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## **HUMAN NEEDS FULFILLMENT: THE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF HUMAN FLOURISHING**

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### **Abstract**

Human Flourishing (HF) and Maslow's hierarchy of human needs are examined in this paper. *Issue:* The human needs hierarchy is not a zero-sum concept. The hierarchy of needs does not necessitate that people have to fully fulfil one need before moving on to the subsequent need. Recognizing human needs that are meaningful in promoting SWB, in this instance human flourishing, is crucial to comprehending the hierarchy's relevance. *Purpose:* This article seeks to examine the degree of human flourishing in Malaysia in relation to the difficulty and convenience of meeting human needs. *Approach:* Using Mann Whitney U-Tests, the median of HF across the difficulty and convenience of satisfying 24 human needs was determined. These human needs are the necessities and life conditions for which people typically and substantially strive for. *Findings:* The ease at which the majority of human needs may be satisfied substantially raises HF. In addition, the findings revealed that satisfying four human needs for which HF did not vary was unlikely to affect HF. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs classified these four needs as biological and physiological needs, safety and security needs, belonging and love needs and self-actualization needs.

**Keywords:** hierarchy of human needs, flourishing scale, Malaysia

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## INTRODUCTION

Urban planning integrates physical and psychological human activities to promote growth. Meeting human needs to encourage human flourishing improves social sustainability in cities. Human flourishing requires internal and external conditions to be satisfied. Among the internal prerequisites are mental and physical wellness. External preconditions include safety, liberty, respect, a free democracy, and a supportive environment. This article is part of a bigger collection of study on the fulfilment of human needs across dimensions of wellbeing. (Abu Bakar & Osman, 2021). This study intends to assess the statistical interaction between human flourishing as the internal precondition and human needs fulfilment, as the external precondition in Malaysia.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) is complex and ever-changing. SWB is a multifaceted concept that attempts to describe an individual's emotional, judgmental, and psychological wellbeing as a representative of a larger sample. The basic structure and examples of SWB are delivered in Figure 1.

