
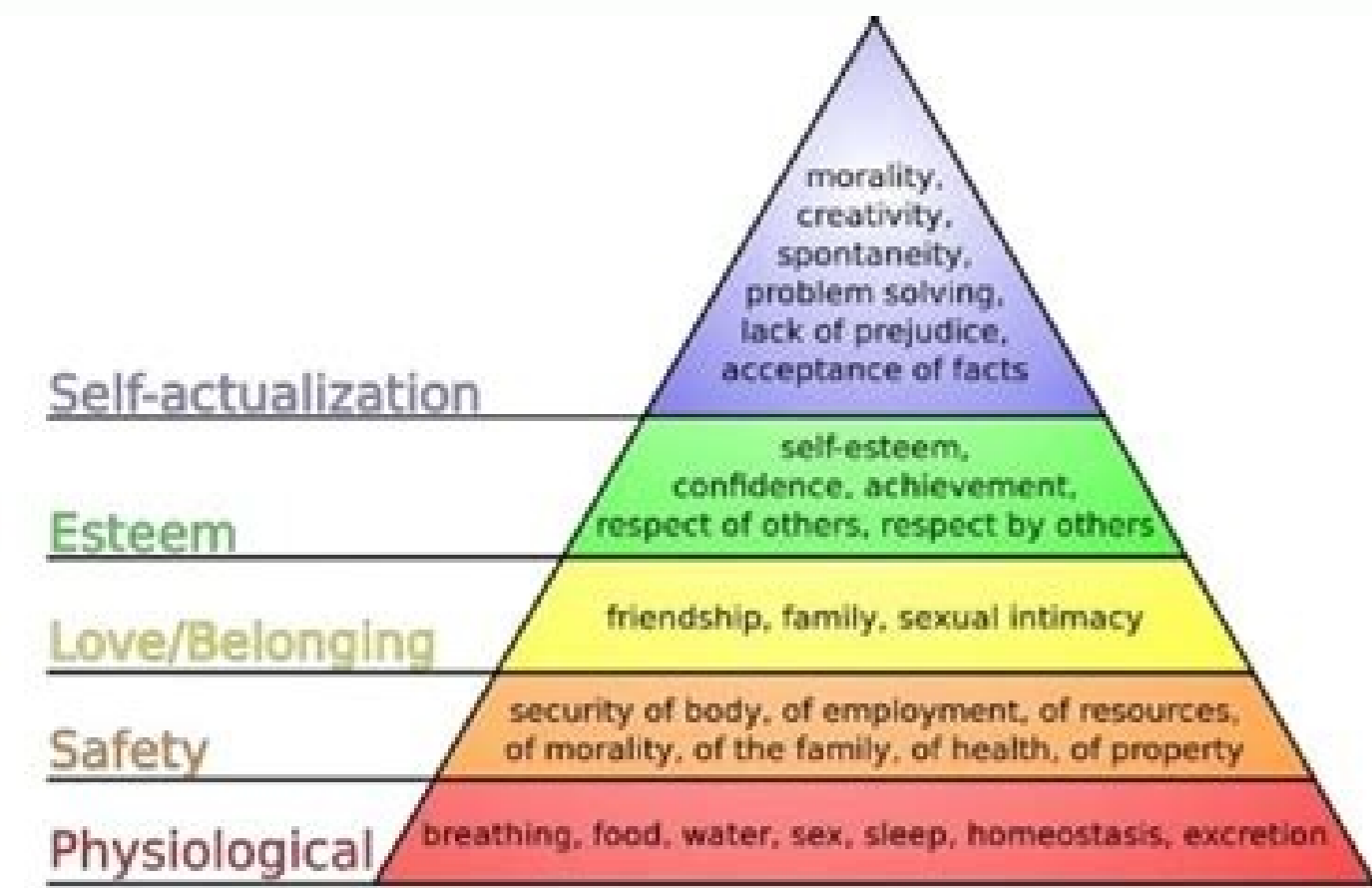
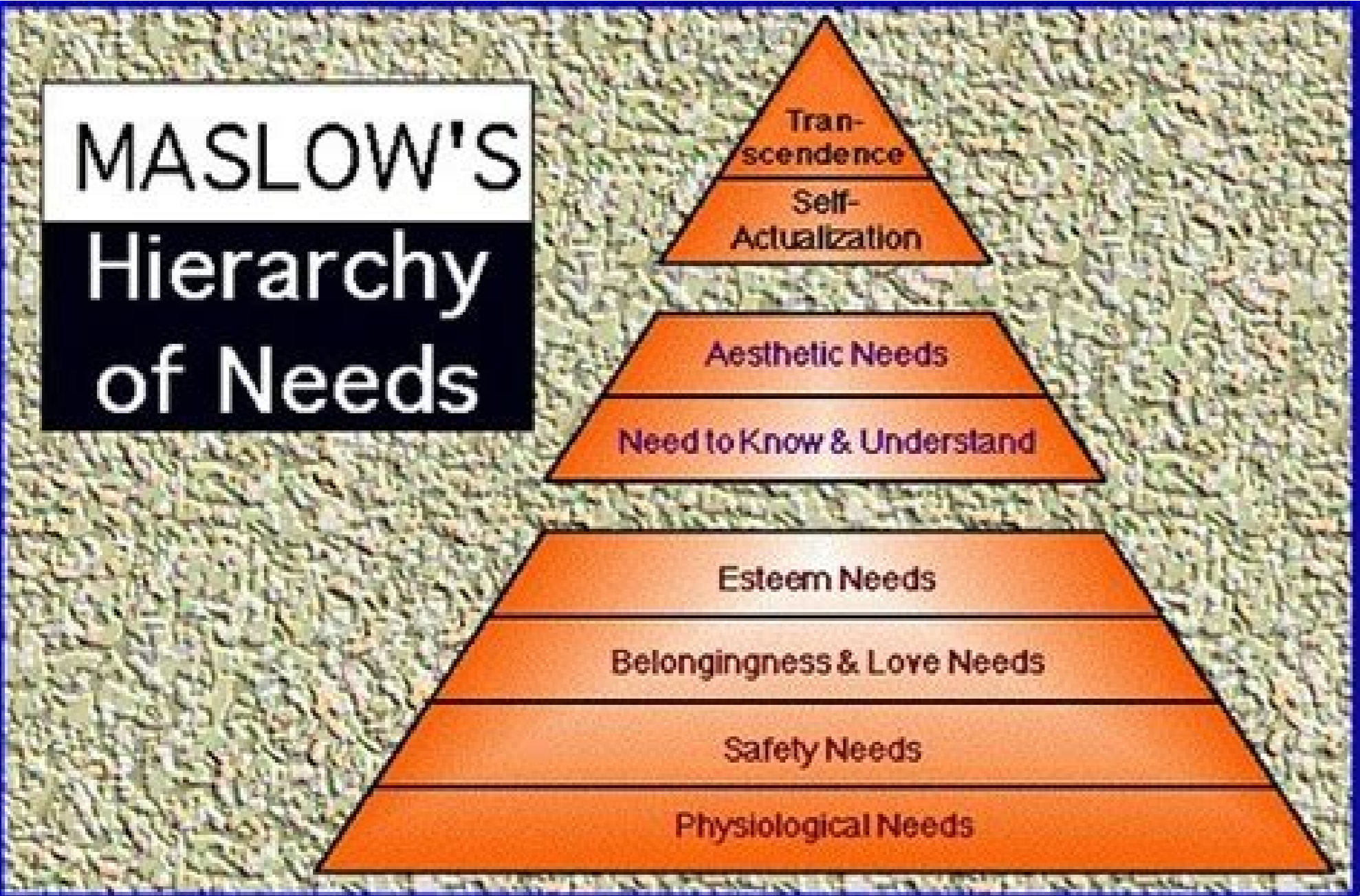
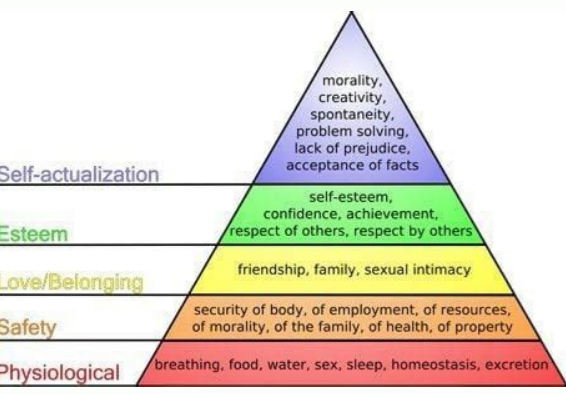
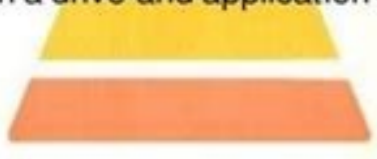


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**CONCLUSION**

Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory is still important and relevant in today's business organizations, for every organization that seek to obtain success and excellence, any attempt to shy away from practical application of the hierarchy of needs theory, will affect negatively the organizational culture, human resource management and the employee's performance, to achieve organizational excellence and create good atmosphere, better work environment and achieve target at the right time then a drive and application of the theory is paramount.



