MASLOW'S HIERARCHY OF NEEDS

ABRAHAM MASLOW

MORALITY, CREATIVITY, SPONTANEITY, PROBLEM SOLVING, LACK OF PREJUDICE, ACCEPTANCE OF FACTS

SELF-ACTUALIZATION

SELF-ESTEEM, CONFIDENCE, ACHIEVEMENT, RESPECT OF OTHERS, RESPECT BY OTHERS

ESTEEM

FRIENDSHIP, FAMILY, SEXUAL INTIMACY

LOVE/BELONGING

SECURITY OF BODY, OF EMPLOYMENT, OF RESOURCES, OF MORALITY, OF THE FAMILY, OF HEALTH, OF PROPERTY

SAFETY

BREATHING, FOOD, WATER, SEX, SLEEP, HOMEOSTASIS, EXCRETION

PHYSIOLOGICAL

Abraham Harold Maslow (April 1, 1908 - June 8, 1970) was a psychologist who studied positive human qualities and the lives of exemplary people. In 1954, Maslow created the Hierarchy of Human Needs and expressed his theories in his book, Motivation and Personality.

Self-Actualization - A person's motivation to reach his or her full potential. As shown in Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, a person's basic needs must be met before self-actualization can be achieved.

Physiological

The desire for food, shelter, and clothing

Security

The desire for job security

Social

The desire for affiliation and acceptance

Self-Esteem

The desire for status and position
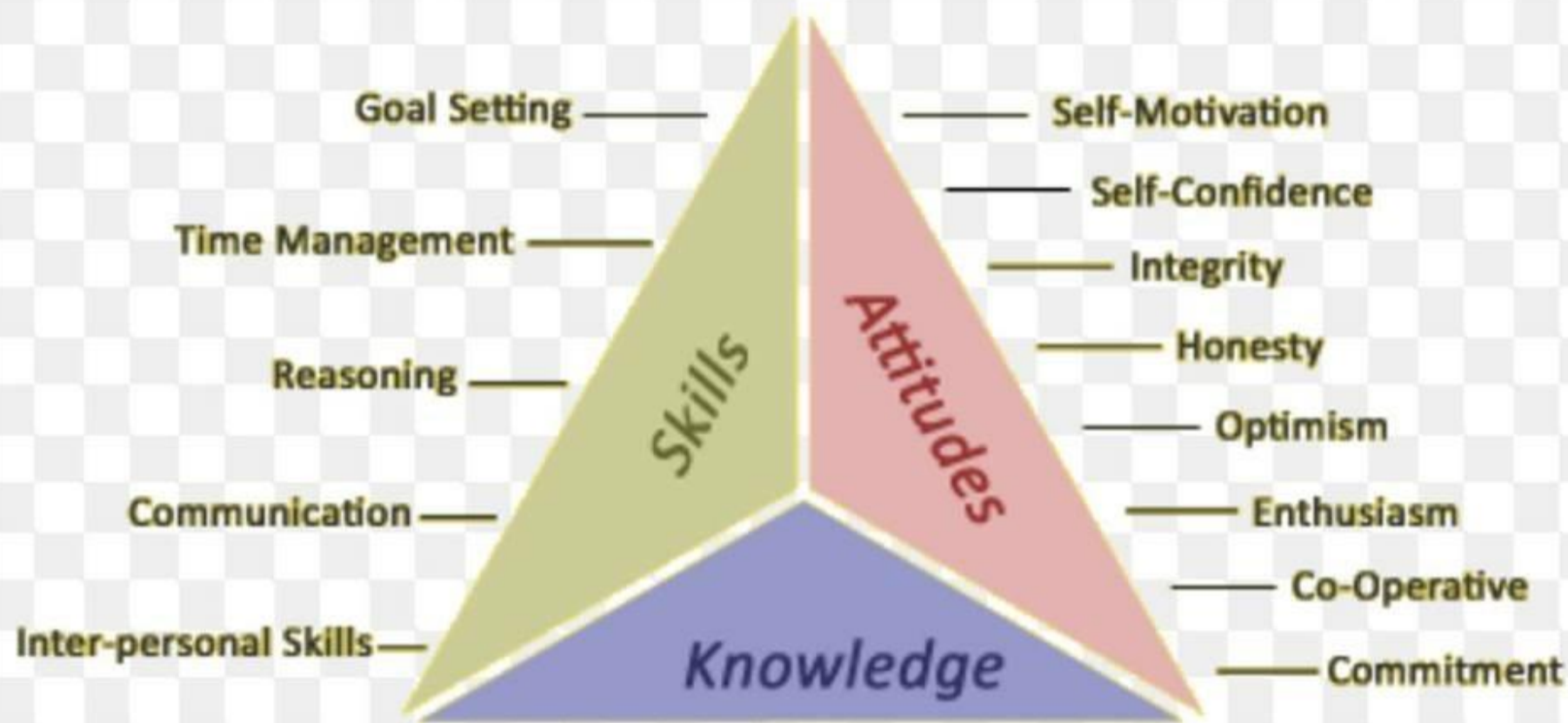
Self-Actualization

