CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Approach Used

In this chapter, the researcher exposes the extrinsic and intrinsic approach which are used to analyze the data in the novel. Firstly, in the extrinsic approach, there is the theory of motivation which is proposed by Abraham Maslow. It focuses on the factors which cause the failure in safety needs fulfilment itself. Next, the effects of failure in safety needs fulfilment are discussed in this chapter also. Secondly, for the intrinsic approach, it focuses on the characterizations of the main character. The analysis of literary work cannot be separated from the intrinsic elements itself. The characterizations make the analysis of the main character in the novel become clearer and better.

2.2. Theory of Motivation

Human beings are always motivated by needs. In every action they do, they are doing it for satisfying their needs (Maslow as cited in Turabik & Baskan, 2015). It all starts from the first need, physiological needs. After this need has been fulfilled, there emerge higher needs. It is safety need. Human beings need to feel safe and secure. The next is belonging and love needs. Human beings need to love and to be loved. The fourth is esteem need. Human beings want to be appreciated

in some ways. The last one is self-actualization. Human beings want to achieve any specific subject so they are useful to others.

In short, Maslow illustrated that Hierarchy of Needs in figure 2.1. It was first widely published in Motivation and Personality in 1954. It all started with the lowest needs. Human beings are motivated to fulfil it first. If it is gratified or fulfilled, the higher needs, which is safety needs emerge to the surface. It keeps going on until the highest needs, self-actualization (Maslow as cited in Wu, 2012).
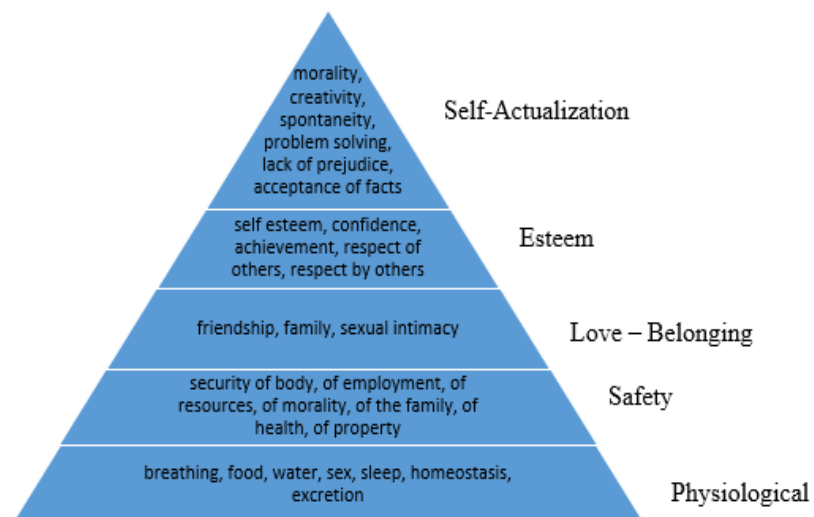

Figure 2.1. Hierarchy of Needs (Komninos, 2017)

2.2.1. Physiological Needs

The Physiological Needs such as breathing, food, drink, sleep, sex, excretion are largely (and obviously) biological and physical requirements. Human beings need to fulfill this first need in order to survive. If a person is lacking of food, safety, love and esteem, they will find every way to satisfy their lacking of food first (Maslow as cited in Wang'eri et al., 2014).

Human beings have to satisfy its hunger first. It is because physiological needs is directly related to their survival. If they cannot satisfy this first needs, then they cannot survive or they can die. The other needs can be held up but this need is urgent to be satisfied.

