CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1). The darker and lighter value of the blots is one among a number of such inherent characteristics of the Rorschach ink blots which pattern one's reaction potentials. The concept of using this characteristic as a determinant could not be fully developed by Rorschach himself. On his rudimentary suggestions there were much refinements, and developments by more than one experts and a good number of researches were carried on in this field. Inspite of these advancements, still there lacks accord in scoring and in interpreting this category.

The present study aimed at studying this scoring category thoroughly. It also attempted to verify some common interpretative hypotheses attached to this scoring category.

2). The Rorschach Test reactions of a group of psychiatric cases suffering from anxiety and depression along with two Control groups, one selected from so-called normal and the other from mentally ill population who did not have anxiety or depression either in their clinical picture or in case histories, were studied. Along with these three groups, there was a fourth small group which consisted of cases who were extremely tense during testing sessions but the criteria for ascertaining presence of the two symptoms did not yield any positive finding. The number of cases in each group were 54, 100, 54 and 15 respectively.

3). Scoring was done according to Klopfers method with little variations here and there. The total shading scores in the present study were based on shading responses irrespective of different varieties and also achromatic
colour responses excluding those which were given purely on S areas. The average total shading responses of the different groups were not according to expectation. The Normal group of subjects scored highest and the Anxiety and Depressive group scored lowest. The scores of the other two groups came next to that of the Normal group.

4). When subtypes of shading responses were considered irrespective of their differentiated and undifferentiated variations, the Anxiety-Depressive group scored lower than the Normal Control group in all the subtypes except C⁺ category. It also gave lower K and C⁺ than Mentally Ill Control group. The Tense group scored highest c and the score of the Normal group was close to it. The pattern of distribution of the total shading to its constituent subtypes showed a similar trend in all the groups of subjects, e.g. c and k were most and least emphasized categories respectively. K came close to c and after k came C⁺. The difference between K and c, however, showed some differences in different groups of subjects. The difference was more in case of Tense and Anxiety-Depressive groups, while in case of the two Control groups, these two were almost similar. The other trend drew notice was that of an inverse relationship between c and C⁺ categories found out in all the groups. The Mentally Ill Control had highest C⁺ and lowest c and the Tense group had lowest C⁺ and highest c. In the other two groups also this relationship was maintained. While analysing subtypes of shading given by different nosological groups, this inverse relationship, however, was not found out.

5). When subtypes of shading categories were further classified according to their differentiated and undifferentiated characters, this yielded a better discriminative score pattern for the different groups of subjects.
Though the Normal group scored highest in differentiated K and diffusion responses, but the proportion of the two subtypes of K showed expected picture. In the Anxiety-Depressive and Tense groups, there were much more diffusion than differentiated K responses. But in case of Normal and Tense the differentiated responses out numbered diffusion. Though the Tense group scored highest, but its differentiated texture responses were lower than the Normal and it gave highest undifferentiated texture in which the Normal group scored lowest.

6). Apart from the total shading and different subtypes of shading, two ratios were also dealt with in the present study. These are ratios of FK and Fc : F, and achromatic : chromatic. The former ratio did not yield any distinctive feature of any group. Moreover, majority of cases belonging to all the different groups showed a disturbed balance. So it was suggested that the interpretative hypotheses attached to different balances of this ratio would not be tenable in the population like the present one till there are further careful probe into the problem.

The other ratio showed more or less expected picture. The Tense group showed most disturbed picture while the other groups stressed the balanced ratio mostly. Next to this, the Anxiety-Depressive group emphasized the ratio leaning towards achromatic value and the Mentally Ill Control group, the ratio leaning towards chromatic value, while the Normal stressed both the types more or less with similar emphasis.

7). The content and sequence analytical procedures did not yield anything very significant, but it was evident that the choice of unusual areas for giving shading responses were marked in the Anxiety-Depressive group.
The Normal cases gave more R.C.T. score than the other groups. The h score was, however, much higher, while the a score was more or less same as given by other groups.

8). **R vs. Shading** - Shading was found to have a close relation with the number of responses; the more there were R, the more shading were there. So it was suggested to express shading in terms of percentages out of total number of responses. When shading of the different groups of subjects are expressed in terms of percentages, the Anxiety-Depressive group had the highest score. Then came the Normal group. The Tense group gave lowest shading percentage.

9). It was shown that, when total shading was expressed in relation to other determinants, it was more suggestive than mere statement of its frequency or percentage. This proportion of total shading responses to other determinants showed different trends in the different groups. In the Anxiety-Depressive group, the position of shading responses came next to F, while in the Normal group this position was taken by FM responses, and in the Mentally Ill Control and Tense groups, by colour responses.

The cases not giving shading belonging to all the different groups showed a tendency towards constriction. In the Anxiety-Depressive group, such cases mostly gave a flatter psychogram, i.e. their F tending to be 100% or so.

10). When shading responses of subtypes belonging to different levels of intelligence were studied, it showed a peculiar trend. The most and the least intelligence cases scored higher, while the average intelligence cases
scored lower shading except in the Mentally Ill Control group, where the position was reversed. This indicated that intelligence of the subject did not appear to have any direct influence on the production of shading responses, but the related personality factors or affective components were rather responsible.

11). The different diagnostic groups did not show any distinguishing feature in their shading responses. But the schizophrenics belonging to the Anxiety-Depressive group gave more emphasis on shading score than other cases of that group belonging to other nosological categories.

12). Variation of age within adult range, differences in sex and education did not appear to have any direct influence in production of shading, except a trend of increase in C with advanced age.

The following conclusions can be derived from the treatment and discussions of the present data:

13). As discussed, the use of shading responses indicates anxiety within normal range as long as it is an ego building force. The more there are pent up anxieties like this, the more will there be production of shading responses. When the anxiety turns to be ego destroying like primal type, it is more readily expressed through overt behaviours. The subtler way of expression of anxiety, i.e., through production of shading responses in such cases comes next to this overt expressions.

14). The present author suggested some modifications in scoring shading category which consists in exclusion of toned down Vista responses as a separate sub-category and also exclusion of responses solely determined by white colour from C category, and a further differentiation in c category by giving (c) symbol to responses which are characterised by the use of finer differentiations in shading nuances of the
blots for determining parts of the object perceived.