



## **HUMAN NEEDS FULFILLMENT: CONTRIBUTING FACTORS OF EUDAIMONIC WELLBEING**

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### **Abstract**

The Maslow hierarchy of needs and Eudaimonic Wellbeing (EWB), which falls under the Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) discipline, are the two concepts that are covered in the study. Issue: The hierarchy of needs does not require that people have to completely fulfil one need before moving up to the succeeding need. Recognizing human needs that are meaningful in promoting SWB, in this instance eudaimonia, is crucial to comprehending the hierarchy's relevance. Purpose: The purpose of this research is to look at the degree of EWB in connection to the difficulty and convenience of meeting human needs in Malaysia. Approach: Mann Whitney U-Tests were employed to determine the median of HF across the difficulty and convenience of meeting 24 human needs. These human needs are the essentials and living conditions for which people strive for. Findings: EWB is considerably increased by the convenience with which the majority of human needs can be met. The research also suggested that satisfying eight human needs for which EWB did not vary considerably was unlikely to impact EWB. These eight requirements were categorised by Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs as biological and physiological needs, safety and security needs, belonging and love needs, and self-actualization needs.

**Keywords:** hierarchy of human needs, eudaimonic wellbeing, Malaysia

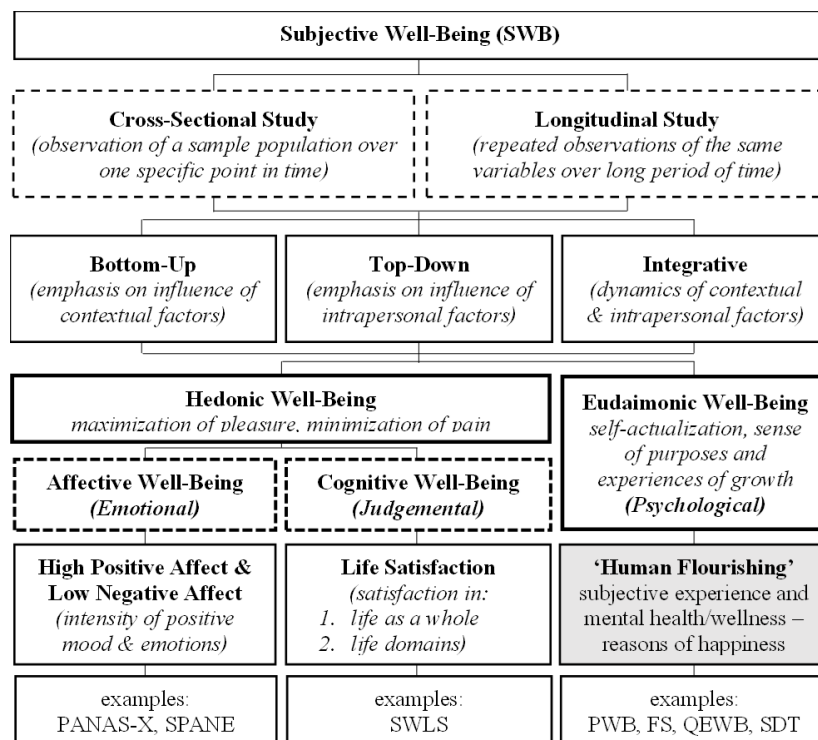
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## INTRODUCTION

The capacity to monitor human well-being to assess policy outcomes and the link between ecosystem and human well-being is essential to achieving sustainable development objectives. The utilisation of human needs is of special relevance when determining the limits for well-being. This article is part of a larger body of research on human needs fulfilment across wellbeing domains (Abu Bakar & Osman, 2021). This study examines the statistical interaction between human needs fulfilment and eudaimonic wellbeing.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Subjective Wellbeing (SWB) was the first well-being concept to attract empirical and theoretical attention. SWB does not distinguish well-being causes but evaluates the entire level of pleasure or satisfaction, hedonic or eudaimonic. Hedonia is obtaining what human desire, together with its pleasurable outcome. Eudaimonia was predicated on performing a variety of distinct attributes representing how one should to live (McMahan & Estes, 2011). The structure and examples of SWB are delivered in Figure 1.



