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HIERARCHY OF NEEDS: A PSYCHOANALYTIC STUDY OF SHAMSIE'S KARTOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

This study maps the hierarchy of needs, a psychological pyramid, in Kamila Shamsie's Kartography. Shamsie, a British Pakistani novelist, minutely examines the hybrid identities of Diaspora communities in her novels. The model, hierarchy of needs, devised by Abraham Maslow, an American psychologist, has five stages of needs: Physiological, Safety, Belonging and Love, Esteem, Self-actualization, which culminate into its last stage of Self-Transcendence. These deficiency needs and growth needs trigger mental and physical displacements, stimulate action in all the characters of the novel and transform them to accept/reject themselves and the society. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory provides a useful lens to examine the characters in Kartography where the characters' motivations and actions are driven by their needs at different levels. These needs are ranked in a hierarchical order, where each level must be fulfilled before the next one can be achieved. For instance, Raheen's search for her true identity and her desire to uncover the truth about her family history can be seen as a pursuit of self-actualization, the highest level in Maslow's Hierarchy. In contrast, her mother's overprotectiveness towards her can be explained by her need for safety and security. Moreover, the Capability Approach provides a complementary framework to Maslow's theory by examining how differential access to resources impacts an individual's ability to achieve their goals and fulfill their needs. By using this approach to analyze the setting of Karachi, we can assess how transportation infrastructure affects individuals' capabilities and opportunities

in a society. The high and low levels of needs connect past with present and exhibit how both build human personality.

INTRODUCTION

This study offers psychoanalysis of Shamsie's novel *Kartography* which is a splendid novel written by Kamila Shamsie in 2001. It is a love story of Karim and Raheen, the two protagonists of this novel. Furthermore, the novel also depicts the disputes between Locals and Muhajirs since the very first day of creation of Pakistan in August 14, 1947. The rivalry between Locals and Muhajirs created a doomsday climate in city of lights, Karachi. War of 1971 in which West Pakistan becomes Bangladesh added fuel to fire and ripped Pakistan apart. Due to this war, Karim and Raheen's parents' fiancée swap totally changed their lives. Kamila Shamsie portrays the true image of Karachi from 1971 to 1996 in this novel. On the other hand, political parties like Mutahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) and Pakistan People's Party (PPP) were using Karachi and its habitants as their weapon against their very own people which shows the hegemony of these parties. Shamsie beautifully showed how a love story emerged and met its fate in that time of despair and hopelessness. This novel portrays the worse circumstances, violent situations and illiterate political views of Pakistanis. Pakistan, a land of riots and hopelessness but at same time it is also going to dissolve friendship in love, destined love. The greatest strength of this remarkable piece of literature lies in its portrayal of realism. Kamila Shamsie skillfully exposes the vulnerabilities of her compelling characters, highlighting their personal imperfections that serve as explanations for the destructive forces of prejudice and factionalism that can consume families and entire nations. Simultaneously, she passionately emphasizes her genuine belief in the transformative ability of love. These narrative weaves together a tale of friendship, love, betrayal, and anguish, capturing the complexities of human relationships in a profound manner.

Raheen and Karim have a strong bond of friendship and love that people around them were of the view that they will marry each other one day. They share not only their belongings rather emotions and feelings too. Friendship and love is one of the major themes of Shamsie's *Kartography*. She has shown that love and friendship can beat the brutality of war and violence of circumstances. Time changed and their parents swapped. This is the worst thing happened in the lives of the Raheen and Karim. The swapping of their parents became a hurdle between their relationships. Civil war of 1971 played a key role in the swapping of their parents. Karim's mother was Bengali. Raheen's father swapped his fiancée because of the civil war of Pakistan. The time of war in 1971 was very crucial because both West Pakistan and newly created Bangladesh was alleging each other for this separation but all was spilt milk. Pakistan is suffering with aftershocks of War of 1971 till date. Karim and Raheen were in Rahim Yar Khan at their uncle Asif's farmhouse because of seriously severe and ill climate of Karachi. Shamsie has shown the dispute of Locals and Muhajirs and the violence of civil war and its effect on her characters and their lives. Due to worst climate of Karachi and the civil war Karim decided to become a cartographer. He left Karachi and Raheen behind to fulfill his dream. Shamsie has shown an unbreakable power of kinship and love which remained between Raheen and Karim even after Karim moved towards London. Their love and their

