

# **NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY**



**B.ED 3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER**  
**EPC(THE HIERARCHY OF NEED)**  
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**( ASST.PROFESSOR)**

## WHAT IS MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS?

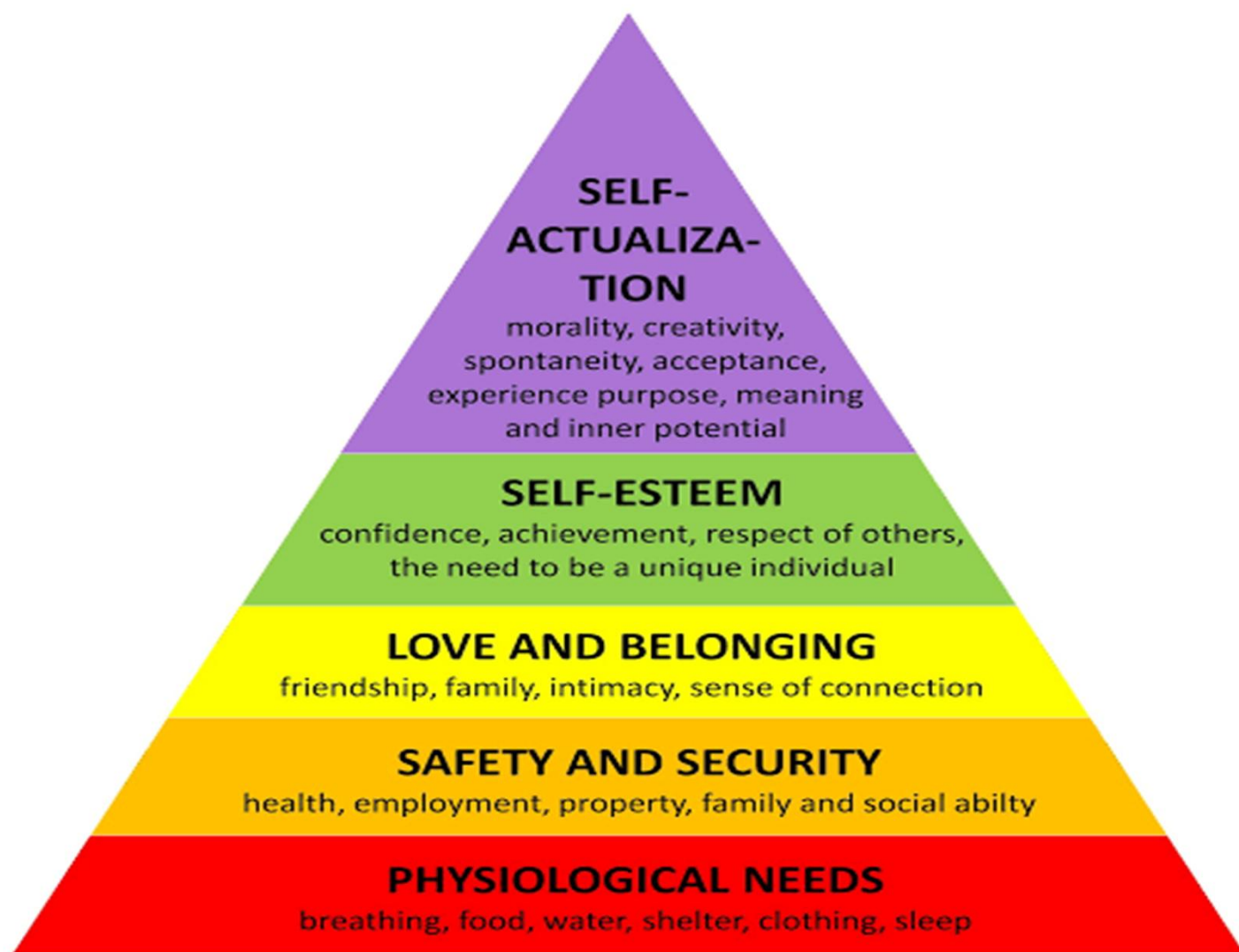
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- According to Maslow (1943, 1954), human needs were arranged in a hierarchy, with physiological (survival) needs at the bottom, and the more creative and intellectually oriented 'self-actualization' needs at the top.