**Figure 1: Basic Structure and Examples of Subjective Wellbeing**

Eudaimonic wellbeing (EWB) is used to describe a person's quality of life as it results from the realization of their uppermost potentials and the use of those potentials to achieve individually expressive and self-concordant objectives. Eudaimonic behaviour is motivated by the value of the activity itself, not by the subjective feelings it elicits. EWB, like SWB, is a construct that has both objective and subjective essentials. As discussed in philosophy, EWB has two types of referents: (i) subjective essentials pertain to what people feel when they are committed to excellence in personal fulfilment and (ii) objective essentials refer to behaviours that facilitate or are otherwise linked with the pursuit of eudaimonic objectives (Schutte et al., 2013; Waterman et al., 2010)

The Questionnaire for Eudaimonic Well-Being (QEWB) was developed to examine wellbeing in relation to eudaimonic philosophy. The QEWB assesses multiple aspects of eudaimonic well-being, including self-discovery, the perception of one's greatest potentials being realised, the meaning and purpose in life, strong participation in activities, substantial effort expended, and enjoyment of activities. (Waterman et al., 2010). Eudaimonia may be acquired in four ways: via virtue-based prosperity, independence, a peaceful and secure life, or a flourishing state of wealth and body with the ability to sustain and utilise it. Numerous and quality friends, money, healthy and many children, a happy later life, and physical benefits like as health, good beauty, athletic talents, reputation, renown, large fortune, and morality are all components of eudaimonia (Schutte et al., 2013). Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (HON), which advocates a eudaimonic view of human well-being and flourishing, is an example of this idea.

The first version of Maslow's 1943 HON was a pyramid of five motivational needs. There were two categories of the five needs: basic needs and growth needs. The biological and physiological needs, the need for safety, the need to love and be loved, and the need to belong are all under basic needs. Growth needs are driven by self-actualization. Maslow (1943) states that in order to move up the HON, basic needs must be met. The longer people go without their basic needs being met, the more important it is to resolve them. People may move on to self-actualization after they have met their basic needs. In the 1960s and 1970s, there were three new human need levels. Cognitive and Aesthetic Needs were put between Growth and Deficiency Needs. Later, Maslow (1970) added a final stage to the HON called transcendence

Transcendence is the devotion and dedication to something or someone other than oneself. However, this meaning inevitably involves transcending the individuals for the sake of something greater than themselves. Consequently, transcendence contributes to the external usefulness of one's life, whether via objective life outcomes or ethical behaviour. Transcendence is a eudaimonic path to wellbeing independent of human advancement, although both may co-exist (Koltko-rivera, 2015).

Although Maslow organized the needs into a hierarchy, he acknowledged that meeting any of the needs is not an all-or-nothing proposition. People may not fully accomplish all of their lower needs before the next one arises in the hierarchy. According to Maslow, the majority of individuals have only met a portion of their basic human needs at any given moment, with the needs at the bottom of the hierarchy often being the ones that have seen the greatest progress (Wahba & Bridwell, 1976).

**Table 1: Understanding of HON Stages**

Hierarchy	Understanding
Biological and Physiological Needs	The body needs homeostasis. The drive comes from instincts to stay alive, such as the need for a safe place to live, water, food, warmth, rest, and good health. Until this need is met, everything else is less important.
Safety and Security Needs	The need to feel safe and secure in life and in one's surroundings. These are the things people do to protect themselves from dangerous or dangerous situations, health threats, illness, and economic pressures so they can live and do well in modern societies.
Belonging and Love Needs	The need to give and receive love and a sense of belonging through relationships with friends, family, and close others who support and talk to each other. When these needs aren't met, a person may feel guilty, lonely, depressed, or have low extraversion values.
Esteem Needs	The need to feel good about yourself and to be noticed. These needs are met when people feel good about themselves by achieving, accomplishing, being appreciated, and being recognised. If this need isn't met, people feel like they're not good enough.
Cognitive Needs	The need to know and understand, which is met by wanting to learn and be smart. To understand the world better, you need to learn, explore, find out, and make things. Without it, you might feel confused and lose your sense of who you are.
Aesthetic Needs	The need to be refreshed by the beauty of nature while carefully taking in and observing their surroundings to find the beauty in the world. They find happiness when they appreciate beauty and try to find balance.
Self-Actualization	The instinctual needs to do the best they can with what they have and try to be the best. When this need is met, it makes a person feel like they are a part of the next generation or that they want to live longer than themselves.
Transcendence Needs	The need to connect beyond ego and personal self or to help others find self-fulfillment and realise their potential. Also called spiritual needs, they can be met on many different levels and lead to a sense of integrity that lets you take things to the next level.