2.2.2. Safety Needs

In Maslow's hierarchy, safety needs comes after the physiological needs are fulfilled. When the first needs, which is physiological needs has been fulfilled or gratified, then safety needs emerges. It is the second needs, which is called safety needs. It is related to **security, stability, dependency, protection, freedom from fear, from anxiety and chaos, need for structure, order, law, limits, strength in the protector, and so on** (Maslow as cited in Turabik & Baskan, 2015)**.**

1. Kinds of Safety Needs

Maslow did not explain specifically about the safety needs, the researcher found other sources which support Maslow's safety needs. Komninos (2017) illustrates that there are seven kinds of safety needs. They are security of body, employment, resources, morality, family, health, and property. Some parts are more important for one person to another. Security is the state of being free from danger or threat (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). In other words, people who need to fulfil their safety needs must be free from danger or threat. Every part of safety needs is explained below (Komninos, 2017):

A. Security of Body

Security of body is achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger toward their physical body. In order to fulfil this, people are going to do

some actions or own some things which give them secure feeling from physical threats. For example, in order to fulfil security of body when riding motor cycle, people wear helmet on their head. They think that the helmet may prevent any fatal damage to the head if some accidents happen.

B.   Security of Employment

Security of employment is achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger toward their employment. Employment is the state of having paid work (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). To fulfil this, people are going to do some actions or owned some things which give them secure feeling from having paid work threats. For example, in order to fulfil security of employment, people are going to find a job or source of income. Another example, if they are already have a job, they must perform well. They do it to secure their source of income or paid works.

C.   Security of Resources

Security of resources is achieved when human beings in the state of being free from danger toward their resources. Resources is a stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that is drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). This need is secure by doing some actions or owned some things which give them secure feeling from resources threat. For example, in order to secure their money, people save their money in bank account.

D.   Security of Morality

Security of morality is achieved when human beings in the state of being free from danger toward their world philosophy.

"The tendency to have some religion or world philosophy that organizes the universe and the men in it into some sort of satisfactorily coherent, meaningful whole is also in part motivated by safety seeking." (Maslow as cited in Freitas & Leonard, 2011)

Maslow clearly defines that people need to have some philosophy or moral value. Those things make them feel more secure in facing some reality in the world. In other words, they need something to believe in. In fulfilling this need, people need to have the philosophy or religion and secure them from any threats outside. For example, since human beings were young, their parents would teach them some kinds of philosophy to prepare them to face the world as they grow up. This is how people want to secure their beloved one.

E.   Security of Family

Security of family is achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger toward their family. In fulfilling this need, people need to protect their family from any threats. For example, in family, father is going to be at the first place to protect his family from any harm. If someone tries to threaten his wives or children, then it is the job of dad to secure his family.

F.   Security of Health

Security of health is achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger toward their health. It is fulfilled by maintaining their health by doing some activities regularly. Nowadays, people eat some health supplements to take care of their health. It is the example of how modern people try to stay fit and healthy condition.

G.   Security of Property

Security of property is achieved when human beings in the state of free from danger by having property to stay. This need is fulfilled by having and keeping at property to stay. The property may be apartment, house or other kind of properties. They need to protect the property so that they have place to be protected from outside threats.

2.   Safety Needs Fulfilment

Maslow (as cited in Wang'eri et al., 2014) has clearly explained that it seems that if one need is gratified 100%, then the higher needs is emerge. However, he explained more about this. He said that most of people need not to gratify 100% their needs to emerge higher needs. They only need to gratify it partially. He gives an illustration. People need not to satisfy 100% of their physiological needs. Instead, they need to satisfy it only 85% in order to emerge safety needs. Next, the safety needs has been satisfied 70% so that the love needs emerges. After that, the love needs has been satisfied 50% so that the esteem needs emerges. The last, esteem needs has been satisfied 40% so that self-actualization needs emerges. The measurement of satisfied is different in each people. But for sure, lower needs need to be gratified more than higher needs in order to emerge higher needs.

When people try to gratify their needs, there is possibility in failure to fulfil safety needs. Failure means that lack of success. It also explains that success is the accomplishment of an aim or purpose (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). If the person fail to fulfil the needs, it means that he did not succeed to complete his goal. In this case, the goal is to fulfil his safety needs.

