AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE RORSCHACH TECHNIQUE IN GUJARAT

I. Introduction:

So far whenever anybody thinks of the Rorschach mostly it is in connection with some clinics or some mental diseases. In fact Herman Rorschach himself prepared this test to study the responses of patient with varieties of mental disorders. However, since then the Rorschach has remained confined mostly to the clinic in India. Few attempts have been made to find out the reaction of the normal population on the Rorschach. Unless the psychologist knows the pattern of reaction of the normal population on the Rorschach, he finds it difficult to compare the responses of the mental patients.

The present study is one such attempt to find out where the responses of the normal population differ from the responses of the mental patients on the Rorschach test. The Rorschach is regarded as a very powerful test in the study of personality.

In the field of Psychology the study of personality occupies the central position. Every scientist as well as Layman would like to know what he is and what he should be in future. Unfortunately the methods of giving clear answers to this question are very limited in number. Because to study the entire personality implies simultaneous study of physiological aspect, psychological aspect, biological and
socio-cultural aspects as well. There are two approaches to the study of this complex phenomenon. One approach is mainly known as quantitative or trait approach (Eysenck 1947, All port, 1937, Cattel 1937, Stern 1921) where psychologist has developed various kinds of tests to measure unique traits of the individual such as intelligence, perseverance, introversion, extroversion, emotional stability and social maturity. Although such analysis have been fruitful in many respects, they fail to give a picture of the functioning personality. As the individual grows he develops his own unique personality. So this approach has not been highly appreciated as the psychologists who belong to the Gestalt School. They believe that it does not give the complete picture of personality. Certain traits are no doubt important in the study of behaviour but it does not cover entire personality. Particularly the psychoanalytical school would immediately raise the objection by pointing out that the trait approach does not cover unconscious mental processes. As a result other approach has been developed whose aim is to give a comprehensive understanding of the total personality revealing both intellectual and non-intellectual traits and the functional interaction between the two. Here the Gestalt approach has been accepted. Holistic principle is being given priority; according to which the whole and its parts are mutually interrelated.
The interrelationship must be interpreted to understand the whole. According to the holistic principle the measurement and evaluation of components separately also do violence to the organised structure of the whole.

Projective methods therefore, are regarded by many psychologists as the most valuable type of personality tests because they are concerned with a complex of psychological aspects of individual taken as a whole. It is mainly keeping in the mind the unconscious aspect of personality, this technique has been developed. This is utilized to obtain from the subject what he can not or will not say frequently because he does not know himself and is not aware, what he is revealing about himself through projection.

Here the subject is given more or less, some ambiguous stimuli either in form of incomplete sentences or ambiguous pictures or inkblots. It is entirely left to the subject what or how many responses he should give to these stimuli. On the basis of interpretation of the responses, the psychologist can explain the personality dynamics of the subject's mental processes, conscious and unconscious or both.

Today particularly in the clinical field this instrument is highly appreciated. It is considered to be a very specific and direct instrument to point out the complexes, the emotional states, the ambition, the motivation and moral
and immoral aspects of personality. It is also remarkably effective in estimating the intellectual status of an individual in revealing the richness or poverty of his psychic experience, in making known his present mood and in showing the extent of his intuitive ability as well as in disclosing special talents and aptitudes. Every clinical psychologist is familiar with the projective technique.

One of the most leading among them is the Rorschach inkblot test. This is the global instrument not dealing with separate traits. There are standard series of 10 inkblot pictures to serve as the stimulus material in the diagnostic procedure, the card is being presented before the subject and he is requested to look at each card as long as he wants and after being sure to tell the examiner everything what he sees on the card.

On the basis of the responses of the subject the psychologist will subsequently interpret the responses and try to get ideas about the personality dynamics of the subject. In the clinic an experienced psychologist can easily make out the differential diagnosis between the functional (schizophrenic illness or neurotic illness) and organic disorders with the help of these responses. Moreover, it is notably less time consuming than any other clinical observation procedure to the clinician as well as to the subject.
The most important consideration in this connection is to study how far the responses given by neurotic and psychotic subjects differ from the responses of the normal subject. It is quite possible without this comparative criterion the interpretation might be completely misleading. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to have some idea about the normal responses on the same instrument. Without that the scientist is simply trying to interpret the neurotic responses as the neurotic responses because he knows the patient is neurotic. In other words there is no objective standard for comparison of the exact quality of the responses. The responses given by the normal subjects work as the criteria for comparison of the responses given by the neurotics and psychotics.

II STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the present study, therefore, an attempt has been made to study the Rorschach responses of the normal subjects along with those of Schizophrenia and neurotic subjects. In every society there is distinct pattern which distinguish it from other society. It is closely associated with personality. In this study the particular society i.e. Gujarati Society has been selected.

Second attempt of this study to find out whether the Rorschach is bringing out any difference in the male and female subjects. The sex variables are considered to be significant in any culture. The role of the male and female
are quite different in the family. As such males are more responsible about the security of the family, financial support where as females are more responsible for the household management, childbearing, cooking cleanliness, providing all the comforts to husband. All these expected responsibilities are affecting the personality. It shows their unique way of adjustment with the surroundings. This may reflect on the Rorschach personality test. Specially this ambiguous projective test may bring out some important features of male and female subjects. Therefore, the present investigator includes the sex variables in this study.

Here the traditional method of sex comparison i.e. comparing males and females within a group is replaced, by another method where there is only male comparison with other males and female comparison with other females among the three selected groups.

The major purpose of the present work is inter group comparison. The normal group is to be compared with the neurotic and Schizophrenic. Similarly the neurotic and Schizophrenic are to be compared with each other. Therefore, after comparing the total groups, the groups are classified into male and female and the same method is followed in socio-economic variables.

Another attempt in this study is to find out the influence of higher and lower socio-economic status on Rorschach indices.
By working through the several years in the clinical field the present investigator has found that SES is having a great role on Rorschach indices specially on productivity, Movement responses, clear form responses etc., which are very important indices to interpret the personality.

It is also noted in any social psychology book that occupational and social class exert a profound influence over the personality building of the individual and many studies have been done on it (Krech, Crutchfield and Ballachey; 1962, Page = 373 - 375).

Considering this the present investigator has included the socio-economic variables in this study to find out the differences of their responses on the Rorschach test.

In brief it can be said that the present study is an exploration of the study of personality by the Rorschach test on the Gujarati population belonging to high socio-economic status and low socio-economic status and comparing the responses of normal group with psychotic and neurotic groups. It also finds out the influence of sex variables on the Rorschach indices.

The available established Gujarati verbal semi projective technique, Incomplete sentence Blank test has been used for confirmation of the Rorschach responses.
III CLARIFICATION OF THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF THE PRESENT STUDY:

Rorschach Test:

There was a group of psychologists in the 1930's, found that psychological assessment became the highly quantitative. It is difficult to believe that unique personality can be understood by a score based on a personality inventory. So the people started using the projective technique to assess the unique personality. This technique would measure the whole man via semi-structured and unstructured stimuli that were employed in the Rorschach and the TAT.

Inspite of the academic's resistance for its inherent weakness in statistics, a number of researchers have discovered that projective techniques are quite useful in the measurement of personality. It is used as a technique to study the problem and not as the object of study itself. The technique would provide an X-ray to the covert world of the subjects. The further advantage of this technique that no one can fake these tests.

Among the projective tests probably inkblot technique is the oldest. The earliest published work on inkblots as psychological material done by Justins Kerac (1957) who may be pioneer in modern psychiatry. He discovered the possibilities, inherent in the use of inkblots. He experienced the strong interplay between the objective features
of the inkblot material and the individual projections of the observer which is still the most impressive experience for everyone in a first encounter with the Rorschach material. He seems not to have realized fully that this interplay produces different results with different people and the differences in the basis for a method of personality diagnosis.

One of the earliest published works on inkblots and other vague formless stimuli for imagination was done in the last decade of the 19th Century by Vinci (1862). In the last decade of the 19th Century Binet and Henry (1895) followed the suggestions of da Vinci about inkblots and used them as a measure of tapping of imagination and suggested use of inkblots in America for the same purpose as well as for the study of mental control. Then the series of Psychologists followed him and were reviewed by Whipple (1910) who published the first standard series of inkblots. The inkblots were used primarily as stimulus material for free association, indicating the nature of the subjects' imaginative creativity. Two years later Dearborn (1912) suggested the possibility of using inkblots to study such psychological processes as memory, Form discrimination, contents of consciousness and imagination.

