



REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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PSYCHOGENIC NEEDS AMONG ADULTS WITH LOCO-MOTOR DISABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Everyone is unique in their own way and the persons with disabilities are not different. They have needs and desires like everyone else. Finding the psychogenic needs of the adults with disabilities using Thematic Apperception Test has long been research challenged.

Aim: To investigate the different types of Psychogenic Needs of Adults with Loco – motor Disability.

Methods: Sample of the study consisted of 100 adults with loco-motor disability selected from the age group of 18 to 45 years (Mean age =32.6 years). TAT was administered to investigate the psychogenic needs.

Results: Results of the study reveals need for Nurturance (58%), Abasement (53%), Affiliation (49%), Harm – avoidance (49%), Aggression (47%), and Sex (44%), was emerged as most frequent needs among participants

Conclusion: The findings of the present study reveal that there are many hidden psychogenic needs which are seen in adults with loco-motor disability.



KEYWORDS: *Psychogenic Needs, Loco-motor Disability, Thematic Apperception Test, Personality, Projective Techniques.*

INTRODUCTION

Persons with disability do have needs like any other human beings. During adulthood needs are centre around developing relationships, self-concepts, career decisions and issues related to sexuality. They also have need for acceptance, love, power, achievement and to get involved in family functioning.

Loco – Motor Disability

Loco-motor Disability mainly known as Orthopedic Disability is an impairment which adversely affects a person's overall development. The term includes impairments caused by congenital anomaly (e.g., clubfoot, absence of a limb etc.), impairments caused by diseases (e.g. poliomyelitis, bone tuberculosis, etc.) and impairments from other causes (e.g. cerebral palsy amputations, and fractures or burns which cause contracture).

Berdine & Blackhurst (1985) define an orthopedically disabled child as one who's physical or health problems result in an impairment of normal interaction with society to the extent that specialized services and programs are required.

Loco-motors disability defines as disability of the bones, joints or muscles leading to substantial restriction of the movement of the limbs.

(Right to Persons with Disability Act, 2016)

Mobility impairment includes physical defects, including upper or lower limb loss or impairment, poor manual dexterity, and damage to one or multiple organs of the body. Disability in mobility can be a congenital or acquired problem or a consequence of disease.

Needs

A need may express itself subjectively as an impulse, a wish or an intention or objectively as a trend of overt behavior. Murray's research led him to formulate a list of 28 Needs (Murray, 1938), which are known as psychogenic needs. Not every person has all of these needs. Over the course of person's lifetime they may experience all these needs, or there may be some needs they never experience. Some needs support other needs, and some oppose other needs.

1. The Primary or *Viscerogenic needs*: These needs are refer to physical satisfactions. (e.g. air, water, food, sex etc.)
2. The Secondary or *Psychogenic needs*: This need is presumably derived from the primary needs, and which is concerned with emotional satisfaction as opposed to biological satisfaction and these needs are largely unconscious.
3. **Overt needs**: These are manifest needs and typically express themselves in motor behaviour.
4. **Covert needs**: These are latent needs; usually belong to the world of fantasy and dreams.

Personality, Projective Techniques, and Thematic Apperception Test

Personality is a unique aspect of individual which distinguishes him or her from others. It determines the way in which individual approach life, cope with the problem, and adapt to the environment. This uniqueness reflects in all aspects of life of the human beings.

Projective techniques can reveal the inner world of an individual to unearth the repressed feelings, wishes, desires, etc, as Freud believes. There are some well-known projective techniques – Rorschach Ink – Blot Test, Thematic Apperception Test, Children Apperception Test etc.

The **Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)** developed by Henry Murray and Christina Morgan in 1938, and it was originally based on Murray's concept of personality and as a means of measuring the strengths of various needs as expressed by the designated hero in the story.

Purpose of the study

To find out the different types of Psychogenic Needs of Adults with Loco-motor Disability.

Objectives of the Study

1. To investigate the psychogenic needs of adults with loco-motor disability.
2. To differentiate between male and female respondent with loco-motor disability on psychogenic needs.

Methods

Sample consisted of total 100 adults (male = 50, female = 50) with loco- motor disability from Nagpur District, using Stratified Random Sampling method. Participants' age ranged were 18 to 45 years (Mean Age = 32.6 years) from both the urban and rural areas.

Tool Used

1. Thematic Apperception Test

Indian Adaptation by Dr. Uma Chowdhary

Data Analysis

All the stories were interpreted using Murray's interpretation system. Each need received a score (frequency). The frequencies were converted into. The data was analysed using SPSS and chi square was calculated to see the significant differences in psychogenic needs with respect to gender.