Two competing viewpoints exists in literature. First and foremost, it is widely accepted that human needs must be met in order to achieve satisfaction. That is, it is impossible to achieve satisfaction until one's basic needs are met. Second, it is possible that only a partial range of human needs should be met. For instance, having money does not determine happiness. Therefore, it is possible that meeting too much of a certain need can lead to illbeing and dissatisfaction in life. Partially met or unmet needs might provide significance to one's life and hence elevate SWB (Maslow, 1943, 1954, 1962, 1970, 1987).

This study classifies HON into Basic Necessities, Complementary Needs, and Desired Opportunities. If Basic Needs are unmet, the living system is disturbed. If Complementary Needs are unmet, the living system won't be interrupted, but life will be hard. If Desired Opportunities needs are unmet, neither the living system nor lifestyles are disrupted.

**Table 2: Human Needs Classifications**

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

Detailed research led to the identification of 24 human needs that are commonly and highly sought for which are later used empirically (refer to Table 2) (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 were screened. Malaysians scored the EWB items (based on QEWB) on an 11-point Likert scale. Respondents were also asked whether satisfying each of the 24 demands was convenient or difficult.

## RESULTS

Table 3 below show the mean distribution of EWB items, the results of the normality test, and the results of the Mann Whitney U-Test.

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

Indicators	Code	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{x}$ EWB
It is important to know what I am doing fits with purposes worth pursuing	EWB 1	8.61	
My life is centered around a set of core beliefs that give meaning to my life	EWB 2	8.56	
I know my best potentials and I make an effort to develop those potentials	EWB 3	8.40	
I know more of what is best for me to do in my life than anyone else	EWB 4	8.36	
I have a clear direction and understanding of where my life is going	EWB 5	8.38	
When I engage in activities that involve my best potentials, I feel really alive	EWB 6	8.32	
It is important to me that I feel fulfilled by the activities that I engage in	EWB 7	8.45	
The adversities faced in doing something are valuable life experiences	EWB 8	8.49	
I can easily invest in the work that I do	EWB 9	8.19	
I believe I have discovered who I really am	EWB10	8.44	

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

**Table 4: Normality Test-Results**

HUMAN NEEDS (EWB)	Normality Test					
	Difficult			Convenient		
	Statistic	df	p	Statistic	df	p
Nutritious Food	.058	336	.009	.060	3979	.000
Medical Treatment	.098	423	.000	.060	3892	.000
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	.075	392	.000	.059	3923	.000
Clean Air	.064	805	.000	.064	3510	.000
Well-Function Toilet	.066	428	.000	.062	3887	.000
Adequate Electricity	.068	1114	.000	.057	3201	.000
Affordable Houses and Amenities	.066	1861	.000	.059	2454	.000
Financial Stability	.059	1578	.000	.061	2737	.000
Personal Security	.048	1330	.000	.066	2985	.000
Health Assurance	.052	1325	.000	.066	2990	.000
Balance in Work and Personal Time	.049	1582	.000	.068	2733	.000
Social Tolerance	.058	1310	.000	.062	3005	.000
Communication Line	.075	328	.000	.060	3987	.000
Internet Connection	.066	923	.000	.058	3392	.000
Primary School Accomplishment	.095	313	.000	.060	4002	.000
Secondary School Accomplishment	.104	390	.000	.058	3925	.000
Tertiary School Accomplishment	.059	836	.000	.061	3479	.000
Job Opportunity	.058	1678	.000	.061	2637	.000
Well-Maintained Recreational Park	.056	1430	.000	.072	2885	.000
Diversity of Flora and Fauna	.050	1453	.000	.072	2862	.000
Rights to Choose Leaders	.049	1823	.000	.067	2492	.000
Freedom of Speech	.058	1957	.000	.061	2358	.000
Corruption Free Opportunities	.057	2247	.000	.062	2068	.000
Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	.058	1531	.000	.078	2784	.000

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

The scale of EWB provided a single-psychological EWB score. The normality tests indicated that the data was not normally distributed, based on Kolmogorov-Smirnova. Hence 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 EWB between convenience and difficulties of the 24 human needs.