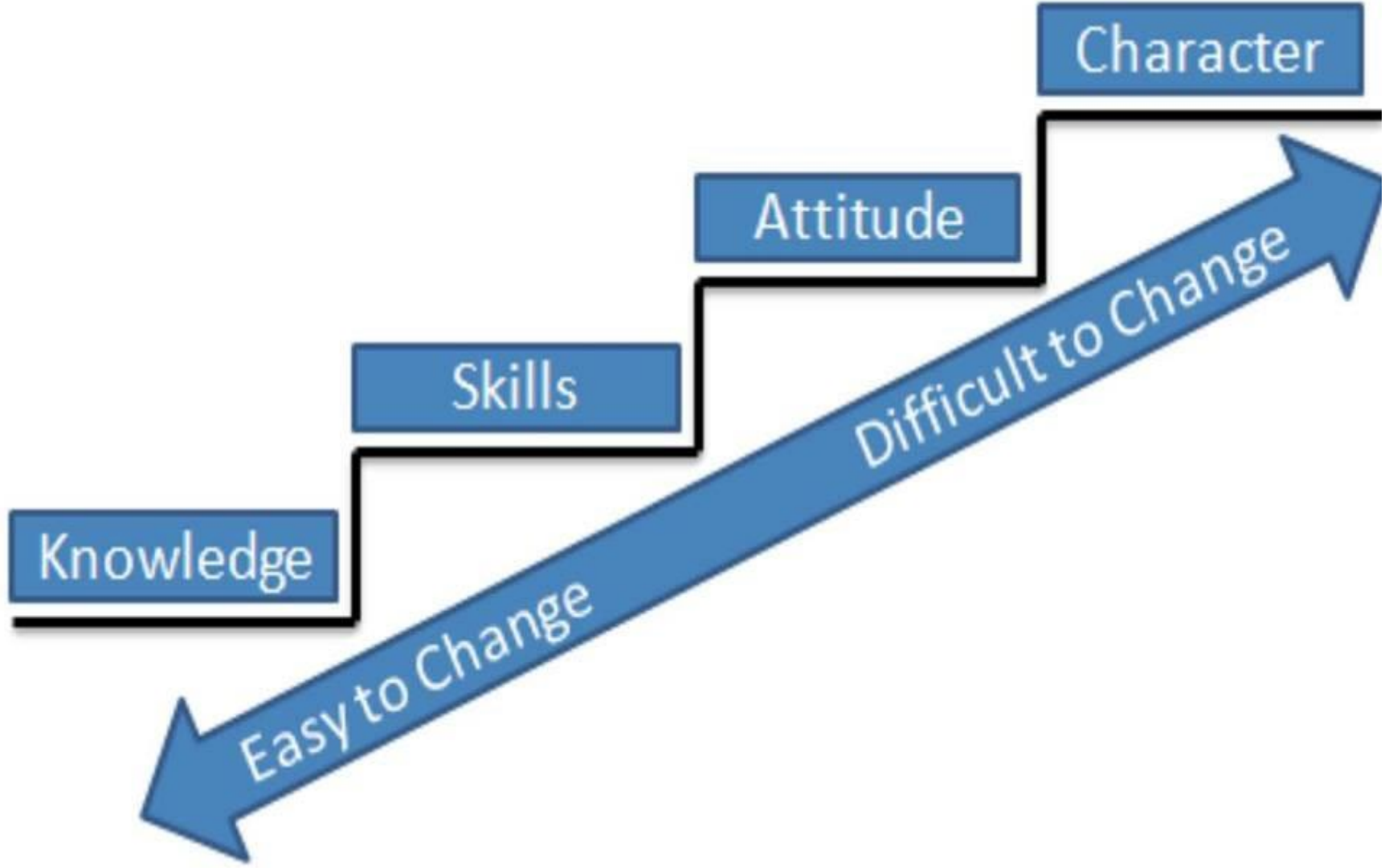The desire for a fulfilling life and to fulfill one's potential