The concept of projection as used in projective tests is generally credited to Freud. He used this term as early as 1896 (Freud, 1950) and defined it as a defensive process
in which impulses, wishes, ideas of aggression and ideas sexual in nature are externalized because their conscious recognition would be painful to ego. Projection is the unconscious process whereby the individual attributes his own needs to others in his environment. On this ground the projective technique has been developed. Projective tests provide the subject with a stimulus giving an opportunity to impose upon it his own private needs and his particular perceptions and interpretation.

Many other scientists (Kirkpatrick, 1900; Whipple, 1910; Pyle, 1913; Bartlett, 1916; Pearson, 1917) had used the inkblot technique in one or other form. Though the above studies are not comparable as they used their own series of inkblots and own technique of administration but they are significant because each one emphasises some useful aspects of the inkblot technique and indicates its possibilities in the study of normal mental process.

Since Herman Rorschach's first publication Psychodiagnostik in 1921, inkblot technique has become a very useful tool in the field of Psychology. The Rorschach inkblot test is one of the earliest personality tests and still it is considered as the best as far as its research output and diagnostic utility are concerned.
It has been used in different fields of research in personality, clinical and diagnostic field. He is credited as the 1st person to develop a technique for personality diagnosis. In responding the inkblots the subjects is generally unaware of what he reveals by the reports of what he sees. Yet in telling what he perceives he provides insight into his personality. The test is having wide range of application. It can be from the Nursery School level through adulthood. In fact Horschach had clearly accomplished a major work in a relatively short period of time (1911-1921).

Many psychologists believe that Horschach is the best research tool while others believe it is a very successful in psychodiagnostic tool and it is found to be equally best in this field. In India also most of the psychologists in medical institutions and mental health clinics are using this test as a psychodiagnostic tool and finding very helpful (Sharma, Ojha and Vagreesha 1975, Dubeoy, Farsad, Verma 1981, 1982), but till today norms prepared by various researchers differ considerably (Asthana 1971, Prabhu, 1967, Kumar, 1959). It may be due to their use of different methods of interpretation and use of different samples of different cultural background. The Western and Indian Norms are reported to be different in many other psychological tests. Here also we find the same difficulties. In India some of the
psychologists are following the Klofert's method (Klofert et al, 1954) and some of the psychologists are also following Beck's method (Beck et al, 1971), but still they are finding difficulty to get the clear cut diagnosis as many of the findings are overlapping. Some interpretations are meaningless and other interpretations are showing strong cultural bias. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that before using it on any cultural population it should be used on reasonable number of normal subjects to get the clear cultural reaction on this Test. In this study, therefore, Gujarati population has been selected because in Gujarat particularly in the city areas the Rorschach is used widely in public and private clinics. There is need to have standard Gujarati reaction with the psychologists. So that she will be able to evaluate the clinical responses reliably.

Indian clinical psychologists therefore interpret the Rorschach protocol on the basis of their own experience, acquired during the course of their practice. Though this psychological knowledge is influenced by various Indian and Western norms but there is likely to be subjective bias in the interpretation which may create a lot of problems. Even this subjective judgement is likely to influence the psychiatrist's opinion which
can't be taken as final in deciding the fate of the patients specially when they require certificate for their mental fitness to rejoin their professional duties. On such occasions other independent objective criteria are required for taking a decision in this regard.

So it would be a very important study to compare the Western and Gujarati results in terms of their various Rorschach indices.

Specially for the new-comers in the field of psychological testing it will be great help as a guide line.

The present study is the exploration of Rorschach technique in Gujarat as, so far, there is no such study in this state. Comparison of Rorschach indices between the normal and atypical groups will give the idea how far the responses differ in both the groups.

Moreover, the effect of variable on the Rorschach responses can be differentiated.

Lastly, it will bring out the influence of socio-economic factors on Rorschach indices which are the most important factors in psychological field.
All these attempts will help the psychologists to reach in the correct diagnosis and understanding of the personality, better way of the normal as well as clinical groups.