relationship became even more strong when they isolated. They truly recognized their love now. Naeem Khan Jadoon (2014) in his article on Kartography, "Pakistanization of English in Kamila Shamsie's Kartography", amplifies that the present research work explores the attributes of affection, kinship, selling out, and anguish of multi-age. Karachi, the biggest city of Pakistan is damaged by ethnicity, factionalism, partisan and basically arbitrary demonstrations of savagery. This viciousness of the inheritance of the war of 1971 shapes the narrative of Raheen and Karim, in the period of 1970s and 1980s.

This study offers psychoanalysis of the characters of the novel Kartography. Shamsie's characters are clearly depicted. Each character is altogether different from other. The attitude of characters is affected by the harsh climate of the Karachi. The civil war, disputes of Locals and Muhajirs, violent climate of Karachi affected the characters of this novel. Psychoanalysis of the Shamsie's Characters is being presented in this study by applying the theory of "Hierarchy of Needs" by Abraham Maslow, an influential figure in the field of psychology, was motivated to develop a theory known as humanistic psychology, which marked the beginning of a new wave. This approach diverged from prevailing theories of the time by shifting the focus from solely examining mental illness and disorders to exploring positive mental health and happiness. Maslow's intention was to encourage individuals to actively pursue happiness and lead fulfilling lives. He recognized that human beings are influenced by various factors that fluctuate over time. One of his notable contributions was the development of the hierarchy of needs, a model that aimed to illustrate the different levels of human motivation. In essence, Maslow's ideas offered an alternative perspective and emphasized the importance of holistic well-being. This research applies the model of Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs in Kartography. No such examination on Kartography has been done before the present investigation. So, this research is new and quite pioneering for the future researchers for an apt understanding of Kartography from a different and divergent angle.

LITERATURE REVIEW

When it comes to a literature review, it typically involves conducting a thorough examination and analysis of scholarly articles, books, research papers, and other relevant sources within a specific field of study. The purpose is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the existing knowledge and research on a particular topic. This literature review surveys the set of critiques and criticism done on Kartography.

Studies on Kartography as a Textual Narrative

Asma (2015) in her article "Kamila Shamsie's Novel Kartography: a Discourse of Karachi (Pakistani) Diaspora" argues Shamsie's novel Kartography can be analyzed as a work of diaspora writing through the application of Fairclough's model of Critical Discourse Analysis. Within the narrative, Shamsie explores the tumultuous history of Karachi, tracing it back to the time of Alexander the Great, and depicting a continued state of turbulence up until the novel's conclusion in 1994. However, the protagonist's voice conveys a sense of safety

and belonging in Karachi, highlighting it as the only city where she feels secure. Despite her experiences of transnational movement, Karachi remains the central point around which the entire discourse revolves, illustrating her status as a member of the Karachi diaspora. The protagonists' ultimate resolution to create an interactive electronic map of the city as a lifelong project, aimed at bringing order to its disorder, showcases Shamsie's profound attachment to and concern for her city.

Nicholas Lezard (2003) in his review on *Kartography Love, Betrayal, Sacrifice and Humor* elaborates a tale of love amid the chaos of civil war of Pakistan in 1971. He is of the view that Kamila Shamsie is a writer who can use vehicles as source of emotions and intelligence (Orange's Assertion). When the novel starts, Raheen and Karim were thirteen years old in Karachi in 1986. Both Karim and Raheen were inextricable from their very first day, childhood. Mostly they talk in anagrams with an undeniable chemistry which makes everyone with a view that one day they are going to marry but their belonging to each other reached a state. Before birth of Karim and Raheen their fathers were attached to each other's mother but in 1971, Raheen's father changed his partner. "The music changed" and they swapped their partners (Shamsie, 2001, p. 53). Sequence of time is very important; East Pakistan became Bangladesh with the coward assistance of India. That was the worst time for their parents because Maheen, Karim's mother was Bengali. Raheen's father swapped his fiancée because of civil war of Pakistan. Karim decided to be a cartographer after Uncle Asif's lecture on creation of East and West Pakistan in 1947, he turned his plate of rice into the shape of sub-continent saying, "Pakistan and Bangladesh are two testicles of Phallus of India" (Shamsie, 2001, p. 22).