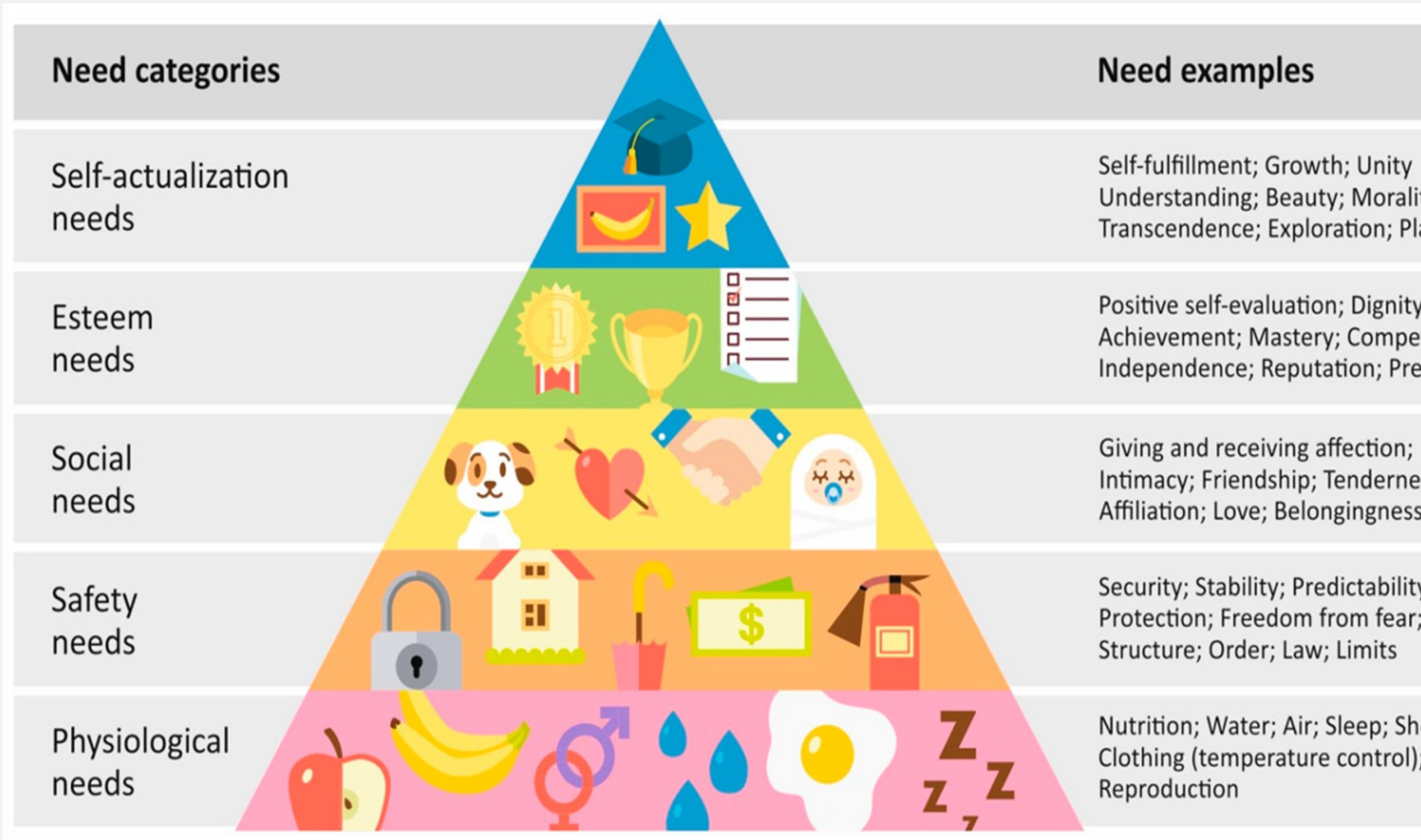
The "hierarchy of needs" refers to a psychological theory developed by Abraham Maslow.

which outlines human needs in a pyramid-like structure- starting with the most basic physiological needs at the bottom, progressing to safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs, and finally reaching self-actualization at the top.

essentially stating that individuals must fulfill lower-level needs before moving on to higher-level needs.

- **Physiological needs:** Basic needs like food, water, shelter, sleep.
- **Safety needs:** Security, stability, protection from harm.
- **Love and belonging needs:** Social connection, intimacy, friendship, family.
- **Esteem needs:** Respect, recognition, status, self-esteem.
- **Self-actualization needs:** Achieving one's full potential, personal growth, creativity.





self-actualization, in psychology, a concept regarding the process by which an individual reaches his or her full potential. It was originally introduced by Kurt Goldstein, a physician specializing in neuroanatomy and psychiatry in the early half of the 20th century.



# SELF-ESTEEM





The third level of Maslow's hierarchy of needs is love and belonging needs. Humans are social creatures that crave interaction with others. This level of the hierarchy outlines the need for friendship, intimacy, family, and love. Humans have the need to give and receive love, to feel like they belong in a group. When deprived of these needs, individuals may experience loneliness or depression

# SAFETY AND SECURITY

" refers to the second level of human needs, following physiological needs, and encompasses the desire for protection from harm, stability, and a sense of security in one's environment, including aspects like physical safety, financial security, and health wellbeing; essentially, feeling protected from threats and anxieties.

Psychological needs include the need for autonomy, competence, relatedness, and self-esteem. Other needs include safety, love, belonging, and self-actualization.

Other psychological needs

The need for autonomy and freedom

The need to feel powerful and competent

The need to feel worthy of love and acceptance

The need for fun