IV) Characteristics & Special Feature of the Rorschach Test:

Herman Rorschach however, did not postulate theoretical position in regard to the inkblots technique and for personality evaluation in general (Exner, 1969). He standardised this series on a group of normal and abnormal persons. He classified the responses under 4 major headings:

1) Mode or Manner of apperception, whole or detail.
2) Quality of the responses, Form, Movement, Colour.
3) Content of the responses.
4) Originality of the Responses. Each of the classification was elaborated and identified with specific aspects of personality, but he did not formulate a global theory concerning his test.

Although a series of variables, have been pointed out by several investigators (Sherman, 1952; Bower, Testin & Roberts, 1960) like influence of age, education, occupation, domicile but only a few studies have been concerned with establishment of norms for various well defined groups. Rorschach published norms but he did not describe the group to which they belong.
Inspite of its limitation in terms of theoretical postulation (Norms) Frank (1939) has expressed that the Rorschach method offers a procedure through which the individual is induced to reveal his 'Private World' by telling what he 'Saw' in the 10 cards upon which he may project his meanings, significance and feelings just because they are not socially standardized objects or situations to which he must give culturally prescribed responses.

So the Rorschach test is one of the best personality test as far as its research output and diagnostic utility are concerned. Its comprehensive nature has been emphasised by Benten (1950) and many other practising psychologists who consider it to be an X-ray of the mental process. Inspite of its limitations it is having a very important place among the psychologists particularly clinical psychologists all over the world.

This particular method has become more popular in the clinical field because of the following reasons:

(1) It is a help to the psychiatrist to a better understanding of his patients on a more objective basis than routine clinical observation.

(2) It is difficult almost impossible for a common man to know how it reveals a part of personality that defies other method.
(3) One can't fake one's responses. The person reveals his true self on it.

(4) Different psychiatric groups behave differently on this test.

(5) This test is more economical in time.

(6) It is culture free test as there is no culture bias in construction of the inkblots.

Though no test is as sensitive as Rorschach but it is important to remember that it can be useful only in the hands of those who have undergone extensive training for its administration and interpretation.

For standardized tests the criteria of reliability and validity are highly important. But they are doubtful in the applicability for projective method. However, now the reliability and validity will be discussed one by one.

(a) **Reliability** :-

Few attempts have been made to establish the reliability of the Rorschach test. The lack of studies in this area is partly due to the inconsistency of the responses on the Rorschach cards. Attempts to study the reliability of the test determinants by means of the split-half method present equally conflicting results.
In split-half reliability the test is to be split into two equal halves. The cards are heterogeneous both, qualitatively and quantitatively. So this process is not applicable for testing the reliability of the Horschach test.

Vernon (1933) found low reliability for all the test categories studied except the number of responses. While Hertz (1934) reported high reliability for all the test determinants.

Another traditional method of establishing reliability involves the correlation of scores on two forms of the same test. A number of studies have appeared utilising the series of blots developed by Zullinger (1941). (Ben-Eschenburg, Holtzman 1960) But most clinicians agree none of the series of inkblot plates provide a parallel form equally with the Horschach’s original ones.

Test retest reliability also cannot be applicable for testing the reliability of the Horschach. Memory factors, and other factors like experience of the examiner, mood of the subject will influence the result.

Thus the test falls short of psychometric criteria so far as its reliability is concerned.
(b) **Validity**: 

The most important thing to evaluate any instrument is the test's validity. For any test to be valid there must be sound theoretical background. The Rorschach test does not have any specific theoretical framework. Herman Rorschach himself has admitted that he has not postulated any theory of the test but the results are based on empirical findings - comparison of Rorschach diagnosis with available clinical case material. The majority of investigators have used the method of contrasted groups to check the validity of the test. It did not give very satisfactory result. So the Rorschach does not fulfill the criteria of a good psychometric test.

(c) **Limitation of the Rorschach Test**: 

For any test one can find both positive and negative aspects in the literature. The negative findings are of Rorschach's reliability and validity.