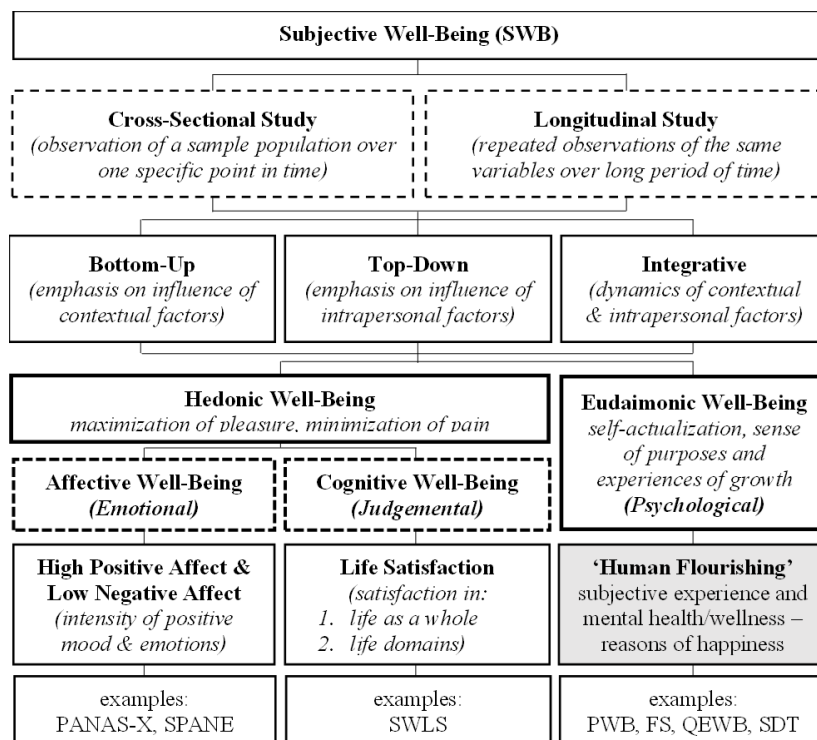


Figure 1: Basic Structure and Examples of Subjective Wellbeing

The eudaimonic approaches of SWB, also known as psychological wellbeing, is the attainment of expressive and self-aligned objectives via the enhancement of a person's finest potentials that are associated with his quality of life (Biswas-Diener, 2011; Biswas-Diener et al., 2009; Diener et al., 2012; Tay & Diener, 2011). The approaches focus on why people are happy as opposed to what makes them happy. The approaches have been acknowledged to be well-related to self-actualization and transcendence in Maslow Hierarchy of Needs (HON). Among the notable examples is the Flourishing Scale, a theoretically based tool that measures human functioning (Diener et al., 2009).

The Flourishing Scale is a brief, eight-item evaluation of a person's self-perceived success in significant areas such as relationships, self-esteem, purpose, and optimism. The scale has excellent psychometric qualities and is significantly correlated with other psychological well-being measures. To flourish is to develop oneself during the course of one's life in connection with other individuals and the world in order to live well and flourish. Humans must be able to grow and act upon certain potentials in order to be considered flourishing, but they also have their own opinions, preferences, and wishes for how they might best develop and act upon their potential. (Rump, 2015).

Several key internal and environmental preconditions must be satisfied for human flourishing to occur. Intrinsic preconditions include psychological and physical health; extrinsic preconditions include safety, freedom, respect, being part of a democratic society, and a healthy surrounding environment. Preconditions like these are distinguished by the fact that they are not totally within the control of a single individual. It is also critical that preconditions should not just be recognized linearly. While the environment may provide opportunity, accessibility, or be seen as enabling, it is the dialectic between the person and the world that leads to the ongoing growth of one's potential. Dialectic examples include how a person finds meaning by leading a healthy existence and how he flourishes by advocating for the recognition of a minority in a discriminating society.

Maslow's 1943 HON initially outlined human development in a pyramid of five motivational needs. The five needs are divided into two categories: basic needs and growth needs. Basic needs represent the biological and physiological needs, safety needs, love and belonging needs. While self-actualization drives the growth needs. Maslow (1943) believes that basic needs must be met to proceed up the HON. The longer the basic needs are unmet, the more urgent it is to resolve them. After meeting the basic needs, people may go on to self-actualization. In the 1960s and 1970s three new human need levels were introduced. Cognitive and Aesthetic Needs were slotted between deficiency and growth needs. Later, Maslow (1970) added transcendence needs as the top stage of the HON.

Although Maslow established needs in hierarchical arrangement, he recognised that meeting any need is not an all-or-nothing proposition. Individuals are not required to completely satisfy one need in order for the next need to emerge in the hierarchy. According to Maslow, most individuals seem to have partly met each of their needs at any one time—and the needs that are lowest in the hierarchy are generally the ones that individuals have made the greatest progress against (Wahba & Bridwell, 1976).