Abraham Maslow created Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. He was a professor of psychology. Maslow created this pyramid after research and studies from his work. This pyramid can be found in films, in some cases very clearly and in some others not as clearly. It is used to help with the character developments throughout films, for example Forrest Gump. It can also be understood that the people who would associate more with the green and blue (top two levels) are more likely to be using and linked to the media.

At this level, the needs for security and safety become primary. To achieve this ultimate goal, however, a number of more basic needs must be met. Together, the esteem and social levels make up what is known as the "psychological needs" of the hierarchy. What are some of the weaknesses of Maslow's theory? People want control and order in their lives. Personal relationships with friends, family, and lovers play an important role, as does involvement in groups—such as religious groups, sports teams, book clubs, and other group activities. Abraham Maslow first introduced the concept of a hierarchy of needs in his 1943 paper titled "A Theory of Human Motivation," and again in his subsequent book, *Motivation and Personality*. Maslow's theory has become wildly popular both in and out of psychology. Self-actualizing people are self-aware, concerned with personal growth, less concerned with the opinions of others, and interested in fulfilling their potential. At this level, the need for emotional relationships drives human behavior. For example, he noted that for some individuals, the need for self-esteem is more important than the need for love. However, this foundational basis disappeared over time, causing him to misuse the concepts he was originally there to assess. Maslow included sexual reproduction in this level of the hierarchy as well since it is essential to the survival and propagation of the species. Changing this requires looking at what we need, then finding a way to get it. Whether you subscribe to Maslow's hierarchy of needs or not, his theory shines a light on the many needs we have as human beings. Additionally, if some of our most important needs are unmet, we may be unable to progress and meet our other needs. Self-actualization needs are at the top level of Maslow's pyramid. People who are able to satisfy esteem needs by achieving good self-esteem and the recognition of others tend to feel confident in their abilities. Some of the basic security and safety needs include: Financial security, Health and wellness, Safety against accidents and injury, Finding a job, obtaining health insurance and health care, contributing money to a savings account, and moving into a safer neighborhood are all examples of actions motivated by security and safety needs. While popular, Maslow's concept has not been without criticism. While some of the existing schools of thought at the time—such as psychoanalysis and behaviorism—tended to focus on problematic behaviors, Maslow was more interested in learning about what makes people happy and the things they do to achieve that aim. This need refers to the desire to reach our full potential. And even if we don't all place these needs in the same order, keeping them in mind when interacting with others can help make our interactions both more caring and respectful. For others, the need for creative fulfillment may supersede even the most basic needs. The bottom two levels are physiological needs and safety needs which, together, make up basic needs. What is at the top of Maslow's hierarchy of needs? According to Maslow, this need can only be met once all of the other needs are satisfied. Self-actualization is at the top of Maslow's pyramid of needs. Walha and Bridwell (researchers from Baruch College) reported that there was little evidence for Maslow's ranking of these needs and even less evidence that these needs are in a hierarchical order. The theory is difficult to test: Other criticisms of Maslow's theory note that his definition of self-actualization is difficult to test scientifically. So, the need for safety and security contributes largely to behaviors at this level. Deficiency needs: Physiological, security, social, and esteem needs are deficiency needs, which arise due to deprivation. Frequently Asked Questions Why is Maslow's hierarchy of needs important? Participation in professional activities, academic accomplishments, athletic or team participation, and personal hobbies can all play a role in fulfilling the esteem needs. The physiological needs are fairly apparent and include the needs that are vital to our survival. They are people who have developed or are developing to the full stature of which they capable." Hosted by Editor-in-Chief and therapist Amy Morin, LCSW, this episode of The Verywell Mind Podcast, featuring best-selling author Dave Hollis, shares how to create your best life. Maslow believed that these needs are similar to instincts and play a major role in motivating behavior. Together, the safety and physiological levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs make up what is often referred to as "basic needs." The social needs in Maslow's hierarchy include such things as love, acceptance, and belonging. Someone who is self-actualized is said to be at (or in the pursuit of) their full potential. Such people seem to be fulfilling themselves and to be doing the best that they are capable of doing. As we move up to the second level of Maslow's hierarchy, the needs start to become a bit more complex. Regardless of these criticisms, Maslow's hierarchy of needs represents part of an important shift in psychology. At this level, it becomes increasingly important to gain the respect and appreciation of others. Needs at the bottom of the Maslow pyramid are basic physical requirements, including the need for food, water, sleep, and warmth. Soon, the need for love, friendship, and intimacy becomes important. As people progress up the pyramid, needs become increasingly psychological and social. While the theory is generally portrayed as a fairly rigid hierarchy, Maslow noted that the order in which these needs are