A group of psychologists have the doubt of objectivity (terms of meaning of stimulus provided, reliability (terms of consistent scores) and validity (terms of usability) of the Rorschach; they also feel that Rorschach being a subjective test can not reveal the personality. But the question arises why they do
not consider it an objective and very useful test. Following points are very much important for not accepting the Rorschach as an objective test.

(1) The possible reasons for the above criticism are offered by those who have not undergone adequate Supervised Training required for the Rorschach administration, scoring and interpretation. Garfield and Kurtz (1973) have conducted a survey about the attitude towards diagnostic training and general and found that negative findings on diagnostic in due to the ratio of 5:1 between academicians to clinicians. Most of the academicians are not having the experience of exposure to the practical field. As far as usability and predictability are concerned it requires number of years experience in clinical field. Moreover, number of other factors are to be accounted.

(2) One cannot interpret the Rorschach in isolation without the background factors of the subjects. He will not be successful in his prediction.

(3) Perception of the inkblots depends upon the previous learning and education of the subjects. Many other factors such as age, education, occupation, domicile should be taken into considerations.

(4) The norms made by various workers differ significantly. Local norms on homogenous groups are needed to increase its predictability.
(d) **Horschach as a Clinical Tool**

First one needs to know the differentiation between a research and a clinical tool. The main and most important differences seem to be that a research tool is backed by sound theory, design and experimentation whereas a clinical tool may not care so much for these things. It needs its utility. If it can help in clinical setting in proper diagnosis and prognosis it can be called a good test.

Horschach is generally considered by the academician as a non-objective test but for the clinician it is highly objective.

Cattell (1965) defines objective test as miniature situations set up for a person to reach to, in which he does not really know on what aspects of his behaviour is being scored (hence objectivity). The Horschach tests will never able to know then and hence can not mislead the tester. It is therefore an objective test at least from this point of view. It is probably in this sense that Horschach is ranked at the top amongst all other so called objective personality tests in India as well as in Abroad.

As far as its reliability is concerned it is high in the hands of those who have undergone supervised training and experienced (Gadol 1968).
And it can be considered as valid test in terms of its utility. It is very sensitive tool to catch the emotional reactions, personality characteristics of the subject. The validity of Rorschach probably can not be determined by applying the usual design. But its clinical utility in psychiatry is unparalleled.


Therefore, Rorschach test can be considered as one of the best clinical tool as far as its utility is concerned. It can help in clinical setting to evaluate the required aspects of behaviour. Inspite of its limitation it is one of the earliest personality tests and continues to be top as its research output and diagnostic utility are concerned.

(e) **Relationship of Rorschach with Demographic Characteristics**

It is the experience of many of the Rorschach users that patient groups could be differentiated more successfully when background variables such as education, occupation and domicile were taken into consideration when interpreting the Rorschach protocol.
In a normative study, education was found to be related with Rorschach protocol. Anastasi (1963) mentions that any educational experience the individual undergoes should be reflected in his performance on tests. Thorpe and Schmoller (1965, p - 207) say that education is to be second most important influence in the shaping of personality.

Cultural influence has also been noted on psychological tests. Experimental evidence shows that culture is influencing Rorschach data significantly (Eroth, Crutchfield & Ballachey 1962, p - 340 - 342). Several studies have been done on Rorschach in Western and India. As the results are reported to be different in different cultures and there are few studies performed on socio-economic status, so present study is an attempt to arrive at a conclusion of the Rorschach indices helpful in differentiating diagnosis of normal and atypical groups of Gujarat. Therefore, the responses of the normal Gujarati population have been kept in mind as the major comparative variable.

(v) Incomplete Sentence Blank Test

It is always better to administer more than one test on the subject in assessing the personality.
In the clinical field when the subjects need the fit certificate to resume their duty, it is not advisable to give the experts' opinion on the basis of one test.

Moreover, on the Rorschach the cautious subject may restrict himself to only a few guarded responses. More verbalization will help to understand the actual thinking process of the person.

Specially test like Incomplete Sentence Blank Test (I.S.B.) where subject has to tell something which will give the clue of the actual mental status of the subject.

In the present study I.S.B. Test has been selected mainly for 2 reasons:

1) The present worker wants to find out how far the responses on the Rorschach test and those of the I.S.B. responses are correlated. The I.S.B. result can be taken up as the criteria for comparing the validity of Rorschach responses.