**Table 1:** Understanding of HON Stages

#	Stage	Understanding
1	Biological and Physiological Needs	The biological need for homeostasis, or maintaining constant levels in various body systems. The drive stems from survival instincts, such as the desire for shelter, water, food, warmth, rest, and health. All other requirements are secondary until this one is met.
2	Safety and Security Needs	The desire to be safe and secure in one's life and surroundings. In order to survive and develop in contemporary society, people must seek protection from violent or hazardous situations, health hazards, disease, and economic constraints.
3	Belonging and Love Needs	The desire to give and receive love, as well as to have a feeling of belonging, via supportive and communicative friendship, family, and intimate relationships. When these requirements are not met, a person may suffer low extraversion values.
4	Esteem Needs	The need for self-assurance and recognition. These requirements are met by good sentiments of self-worth gained via effort, accomplishment, praise, and acknowledgment. Feelings of inadequacy are developed when this need is not met.
5	Cognitive Needs	The need to know and comprehend, satisfied by a desire for information and improved intellect. To have a greater grasp of the world around us, one must study, explore, discover, and create. Its absence may result in uncertainty and an identity crisis.
6	Aesthetic Needs	The desire to renew oneself in nature's presence and beauty while attentively absorbing and studying their surroundings in order to extract the beauty that the earth has to offer. They find fulfilment via appreciation and the pursuit of beauty and harmony.
7	Self-Actualization	The inherent desire to maximise one's talents and aspire to be the best. When this need is met, it gives rise to a sense of generativity - the desire to vote, form, volunteer, nurture, and guide others for the benefit of the future generation or to outlive oneself.
8	Transcendence Needs	The desire to connect beyond the ego and personal self, or to assist others in discovering self-fulfilment and realising their potential. Also known as spiritual desires.

The basic premises on HON highlight important discoveries in the SWB literatures. Two diametrically opposed viewpoints can be derived from the notion. First off, it is understood that needs must be met to attain wellbeing. That is, SWB cannot be reached without human needs being met. Second, certain needs can be shallow. For example, wealth can sometimes bring unhappiness, which ultimately results in dissatisfaction and illbeing. Hence, partially fulfilled and unfulfilled needs can be meaningful and improve wellbeing (Maslow, 1943, 1954, 1962, 1970, 1987)

This study classifies the stages of human needs into (i) Basic Necessities, (ii) Complementary Needs, and (iii) Desired Opportunities (refer to Table 2). Without the Basic Needs, life would be disrupted. Complementary Needs would not disrupt the living system, but make life challenging. Without Desired Opportunities, neither the living system nor lives would be disrupted.

**Table 2: Human Needs Classifications**

Human Needs Stages	Hierarchy of Needs	No.	Human Needs Fulfilment
Basic Necessities	Biological & Physiological Needs	1	Nutritious Food
		2	Medical Treatment
		3	Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)
		4	Clean Air
		5	Well-Function Toilet
<i>Without it, living system is disrupted</i>	Safety & Security Needs	6	Adequate Electricity
		7	Affordable Houses and Amenities
		8	Financial Stability
		9	Personal Security
		10	Health Assurance
Complementary Needs	Belonging and Love Needs	11	Balance in Work and Personal Time
		12	Social Tolerance
<i>Without it, living system is not disrupted, and lives would be difficult</i>	Esteem Needs	13	Communication Line
		14	Internet Connection
		15	Primary School Accomplishment
		16	Secondary School Accomplishment
Desired Opportunity	Cognitive Needs	17	Tertiary School Accomplishment
	Aesthetic Needs	18	Job Opportunity
<i>Without it, living system is not disrupted, and lives would not be difficult</i>		Self-Actualization	19
	20		Diversity of Flora and Fauna
	21		Rights to Choose Leaders
	22		Freedom of Speech
	23		Corruption Free Opportunities
	24		Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity

Extensive studies derived to 24 factors of human needs, commonly and widely struggled for which are later employed empirically (Abu Bakar et al., 2015; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, Ibrahim, et al., 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, Zen, & Faris Abdullah, 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, Zen, Abdullah, et al., 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, et al., 2020; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Mariana Bachok, et al., 2017; Abu Bakar, Osman, et al., 2020; Abu Bakar et al., 2018, 2019c, 2019a, 2019b; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, & Abdullah, 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, & Ibrahim, 2016, 2017; Abu Bakar, Mohamed Osman, Bachok, Ibrahim, et al., 2016; Abu Bakar & Osman, 2021; Bakar et al., 2019, 2020; Ibrahim et al., 2019; Mohamed Osman et al., 2017)

## METHOD

A total of 4,315 samples was screened. Malaysian respondents used an 11-point Likert scale to rate the Flourishing Scale. The respondents were also inquired whether they found each of the 24 human need difficult or convenient to meet.