The failure in fulfilling safety needs have factors which cause it. There are two factors. The first one is they have gone extreme and chronic.

"A man in this state, if it is extreme enough and chronic enough, may be characterized as living almost for safety alone." (Maslow as cited in Wang'eri et al., 2014)

If people have lived safety needs alone, they cannot fulfil it anymore. They live in it until they die. They keep finding the way to fulfil the needs, even in extreme ways.

Another factor causing failure in fulfilling safety needs is philosophy. Philosophy holds major key in the needs fulfilment.

"Another peculiar characteristic of the human organism when it is dominated by a certain need is that the whole philosophy of the future tends also to change. For our chronically and extremely hungry man, Utopia can be defined simply as a place where there is plenty of food. He tends to think that, if only he is guaranteed food for the rest of his life, he will be perfectly happy and will never want anything more. Life itself tends to be defined in terms of eating. Anything else will be defined as unimportant. Freedom, love, community feeling, respect, philosophy, may all be waved aside as fripperies that are useless, since they fail to fill the stomach. Such a man may fairly be said to live by bread alone." (Maslow as cited in Wang'eri et al., 2014)

The quotation above simply means that people's point of view in seeing the world is different. They see safety needs as the most important aspect in their life. Wrong philosophy may lead them to the failure in safety needs fulfilment.

If the factors of the failure in fulfilling safety needs have been stated above, then there must be the effect of failure in fulfilling safety needs. The basic effect which show up to the surface are:

"At any rate, when we speak of the safety needs we are oñ much firmer ground. **Apprehensiveness, fear, dread and anxiety, tension, nervousness, and jitteriness are all consequences of safety-need frustration**." (Maslow as cited in Wang'eri et al., 2014)

From the marked quotation above, it shows that Maslow explained the consequences of safety needs frustration. Safety needs frustration itself happened after the person has been living in safety needs alone in a long time. It is the effect of failure in fulfilling safety needs.

When people has fulfilled their basic needs (inc. safety needs), there are certain effects on them. Maslow explained that there are five aspects. They are conative-affective, cognitive, character traits, interpersonal and miscellaneous. These effects are determined by the basic needs gratification (Maslow as cited in Saeednia & Nor, 2013). Those basic needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs and self-actualization.

The first aspect is conative-affective aspect. Conative is involving conation (the mental faculty of purpose, desire, or will to perform an action; volition). Meanwhile, affective is relating to moods, feelings, and attitudes (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). In other words, Maslow was explaining that conative-affective is part that related to the feeling or motive to do something. He described it into nineteen points.

1. Feelings of physical sating and glut-food, sex, sleep, etc and, as by-products-well-being, health, energy, euphoria, physical contentment

2. Feelings of safety, peace, security, protection, lack of danger and threat

3. Feelings of belongingness, of being one of a group, of identification with group goals and triumphs, of acceptance, or having a place, at homeness

4. Feelings of loving and being loved, of being love worthy, of love identification

5. Feelings of self-reliance, self-respect, self-esteem, confidence, trust in oneself; feeling of ability, achievement, competence, success, ego strength, respect worthiness, prestige, leadership, independence

6. Feelings of self-actualization, self-fulfillment, self-realization, of more and more complete development and fruition of one's resources and potentialities and consequent feeling of growth, maturity, health, and autonomy

7. Satisfied curiosity, feeling of learning and of knowing more and more

8. Satisfied understanding, more and more philosophical satisfaction; movement toward larger and larger, more and more inclusive and unitary philosophy or religion; increased perception of connections and relations; awe; value commitment

9. Satisfied beauty need, thrill, sensuous shock, delight, ectasy, sense of symmetry, rightness, suitability, or perfection

10. Emergence of higher needs

11. Temporary or long-run dependence on and independence of various satisfiers; increasing independence of and disdain for lower needs and lower satisfiers