Julie Myerson (2018) in her review on *Kartography, Will they, won't they*, who cares amplifies that Raheen and Karim brought up in a lavished society in upper middle enclave of Karachi. From the very first day of their birth, they were attached to each other even in their brought-up days, childhood they shared a cradle, "Can angels lie spine to spine?" (Shamsie, 2001, p. 123). This novel portrays the worse circumstances, violent situations and illiterate political views of Pakistan. Pakistan, always a land of riots and hopelessness but at same time it is also going to dissolve friendship in love, destined love. Letters, conversations and phone calls of Karim and Raheen forced Shamsie to focus on fluctuating relationship of both young's, hero and heroine. But it was not as simpler as it seems, before their birth Raheen's father was engaged to Karim's mother and Karim's father to Raheen's mother. What were reasons, what were circumstances, why they swapped their partners? In childhood Karim and Raheen were not known of it but at Uncle Asif's ranch, Raheen finds something engraved on a tree trunk Zaffar loves Maheen. She talked to Karim about this but Karim didn't pay any heed to her point. But when Karim moved to London, he became aware about the swapping of his parents and this thing stops Karim to love Raheen. "On the tree trunk someone had written Z+M, letters biting deep into the bark" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 30).

Bridget Byrne (2004) in his review on *Kartography, A Mental Map of Place* establishes that this novel sets a sentimental story concerning the dispute ripped Karachi apart in 1980s with a story of bursts to the war of 1971 which provoked

the flexibility of Pakistan's eastern wing as Bangladesh. Harcourt in his review on Kamila Shamsie's *Kartography* augments that the injury of war is regularly checked by the loss of lives and property, not broken hearts, but rather the microcosm is frequently as effective as a marker of misfortune of the universe. So, Shamsie appears to be in a state of shining, cleverness, regret and romantic tale in her most recent novel. Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city, is a place under consistent attack on ethnicity, factionalism, partisan and basically arbitrary demonstrations of viciousness are the request of the day. The characters in the novel are people from a social affair catapulting top of the line who are joined by their advantage, their close gatherings of companions, and there in pack vernaculars and geologies. The essential legends are Raheen and her loved colleagues, especially Karim with whom she has a will, estimation which outlines the central story of the novel.

Laila Kazmi (2002) in her review on *Kartography, Women of Pakistan* broadens the fact that Kamila Shamsie's *Kartography* is a stimulating novel, especially for the people who have lived in Karachi. A set in the Nineties one out of Pakistan's greatest urban groups, it is an account of connection, love, foul play and anguish. Karachi is correspondingly as basic to the story as the two guideline characters, Raheen and Karim.

According to Maslow, the motivation is best understood in terms of a hierarchy of needs. In the model of hierarchy of needs, first come physiological needs which include oxygen, water, food, shelter, rest etc. According to him, the physiological needs are the most important needs to motivate the employees. Without these needs a person cannot be motivated to work. The other basic needs in the hierarchy are being derived from the satisfaction of the physiological needs. It means that the major motivation comes from the physiological needs and the rest needs are the result of the physiological needs. A person can live without love, sense of belonging, esteem but cannot survive without the basic needs of life. Hunger is most dangerous factor that can be most important for a person than love, esteem and belonging.

