NEEDS AND WANTS: GET TO KNOW YOUR SURVIVAL INSTINCTS

by:
Carlyzah Dimarucut Ocampo
Teacher III, Orani South Elementary School

Different theoretical perspectives posit that individuals basic need must be satisfied to attain and self-fulfilled positive identity. Certain assumptions are enumerated to describe that our universal needs are characterized by different properties. These include: a. being hierarchical (with the exception that satisfaction of security needs must be addressed); shaped by cultural and personal experience; c. some needs are manifested during the early life events while others become relevant during the later stages and; d. Individuals who are able to satisfy basic needs would have higher tolerant for frustrations and positive well-being.

According to Staub, our basic universal needs are as follows: Security, Control, Identify, Positive Connection, Comprehension of Reality, and Independence. These needs are developed and manifested through different experiences and opportunities. Our sense of security is developed when a person perceived a sense of safety and absence of danger from her immediate physical and psychological environment. Such safety is important because people who are more secure can be able to express and explore his/her opportunities without the fear of being in danger. Control on the other hand is developed when individuals experience a sense of power of will and sense of internal locus of power. Such is highly regarded because we wanted to be master of our own lives. These are manifested as the individual decide for his/her own professional and personal choices. With regards to Positive Identity, this need develops when individual acquire a desirable sense of self, increase self-confidence and esteem pride for his/her own strength. A person can also be considered having positive identity when he/she can able to accept her own weakness as part of one’s personality and uniqueness. Positive connection
develops when there is genuine and unconditional support from the individual’s significant others. Comprehension of Reality develops when one gets to understand logical and scientific explanation of the courses of events that surrounds him/her. Lastly, independent needs develop when individuals can exist as a person without relying on other people.

Upon satisfaction of these basic needs people move on to the accomplishment of our Advance needs which include long-term satisfaction and need for transcendence. People whose needs are not satisfied leads to a sense of frustration which are commonly expressed through different mechanism such as identification to a group, scapegoating, and certain ideologies. Satisfaction of the basic needs are very important since most of the behaviors that we display as an organism depends on the satisfaction of these basic needs. People who have been deprived of such needs are more like to display heightened aggression and violent behaviors. Whereas people whose basic instinct are satisfied, have higher chances of engaging into prosocial behavior and altruistic acts. These are evidences of the different forms of aggression such as hostile, instrumental, and defensive aggression. Motivation for care can also be validated when people are fully satisfied with these basic needs, they are more likely to engage in different forms of care such as: a. Altruistic care wherein a person needs to care for other people because they have the advance basic needs for transcendence and they need to find connections with nature, universe and have the desire to contribute to significant social change”; b. Moral Care wherein a person have to care because they have to maintain just and equitable positive connection.”

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