12. Aversion and appetite feelings

13. Boredom and interest

14. Improvement in values; improvement in taste; better choosing

15. Greater possibility of and greater intensity of pleasant excitement, happiness, joy, delight, contentment, calm, serenity, exultation; richer and more positive emotional life

16. More frequent occurrence of ecstasy, peak experiences, orgasmic emotion, exaltation, and of mystic experience

17. Changes in aspiration level

18. Changes in frustration level

19. Movement toward metamotivation and being-values (Maslow as cited in Saeednia & Nor, 2013).

For the example, in the point of eighteen is the changes in frustration level. Someone who has fulfilled his physiological needs and safety needs is less frustrated than someone who has not fulfilled it. The tolerance of their frustration is greater than the people who has not fulfil those needs. The frustration may manifest into anger and unstable emotions.

Secondly, there is cognitive. Cognitive is related to cognition (The mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses) (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). It means that it is connected with the mental process (thought or mind). It is explained into 11 points.

1. Keener, more efficient, more realistic cognition of all types; better reality-testing

2. Improved intuitive powers; more successful hunches

3. Mystic experience with illuminations and insights

4. More reality-object-and-problem centering; less projection and ego centering; more transpersonal and transhuman cognitions

5. Improvement in world view and in philosophy (in sense of becoming more true, more realistic, less destructive of self and others, more comprehensive, more integrated and holistic, etc.)

6. More creativeness, more art, poetry, music, wisdom, science

7. Less rigid robot like conventionality; less stereotyping, less compulsive rubricizing; better perception of individual uniqueness through screen of manmade categories and rubrics; less dichotomizing

8. Many of the more basic, deeper attitudes (democratic, basic respect for all human beings, affection for others, love and respect for children, fellowship with women, etc.)

9. Less preference and need for the familiar, especially for important things; less fear of the novel and unfamiliar

10. More possibility of incidental or latent learning

11. Less need for the simple; more pleasure in the complex (Maslow as cited in Saeednia & Nor, 2013).

For example, in the point of eleven, people who has gratified or fulfilled all their basic needs find more complex or complicated things to be solved. Bill Gates is someone who has fulfil his safety needs. As result, he finds more complex problem to be solved. BBC News ("Bill Gates launches chicken plan to help Africa poor," 2016) stated that he is trying to solve the poverty in Africa. He does not think about simple problem such as food to fulfil his physiological needs anymore.

Thirdly, it is character traits. Character is the mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual. Meanwhile, traits is a distinguishing quality or characteristic, typically one belonging to a person (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). It means that character traits relates to someone's personality or character which is shown through actions or thought.

1. More calmness, equanimity, serenity, peace of mind (opposite of tension, nervousness, unhappiness, feeling miserable)

2. Kindness, kindliness, sympathy, unselfishness (opposite of cruelty)

3. Healthy generosity

4. Bigness (opposite of pettiness, meanness, smallness)

5. Sell-reliance, self-respect, self-esteem, confidence, trust in oneself

6. Feelings of safety, peacefulness, lack of danger

7. Friendliness (opposite of character-based hostility)

8. Greater frustration tolerance

9. Tolerance of, interest in, and approval of individual differences and therefore loss of prejudice and generalized hostility (but not loss of judgment); greater feeling of brotherhood, comradeship, brotherly love, respect for others

10. More courage; less fear

1l. Psychological health and all its by-products; movement away from neurosis, psychopathic personality, and perhaps psychosis

12. More profoundly democratic (fearless and realistic respect for others who are worthy of it)

13. Relaxation; less tense

14. More honesty, genuineness, and straightforwardness; less cant, less phoniness

15. Stronger will; more enjoyment of responsibility (Maslow as cited in Saeednia & Nor, 2013).

Scrooge is great example for this character traits. When his safety needs has been gratified or fulfilled, he has calmness, equanimity, serenity, peace of mind

(first point). When he failed to fulfil his basic needs, he has tension, nervousness, unhappiness, feeling miserable.