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

HUMAN NEEDS (EWB)	Difficult			Convenient			U	z	p
	N	$\bar{x}R$	$\tilde{x}$	N	$\bar{x}R$	$\tilde{x}$			
Nutritious Food	336	2093.63	8.5	3979	2163.44	8.6	646845.0	-0.987	.324
Medical Treatment	423	1917.21	8.3	3892	<b>2184.17</b>	8.6	721302.5	-4.187	.000
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	392	2085.55	8.5	3923	2165.24	8.6	740507.5	-1.208	.227
Clean Air	805	2031.64	8.4	3510	<b>2186.98</b>	8.6	1311056.0	-3.192	.001
Well-Function Toilet	428	1852.05	8.2	3887	<b>2191.69</b>	8.6	700872.0	-5.355	.000
Adequate Electricity	1114	2193.85	8.6	3201	2145.52	8.6	1743015.0	-1.116	.265
Affordable Houses and Amenities	1861	2120.31	8.6	2454	2186.58	8.6	2213302.0	-1.731	.083
Financial Stability	1578	2042.35	8.5	2737	<b>2224.68</b>	8.7	1976992.0	-4.632	.000
Personal Security	1330	2024.10	8.4	2985	<b>2217.66</b>	8.7	1806942.5	-4.714	.000
Health Assurance	1325	2010.08	8.3	2990	<b>2223.55</b>	8.7	1784877.5	-5.194	.000
Balance in Work and Personal Time	1582	2059.76	8.4	2733	<b>2214.87</b>	8.7	2006390.5	-3.942	.000
Social Tolerance	1310	2058.57	8.4	3005	<b>2201.35</b>	8.6	1838021.5	-3.463	.001
Communication Line	328	1910.22	8.4	3987	<b>2178.38</b>	8.6	572596.5	-3.748	.000
Internet Line	923	2226.79	8.7	3392	2139.28	8.6	1501916.5	-1.893	.058
Primary School Accomplishment	313	1812.10	8.2	4002	<b>2185.05</b>	8.6	518047.5	-5.102	.000
Secondary School Accomplishment	390	1862.55	8.3	3925	<b>2187.36</b>	8.6	650150.5	-4.912	.000
Tertiary School Accomplishment	836	1962.94	8.3	3479	<b>2204.87</b>	8.6	1291149.0	-5.043	.000
Job Opportunity	1678	2139.17	8.6	2637	2169.98	8.6	2180847.5	-0.792	.428
Well-Maintained Recreational Park	1430	2008.94	8.4	2885	<b>2231.88</b>	8.7	1849626.0	-5.535	.000
Diversity of Flora and Fauna	1453	2000.76	8.4	2862	<b>2237.83</b>	8.7	1850780.0	-5.909	.000
Rights to Choose Leaders	1823	2086.28	8.5	2492	<b>2210.47</b>	8.7	2140705.5	-3.236	.001
Freedom of Speech	1957	2131.89	8.6	2358	2179.67	8.6	2256203.0	-1.255	.210
Corruption Free Opportunities	2247	2184.51	8.6	2068	2129.20	8.6	2263835.5	-1.457	.145
Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	1531	1949.61	8.3	2784	<b>2272.60</b>	8.7	1812101.5	-8.151	.000

