recognized by Freud, Abraham and Klein, later termed by Bion "the ego-destructive superego". The abnormal superego usurps the status and authority of a normal superego and entices the ego to turn away from life, to dissociate itself from its objects and ultimately to destroy itself While the normal superego originates from the emotional relations of childhood, by contrast, the abnormal superego stems from dissociations that have been inflicted and suffered in childhood. In clinical work the abnormal superego manifests itself in a transference situation where patient and analyst relate as abnormal superego to abnormal superego. No working through can take place, only an impoverishment and deterioration of relations, with an escalation of hatred and anxiety that results in psychotic panic or despair. In this dangerous situation, the significant event for the patient is to be enabled to move away from his abnormal superego, return to his object, and so experience the analyst as an object with a normal superego. It is an insight of the disjunction and antagonism between the forms of Superego using an enquiry technique from the patients.

This test proved that Superego alone had two types of factors. By learning the correct insight about the Superego and by analysing the questionnaire. We would be able to view a better view on the questionnaire method.

The development of the Ego concept in Freud's work. The study shows that ego is a psychological concept as a group of necessary constantly works on the complex synthesis and harmonizing the system with forces of its own. And this gives a view between the clinical and theoretical aspects as Ego emerges from the genetic factors.

By knowing that and the role of Ego as Ego is what one must possess in a healthy society, we hereby wanted to know whether it is a genetic or age factor. So, we choose the questionnaire methos to ask in a population through are influenced by both factors.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Finally on the basis of psychoanalysis given by Sigmund Freud we got a clear and in-depth view on the triads of psychoanalytic theory that there are three and namely they're ID, Ego and Superego. Which governs over behavioural spectrum and characteristics. These plays a key role in forming one's character. The formation depends on the invariable distribution of the triads which differ from people to people. Each having a different set of thoughts, emotions and restrains of emotions and morale value that one has each of these differs based on the biological factors as well as on the responses that one learns throughout his life time. So, the ID, Ego and Superego will always be in a clash of themselves on dominating each on different situations. But even though the situation sounds logical sometimes some takes decision that is comfortable for them. And more over everyone experiences all three of them at different situations at like making them not much constant yet of a person if we taken a lot of instances or analyse one within a course of time, he would only show a certain character the most.

If taken in depth as we did earlier on the psychoanalytic theory, we came to know that each of triads has a quality of itself. That ID as of the one that we first tried to understand, we came to know that it is what a person has from the time of birth, the desire that one has towards certain something to obtain or whatever he does in order to get to the goal or to pressure on the specific ambitions that treats his desire or hungry is what its termed as ID. And we also came to know that people with strong ID, has certain, traits to take risk or determinant about. What they want and on the other hand a person with low or weak ID traits often has no desire or being emotionless, numerus, loss of vitality.

Whereas on the other hand comes things that one learns and keeps learning from the society, basically their traits are seen when people are guided by other people like the guardians in short and most of them would be parents at the most common cares but teachers or even other elders could be a one. As so schools and homes are the sources where one gets to know about rules, morals and of so kind that's necessary for a society and a community to hold on. The people with strong Ego are highly morale and has restrained emotions and judges themselves more and more over these peoples are highly principled and disciplined who strives for perfection while people with weak Superego has little guilt, poor morale restrains and they won't even has any regards on rules and so, they may even justifies the harmful behaviour at extreme they can be anti-social, manipulate without any guilt and so. While ID and Superego tries to attain superiority over each other there's another factor which keeps them in check and that is the ego, which thinks logically and not much on the impulse based and not on the moral that the society has built but according to the situation that which is more logical and acting of so as to keep in line of both is what Ego does. In short, the Ego is the one which keeps in check of the other two traits maintaining in balance not tilting towards one side is what Ego does but the person with strong Ego would think more realistically, manages impulses and conscience can delay gratifications and are psychologically stable. On the other hand, people with weak Ego may have tendency to be overhwhelmed by emotions, may have anxiety and external conflicts, poor control over desires, lives in fantasies even becomes or may adopts unstable identity, copying skills and breaks emotionally.

The triads that are mentioned do co-exists with each other but rather than being co-existing with each other first are in continuous conflicts which makes the character as well as behaviour of a person. All these happens internally as they are influenced by both external as well as internal factors, the external factors include the change in society or community and the inter factors can be termed as the emotional biases that one holds. These triads do conflict with each other in order to form unique behavioural as well as the character traits, because of all these reasons each person poses each type of unique psyche traits which are uniquely his and no other possess it.

On the methodology we had set the questionnaire technique which is a quantitative analysis of data and the questionnaire contained six sets of questions each for the each of the triads which makes them a total of eighteen questions and each of there sections are designed to answer specific triads among three that is SECTION A is for ID, SECTION B is for EGO, and SECTION C is for SUPEREGO.

There questionnaire is then made of responses of five. Which starts from agree to disagree with a neutral at its centre. It is then compared to make the results. On the results part after we had got one-hundred fifty responses. We finally analysed each and made it into a table that at first denotes the strongest responses among them and then the later as the following based on the responses. Then we had made the responses with in the percentage of hundred for exact valuation without hundred and made it into another graph knowing among the responses which one does the people have higher and as of so, we go like: strong ID which is seen among 35.78% of the population. Then on the Ego side we also got strong Ego which is 42.51% of the population. And then we gone with Superego which is 42.52% of the population.

Then among the whole as we compared the results of the three, we got to find as of so that among the population of one-hundred fifty people we got the total of (also for convenience we again did that for the percentage of hundred) and so, the results are as so, with Superego as the leading one with 35.20% followed by Ego with 35.18% which is actually not a big difference with ID of 29.62%.

Which made us to think that among the population does people are more logical or being restrained by the societal norms but even when the Superego likes with 0.02% it actually doesn't makes much of difference and moreover people are aware of the situation that they're in.

So, we conclude that through the population shows Ego (as one that's necessary to keep other too in behave) higher but it slightly tends to be more towards the Superego side which basically says that through people operates logically on the situation but they're more confessed about the society's morale than being one who satisfies on their own impulses.



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