Interpersonal side is the fourth. Interpersonal is relating to relationships or communication between people (Oxford Dictionaries, 2017). In the other words, it is not inner-self aspect just like previous aspects. It is more on the interaction of human and human as social being.

1. Better citizen, neighbor, parent, friend, and lover

2. Political, economic, religious, educational growth and openness

3. Respect for women, children, employees, and other minorities or groups with less power

4. More democratic, less authoritarian

5. Less unwarranted hostility and more friendliness, more interest in others, easier identification with others

6. Better taste in friends, sweethearts, leaders, etc., better judge of peo- ple; better chooser

7. Nicer person, more attractive; more beautiful

8. Better psychotherapist (Maslow as cited in Saeednia & Nor, 2013).

There is an example from Scrooge as the main character of Christmas Carol Novel. After all his basic needs has been fulfilled, Scrooge becomes better neighbor and citizen (first point). He greeted all people kindly. It is different when his safety needs has not been fulfilled. Everyone in town is scared of him because he was mean and unkind.

The last one is miscellaneous or other aspects in human life. Maslow explained it into eight points.

I. Changed picture of heaven, hell, Utopia, good life, success and failure, etc.

2. Move toward higher values; toward higher "spiritual life"

3. Changes in all expressive behavior, e.g., smile, laugh, facial expression, demeanor, walk, handwriting; movement toward more expressive behavior and less coping behavior

4. Energy changes, lassitude, sleep, quiet, rest, alertness

5. Hopefulness, interest in future (opposite of loss of morale, apathy, anhedonia)

6. Changes in dream life, fantasy life, early memories (9)

7. Changes in (character-based) morality, ethics, values

8. Move away from win-lose, adversary, zero-sum-game way of life (Maslow as cited in Saeednia & Nor, 2013).

For example, after Scrooge has fulfilled his basic needs, his value and morality also changed. He became a person who values human life and respect human beings. He also cares to the poor people and he is willing to donate his money for the poor. Before he fulfilled it, he said that poor people was better die to decrease the surplus of population.

2.2.3. Belongingness and love needs

If the physiological needs and safety needs are well fulfilled or gratified, then this new higher needs emerges. When the new needs emerges, the cycle repeats itself (Maslow as cited in Tikkanen, 2007). The cycle is when people

underestimated the needs which have been gratified. They will be fully try to gratify their new needs.

Love and belonging needs is different from sex needs. Maslow (as cited in Duncan & Blugis, 2011) stated that sex is classified into physiological needs. When it comes to love and belonging, it is the feeling to love or to be loved. It comes from family, friends, or couple. They will be hunger for affection from them.

2.2.4. Esteem needs

Esteem is the needs to be stable in everything. People want to have balance in their life. They want to respect and to be respected by other people. Maslow divided this esteem needs into two sets.

> "These needs may therefore be classified into two subsidiary sets. These are, first, the desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and com- petence, for confidence in the face of the world, and for independence and freedom. Second, we have what we may call the desire for reputation or prestige (defining it as respect or esteem from other people), status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dig- nity, or appreciation." (Maslow as cited in Turabik & Baskan, 2015)

The first set is the desire of strength, achievement, confidence, and etc. It may simply means that the esteem from themselves. It is coming from inside of environment, not outside. Meanwhile, the second set is desire of reputation or status. It is called esteem from the outside of themselves or from environment.

2.2.5 Self-Actualization

After those four previous needs have been fulfilled, then this is the last needs which emerge. Same like the other needs, it needed to be satisfied. This needs is different from the other previous needs. Maslow (as cited in Turabik & Baskan, 2015) stated that self-actualization is the need of human to be true in his own nature.

If they are artist, then they must paint. If they are poet, then they must write poem. It is the tendency for human beings to be themselves in what they are potentially.