## RESULTS

The tabulations below show (i) the mean distribution of HF items, (ii) normality results for HF items across human needs difficulties and conveniences, and (iii) Mann Whitney U-Test outputs and interpretation.

**Table 3: Mean Distribution of HF Items**

Indicators	Code	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{x}_{HF}$
I lead a purposeful and meaningful life	HF 1	8.30	8.30
My social relationships are supportive and rewarding	HF 2	8.34	
I am engaged and interested in my daily activities	HF 3	8.35	
I actively contribute to the happiness and wellbeing of others	HF 4	8.21	
I am competent and capable in the activities that are important to me	HF 5	8.35	
I am a good person and live a good life	HF 6	8.31	
I am optimistic about my future	HF 7	8.37	
People respect me	HF 8	8.11	

Note. Mean Distribution of HF Items ( $\bar{x}$ ) and Overall Mean of PR ( $\bar{x}_{HF}$ )

**Table 4: Normality Test-Results**

HUMAN NEEDS (HF)	Normality Test					
	Difficult			Convenient		
	Statistic	df	p	Statistic	df	p
Nutritious Food	.061	336	.004	.051	3979	.000
Medical Treatment	.079	423	.000	.049	3892	.000
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	.076	392	.000	.049	3923	.000
Clean Air	.057	805	.000	.052	3510	.000
Well-Function Toilet	.073	428	.000	.051	3887	.000
Adequate Electricity	.068	1114	.000	.047	3201	.000
Affordable Houses and Amenities	.057	1861	.000	.049	2454	.000
Financial Stability	.053	1578	.000	.052	2737	.000
Personal Security	.056	1330	.000	.056	2985	.000
Health Assurance	.058	1325	.000	.054	2990	.000
Balance in Work and Personal Time	.055	1582	.000	.054	2733	.000
Social Tolerance	.067	1310	.000	.046	3005	.000
Communication Line	.063	328	.003	.051	3987	.000
Internet Connection	.075	923	.000	.047	3392	.000
Primary School Accomplishment	.090	313	.000	.048	4002	.000
Secondary School Accomplishment	.059	390	.003	.051	3925	.000
Tertiary School Accomplishment	.055	836	.000	.051	3479	.000
Job Opportunity	.052	1678	.000	.054	2637	.000
Well-Maintained Recreational Park	.056	1430	.000	.055	2885	.000
Diversity of Flora and Fauna	.057	1453	.000	.061	2862	.000
Rights to Choose Leaders	.051	1823	.000	.056	2492	.000
Freedom of Speech	.058	1957	.000	.053	2358	.000
Corruption Free Opportunities	.055	2247	.000	.053	2068	.000
Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	.063	1531	.000	.051	2784	.000

Note. Kolmogorov-Smirnova Test-Results of  $\bar{x}\Sigma$  HF across Difficult and Convenient.

The HF scale produced a single psychological HF score. The HF assesses respondents' self-perceived achievement in key dimensions such as relationships, self-esteem, purpose, and optimism.

The normality tests indicated that the data was not normally distributed, based on Kolmogorov-Smirnova. Therefore, the median was substituted for the mean. The median is less susceptible to outliers and skewed data than the mean, making it the ideal measure of central tendency when the distribution is not symmetrical. Mann Whitney U-Tests were executed to determine the difference of HF between convenience and difficulties across the 24 human needs.

