

Foundational Elements of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Jesus Christ's Teachings of Human Need Management

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Abstract

Human need is an important phenomenon. It is widely studied and analyzed in daily life. This study was about human need and its reality in the perspectives of Abraham Maslow and Jesus Christ. The paper predominately analyzes Maslow's hierarchy of need and Jesus Christ's teachings of human need management. The paper identified the foundational elements of both these models of human need management. The findings point out the foundational element of Maslow's hierarchy of needs as being self-oriented for it is natural (without God) man's thinking. On the other hand, Jesus Christ's teachings of human need management stand on 'Life' as the foundational element, and seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness would provide all other needs. Establishment of spiritual (Life) in a human being is a sure establishment of physical. The similarity of Maslow's and Jesus Christ's teachings both identify the foundational element, self, which seeks to manage human need based on physiological need. Jesus points out the human conception of "self" being the foundation for need management is a misconception (Human fallen nature's propensity). Jesus Christ's teachings point out that Life is the real foundation/way/truth for human need management/fulfillment.

Keywords: Physiological need, self-esteem, self-actualization, kingdom of God, righteousness of God

Introduction

Human need management covers the entire market place around the world for its array of products and services in fascinating and heart desiring commodities. Needs are fundamental for human living (Kotler, 2016) and they are inevitably an integral part of human living (Kotler & Keller, 2016). Need is triggered from within an individual or an organization, and recognized or identified need motivates an individual to attain it (Wirtz, Chew, & Lovelock, 2012). This attainment behavior performed to obtain products or services, is the qualification required by an individual or an organization to be benefited by the product or service itself. This cycle of recognition of need, efforts to obtain (products and services) and using it to derive the benefits, all helps an individual or an organization to move from lower level to a higher level of need fulfillment. Human motives regulate the way how an individual looks at everything. The design proposition given by Abraham Maslow is leaning towards human nature and human motives. The teachings of Jesus Christ is leaning towards the nature of God and his character. God created human beings and the right need management is prescribed by God (Matthew 6:33, King James Version¹).

Objectives of the Study

The following objectives are considered in this study:

1. To identify the foundational elements of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs in human need management.
2. To identify the foundational elements of Jesus Christ's teachings of human need management.

¹ All Biblical citations and quotations in this article are from the King James Version.

Statement of the Problem

In achieving daily needs, human beings think of what is workable and long lasting rather than what seems to work. Some depend on their own ability to achieve the encountered needs, while others depend upon God to achieve their needs. Challenges in everyday life are basically dealing with the need fulfillment processes. There are two major approaches in human need management. The first approach is connected to the physical needs of human beings, and it advocates the philosophy of growth starting with the physical elements necessary for all the other need fulfillment. Other needs like cognitive, social and spiritual are eventually achieved. The second approach advocates the base element of being spiritual, with it being the foundation for achieving all other human needs like physical, cognitive, and social. All human beings, when they start their life's account in managing their need fulfillment/management process, alternatively use these two approaches to achieve their desires.

There is only one perfect way to achieve completeness in human need management. That is the truth that is found in the teachings of Jesus Christ's need management. The reason why Jesus' teachings of need management are true and effective is because he identified that the greatest need of humanity is not the physical need but life. Life is the greatest need of mankind. His dependence on God for everything to fulfill his mission in saving mankind helped him to complete his mission and made provision for human beings to live forever (Eternally). His sacrificial death on the cross on behalf of man and believing in this truth is the ultimate reality required for need management. There is no concrete meaningful purpose other than the purpose of living to obtain eternal life through Jesus Christ. He proved to the world that the best approach to life was through sacrifice rather than towards physical objects which cannot give life to man.

Study Limitation

This paper is limited to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Model as prescribed in his book, *Motivation and Personality* (1954), and Jesus Christ's teachings of Need Management as mentioned in Matthew 6:25-34.

