

# Motivation



Motivation Motivation submitted) Motivation “ Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man.” This contention by Mahatma Gandhi greatly helped him achieve his goal to free his fellowmen to finally enjoy their independence. Gandhi who was born in Bombay, India is known to Indians as father of their nation. His desire for India’s independence, unity and peace could be better understood by profiling him applying the three motivational views in the form of psychoanalytic, humanistic and diversity as well as discussing the concept of the theory of needs by Henry Murray believed to influence the individual’s motivation. Mahatma Gandhi found himself working in South Africa after his unsuccessful attempt to serve his own country as a lawyer. There, he did not only witness but experienced himself the many injustices being done to Indians. The savage punishments he and others received caught the attention of the Prime Minister for negotiation. This motivated him to choose to stage a strike through a unique method of employing non-violence, courage and truthfulness to seek justice. According to psychoanalytic concept, Gandhi’s reasoning and choice to fight for their right against the abusive rule of the British is a gateway to survive. The use of civil disobedience in a non violent method and religious protests is an avenue not be killed or annihilated to preserve life otherwise, their dream for justice would be a waste. This survival mode and prevention of destruction demonstrates the two basic drives of psychoanalytic theory. Gandhi returned in India and set up a new community referred to as an Ashram in Ahmedabad where there should be peace and no violence and to live in truth. He encouraged farming and spinning as a source of food and other physiological needs. Thus, people lived their life happily and enjoyed

their freedom. However, violence still exists in other areas of India. He spent most of his time in these places preaching peace and love. Such choices do not only reflect Gandhi's fair and passionate personality but demonstrated the humanistic point of view in the Maslow's hierarchy of needs which explains that man have specific needs in life to be met such as physiological, safety, love, esteem and self actualization ( Billings & Stokes, 1987).

Gandhi's spiritual teachings aim to stop public unrest which would finally meet the belonging and love needs of Indians and might finally lead them to aspire for a higher need which is self-esteem and actualization. Gandhi in his pursuit to unite Hindus and Muslims to live together peacefully had used fasting more than once. When Calcutta was engulfed with riots that resulted in the division of India, Gandhi remained to continue his fasting. Such motive of him would suppose to make it possible for different religions to cooperate to work together for the sake of peace. However, he died without seeing a positive result of such dream as he was shot by a fanatic Hindu. The different goals of Gandhi for India and humanity are indicated in the diversity theory. Although Gandhi's main target is to bring independence in India, he aims to stop injustice, peace and discrimination. Gandhi's desire to live in peace and truth motivated him to do all what he had done. In Murray's theory of needs, it explains that individual behave the way they do to meet their basic and secondary needs. Murray assumed that individuals are potential to experience deficiency of needs resulting in disequilibrium. Such needs are potentialities for action to maintain balance. Murray's needs applicable for Gandhi includes Achievement, Autonomy, Counteraction, Defendance, succorance, Dominance, and Exposition. All of such needs are to counter act hindrances to Gandhi's goal under the circumstances he was in. References

Billings, D., & Stokes, L., (1987). Medical-surgical nursing. Mosby Company. Singapore.