2.3. Theory of Character

Aminuddin (as cited in Hartati, 2017) said that character is the actor who carries out the event in fiction, so it is able to wreathe a story. Meanwhile, author's way to show the character is called as characterizations. It means that character helps the author to build others elements of fiction just like plot, setting, theme, and etc. Character is the elements which make the readers become interested in novel. It becomes the centre element in intrinsic aspect. Different types of characters are stated as below:

2.3.1 Major Character

A major character is a character who has important role in the story Aminuddin (as cited in Hartati, 2017). A major character is the vital character that helps the development and resolution of the conflicts. It means that the readers determine major character by frequency of appearance, the indication from the author, and the title of the story. The readers can also see that the conflicts and resolutions revolves around the major characters.

2.3.2. Minor Character

If a major character has significant role to the plot of the story, which consist of conflicts and resolution, then a minor character has insignificant role. Aminuddin (as cited in Hartati, 2017) stated that a minor character is determined by the

frequency of appearance in the story. In other words, minor characters show up to support the main character which experience the conflicts and resolution.

2.3.3. Protagonist

There are two terms to analyse characterizations in fiction. They are hero (protagonist) and anti-hero (antagonist). Hero is a protagonist character which gives positive and kindness impact to the story. The most common term for leading character who engages the readers' interest and empathy is the protagonist (Bennett and Royle as cited in Hartati, 2017). In other words, hero is the character who catches the readers' attention.

2.3.4. Antagonist

The antagonist may be 'a non-human force or even aspect of the protagonist – his or her tendency toward evil and self-destruction (Bennett and Royle as cited in Hartati, 2017). It shows that an antagonist character has the opposite character with the protagonist. An antagonist character is going to obstruct the protagonist to achieve his goal. They give several conflicts to the protagonist character. An antagonist character may not be person. They could be weather or situation which obstruct the protagonist to reach his goal.

2.3.5. Dynamic Character

Character who develops and changes are not only a round character, but also a dynamic characters. This character seems like real life character (Bennett and Royle as cited in Hartati, 2017). The key word when dealing with the differences between a dynamic character and a static character is change. It is change because of the action in the plot. In other words, a dynamic character is going to change

along with the plot in the story. The change of this dynamic characters may be coming from their inner or outer (such as conflicts).

2.3.6. Static Character

A static characters are not only one dimensional side that the readers could see only stays the same and do not develop, in other name is a flat character. Bennett and Royle (as cited in Hartati, 2017) stated that flat characterizations commonly overlaps static. It means that a flat character is the character which has only one personality from the beginning of the story until the end. They do not change in the way of they think, the way of they act or the way of they speak.

2.3.7. Flat Character (Simple)

A simple or flat character is less representation of human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character (Kenney, 1966). This is the reason they call it a flat character because the readers only see one side of the character. It is also predictable character. A flat character embodies one quality, idea or personality traits that is readily described in a brief summary. They are not psychologically complex character therefore readily accessible to the readers.

2.3.8. Round Character (Complex)

A round characters are more complex than a flat characters (Bennett and Royle as cited in Hartati, 2017). They often act as inconsistent character because of internal conflicts found in real people. They are fully developed, have multiple personality traits and therefore are harder to summarize. A round characters usually a dynamic characters which means could change in the way of the story. The readers see all dimension of the character.

2.4. Previous Study

For the reference of this research, the researcher takes five journals. The first Journal has the same source of data in this research. It used *"A Christmas Carol"* Novel as source of data. The journal is from Global Journal of Human-Social Science: Linguistics & Education. It is entitled Capitalism with a Conscience: A Marxist Echo Found Voice in Charles Dickens's *"A Christmas Carol"*. Charles Dickens's 'A Christmas Carol' works to thwack the idiosyncracies of the capitalist bourgeoisie; mirroring their deficiencies it emphasizes the need for "spiritual change". Apart from being a pivotal voice of Marxist ideologies, it harbours a simple message, which is that capitalism can coexist with a self-conscience. Chakraberty (2014) endeavors to explore the plausibility of this fact with reference to Dickens's timeless literary work. She finds out that in the end Scrooge must acknowledge his responsibility in shaping the future of all those neglected children "Ignorance" and "Want". He must adopt them as his own son and daughter. An exemplary of this attitude, Scrooge characteristically adopts "Tiny Tim" and acts as a "second father" or a godfather to him.