2) Gujarati normal population is generally not exposed to test like Rorschach. They may fail to understand the ink blot and its description. But it may not be difficult for them to complete the incomplete sentences. This difference on Rorschach & I.S.B. can be seen on sample. So it will be the additional comparative measure of selecting this test.
This test is revised from a form of Kofitr & Bafferty and it is the only test of its kind in Gujarat adopted by K.K. Bhat (1972) which brings the positive & negative aspects of personality with the 40 incomplete sentences.

There are series of incomplete sentence open at the end to be completed by the subject. This test is regarded superior to Word Association because the subject may respond with more than one word, a greater flexibility and variety of response is possible and these areas of personality and experience may be tapped. The test consists of 40 incomplete sentences. It is semi projective technique in which the subject is asked to complete the sentence with the 1st idea which comes to his mind. He is also requested to involve himself while responding. Actually there is no time limit for the test but normal subjects usually take 25 - 30 minutes for the completion. The test requires some mental stability and power of understanding. It has been widely used in different samples in Gujarat and proved highly successful in bringing out major and minor emotional disturbances. Moreover, it is very economical from the administration and scoring point of view.
As mentioned before the I.S.B. is taken in the present study as supportive, comparative and validating instrument. It is having the following advantages in the field of research:

(1) The subject clearly brings out his positive and conflicting area of personality.

(2) As this test is not very lengthy it saves time and energy. It is economical from the point of view of administration and scoring.

(3) It can be given to the normal and atypical those who are willing to express themselves.

(4) Group administration can be done but mostly individual administration is better for interpretation.

(5) No special training is ordinarily necessary for administration. Interpretation depends on the examiner's general clinical experience although the examiner does not need specific training in the use of this method. However, we have to keep in mind that I.S.B. is a verbal technique therefore illiterate person can not be subject. Similarly this test can not be administered on the person mentally retarded, highly depressive or...
has organic disorder. It requires wide cultural exposure. People with limited experience cannot become the subject even at any age.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE I.S.B.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Responses Categories</th>
<th>Numerical Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Severe conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Moderate Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Low Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Neutral responses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adjusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Well adjusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Highly adjusted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission</td>
<td>+1</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Responses are classified in to 7 categories as shown in the chart, G3 - G2 - G1 - N - P1 - P2 - P3. The sentence completions are scored by assigning a numerical weight from 0 to 6 for each sentence and totally the weights to obtain the overall score. "C" or conflict responses are those indicating an unhealthy or maladjusted frame of mind. Responses range from P1 to G3 according to the severity of the conflict or maladjustment expressed. The numerical weights for the
conflict responses are \( C_1 = 4, C_2 = 5, J = 6, P \) or positive responses and those indicating a healthy or hopeful frame of mind, the numerical weights for the positive responses are \( P_1 = 2, P_2 = 1, \) and \( P_3 = 0 \).

N or neutral responses are those not falling clearly into either of the above categories. They are simple descriptive level. All the N responses are Score 5.

Omission responses are those when no answer is given or thought is incomplete. If there are more than 20 omissions the paper is considered unusable for all practical purposes.

So this test is used as a supportive test validating of the Rorschach findings, in connection with differential diagnosis. Although the test is providing the scheme for scoring responses but it can be equally useful as a qualitative way. It helps to estimate the patient's degree and areas of maladjustment. This test appears to be more useful for identifying areas of problem and for providing the diagnostic clue. On the whole it appears that this test evokes personality material that is closer to the level of awareness than those evoked by the Rorschach.

VI) VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE STUDY:

(a) Socio-economic status:

The Socio-economic variables are likely to -
influence the Rorschach responses as it has been observed through the experience in the clinic. Many other research workers experienced that the variables like occupation, education are found to be responsible for bringing changes in the Rorschach protocol (Roychoudhary, 1965; Shatia, 1975; Peresad, 1977).

