

Illusion ভ্রমপ্রত্যক্ষ

Our perceptions are not always veridical. Sometime we fail to interpret the sensory information correctly. This results in a mismatch between the physical stimuli and its perception. These misperceptions resulting from misinterpretation of information received by our sensory organs are generally known as illusions.

In illusions, a sensory stimulus is present but is incorrectly perceived and misinterpreted.

ভ্রম প্রত্যক্ষে বিষয়বস্তু যেমন থাকে তাকে সেভাবে না দেখে ভিন্ন রূপে প্রত্যক্ষ করা হয়।

প্রত্যক্ষের ন্যায় ভ্রম প্রত্যক্ষেও কোন না কোন উদ্দীপক থাকে- বাস্তব ভিত্তি- নিছক কল্পনাসৃষ্ট নয়।

দুই ক্ষেত্রেই ইন্দ্রিয়-উদ্দীপনা এবং তজ্জনিত সংবেদন হয়। কিন্তু ভ্রান্ত প্রত্যক্ষে উদ্দীপকের অপব্যাখ্যা হয়।

দুটি দিক- আবরণ (concealment) ও বিক্ষেপ (projection)

Two types: Individual and Universal

Some perceptual illusions are universal. These are experienced more or less by all of us. They result from an external stimulus situation and generate the same kind of experience in each individual. For example, the rail tracks appear to be converging to all of us. These illusions are called universal illusions or permanent illusions as they do not change with experience or practice.

Some other illusions seem to vary from individual to individual; these are called personal illusions. Mistaking a cloth for a ghost or any random sound as coming from a ghost after you have seen a horror movie.

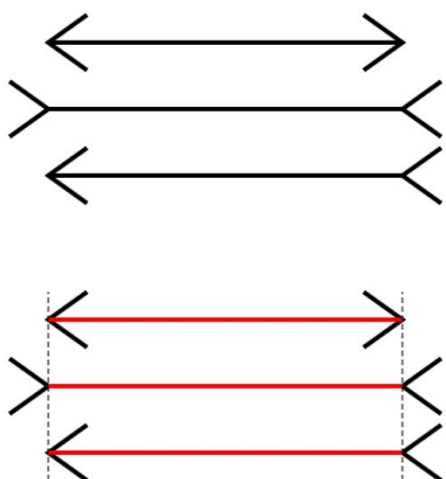
Causes of Illusion:

Objective conditions বস্তুগত শর্ত and Subjective conditions ব্যক্তিগত শর্ত

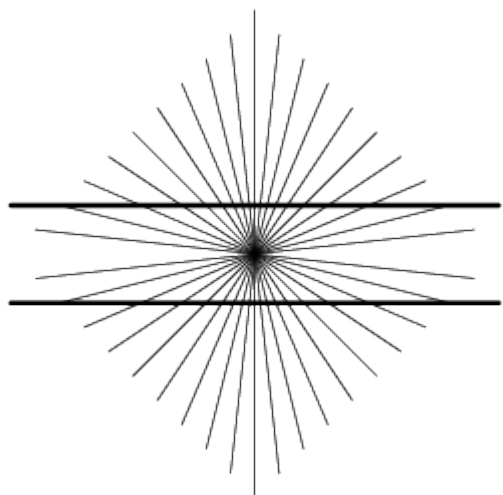
Objective conditions

১) জাগতিক বা ভৌতিক কারণ – Mirror image.

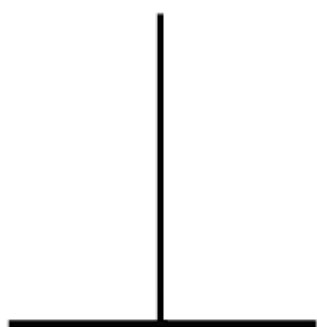
2) বিশেষ ধরনের জ্যামিতিক আকৃতি-



Muller- Lyer illusion



Herring's Figure



ব্যক্তিগত বা আত্মগত শর্ত

পুরনো অভ্যাস, প্রত্যক্ষকালে ব্যক্তিবিশেষের মনোভব বা প্রত্যাশা, পূর্বস্মৃতি



The following are the different kinds of illusions:

- **Optical illusion-** makes use of visually deceptive illustrations such as Muller-Lyer.
- **Auditory illusion-** characterized by sounds which are not actually present or improbable such as those in psychoacoustic tricks
- **Tactile illusion-** this involves deceptions via touch such as the phantom limb wherein a patient still perceives pain in a leg which has already been amputated
- **Temporal illusion-** concerned with the perception distortion of time like when minutes seem to significantly slow down to hours.

Hallucination

যে প্রত্যক্ষের মূলে কোন বাহ্য উদ্দীপনা থাকে না, যা সম্পূর্ণ কাল্পনিক, তাই অমূল প্রত্যক্ষ।

অমূল প্রত্যক্ষ বিষয়গত(objective) প্রত্যক্ষ নয়, পাত্রগত (subjective)-কল্পনা এতই প্রবল যে তার কল্পিত বিষয় কে প্রত্যক্ষ বলে ভুল করে।

Difference between Hallucination and Illusion

1. Perception

Hallucinations are false perceptions while illusions are merely misperceptions. For instance, a hallucinating individual is arguing with someone who cannot be seen or heard by others while someone who is having an illusion interprets a straight line as broken.

2. External Stimuli

A person who is having illusions perceives certain existing external stimuli. On the other hand, an individual who is having hallucinations react on internal stimuli which only exists in his mind.

3. Universal

As compared to hallucinations, the experience of illusions is universal as they can be perceived by most, if not all, of those who are present. For instance, different groups of

people at different times who are looking at an illusion will perceive the same thing. However, a person's hallucination is highly personal as it is uniquely experienced.

4. Normal

Experiencing illusions is normal while having hallucinations is not normal as the perceptual event does not correspond with reality.

5.

Research

Unlike illusions, it is harder to conduct research on hallucinations as they are private and highly internal events. As illusions can be manipulated, it is easier to study them.

6. Experience and Origin of Perception

The origin of an illusion is a real external stimulus and is rightly experienced so. However, the source of a hallucination is from the individual's own mind but it is also experienced as something from the environment.

7. Mental Disorder

Hallucinations are typically associated mental disorder such as schizophrenia and dementia. For instance, more than 70% of people with schizophrenia experience hallucinations. On the other hand, illusions are merely associated with minor illnesses such as migraines.

8. Types

There are more types of hallucinations as compared to illusions.

9. Art

Unlike hallucinations, illusions are employable in artistic work such as visual designs, magic tricks, and architecture.

10. Impact

Generally, the impact of hallucination is negative as it is highly associated with pathology. On the contrary, illusion is mainly linked with positive and entertaining experiences.