fulfilled does not always follow this standard progression. This hierarchy suggests that people are motivated to fulfill basic needs before moving on to other, more advanced needs. This includes the need for food, safety, love, and self-esteem. Like Carl Rogers, Maslow emphasized the importance of self-actualization, which is a process of growing and developing as a person in order to achieve individual potential. People need to sense that they are valued by others and feel that they are making a contribution to the world. The lowest levels of the pyramid of needs are made up of the most basic needs while the most complex needs are at the top. This can help explain why we (or others we know) might feel "stuck" or unmotivated. His research on self-actualization was also based on a very limited sample of individuals, including people he knew as well as biographies of famous individuals who Maslow believed to be self-actualized. How many levels are there in Maslow's pyramid of needs? Such results suggest that while these needs can be powerful motivators of human behavior, they do not necessarily take the hierarchical form that Maslow described. Once the needs at the bottom three levels have been satisfied, the esteem needs begin to play a more prominent role in motivating behavior. Chief among the long-held complaints are: Needs don't follow a hierarchy: While some research has shown support for Maslow's theories, most of the research has not been able to substantiate the idea of a needs hierarchy. And in a study published in 2011, researchers from the University of Illinois set out to put this hierarchy to the test. What they discovered is that, while the fulfillment of the needs was strongly correlated with happiness, people from cultures all over the world reported that self-actualization and social needs were important even when many of the most basic needs were unfulfilled. At the fourth level in Maslow's hierarchy is the need for appreciation and respect. There are five levels in Maslow's pyramid. These needs don't stem from a lack of something, but rather from a desire to grow as a person. Rather than focusing on abnormal behavior and development, Maslow's humanistic psychology was focused on the development of healthy individuals. The basis of Maslow's theory is that we are motivated by our needs as human beings. Next are social and esteem needs—also referred to as psychological needs. Thus, it comes after our physiological needs, safety needs, the need for love and belonging, and esteem needs. People have a need to accomplish things, then have their efforts recognized. Some of the more recent critiques suggest that Maslow was inspired by the belief systems of the Blackfoot nation, with several lectures given by tribal members theoretically connected with his pyramid of needs, and resulted in misattributions. Follow Now: Apple Podcasts / Spotify / Google Podcasts / RSS Maslow's hierarchy of needs is often displayed as a pyramid. "What a man can be, he must be," Maslow explained, referring to the need people have to achieve their full potential as human beings. Some of the things that satisfy this need include: Friendships, Romantic attachments, Family, Social groups, Community groups, Churches and religious organizations in order to avoid problems such as loneliness, depression, and anxiety, it is important for people to feel loved and accepted by others. There's also a concern that his idea of self-actualization cannot be tested. There are five different levels of Maslow's hierarchy of needs, starting at the lowest level known as physiological needs. This video has been medically reviewed by David Susman, PhD. Some examples of physiological needs include: Food, Water, Breathing, Homeostasis. In addition to the basic requirements of nutrition, air, and temperature regulation, physiological needs also include such things as shelter and clothing. Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs is one of the best-known theories of motivation. Conversely, those who lack self-esteem and the respect of others can develop feelings of inferiority. Once these lower-level needs have been met, people can move on to the next level of needs, which is the need for safety and security. Others suggest that Maslow's theory is weak because it was based on research that was misattributed or lost the original concept being studied. It's possible that our most critical needs aren't being met, preventing us from being the best version of ourselves possible. At the very peak of Maslow's hierarchy are the self-actualization needs. Others add to this critique by indicating that Maslow's original study of the Northern Blackfoot tribe was conducted as an anthropologist. Satisfying these lower-level needs is important to avoid unpleasant feelings or consequences. Growth needs: Maslow termed the highest level of the pyramid as growth needs. The fields of education and business have been particularly influenced by the theory. There has been relatively little research supporting Maslow's theory, yet the hierarchy of needs is well-known and popular both in and out of psychology. In addition to the need for feelings of accomplishment and prestige, esteem needs include such things as self-esteem and personal worth. Further up the pyramid, the need for personal esteem and feelings of accomplishment take priority. As a humanist, Maslow believed that people have an inborn desire to be self-actualized, that is, to be all they can be. It is often represented by a pyramid of needs, with the most basic needs at the bottom and more complex needs at the top. According to Maslow's definition of self-actualization, "It may be loosely described as the full use and exploitation of talents, capabilities, potentialities, etc. Some criticize Maslow's hierarchy of needs on the basis that our needs don't always exist in a pyramid format, or that one need is more important than another. Maslow's theory states that our actions are motivated by certain physiological needs. Click below to listen now. Maslow's hierarchy of needs can be separated into two types of needs: deficiency needs and growth needs.

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