Practical Implications

The paper focuses on two sides of realities, namely: a) Self; and b) Life. This study is necessary as it explores the two faces of human life. This study would help understand the nature of fallen human beings and how Jesus Christ is willing to redeem them. The study also identifies the value of human need management process. The value that is necessary for the growth and existence of an individual is not only in a short-term perspective but more profoundly in a long-term perspective (forever). The foundational elements of the two propositions of Maslow and Jesus Christ towards need fulfillment process spell out the way how individuals fulfill their needs (need management). The value, "life" is the desired outcome that individuals seek to achieve while fulfilling their need is evidenced in both the propositions. Both the models point out the perceptions of human beings to obtain life is significant. Maslow's theory explains how human beings think of obtaining life through the fulfillment of physiological needs. Jesus Christ speaks of the truth about life being the foremost need to be fulfilled before every other need could be obtained, every other need would follow after life. The finding of this research would benefit the society to understand the significance of an individual's need management (fulfillment) process and the resulting effect.

Originality

This paper holds an original value of knowledge derived from the analysis of two propositions. (Complementary view)

Literature Review

Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of need is applied to all individuals regardless of cultural differences (Brooks, 1974). Maslow's contribution on motivation theory of a hierarchy of needs is highly referred

and discussed among all motivation theories (Gambrel, & Cianci, 2003). Maslow's theory helps in predicting the development of quality of life in countries over time (Hagerty, 1999). Human intention to develop oneself is on a continuous basis, which is the essence of Maslow's motivation theory (Cao, Jiang, Oh, Li, & Liao, 2013). Maslow's hierarchy of need is fundamentally describing the stage processes beginning with physical needs and then moving higher to a cognitive and social needs. By categorizing the needs and arranging in the bottom top hierarchy, points out the systematized process (Nain's, September 2013). Hierarchy is a sequence of activities based on certain causes that tend to stimulate or result in or lead to actions. Abraham Maslow gives his hierarchy of need fulfillment order based on market identification (Kotler & Keller, 2016). Human needs begin with the materialism considering from the historical perspective (Wang, 2010).

God has given human beings life, which is higher than all other needs, life more than everything (Luke 12:23). In creating the human body, He is not unaware of the need for raiment. God knows how to make the hands of his work a complete phenomenon (Matthew 6:8). Jesus says the heavenly Father knows about the need of all things of human beings. Being more anxious about all the needs of human beings and without realizing that the Father in heaven knows everything and prepares to provide everything at the right time when importance is given in seeking life from God. This need management would help ease the problem of trusting and focusing towards human self and shift its focus on God's everlasting arms for all the resources (White, 1896).

Human beings were created by God as the highest form of physical living being. The ability to do with the physical, mental, spiritual and social domains, distinguishes human beings from other physical beings (animals). When God created Adam and Eve, they were perfect till they chose to disobey. "Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned" (Romans 5:12). Disobedience to God's word resulted in sinning and that indeed brought death upon human beings. On the other hand, God is willing to give life as a gift, if one believes in Jesus Christ. "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord" (Romans 6:23).

Man disobeyed God and received death as a reward. The gift of life offered by God if accepted by an individual will receive eternal life through Jesus Christ. The physical mind without the spiritual power makes a carnal mind, like animals. "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace" (Romans 8:6). The carnal mind and spiritual mind are opposite in seeking the need. "Because the carnal mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be" (Romans 8:7). With the carnal mind, human beings take thought of one's own physical life. This would only be moving towards death rather than life (Romans 8:6).

Methodology

The analysis of this paper utilized the published resources from the book written by Abraham Maslow in 1954, entitled as "Motivation and Personality," and identifying the foundational elements from his own writings. The second part of the analysis is about identifying the foundational elements in the teachings of Jesus Christ concerning need management; this material was taken from the Holy Bible, King James Version. The author utilized these resources to identify the foundational elements of human need management according to Maslow and Jesus Christ. The critical analysis of these two propositions is to know, comprehend, apply, analyze, synthesize, and take action (Rafiq, 2016).

Maslow's Hierarchy of Need Management

Today, Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory has entered textbooks of diverse disciplines. Its entry into educational institutions around the globe is also mainly due to the recognition of a strong rational relationship towards an individual's need management/fulfillment process by a natural man. The pyramid on the following page is based on a definitive hierarchy from the principle of relative potency (Maslow, 1954). The relative potency is when basic needs such as physiological needs are first to be fulfilled to a certain extent to recognize and obtain higher levels of needs like safety, love or

belonging, esteem (self-approval) and self-actualization. It is a simple sequence of human need fulfillment process.