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

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

HUMAN NEEDS (EWB)	INTERPRETATION
Nutritious Food	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3979, $\bar{x}R$ = 2163.44) than claimants of difficult (N = 336, $\bar{x}R$ = 2093.63, but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 646845.0, p = .324).
<b>Medical Treatment</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3892, $\bar{x}R$ = 2184.17) than claimants of difficult (N = 423, $\bar{x}R$ = 1917.21). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 721302.5, p = .000).
Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3923, $\bar{x}R$ = 2165.24) than claimants of difficult (N = 392, $\bar{x}R$ = 2085.55, but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 740507.5, p = .227).
<b>Clean Air</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3510, $\bar{x}R$ = 2186.98) than claimants of difficult (N = 805, $\bar{x}R$ = 2031.64). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1311056.0, p = .001).
<b>Well-Function Toilet</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3887, $\bar{x}R$ = 2191.69) than claimants of difficult (N = 428, $\bar{x}R$ = 1852.05). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 700872.0, p = .000).
Adequate Electricity	Claimants of difficult had higher mean rank (N = 3201, $\bar{x}R$ = 2145.52) than claimants of convenience (N = 1114, $\bar{x}R$ = 2193.85, but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 1743015.0, p = .265).
Affordable Houses and Amenities	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2454, $\bar{x}R$ = 2186.58) than claimants of difficult (N = 1861, $\bar{x}R$ = 2120.31, but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 2213302.0, p = .083).
<b>Financial Stability</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2737, $\bar{x}R$ = 2224.68) than claimants of difficult (N = 1578, $\bar{x}R$ = 2042.35). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1976992.0, p = .000).

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

HUMAN NEEDS (EWB)		INTERPRETATION
Safety and Security Needs	<b>Personal Security</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2985, $\bar{x}R = 2217.66$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1330, $\bar{x}R = 2024.10$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1806942.5, p = .000).
	<b>Health Assurance</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2990, $\bar{x}R = 2223.55$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1325, $\bar{x}R = 2010.08$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1784877.5, p = .000).
Belonging and Love Needs	<b>Balance in Work and Personal Time</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2733, $\bar{x}R = 2214.87$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1582, $\bar{x}R = 2059.76$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 2006390.5, p = .000).
	<b>Social Tolerance</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3005, $\bar{x}R = 2201.35$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1310, $\bar{x}R = 2058.57$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1838021.5, p = .001).
	<b>Communication Line</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3987, $\bar{x}R = 2178.38$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 328, $\bar{x}R = 1910.22$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 572596.5, p = .000).
	Internet Connection	Claimants of difficult had higher mean rank (N = 3392, $\bar{x}R = 2139.28$ ) than claimants of convenience (N = 923, $\bar{x}R = 2226.79$ , but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 1501916.5, p = .058).
Esteem Needs	<b>Primary School Accomplishment</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 4002, $\bar{x}R = 2185.05$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 313, $\bar{x}R = 1812.10$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 518047.5, p = .000).
	<b>Secondary School Accomplishment</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3925, $\bar{x}R = 2187.36$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 390, $\bar{x}R = 1862.55$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 650150.5, p = .000).
Cognitive Needs	<b>Tertiary School Accomplishment</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 3479, $\bar{x}R = 2204.87$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 836, $\bar{x}R = 1962.94$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1291149.0, p = .000).
	Job Opportunity	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2637, $\bar{x}R = 2169.98$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1678, $\bar{x}R = 2139.17$ , but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 2180847.5, p = .428).
Aesthetic Needs	<b>Well-Maintained Recreational Park</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2885, $\bar{x}R = 2231.88$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1430, $\bar{x}R = 2008.94$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1849626.0, p = .000).
	<b>Diversity of Flora and Fauna</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2862, $\bar{x}R = 2237.83$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1453, $\bar{x}R = 2000.76$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1850780.0, p = .000).
Self-Actualization Needs	<b>Rights to Choose Leaders</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2492, $\bar{x}R = 2210.47$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1823, $\bar{x}R = 2086.28$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 2140705.5, p = .001).
	Freedom of Speech	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2358, $\bar{x}R = 2179.67$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1957, $\bar{x}R = 2131.89$ , but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 2256203.0, p = .210).
	Corruption Free Opportunities	Claimants of difficult had higher mean rank (N = 2068, $\bar{x}R = 2129.20$ ) than claimants of convenience (N = 2247, $\bar{x}R = 2184.51$ , but the difference was not statistically significant (U = 2263835.5, p = .145).
	<b>Freedom to Express Arts &amp; Diversity</b>	Claimants of convenience had higher mean rank (N = 2784, $\bar{x}R = 2272.60$ ) than claimants of difficult (N = 1531, $\bar{x}R = 1949.61$ ). There was a statistically significant difference discovered. (U = 1812101.5, p = .000).

Note. Bold & Highlighted shows statistically significant output.

