# Theoretical perspectives essay

Theoretical Perspectives     By design, Maslow's hierarchy of need is a psychological theory. The theory has been proposed by Abraham Maslow in the year 1943, in his paper; A Theory of Human Motivation. Over the time the very theory attracted the human instinct of inclination, under its observation too (Green, 2000). It was Maslow's believe that the study of unhealthy and crippled subjects will bring out crippled and unhealthy results in terms of psychology and its philosophy. Since the theory under the spot light is about motivation, Maslow gave total attention in choosing personalities to study, whose characters reflect the meaning of motivation. In doing so, he has studied people of exemplary persona like, Albert Einstein, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Frederick Douglass, instead of the mentally ill and the loonies, who by no means can project the effect of motivation (Maslow, 1954).

Esteem needsachievement, status, responsibility, reputationThis paper reflects a typical blend of this theory with apply of Law Enforcement, keeping the role of police as a central pillar. Leadership, challenges and role of communication in the structure. Maslow had a room for deficiency needs or the D-needs, which cover the first four layers of the pyramid. If these layers do not get adequate resource, a person shows no reaction physically, but the mental status gets anxious and tense. The D-needs are survival, safety and security, love, belonging and esteem. Thus, from the enforcement viewpoint these are the basic functional units of a person's physical and partly mental Source: design Alan Chapman 2001-7, based on              status. Since the base level is compriseMaslow's Hierarchy of Needs

of survival and safety, the introduction of communication has vital role. Human being a social animal can not stay with communication.

And in case of tense situation the person will want to be in touch with others to drive out the feelings of being left alone. Once the communication network is functional the person can contact the civic authority in anxious situations to get protected by the action of police.     As the communication takes charge of bridging the anxious mind seeking for safety, the sub-conscious mind establishes the element of security in the next upper level. When the security comes into focus, it is presumed that it has the capacity to control situations, which includes a person's love and the belongings. In doing so, odd moments may creep in where the enforcement model can introduce the factor of challenge. The challenge accepted will be the correct progression to move on to the next level, as the security can only operate the policing when there is a question of challenge, security, need and survival.     When a challenge is met by the help of the policing and the security is restored the society becomes normal for a person to live with the esteem. With a secured psyche, things are arranged properly, a person's psychological need grows up leaving the lower needs.

If any of the lower needs are not in right shape, a person from its esteemed state will not be coming down to the previous status, rather will use the influences that are there, to rectify the situation and move up. At this stage the person is using the skills of the leadership. Different person will have different style of leadership to execute the problem. Like, to solve the problems of different cadres, a leader will not become cadre time and again to comprehend and solve the issue; rather will generate different solutions

for different problems. That is what a person does in its esteemed state to maintain the sync with the hierarchy and the enforcement structure.

To understand the highest order of need let us again re-learn the basic needs of the ' d' status. That is, if not met they will stop responding being motivator in one's life. Likewise Self-actualisation is a being or the growth need. It deals with the eternal ' I'.

Thus, being at the top does not give the security that nothing can touch it, as this is the driver of behaviour and endures the motivation as a whole, of a person. It is the master or the real motive in support of all other motives in various forms defines a person's actual and maximum potential and possibility. Policing at this stage can have power to control the society, as this level of Maslow's theory appears only when all the lowers need are satisfied. Thus, to be in this stage by applying Law Enforcement, police needs to satisfy all the basic orders of the society to fit in this premier state. It is so, as this is the final need of a person, or in a broader sense, the ultimate need of the society.    To justify this order, the simple way to juxtapose is to consider the society as a person. And to feel the needs that may arise and what could be the possible solution. The intention behind adopting the need hierarchy of Maslow's theory is that, the society is a cluster of persons.

The cause and effect of this theory of each person can be mirrored on the society. As the society is nothing but them. A person being a biological element the use and the elements of the theory is something, but for the society, a non-biological element will have another set of elements that can

relate and logisise with the master concept. To give it a practical shape, elements like communication, challenge, leadership have been taken to conclude the enforcement of the policing.     In terms of advantages and limitations, it is great and extremely innovative idea to develop a model to solve social problems those are happening on the people of the society, based on their psychological model of need hierarchy. The concern is, the theory is applied if required on an individual person in need of that.

But applying the same on a mass scale may not be comfortable for all. And eventually, the theory might get the bad reputation of dictatorship. Otherwise used in a controlled and understandable manner will give a greater insight of the psychology of a particular society. This is a unique way of maintaining relationship between State and the People. ReferenceGreen, C. D. (2000). Classics in the History of Psychology.

Retrieved October 25, 2008, from York University, Toronto, Ontario, Web site; http://psychclassics. yorku. ca/Maslow/motivation. htmMaslow, A. (1954). Motivation and Personality.  New York: Harper.