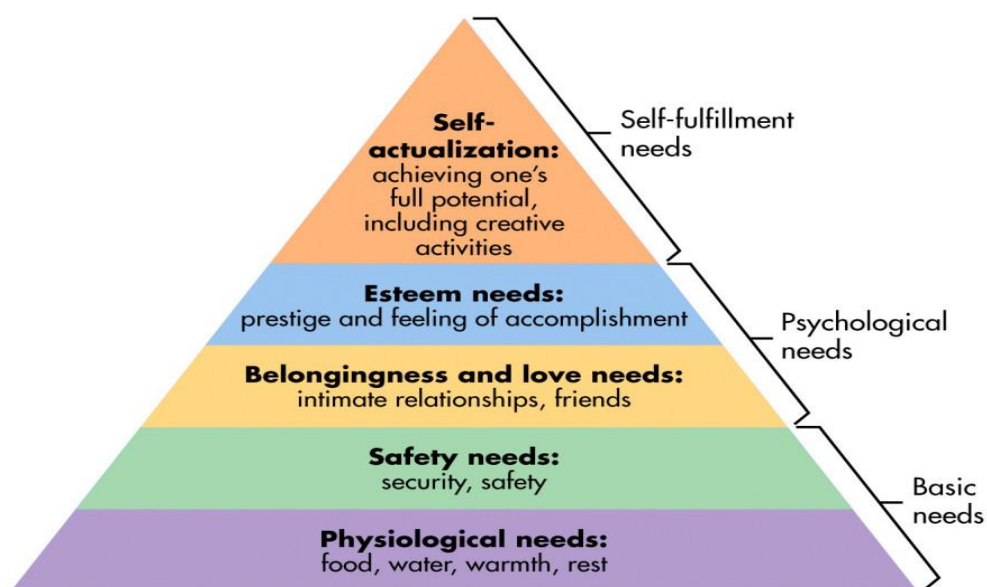
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Abraham Maslow was an American psychologist who was best known for his theory of Hierarchy of needs presented in 1943 in *Psychological Review*. He studied humanism and the behaviors of humans. He wanted to seek the reason that how people can live happy and satisfied or what are the reasons of people's happiness. In fact, he presented this theory of hierarchy of needs to motivate the people to stay happy. So, it is also called as the theory of human motivation.

Hierarchy means a system in which things and persons are arranged according to their rank or importance. Abraham Maslow in his hierarchy of needs described the human needs in an ascendant order. He afterwards expanded the idea to incorporate his surveillance of human's inborn curiosity. He presented many other theories of human developmental psychology; some of which describes the levels of human growth. Maslow presented a pyramid diagram of hierarchy of needs in his book *Motivation and Personality*, in which he has used the terms "physiological", "safety", "Love", "esteem" and "self-actualization" through which a human being moves. The purpose of his theory is to accomplish

the sixth level: self-transcendent needs. Maslow did not study the mentally retarded people for this purpose rather he studied the exemplary people such as Albert Einstein, Jane Addams, Eleanor Roosevelt and Frederick Douglass. He is of the view that study of mentally ill people can only produce a paralyzed or disable psychology or philosophy. In his pyramid diagram, he placed the most basic needs at the bottom and he called them the 'deficiency needs' or "d-needs". If these deficiency needs are not met, there may not be a satisfaction and a man will feel anxious and tense. In *Motivation and Personality* (1954), Maslow says: "What a man can be, he must be" (p. 92) which refers to self-actualization, the highest level in his model of human motivation. Maslow's hierarchy of needs may vary across cultures due to individual differences and availability of recourses.

R. H. M. Fallatah and J. Syed (2018), in their review *Employee Motivation in Saudi Arabia*, say that to understand the employees' motivation at work, Maslow's hierarchy of needs is the most efficient and popular theory which is widely used. According to Maslow, the five basic needs and their hierarchal order is important for the employees and workplace and it is a motivation for the employees. The five basic needs are physiological, safety, social, esteem and self-actualization. Different theorists and practitioners gave different meanings to the word motivation.



According to Maslow, he realized that he became rigid regarding the structure of pyramid of the hierarchy of needs. He should be flexible regarding structure because people behave differently. People behave according to circumstances and individual differences. For some people, esteem needs may be more important than the love and belonging needs and for some, to be self-actualized is more important than any other need. So, Maslow (1943) states that the structure of the pyramid might be flexible based on individual differences.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This portion deals with the critical analysis of the work *Kartography* by Kamila Shamsie with reference to the Maslow's theory 'Hierarchy of needs.' Abraham

Maslow has presented Hierarchy of needs in his book *A Theory of Human Motivation* (1943). In this theory, he presented a paradigm diagram to show the hierarchy of human needs in which first comes physiological need.