Different from the first journal, the second journal measures hierarchy of basic needs among adults. The journal is from Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences. The title is Measuring Hierarchy of Basic Needs among Adults. Although some instruments have been provided to measure needs in Maslow's hierarchy, most of them either deal exclusively with one component or they do not measure all of the five basic needs. This study aims to develop a reliable scale measuring basic-needs-satisfaction for adults. A scale was constructed. The scale

was administrated with 87 subjects. Saeednia & Nor (2013) finds out that the scale to be a reliable and relatively valid scale to measure basic-needs-satisfaction.

Next journal is from Global Journal of Human-Social Science: Arts & Humanities – Psychology. It is entitled Extent to Which the African Men are able to Meet Physiological, Safety, Belongingness, Esteem and Self Actualization Needs for themselves and Family in Daadab Refugee Camps, Garrisa Country. Kenya. Wang'eri et al. (2014) wanted to investigate the extent to which the African men in Daadab refugee camps are able to meet physiological, safety, belongingness, esteem and self-actualization needs for their families. To achieve this, the research sought to find out if the men were able to provide food for their children and if they were able to satisfy their sexual needs. In conclusion, the findings of the study revealed that majority of the African men in Daadab were able to satisfy the physiological needs for their families reporting that they were able to provide food for their families.

The fourth journal is from Journal of Pediatric Nursing. The title of the journal is Maslow's Needs Hierarchy as a Framework for Evaluating Hospitality Houses' Resources and Services. As hospitality houses welcome greater numbers of families requiring longer stays, they do so in the absence of a widely accepted theory to guide their understanding of guest's needs and evaluation of how they meet those needs. Duncan & Blugis (2011) proposed Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs as a conceptual framework for understanding what makes a hospitality house a home for families of pediatric patient for guiding the activities of hospitality houses' boards of directors, staff, volunteers, and donors. This research

presents findings from a theory-driven evaluation of one hospitality house's ability to meet guests' needs, describes the house's best practice standards for addressing guest's needs, and suggest area for future research.

The last journal is from Journal of Student Engagement. The title of this journal is Educational Motivation meets Maslow: Self-Actualization as Contextual Driver. This paper considers motivation and the relationship to the self-actualization needs proposed by Abraham Maslow, impacting the academic motivation of students. Self-actualization needs, is applicable to self-determination theory as well general and academic motivation. The work of Maslow and his conceptions of self-actualization have evolved over time and it is the aim of the author to marry modern notions of self-actualization and motivation with ways by which they can inform educators' practices. Neto (2015) finds out that successful students are those who have a deep understanding of what drives them intrinsically and marries their internal drives to an activity.

2.5. Theoretical Framework

After discussing about the theoretical background and previous research, it is important to understand about the big line of this research. The theories which guide this research stated in a simple and proper framework. It is provided so that the readers could understand the theory more easily and properly.

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                    │  Psychological  │
                    │    Approach     │
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                    │    Theory of    │
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                    │   Hierarchy of  │
                    │      Needs      │
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                    │  Kinds of Safety│
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Security of Body	Security of Employment	Security of Resources	Security of Morality