**Table 5: Mann Whitney U-Test Results**

HUMAN NEEDS (HF)	Difficult			Convenient			U	z	p
	N	$\bar{x}R$	$\tilde{x}$	N	$\bar{x}R$	$\tilde{x}$			
Nutritious Food	336	2029.45	8.3	3979	<b>2168.86</b>	8.4	625279.5	-1.971	.049
Medical Treatment	423	1907.43	8.1	3892	<b>2185.23</b>	8.4	717167.5	-4.358	.000
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	392	2125.21	8.4	3923	2161.28	8.4	756053.5	-0.547	.584
Clean Air	805	1980.39	8.3	3510	<b>2198.73</b>	8.4	1269795.5	-4.487	.000
Well-Function Toilet	428	1909.99	8.1	3887	<b>2185.31</b>	8.4	725671.0	-4.341	.000
Adequate Electricity	1114	2178.41	8.4	3201	2150.90	8.4	1760225.5	-0.635	.525
Affordable Houses and Amenities	1861	2075.49	8.3	2454	<b>2220.57</b>	8.5	2129896.5	-3.790	.000
Financial Stability	1578	1971.59	8.3	2737	<b>2265.47</b>	8.5	1865338.5	-7.467	.000
Personal Security	1330	1949.75	8.1	2985	<b>2250.79</b>	8.5	1708059.0	-7.333	.000
Health Assurance	1325	1935.15	8.1	2990	<b>2256.75</b>	8.5	1685599.0	-7.826	.000
Balance in Work and Personal Time	1582	1986.06	8.3	2733	<b>2257.53</b>	8.5	1889800.0	-6.901	.000
Social Tolerance	1310	1986.21	8.3	3005	<b>2232.89</b>	8.5	1743225.0	-5.984	.000
Communication Line	328	1995.33	8.3	3987	<b>2171.38</b>	8.4	600513.0	-2.461	.014
Internet Line	923	2180.72	8.4	3392	2151.82	8.4	1544440.5	-0.625	.532
Primary School Accomplishment	313	1961.84	8.3	4002	<b>2173.34</b>	8.4	564915.5	-2.894	.004
Secondary School Accomplishment	390	1863.27	8.1	3925	<b>2187.28</b>	8.4	650431.5	-4.901	.000
Tertiary School Accomplishment	836	1952.94	8.1	3479	<b>2207.27</b>	8.4	1282796.0	-5.303	.000
Job Opportunity	1678	2081.12	8.3	2637	<b>2206.92</b>	8.4	2083436.0	-3.235	.001
Well-Maintained Recreational Park	1430	1971.93	8.3	2885	<b>2250.23</b>	8.5	1796688.5	-6.911	.000
Diversity of Flora and Fauna	1453	1978.95	8.1	2862	<b>2248.90</b>	8.5	1819082.0	-6.730	.000
Rights to Choose Leaders	1823	2031.94	8.3	2492	<b>2250.22</b>	8.5	2041657.5	-5.688	.000
Freedom of Speech	1957	2095.21	8.4	2358	<b>2210.11</b>	8.4	2184419.5	-3.018	.003
Corruption Free Opportunities	2247	2144.92	8.4	2068	2172.21	8.4	2294001.5	-0.719	.472
Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	1531	1929.21	8.1	2784	<b>2283.82</b>	8.5	1780879.0	-8.950	.000

Note. Mean Rank of  $\bar{x}\Sigma$  HF across Difficult and Convenient; **Bold** shows higher mean rank.

