

Raising children and their basic needs Introduction: Caring for children is complicated and important work. With increased personal responsibility for one's personal life, and with a rational set of values to guide one's choosing, people would begin to actively change the society in which they lived". The expanded hierarchy of needs It is important to note that Maslow's (1943, 1954) five-stage model has been expanded to include cognitive and aesthetic needs and later transcendence needs MASLOW'S MOTUATION MODEL Changes to the original five-stage model are highlighted and include a seven-stage model and an eight-stage model; both developed during the 1960's and 1970s.

1. Biological and physiological needs – air, food, drink, shelter, warmth, sex, sleep, etc.
2. Safety needs – protection from elements, security, order, law, stability, etc.
3. Love and belongingness needs friendship, intimacy, trust, and acceptance, receiving and giving affection and love. Affiliating, being part of a group (family, friends, work).
4. Esteem needs (i) esteem for oneself (dignity, achievement, mastery, independence) (ii) the desire for reputation or respect from others (e.g., status, prestige).
5. Cognitive needs – knowledge and understanding, curiosity, exploration, need for meaning and predictability.
6. Aesthetic needs – appreciation and search for beauty, balance, form, etc.
7. Self-actualization needs – realizing personal potential, self-fulfillment, seeking personal growth and peak experiences.
- 8- Transcendence needs – A person is motivated by values which transcend beyond the personal self (e.g., mystical experiences, service to others, the pursuit of science, religious faith, etc.).

trust, and dating. Rairing children and their basic neede The specific form that these needs will take will vary greatly from person to person. In one individual it may take the form of the desire to be an ideal mother, in another it may be expressed athletically, and another it may be expressed in painting pictures or in inventions'. Educational applications Maslow's (1962) hierarchy of needs theory has made a major contribution to teaching and classroom management in schools. Rather than reducing behavior to a response in the environment, Maslow looks at the complete physical, emotional, social, and intellectual qualities of an individual and how they impact on W learning. He looked at the biographies and writings of 18 people he identified as being self-actualized. From these sources, he developed a list of qualities that seemed characteristic of this specific group of people Raising children and their basic needs From a scientific perspective, there are numerous problems with this particular approach. First, the biographical analysis as a method is extremely subjective as it is based entirely on the opinion of the researcher. Personal opinion is always prone to bias, which reduces the validity of any data obtained. Therefore Maslow's operational definition of self. actualization must not be blindly accepted as scientific fact.

Second. Maslow's biographical analysis focused on a biased sample of self-actualized individuals, prominently limited to highly educated white males (such as Thomas Jefferson, Albert Einstein, William James, Beethoven). Although Maslow (1970) did study self-actualized females, comprised a small proportion of his sample. This makes it difficult to generalize his theory to females and individuals from lower social classes or different ethnicity. Thus questioning the population validity of Maslow's findings.

Third, it is extremely difficult to empirically test Maslow's concept of self-actualization in a way that causal relationships can be established. The fourth criticism Maslow's assume that "the lower needs must be satisfied before a person can achieve his potential and self-actualize. Maslow (1987) also pointed out that most behavior is multi-motivated and noted that "any behavior tends to be determined