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Synergy between Knowledge, Skills & Attitude

Triangle of Success

Skills
- Goal Setting
- Time Management
- Reasoning
- Communication
- Inter-personal Skills

Attitudes
- Self-Motivation
- Self-Confidence
- Integrity
- Honesty
- Optimism
- Enthusiasm
- Co-Operative
- Commitment

Knowledge
Basics, Theories, Information, Facts, Figures, Descriptions, Learning, Science etc.

The Actors

ACTORS

OFFICIAL

UNOFFICIAL

LEGISLATURE

JUDICIARY

EXECUTIVE

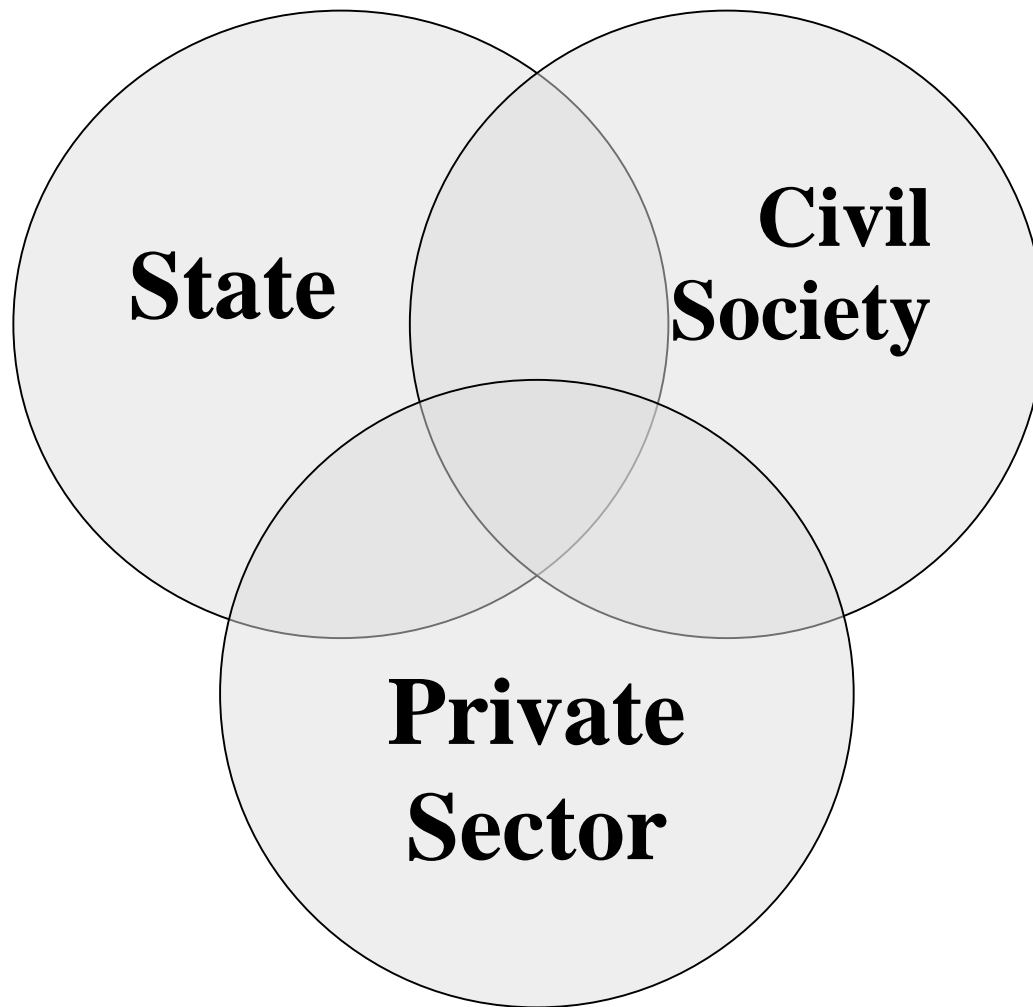CITIZENS

INTEREST GROUPS

THINK TANKS

POLITICAL PARTIES

MEDIA

ទស្សនទានអភិបាលកិច្ច និង អភិបាលកិច្ចល្អ

GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (UNDP) , 1997: "អភិបាលកិច្ច គឺជាការអនុវត្ដអំណាចសេដ្ឋកិច្ច នយោបាយ និងរដ្ឋបាល ដើម្បីចាត់ចែងកិច្ចការរបស់ ប្រទេសគ្រប់កម្រិតទាំងអស់ និងក្នុងន័យនេះ រដ្ឋជាអ្នកជួយជំរុញឲ្យមានសិទិនិទ្ទភាព និង សមាហារណកម្មក្នុងសង្គម និង ធានាអំពីកម្រិតជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋ"។