Physiological Needs

Physiological Needs are the very first needs among the pyramid of needs settled by Abraham Maslow in his theory Hierarchy of Needs; without fulfilling physiological needs other needs among pyramid cannot be achieved. Physiological Needs mean the very basic needs of human body that are Air, Water, Food, Clothing, Sexual Instinct, Sleep and Shelter etc. There is a complete application of Physiological needs in Kamila Shamsie's *Kartography*. "When will this country learn?" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 9).

This was Maheen's dialogue, mother of a protagonist, Karim. She was talking for the people of Karachi as well as for this country Pakistan. There was target killing and severely tensed situation in Karachi due to the hegemony of two political parties, Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and Mutahida Qoumi Movement (MQM). According to the parents of protagonists, Karachi was not safe to live due to the very dangerous environment, so they decided to send their children to Rahim Yar Khan. Asif and Laila, parents' childhood friends were living there. This environment was creating difficulties not only for Karim and Raheen but for everyone living in Karachi. Target killings, Election campaigns made Karachi a hell. A pregnant woman was ruined under a bus just because of negligence of drivers who were running a race. Plans about holidays to have fun of both protagonists, Karim and Raheen, were ruined due to the dangerous situation of Karachi. This exactly falls under the physiological needs of a common man and children who were deprived of their freedom and shelter. They have to leave Karachi and to live in Uncle Asif's ranch in Rahim Yar Khan. Both Karim and Raheen were from elite class living in upper enclave of Karachi but not every parent can afford this and make their children to go out of the town in bad days.

"What would I feel if I ever lost Karim, Utter, irreversible and loneliness" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 44).

This bonding of Karim and Raheen exactly falls under physiological needs, their physical appearance and bond with that physical appearance dominating Raheen and her mind. Karim and Raheen were cradle partners since their brought-up days so they were like one body two souls. Their physical attachments like sitting side by side having one's arm on other's shoulder, talking in anagrams, going school side by side all lies purely in physiological needs described by Abraham Maslow in his theory Hierarchy of Needs.

"Don't disappear on me, Karim said it more softly. Please don't" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 45).

Karim said this to Raheen, that please never evaporate from his life because Karim was also attached physically, mentally and spiritually with his cradle partner. He does not want to lose her at any cost which shows true application

of Maslow's physiological needs: to live with your loved one's as well as both morally and sexually, ignites you. Same is the case with Karim and Raheen the both protagonists of this novel *Kartography*.

Safety Needs

The second most basic and essential need according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs is "Safety". Safety need is as essential as the physiological needs. When a person is met with the basic needs of life then safety of these needs is important rather, they become essential to survive. The novel *Kartography* depicts the disputes of Locals and Muhajirs. Rivalry of Locals and Muhajirs created a doomsday climate in the city of Karachi. War of 1971 in which West Pakistan becomes Bangladesh adds fuel to fire; ripped Karachi apart. This novel portrays the worse circumstances, violent situations and absurd political views of Pakistan. Karachi is always a land of riots and hopelessness. The injury of war is regularly checked by the loss of lives and property. People of Karachi and the families of Raheen and Karim also suffer from these anxieties and wanted to get rid of these unsafe circumstances. Due to this tension of environment Karim's family decided to leave Karachi to be safe and sound.

According to Maslow, safety is generally related to the children because children have the greater need to be safe. If we say the relationship of Raheen and Karim also has a need of safety, it will not be wrong. However, Raheen and Karim love each other but because of the swapping of their parents Karim always hesitates to love Raheen and their relationship becomes disturbed due to this fact. "Karim my world is falling into pieces and you are still talking about maps". (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 244). The people of Karachi also have a need to be safe from the disputes of Locals and Muhajirs and the civil war of 1971. Karachi was made the part of this dispute from the very first day of creation of Pakistan in August 14, 1947. Pakistan is always a land of riots and hopeless and helpless need to be safe.