Security of Family	Security of Property	Security of Health

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                    ┌─────────────────┐
                    │  Safety Needs   │
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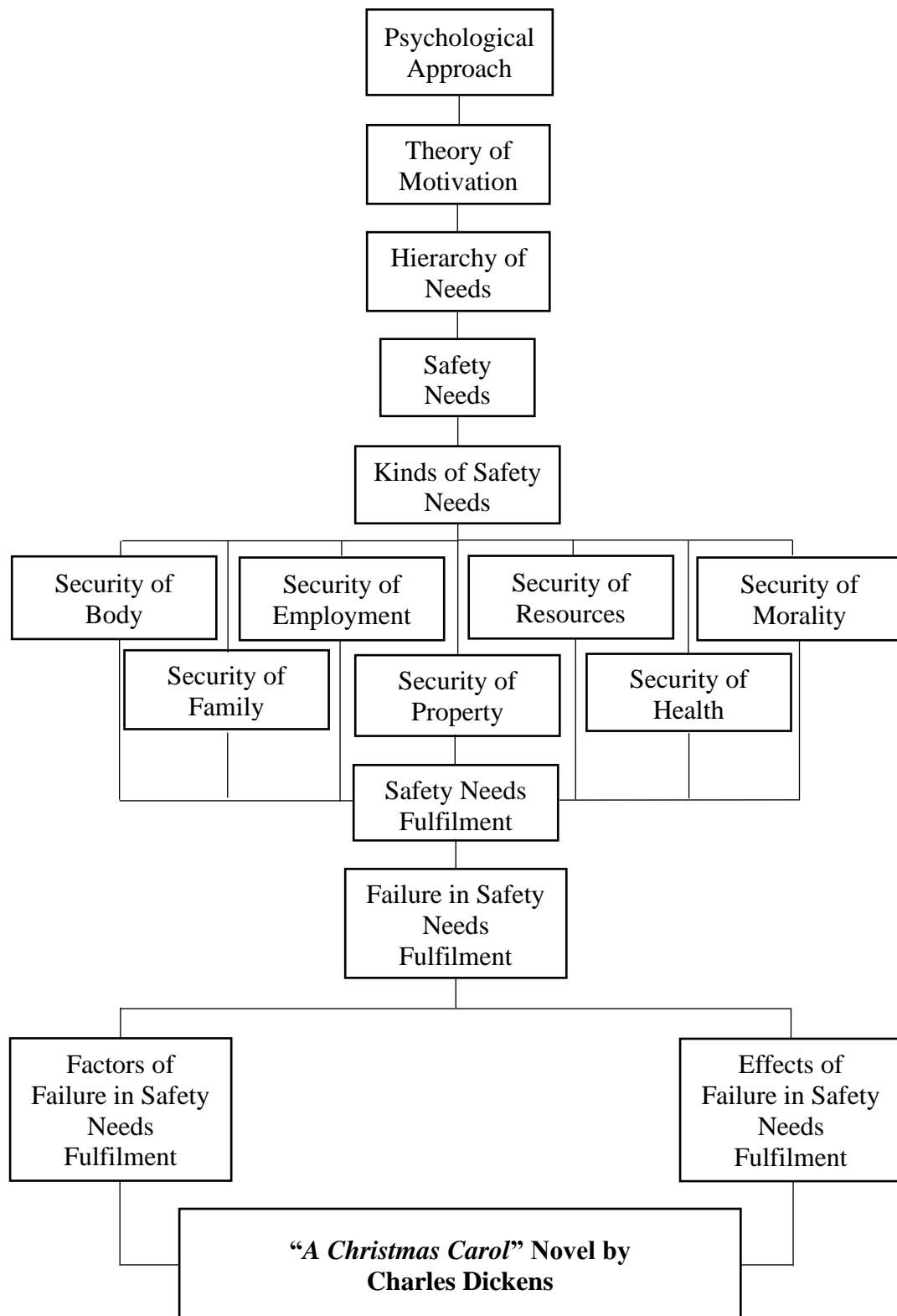| Factors of Failure in Safety Needs Fulfilment		Effects of Failure in Safety Needs Fulfilment

"*A Christmas Carol*" Novel by Charles Dickens

Figure 2.2. Theoretical Framework (Abraham Maslow, 1954)