**Table 6: Mann Whitney U-Test Results Interpretation**

HUMAN NEEDS (HF)	INTERPRETATION
Biological and Physiological Needs	<b>Nutritious Food</b> Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3979, $\bar{x}R$ = 2168.86) than claimants of difficult (N = 336, $\bar{x}R$ = 2029.45). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 625279.5, p = .049).
	<b>Medical Treatment</b> Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3892, $\bar{x}R$ = 2185.23) than claimants of difficult (N = 423, $\bar{x}R$ = 1907.43). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 717167.5, p = .000).
	Clean Water (for Wash & Drink) Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3923, $\bar{x}R$ = 2161.28) than claimants of difficult (N = 392, $\bar{x}R$ = 2125.21), but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 756053.5, p = .584).
	<b>Clean Air</b> Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3510, $\bar{x}R$ = 2198.73) than claimants of difficult (N = 805, $\bar{x}R$ = 1980.39). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1269795.5, p = .000).
	<b>Well-Function Toilet</b> Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3887, $\bar{x}R$ = 2185.31) than claimants of difficult (N = 428, $\bar{x}R$ = 1909.99). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 725671.0, p = .000).
Safety and Security Needs	Adequate Electricity Claimants of difficulties had higher mean rank (N = 3201, $\bar{x}R$ = 2150.90) than claimants of convenient (N = 1114, $\bar{x}R$ = 2178.41), but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 1760225.5, p = .525).
	<b>Affordable Houses and Amenities</b> Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2454, $\bar{x}R$ = 2220.57) than claimants of difficult (N = 1861, $\bar{x}R$ = 2075.49). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 2129896.5, p = .000).
	<b>Financial Stability</b> Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2737, $\bar{x}R$ = 2265.47) than claimants of difficult (N = 1578, $\bar{x}R$ = 1971.59). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1865338.5, p = .000).

**Table 6: Mann Whitney U-Test Results Interpretation (Continued)**

HUMAN NEEDS (HF)		INTERPRETATION
Safety and Security Needs	<b>Personal Security</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2985, $\bar{x}R = 2250.79$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1330, $\bar{x}R = 1949.75$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1708059.0, p = .000).
	<b>Health Assurance</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2990, $\bar{x}R = 2256.75$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1325, $\bar{x}R = 1935.15$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1685599.0, p = .000).
Belonging and Love Needs	<b>Balance in Work and Personal Time</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2733, $\bar{x}R = 2257.53$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1582, $\bar{x}R = 1986.06$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1889800.0, p = .000).
	<b>Social Tolerance</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3005, $\bar{x}R = 2232.89$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1310, $\bar{x}R = 1986.21$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1743225.0, p = .000).
	<b>Communication Line</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3987, $\bar{x}R = 2171.38$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 328, $\bar{x}R = 1995.33$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 600513.0, p = .014).
	Internet Connection	Claimants of difficulties had higher mean rank (N = 3392, $\bar{x}R = 2151.82$ ) than claimants of convenient (N = 923, $\bar{x}R = 2180.72$ , but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 1544440.5, p = .532).
Esteem Needs	<b>Primary School Accomplishment</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 4002, $\bar{x}R = 2173.34$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 313, $\bar{x}R = 1961.84$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 564915.5, p = .004).
	<b>Secondary School Accomplishment</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3925, $\bar{x}R = 2187.28$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 390, $\bar{x}R = 1863.27$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 650431.5, p = .000).
Cognitive Needs	<b>Tertiary School Accomplishment</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 3479, $\bar{x}R = 2207.27$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 836, $\bar{x}R = 1952.94$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1282796.0, p = .000).
	<b>Job Opportunity</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2637, $\bar{x}R = 2206.92$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1678, $\bar{x}R = 2081.12$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 2083436.0, p = .001).
Aesthetic Needs	<b>Well-Maintained Recreational Park</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2885, $\bar{x}R = 2250.23$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1430, $\bar{x}R = 1971.93$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1796688.5, p = .000).
	<b>Diversity of Flora and Fauna</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2862, $\bar{x}R = 2248.90$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1453, $\bar{x}R = 1978.95$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1819082.0, p = .000).
Self-Actualization Needs	<b>Rights to Choose Leaders</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2492, $\bar{x}R = 2250.22$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1823, $\bar{x}R = 2031.94$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 2041657.5, p = .000).
	<b>Freedom of Speech</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2358, $\bar{x}R = 2210.11$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1957, $\bar{x}R = 2095.21$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 2184419.5, p = .003).
	Corruption Free Opportunities	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2068, $\bar{x}R = 2172.21$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 2247, $\bar{x}R = 2144.92$ , but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 2294001.5, p = .472).
	<b>Freedom to Express Arts &amp; Diversity</b>	Convenient claimants had higher mean rank (N = 2784, $\bar{x}R = 2283.82$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1531, $\bar{x}R = 1929.21$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered (U = 1780879.0, p = .000).