The inhabitants of Karachi were so afraid of this violence and war that every moment they think about it and even dream about it. They are afraid to go outside of their houses. At the moment in the novel when Raheen saw a dream that she and Karim both are in trouble and running on the roads and some people having guns are running behind them. This dream of Raheen shows that the children, young and old people all are afraid of the unsafe environment of Karachi. At the age when they should have dreams about their bright future and their beautiful life, they are dreaming of brutality, war and violence. This panorama affected their minds, their thoughts and their personalities as well. These lines depict the harsh climate of Karachi:

That night, I dreamt Karim and I were walking through Karachi's streets. When the gunfire started, we were right our old school, so we ran inside, making our way across the open playing fields and towards the crowded car park. (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 329).

Belonging and Love

Belonging and Love needs are ranked third among the pyramid of needs settled by Abraham Maslow in his theory Hierarchy of Needs. For this purpose, Abraham studied normal persons because he was with the view that minors or infants will give negative results as they are suffering already. Belonging and love needs include Friendship, Caring Family and Love needs. For him, humans direly need their acceptance in social groups despite of they are small or large. Human needs to love and to be loved include both sexual and spiritual love by other humans. Many people become prey of loneliness, depression, clinical depression and social anxiety because of absence of these needs. Without fulfilling these needs next level cannot be achieved. Kamila Shamsie's novel Kartography truly depicts the deficiency of these needs.

The parents of protagonists were talking to each other when Karim and Raheen were sent to Rahim Yar Khan to their friend's farm house, Asif and Laila's farm house. They were sent to Rahim Yar Khan because of worst circumstances of Karachi. Children were deprived of their holiday's fun, their sea shore plans and wandering plans in Karachi with their companions. This quotation of novel significantly describes the love and belongingness of protagonist's parent towards their city and country. Your native city and country just act like your mother and you cannot betray that land.

"Karim has it mainly when you're around. It's a moon smile. No light of its own unless there's a sun for it to reflect off" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 38).

This is Ali's dialogue when both Karim and Raheen were in Rahim Yar Khan and Karim's father reached there to get them back to Karachi. Everyone was of the view that one day both are going to marry each other. By seeing Karim's picture, Raheen said, "Karim has your smile but you don't have it any more". Ali says it is only because of Raheen that Karim has this smile. Raheen and Karim are like the sun and moon to each other in which moon takes light from sun. Sun always gives light to other and make them happy and it is also reliable which shows true depiction of love and belongingness of Karim and Raheen to each other. "Karim can be the sun. I'll do orbiting" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 38).

Esteem Needs

This novel Kartography by Shamsie depicts the story of two families and four friends who belong to elite class of the society. They have their respects, values, and egos. They are respectable people of the society but they all have their inner conflicts and conflicts within the society as well. Shamsie not only depicted the story of these four characters rather she has shown the whole society of Karachi, the disputes of Locals and Muhajirs, civil war of 1971, the society and their values, so called respectable politicians and their politics etc. According to Maslow, esteem needs are ego needs, self-respect, recognition, status, etc. All humans have a need be respected. Humans' typical desire is to be accepted and respected by others. Humans even adopt the professions and indulge in different activities to be recognized and respected.

I've already started thinking Karachi as a place that I have to say goodbye to; every day I say goodbye to some part of it and then two days later I see that part again and I feel so relieved but also not, because then I have to say goodbye to it again. This is must be what dying is like. (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 75).

Shamsie also depicted the same reality in her novel which Maslow has told that it is desire of humans to get respect and recognition. Raheen, Karim, Zia, Sonia and their parents belong to respectable families and they all are trying to maintain their respect in the society. We notice that sometimes ego is most important than any relationship. When Karim came to know about the swapping of their parents, he started to ignore Raheen and hesitates to love her. In spite of having a strong bond of love and friendship, Karim did not care about Raheen and to satisfy his ego and respect he ignored Raheen and tried to create distance between one another. This act of Karim shows that he cares most about his respect and ego than their relationship. In this ignorance and ego, he decided to move London. "Karim my world is falling into pieces and you are still talking about map." (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 244). This dialogue of Raheen shows that Raheen is mentally disturbed due to Karim's decision of moving towards London and to be a cartographer. Because she never wants to lose him and always feel safe with him and she has been living with him since her childhood. Now Karim's sudden decision to leave her behind is making her upset. We can better understand the situation by this dialogue of Maheen: "How much easier life would be if I wasn't engaged?" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 334).