Figure 1. Maslow's Hierarchy of Need (McLeod, 2007)

There is another term that is also used by Maslow, which is "idiosyncratic" which refers to an individual who thinks in his/her own way (Idiosyncratic, 2016). The key meaning of the word "idiosyncratic" is "idiot". And an individual of such nature usually does need management by using self. It is closely associated with self-actualization (p. 98).

"Instinctoid" is a word created by Abraham Maslow to differentiate basic human physical needs for personal survival from their higher needs (Instinctoid, 2016). The basic physical needs are food, water, and shelter. He also uses the same word to describe evil that results out of human behavior (p. 118). There is an instinctoid need to the behavior of all evil.

Abraham Maslow advocates a lower to higher needs satisfaction rather than higher to a lower fulfillment of needs (pp. 98-100). Higher needs and lower needs are of different properties (p. 101). The hierarchy of needs in order is well thought according to the endorsement of different cultures in the words of Dr. Abraham Maslow. These needs are desirable and praise-worthy wishes (p. 117).

Physiological Needs

Basic physical needs like food, water, and shelter falls in the category of physiological needs. These needs are very important for the physical well-being of a human being. It is called "instinctoid". These needs are what the body stimulated or craved for existence. It is also the lack that is identifiable in a human body. It enables physical survival of human beings momentarily. Without which one might be feeble to do physical activities to grow into a full human being. It is also referred as homeostasis. "It refers to the body's automatic efforts to maintain a constant" (p. 35).

The need fulfillment is a lack of internally necessary elements created due to an imbalance of the body. The human body (energy allocation) uses up the necessary elements because it is required for its functioning. This is the prompting of the body for the supply (p. 36). For example, thirst is purely dehydration of the body, i.e., lack of water.

Safety Needs

Safety needs are also classified under basic needs. Safety needs include—security, dependency, stability, protection, freedom from fear, and law and order. Safety needs also apply to the physiological needs but to a lesser degree. Safety needs are not only physical but also mental. The tendency of the body to move to a stablished condition for normal function (pp. 39-43). In the process of avoiding or reducing risk, human beings are inclined to look for physical safety needs. Example: Wearing a helmet while riding a motor bike, or working on a construction site.

Belongingness or Love Needs

Belongingness or love needs are psychological needs—Intimate relationships between husband and wife, friendship among individuals, a brotherhood of humanity are some of the needs of love or belongingness. It is also a sense of sharing one's life and resources. Sharing life for other's profit is also a need that comes after safety needs are achieved to a certain extent. In other words, these needs cannot be fulfilled without the fulfillment of other lower or basic needs. Being loved is to love. It is not because it is deprived but because you are being loved (p. 186). Self-actualized people focus more on the physical feeling in love making, rather than the truth about the partners in their affairs (p. 189). This need arises when physiological and safety needs are fairly fulfilled to a higher degree. When a person is not shown with caring love and concern, the person is affected psychologically (pp. 43-45).

Self-Esteem Needs

Self-esteem is a psychological human need. Self-esteem is simply having a high evaluation of oneself and self-respect or self-worth, self-confidence, self-regard, self-image, self-assurance, and pride. Self-esteem needs are identified in two categories. The first one is a desire for strength, for achievement, for adequacy, for mastery and competency, for confidence before the world and connected to independence or freedom. In the second category, Maslow includes the following aspects of human needs—desire for reputation or prestige, status, fame and glory, dominance, recognition, attention, importance, dignity, or appreciation. When these needs are satisfied, there is a feeling of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. After considering the views of some theologians during his time, Maslow derived an understanding of self-esteem as when one is asked to place the worth of oneself from the perspective of others than of oneself. The healthiest self-esteem is based on deserved respect. It is not on pseudo-self but the real self-based on sheer will power, determination and responsibility that comes naturally from within (pp. 45-46).