Results and Discussion

| Sr. No | NEEDS | Loco-Motor Disability | | | | | | χ^2 |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----|------|-----|--------|-----|----------------|
| | | Total Subjects | | MALE | | FEMALE | | |
| | | F | P | F | P | F | P | |
| 1. | Abasement | 53 | 53% | 24 | 48% | 29 | 58% | 0.98 |
| 2. | Achievement | 30 | 30% | 21 | 42% | 9 | 18% | 6.84* |
| 3. | Acquisition | 19 | 19% | 6 | 12% | 13 | 26% | 3.16 |
| 4. | Affiliation | 49 | 49% | 19 | 38% | 30 | 60% | 4.82* |
| 5. | Aggression | 47 | 47% | 22 | 44% | 25 | 50% | 0.35 |
| 6. | Autonomy | 28 | 28% | 11 | 16% | 17 | 34% | 1.78 |
| 7. | Blame-avoidance | 20 | 20% | 11 | 22% | 9 | 18% | 0.25 |
| 8. | Creation | 02 | 2% | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4% | 2.04 |
| 9. | Contrariance | 02 | 2% | 1 | 2% | 0 | 0 | 01 |
| 10. | Counteraction | 29 | 29% | 18 | 36% | 11 | 22% | 2.36 |
| 11. | Defendance | 36 | 36% | 14 | 28% | 22 | 44% | 2.76 |
| 12. | Deference | 35 | 35% | 22 | 44% | 13 | 26% | 3.54 |
| 13. | Dominance | 18 | 18% | 9 | 18% | 9 | 18% | 00 |
| 14. | Exhibition | 25 | 25% | 6 | 12% | 19 | 38% | 09 |
| 15. | Exitance | 21 | 21% | 11 | 22% | 10 | 20% | 0.052 |
| 16. | Harmavoidance | 49 | 49% | 21 | 42% | 28 | 56% | 1.96 |
| 17. | Infavoidance | 34 | 34% | 21 | 42% | 13 | 26% | 2.84 |
| 18. | Intraggession | 29 | 29% | 28 | 56% | 1 | 2% | 35.38** |
| 19. | Nurturance | 55 | 55% | 43 | 86% | 15 | 30% | 32.16** |
| 20. | Order | 06 | 6% | 6 | 12% | 0 | 0 | 6.38* |
| 21. | Passivity | 32 | 32% | 19 | 38% | 13 | 26% | 1.64 |
| 22. | Play | 01 | 1% | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2% | 01 |
| 23. | Recognition | 08 | 8% | 4 | 8% | 4 | 8% | 00 |
| 24. | Rejection | 08 | 8% | 0 | 0 | 8 | 16% | 8.68** |
| 25. | Sentience | 29 | 29% | 21 | 42% | 8 | 16% | 8.20** |
| 26. | Sex | 44 | 44% | 10 | 20% | 34 | 68% | 23.36** |
| 27. | Succorance | 36 | 36% | 10 | 20% | 26 | 52% | 11.10** |
| 28. | Understanding | 12 | 12% | 12 | 24% | 0 | 0 | 13.62** |

F= Frequency, P= Percentage; p<0.01**, p<0.05*

Findings of the study reveal that there are many hidden psychogenic needs which are prominently seen in adults with loco-motor disability.

Need for Nurturance (55%) is emerged as most dominating needs among all the participants with loco-motor disability, **Marnat (2003)** found that extreme nurturance expressed in the stories might indicate that the participants demands nurturance from other significant persons. Next is need for Abasement (53%), which is surrender or accept blames by other, this could be found high, because most of the participants mentioned in their stories about their day-to-day difficulties in performing many task. Need for Affiliation (49), Harm-avoidance (49) and Aggression (47%) is next highest needs

among the participants, **Pestonjee (1988)** also found need for affiliation, security and aggression felt to great extent by the physically handicapped people. Need for Sex (44%) is emerged as next frequent need among the participants, according to

Need for Play (1), Creation (2), and Contrariance (2) has emerged as less frequent need among the all the participants.

Significant difference was seen in presence of need with respect to gender. Need for Intraggression (M - 56%, F - 2%) is high in male participants, male obtained higher aggression score (**Spangler, D.P., & Thomas, C.W. 1962**). Nurturance (M - 86%, F - 36%), Understanding (M - 24%, F - 0%). Need for Sentience (M - 42%, F - 16%) is next high among male participants, **Siebenlink, Menno, De Jong, Tall & Roelvink (2006)** stated that need for sex also focus on underlying aspects such as hugging and kissing. Achievement (M - 42%, F - 18%) is another high need in males participants. Need for achievement also investigated of American Males of Physical Disability versus non-disabled using TAT (**McClelland, Clark, Roby & Atkinson, 1949**).

Whereas, Needs for Sex (F - 68%, M - 20%) is high among female participants. Woman with disabilities have reported as much sexual desires (**Nosek et al., 2001; Vansteenwegen et al., 2003**) and Sexual Motivation **Vansteenwegen et al., 2003**. Next high need among female is Succorance (F - 52%, M - 20%) and Affiliation (F - 60%, M - 38%). Female exceeds in response to the Affiliation and Succorance items (**Spangler, D.P., & Thomas, C.W. 1962**). Rejection (F - 16%, M - 0%), has emerged as next high need among female participants with loco-motor disability.

Limitations

In the present study projective test has been used which is very subjective in nature, hence the analysing and interpreting the needs is questionable.

Implications and Recommendation

- These findings will help to plan rehabilitation programs, vocational guidance, to counsel in interpersonal related issues.
- Future studies can be done using 2-3 projective tests, which will give better ideas of persons with disabilities' inner states, emotions, and interpersonal relationships.

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