Due to these conflicts of their families and the circumstances of Karachi, Karim and his family moved to London and the relationship of Raheen and Karim is endangered. Raheen is disappointed from the circumstances between her and Karim. She thinks that Karim will never come back and they have separated now but she loves him a lot. "I'll love you forever" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 143).

Self-Actualization/Self-Transcendence

Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs includes the 5th and upper level of need which is self-actualization which means a person's full potential and realization of that potential. According to Maslow, when a person is met with all of his basic needs then there comes a level of self-actualization or self-transcendence. At this level, a person realizes his potential that what he can be and then he uses this potential to be what he can be. According to Maslow, only that person can reach this level who has met with all the previous needs. For example, a person may have a desire to be an artist. He can achieve self-actualization only in that case when he has met with all the basic needs of life. Human beings are derived by their desires; if they will stop desiring, life will also be stopped.

We notice that in Kartography all the characters of Shamsie are the embodiment of this need of self-actualization or self-transcendence. Shamsie has shown the society in her novel which desire for the best of the life. All the characters

belong to aristocratic families, trying to be what they can be. They all are in the efforts of making themselves the best version of the society. They have their own conflicts and controversies in this race of self-actualization. Maheen, Ali, Yasmeen, Zaffar, Raheen and Karim and their friends played their parts in the race of being the best. Maheen, Zaffar, Yasmeen and Ali desired to be an ideal parent and they did so to the very extent. They made some serious and painful decisions just to be good and exemplary people. In the civil war of 1971, Maheen and Zaffar decided to swap their partners just because they thought this was the right decision at that time. Maheen and Zaffar loved each other that's why Zaffar gave the idea to Maheen to leave the country during civil war but Maheen refused. She said that she cannot adjust among the strangers. She seems to be a patriotic soul here. "No, Zaf, we're not leaving the country. I don't want to be a stranger among strangers" (Shamsie, 2001, p. 98).

As far as the row of Locals and Muhajirs is concerned Muhajirs decided to protest against the Locals because they think this protest will be helpful to making them respectable citizens of the Karachi. They want to be what they can be and what they desire to be. Basically, the dispute of Locals and Muhajir is based on the quota system. Muhajirs claimed that Locals had all the rights, rules and regulations. Priority was given to the Locals in all the fields. Muhajirs faced the biased attitude of Locals. Muhajirs created this dispute against the Locals and wanted to get the equal rights and quota in all the rights. "Quota system forces nice man to marry woman who sings like goat" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 177).

They are also seeking for respect, recognition and attention. That is why this dispute of Locals and Muhajirs was created. Muhajirs claimed that they have no respect in the society. All the rights are given to the Locals. They seek attention and respect as the respectable citizens of the Karachi. They demand for the equal rights which Locals own. They demand for the same respectable jobs which Locals do. "Office jobs instead of latrine-cleaning, which is the kind of job you seem to think immigrants should be grateful for" (Kamila Shamsie, 2001, p. 223).

This above line is the Zaffar's dialogue. He always speaks in favor of immigrants. According to him, education system made him able to do a respectable office job. Asif was against the immigrants. According to him latrine-cleaning is the suitable job for the immigrants. Due to this behavior of Locals, Muhajirs protested for their rights and for respect in the society.

CONCLUSION:

Based on an in-depth analysis of Kamila Shamsie's Kartography, it is evident that Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs can be applied in understanding the characters' motivations and actions. The novel depicts the struggles of individuals in different stages of their lives, highlighting the importance of fulfilling basic needs such as physiological, safety, and love/belonging before striving for self-actualization and self-transcendence.

Shamsie's portrayal of Raheen and Karim's relationship, as well as their personal journeys, illustrates the significance of love and belongingness needs

in shaping one's identity and sense of purpose. Concurrently, the characters' search for self-discovery and actualization highlights the importance of fulfilling esteem needs. The novel ultimately suggests that the pursuit of self-transcendence is achievable once basic needs have been met, and one has gained a sense of purpose and fulfillment. Shamsie's use of Maslow's hierarchy of needs provides a compelling framework for understanding the complexity of human motivation and behavior. Overall, the novel's exploration of the hierarchy of needs provides a thought-provoking insight into the human psyche and its underlying drives

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