Economically poor rural population is low in productivity and stereotypy of responses is marked, because they are not exposed to varieties of stimuli as the urban population. Similarly in urban population economic status and wide exposed facility may play an important role in determining the nature and quality of Rorschach responses. It is noticed that level of expectation may produce the most frustration which will also reflect on Rorschach indices. Besides, the rich population has many more facilities compared to middle and lower economic status. The difference of experiences may have effect on Rorschach. So this variable of Socio-economic status has been selected in this study. It will be more interesting findings in the present study to see the effect of Socio-economic status on Rorschach responses.

Higher and lower socio-economic status have been taken and SES is determined by using the SES scale of Ruppuswamy (1962).
(b) **Sex Role** :-

Another important variable has been selected here, i.e., the role of sex on the Rorschach responses. It has been reported that culturally sex variables are differentiating personality right from the birth (Krech, Crutchfield & Ballachey 1962, p - 523 - 524).

Particularly in the patriarchal society male child is given different type of treatment in the family than the female child. Their social roles are also different. As a result the boy and girl are bound to develop the different personality pattern. These patterns can be expressed through Rorschach responses. So this is the another aim of present study to see the correctness of this concept.

Besides, in the literature both the findings in relation with sex role are found. Some of the researchers have observed that differences of the Rorschach variables are not accountable to sex (Light, Zax and Gardiner, 1966; Mulner and Moses, 1974). Some opposite findings are also noted (Annes 1966; Schmek, 1969).

So present investigator wanted to get personal experience in this matter.

(VII) **SUMMARY** :-

Projective techniques have been developed to assess the entire personality as a whole.
In the study of personality when the quantitative approach fails to give a picture of total personality, other approach has been developed with the aim to get a comprehensive understanding of total personality and of conscious and unconscious mental process. This approach is the projective technique. It provides the subject with a stimulus situation giving him opportunity to impose upon it his own private needs and his particular perceptions and interpretations.

Among the several methods of projective techniques the Rorschach inkblot and incomplete sentence Blank tests are taken in this study.

Rorschach test is widely used in different fields considered as the best projective test.

In India most of the psychologists in medical institutes and mental health clinics are using this test as a psychodiagnostic tool and are finding very helpful.

This test is also very popular in clinical field in Gujarat but so far no systematic work has been done. It is not used on the normal population.

So in the present study an attempt has been made to explore various findings of this test on Gujarati Sample.
It is always good to use more than one test to assess the personality. I.S.B. test is already standardized in this population and found to be more helpful in bringing out the conflict level. So this test has been selected as a supportive validating test to the Rorschach.

**Purpose:**

The present study has been undertaken for the following purposes:

1) To study the normal responses. Without the knowledge of normal protocol it is unwise and unscientific to label the person as a patient. Many times it is observed that person belongs to mentally sick family shows tremendous amount of fear and anxiety of being mentally sick. So knowledge of normal responses can be of great help to alleviate the anxiety of the person.

2) To compare the normal responses of the Rorschach with the responses of neurotic groups. It will make the doctor very confident to diagnose the person. Most of the time theoretical knowledge does not help much in differential diagnosis specially borderline and improved cases. Many of the findings are overlapping in different functional illness and normal. So systematic work
on normal and atypical groups will help to provide the knowledge of the Rorschach in the clinical field.

3) How far the socio-economic factors are affecting the productivity and quality of the Rorschach responses as productivity is one of the most important factors to evaluate the personality.

4) Generally this test is regarded as culture free test but looking at the method of interpretation it is definitely culture bound and that is why this study is specially conducted on the Gujarati population.

5) To study the effect of sex variable on Rorschach responses in the control and experimental groups.

6) To compare the I.S.B. responses of the normal subjects with those of neurotic and psychotic subjects.

7) Similarly to study of socio-economic variables and sex variables on I.S.B. too.

Implications:

Besides, this study will have the implication such as the following:

(a) It will be a great help in hospital and clinic for proper diagnosis.
(b) It will point out important indices to be kept in mind while diagnosing the mental patient in Gujarat.

(c) It will be helpful to the other Research Workers. They will get a guideline for further study from the suggestions which are given in the last chapter.

(d) It will help in psychotherapy through the clear understanding of personality dynamics of the normal individual.

(e) It will be of help in prognosis regarding the likelihood of success in treatment and for appraising the degree of success of treatment.