Note. Bold & Highlighted shows statistically significant output.

22 out of 24 test-results were statistically significant, indicating that HF was statistically higher in terms of convenience in meeting all of the identified human needs (refer to Table 6).



## DISCUSSION

The data imply that HF rises when nearly all human needs are easily met. As a result, the ease with which these human needs may be met helps boost human flourishing. However, the HF did not substantially improve across difficulty or convenience of fulfilment for some human needs, including (i) clean water, (ii) adequate electricity, (iii) internet connection, and (iv) corruption-free opportunities.

**Table 7: Summary of Findings**

Condition 1: Difficulty	Condition 2: Convenient	Condition 3: Neither
The difficulty to meet the human need increases HF	The convenience to meet the human need increases HF	Neither convenience or difficulty to meet the human need increases HF
HF is greater with difficulty to meet the human need.	HF is greater with convenience to meet the human need.	HF does not change with convenience nor difficulty to meet the human need.

Hierarchy of Needs	No. Human Needs	Findings/Condition
Basic Necessities	1 Nutritious Food	HF increases with Convenience
	2 Medical Treatment	HF increases with Convenience
	3 Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	HF does not change
	4 Clean Air	HF increases with Convenience
	5 Well-Function Toilet	HF increases with Convenience
	6 Adequate Electricity	HF does not change
	7 Affordable Houses and Amenities	HF increases with Convenience
	8 Financial Stability	HF increases with Convenience
	9 Personal Security	HF increases with Convenience
	10 Health Assurance	HF increases with Convenience
Complementary Needs	11 Balance in Work and Personal Time	HF increases with Convenience
	12 Social Tolerance	HF increases with Convenience
	13 Communication Line	HF increases with Convenience
	14 Internet Connection	HF does not change
Desired Opportunity	15 Primary School Accomplishment	HF increases with Convenience
	16 Secondary School Accomplishment	HF increases with Convenience
	17 Tertiary School Accomplishment	HF increases with Convenience
	18 Job Opportunity	HF increases with Convenience
	19 Well-Maintained Recreational Park	HF increases with Convenience
	20 Diversity of Flora and Fauna	HF increases with Convenience
	21 Rights to Choose Leaders	HF increases with Convenience
	22 Freedom of Speech	HF increases with Convenience
	23 Corruption Free Opportunities	HF does not change
	24 Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	HF increases with Convenience

The statistical results require a revision of the top-down and bottom-up theories of SWB. According to the bottom-up theories, wellbeing is the result of contextual human needs fulfilment. While the top-down theories argue that satisfying basic human needs determine domain-specific wellbeing. While a multitude of elements contribute to human needs fulfilment, attaining wellbeing is not always reliant on the parameters that researchers consider relevant, but rather on the areas that respondents believe most essential, based on cognitive evaluations.

In this case, the respondents believed that the majority of the human needs are crucial in order to flourish. However, human flourishing does not depend on (i) clean water, (ii) adequate electricity, (iii) internet connection, and (iv) corruption free opportunities. In other words, the respondents do not perceive the four (4) mentioned human needs as meaningful in order for them to flourish. On the other hand, the respondents found the 20 human needs meaningful in aiding their flourishing.

## CONCLUSION

This article is part of a wider body of research that reveals the significance of human needs fulfilment across various wellbeing domains. This study explores the level of human flourishing across difficulty and convenience of human needs. The findings indicate that human flourishing improves dramatically when the majority of human needs can be met with ease. However, few of the human needs which this research considered important did not significantly and statistically influence human flourishing. Further research should concentrate on the appropriate portrayal of human needs across the HON stages. The depiction of human needs should also reflect Malaysia's culture and social development.

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