"អភិបាលកិច្ចល្អ គឺជាសិល្បៈនៃការគ្រប់គ្រងនូវទំនាក់ទំនងវាងយន្តការ៣ ដែលរួមមាន ៖ រាជរដ្ឋាភិបាល សង្គមស៊ីវិល និងវិស័យឯកជន", the Political Economy of Good Governance, Governance and Developing Countries, (ed.) by Jamil E. Jreisat, 2002.
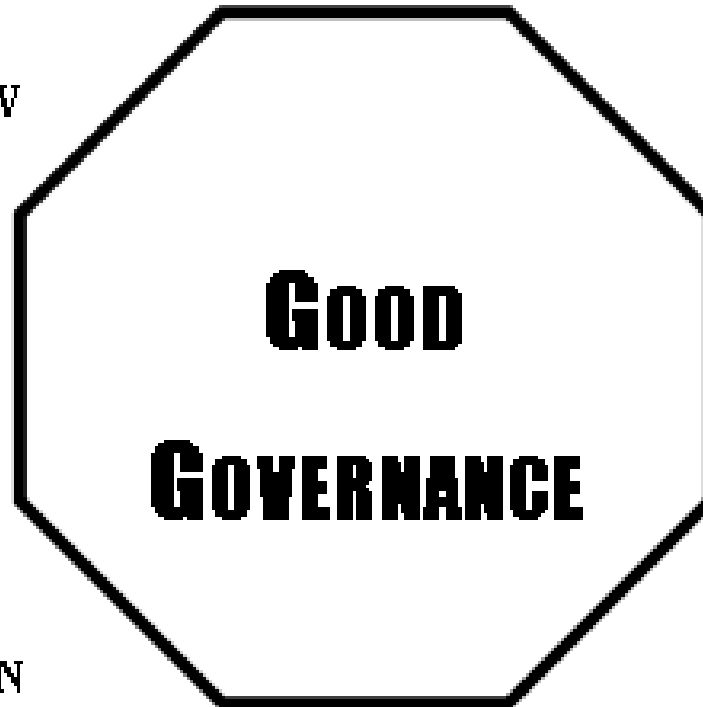
A CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF GOOD GOVERNANCE
SOURCE: GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, UNDP POLICY DOCUMENT, 1997

ACCOUNTABILITY

RULE OF LAW   STRATEGIC VISION

PREDICTABILITY   GOOD   PARTICIPATION
              GOVERNANCE

ANTI-CORRUPTION   EFFECTIVENESS
                               AND EFFICIENCY

TRANSPARENCY

SOCIAL JUSTICE   RESPONSIVENESS
AND EQUITY

រូបភាពទី១.១ : គំនូសចំប្រេញយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រចតុកោណ ដំណាក់កាលទី៣

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ការលើកស្ទួយវិស័យកសិកម្ម

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ការកសាងសមត្ថភាព និងការអភិវឌ្ឍធនធានមនុស្ស

សន្តិភាព ស្ថិរភាពនយោបាយ សន្តិសុខ និងសណ្ដាប់ធ្នាប់សង្គម

អភិបាលកិច្ចល្អ

សមាហរណកម្មមុតក្អ្ជាកាន់តែស៊ីជម្រៅ ទៅក្នុងតំបន់និងពិភពលោក

បរិស្ថានអំព្រោយសម្រេច៖ និង បរិយាកាសថ្មាចលនប្ច៖ អនុគ្រោះ និង ជីវភាពបរិស្ថាន