

## **Evolution of Kali Group**

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### **Childhood**

- Born oversensitive and touchy
- Attached to family more to father if the gender or vice- versa or to elderly people.
- Dependency does play a role in the attachment but children are more demanding
- Parasitism is not due to dependency but also due to hoarding instinct
- They want to be petted and caressed
- Kalis' are cheerful out of dependency
- Childhood of kali has two fold aspect – one of pampering and another of moral- ethical-disciplining
- The child is given everything prepared; getting things ready- made is assumed by the child as if it is his right
- This keeps the child dependent and with weak will and the later develops in a child high sense of duty and responsibility
- This blend makes closed and reserved, conscientious and reliable, timid and self- centered
- Kali children can't keep a low profile. They are attention seekers and if they exhibit various psychosomatic expressions viz. bed- wetting, somnolency and somnambulism, stammering and tantrum

### **Family Upbringing**

- Kali child may be born in a family where there is a conflict between father and mother in terms of materialism and spiritualism.
- There is a ritualistic atmosphere at home, but there is poverty
- The child gradually learns the importance of money and his hoarding instinct increases
- Or the child has enjoyed the childhood well in terms of richness and protection and suddenly there is a loss of father or a business loss.
- The child experiences both poles- richness and poverty
- Early responsibility befalls on him and he becomes more responsible
- He has to fight for his bread and butter and for his family
- Pragmatism then becomes the theme. However, beneath this pragmatism lies his weakness of will which constraints him against major achievements and his hoarding makes him selfish

### **Adolescence Phase**

- Childhood traits are retained esp. the trait of attachment to self and to material objects
- This sensitive, critical, crucial transitional phase is characterized by an extra-need of care, affection and love. Giving and taking love as a theme is proliferated and as long as smooth sailing goes, Kalis enjoy the intimacy. The emotional bond is intense; but beneath lies self- seeking attitude, anxiety, insecurity and hence vulnerability.

- If the bond gets ruptured and the fabric is torn, the mind gets affected intensely.
- Disappointment in love, for instance, as an emotional causative modality, can transmogrify the adolescents
- They behave then drily, with a bit of arrogance and become more self- centered
- Some become more conscientious and resort to religious routes
- Suppression and repression occur in some
- Denying feelings may bury protection from emotional pain, but the price is high
- Many adolescents develop the state of neurosis
- Immediate other attachment helps them dissociate themselves other attachment helps them dissociate themselves from the pangs
- In school they prefer their own chosen group
- They hate scrimmage and go by the prevalent norms
- They learn the art of purposive fawning
- Weakness of will, dependency, insecurity, fears masquerade as anxiety
- He prefers to remain a routinist, conformist, traditional & tries to avoid taking on any new enterprise. He cant face the challenges thrown on him
- He becomes a shriker, an escapist
- Any change in routine where he will have to stand up courageously aggravates him and develops in him an anxiety

### **Adulthood**

- Ego- centricity, but down to earth than egoistic
- The world revolves around 'I' and 'my' family
- Kali parents push their virtues on for the sake of their children to be good citizens
- They take care of their children and are anxious when they are late at home
- Restlessness, peevishness, anguishness are mirrored
- Kali parents are conciliatory towards progress of their children
- They see that their children are moralistic, responsible and successful in their occupations
- Kali adult life is more like a cocoon

### **Old age**

- Life is more a vanity fair than a natural variety show
- Kalis project self- righteousness but with mannerly behaviour
- She can be straight – forward but not disdainful of others
- Pictures more as a goody- goody fellow
- If rejected through irritability but this is more a secondary symptom, a reaction to the problem they are experiencing.
- Weak volition and anxiety lead to difference and then they become vulnerable, trap themselves in the state of anxiety, they become almost buckets willing to pass responsibilities on to others

- Sickness adds to the state of dependence
- Kalis are indicated when multiple vital organs viz. heart, kidneys, lungs etc. are affected
- Pathogenesis with water retention or with dryness supervene in old age
- Disabling disorders with advancing pathologies destructive as well as degenerative characterizes this phase
- The oldster now needs the company of real caring ones who appreciate him and fulfill his demands
- He is worse when alone and exhibits ill- temperance
- His ego- centricity has not withered, but he has to resort to importunate behaviour

*(Kali Family by Dr. Ajit Kulkarni)*