16 of 24 test-results were statistically significant, indicating that EWB was statistically greater with convenience of satisfying all of the identified human needs (refer to Table 7).



## DISCUSSION

Findings reveal that EWB improves when almost all human needs are easily satisfied. Therefore, indicating that the convenience of fulfilling these human needs would improve human flourishing as a whole. However, for some human needs, specifically (i) nutritious food, (ii) clean water, (iii) adequate electricity, (iv) affordable houses, (v) internet connection, (vi) job opportunity, (vii) freedom of speech, (viii) corruption free opportunities; the EWB did not significantly rise across difficulty nor convenience of fulfilment.

**Table 7: Summary of Findings**

Condition 1: Difficulty	Condition 2: Convenient	Condition 3: Neither
The difficulty to meet the human need increases EWB	The convenience to meet the human need increases EWB	Neither convenience or difficulty to meet the human need increases EWB
EWB is greater with difficulty to meet the human need.	EWB is greater with convenience to meet the human need.	EWB 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	EWB does not change
	2	Medical Treatment	EWB increases with Convenience
	3	Clean Water (for Wash & Drink)	EWB does not change
	4	Clean Air	EWB increases with Convenience
	5	Well-Function Toilet	EWB increases with Convenience
	6	Adequate Electricity	EWB does not change
	7	Affordable Houses and Amenities	EWB does not change
	8	Financial Stability	EWB increases with Convenience
	9	Personal Security	EWB increases with Convenience
	10	Health Assurance	EWB increases with Convenience
Complementary Needs	11	Balance in Work and Personal Time	EWB increases with Convenience
	12	Social Tolerance	EWB increases with Convenience
	13	Communication Line	EWB increases with Convenience
	14	Internet Connection	EWB does not change
Desired Opportunity	15	Primary School Accomplishment	EWB increases with Convenience
	16	Secondary School Accomplishment	EWB increases with Convenience
	17	Tertiary School Accomplishment	EWB increases with Convenience
	18	Job Opportunity	EWB does not change
	19	Well-Maintained Recreational Park	EWB increases with Convenience
	20	Diversity of Flora and Fauna	EWB increases with Convenience
	21	Rights to Choose Leaders	EWB increases with Convenience
	22	Freedom of Speech	EWB increases with Convenience
Self-Actualization	23	Corruption Free Opportunities	EWB does not change
	24	Freedom to Express Arts & Diversity	EWB increases with Convenience

The statistical findings necessitate a revision of top-down and bottom-up theories of SWB. According to bottom-up theory, wellbeing is the fulfilment of contextual human needs. While top-down theories contend that fundamental human needs dictate domain-specific wellbeing. While a multitude of elements contribute to human needs fulfilment, obtaining 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.

According to Aristotle, moral behaviour and a joyful state of mind are the hallmarks of a successful existence. Eudaimonia is sometimes described as a greater good that is self-sufficient, and it is the ultimate goal of all endeavour. Eudaimonia is not only a product of external circumstances, but rather a result of one's own morality. (Waterman et al., 2010). As recognized by Maslow, fulfilling too much of a certain need can bring illbeing, but partly satisfied or unmet needs might provide meaning to one's life and hence enhance SWB (Maslow, 1943, 1954, 1962, 1970, 1987).

In this case, the respondents believed that the majority of the human needs are crucial in order to attain eudaimonia. However, EWB does not depend on (i) nutritious food, (ii) clean water, (iii) adequate electricity, (iv) affordable houses, (v) internet connection, (vi) job opportunity, (vii) freedom of speech, (viii) corruption free opportunities. In other words, the respondents do not perceive the eight (8) mentioned human needs as meaningful to achieve EWB. Then again, the respondents found the 16 human needs meaningful in reaching eudaimonia.

## CONCLUSION

This article is a piece of a larger body of research that demonstrates the value of meeting human needs in a variety of domains related to wellbeing. This research examines the degree of eudaimonic wellbeing in relation to the convenience and difficulty of meeting human needs. The results show that EWB significantly improves when the majority of human needs can be conveniently fulfilled. Few of the key human needs identified in this study, meanwhile, had no statistically significant impact on EWB. The proper representation of human requirements across the HON phases should be the main focus of future study. Human needs representations should also take into account Malaysia's culture and socioeconomic progress.

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