Self-Actualization Needs

What a man can be, he must be. He must be true to his own nature (p. 46). Self-actualization is about the philosophical acceptance of human self. Individuals do what one is individually fitted for. It is a desire for self-fulfillment. Idiosyncratically of becoming of what one is capable of (p. 46). The self is one part of man which is the human nature. Self is the human nature (p.176). The hierarchy of needs is an attitude of the world. Physiological needs, safety needs, belongingness or love needs, self-esteem, and self-actualization are due to the choices of the fact of inherent human conflict and struggle. Maslow points out man's state of morality which is largely due to epiphenomenon of non-acceptance or dissatisfaction of human kind. Epiphenomenon is the byproduct of the previous act of human beings. Maslow could have probably pointed the act of Adam and Eve's disobedience to God's command. As a result, in the fallen nature, human beings are physically oriented in living. He also pointed the need fulfillment process to a sick man's creation of focusing on one's own self. Self-actualization is the actualization of self (pp.177-178).

Jesus Christ's Teachings of Human Need Management

Jesus Christ, the Son of God, came to this world to save human beings from their sins. "For God so loved the world that He gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have ever lasting life" (John 3:16). "Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" (Matthew 6:25).

Take No Thought for Your Life

To take no thought of our life, human beings are asked to focus on life, which is the highest need in a death-stricken human for existence. Jesus Christ taught the people not to think in the first place about one's own physical needs in such way that would belittle the foundational factor, life.

What Shall We Eat or What Shall We Drink

Eating and drinking are very important for obtaining energy to do an activity. The right kind of food (balanced) and water will enhance the body and mind to procure strength to perform day-to-day work. Life seems to be derived from eating and drinking but it is not. Eating and drinking are not more than life but life is more than food. Human nature naturally thinks that life and living is possible only when food, water, and safety needs are fulfilled. "Those who will not eat and drink from principle, will not be governed by principle in other things" (White, 1897). Jesus Christ's teachings of need fulfillment points out an example of how the heavenly Father takes care of everything. "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they?" (Matthew 6:26). God takes care of the birds of the air. God created the birds and designed their life's activities to depend upon His loving care. They sow, reap and store not. Yet, the Father in heaven takes care of them. The birds' way of living is placed before human beings to observe and learn the objective lessons related to our living. Likewise, human beings are not to be anxious with the thought of eating and drinking. God has placed human beings much higher than other living creatures. Then how much more God cares for them who diligently seek Him (depend upon God's will). The purpose of having life makes eating and drinking meaningful, but if human activities are oriented towards eating and drinking, then, the purpose of living is lost. How could human beings be created for eating and drinking? Is this the purpose of God's creation of human beings? Human beings think of physical needs because they are carnal in nature. After the fall of Adam, we think of physical rather than spiritual fulfillment.

Clothing

In a market-driven economy, it is the marketers who determine the product design and style. The marketer's decisions are highly influenced by the consumer's expectations. Firms' only likeness is the customer's likeness. Firms' commitment to focus resources within its ability to be used to serve and delight profitable customers (Blackwell, 2012). Carnal mind in clothing degree will be multiplied to the result of extravagance in clothing. Dress is a basic fact of one's social life. Clothing is not only physical clothing but also of jewelry, perfume, makeup, lighting, etc. Human clothing depends on one's environment. Exposure of body flesh is directly related to the environment in which an individual is placed (Vikas, 2012). Extravagance and immodest clothing is the matter of the heart. This takes a lot of money and time. Time and effort mainly spent on eating, drinking and clothing is more than the required amount towards extravagance. Clothing differs from one occasion to another and often parties frequently violate the rules of modesty (Ellen, 1896). This creates a situation of lacking sufficient time and effort to learn and procure life. Jesus Christ's teachings of human need fulfillment is referring to "life" i.e., life is more than raiment. Human living begins with life. The primary need of human beings is life. And all others are the secondary in nature. Life is the foundation of living. If life is the foundation of living then God is the foundation of living. Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth, and the **life**" (John 14:6, emphasis added).

Jesus taught the people by saying, "And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin" (Matthew 6:28). The beautiful portrayal of covering of plants is given to them by the heavenly Father. Need fulfillment of human beings is not solely done by themselves but it is fulfilled by depending upon the heavenly Father. By bringing the mind of human beings to plants, is to make them understand the whole aspect of clothing. This is to make them know that in terms of clothing, God is willing to give the robe of righteousness, which is an inside-out covering rather than having only outside covering. This is forgotten by the fallen human beings and Jesus Christ is reminding the fallen human race to get back to God for their clothing. Two

types of clothing are portrayed in His teachings, namely, temporary and permanent clothing. Temporary clothing is the central focus of man, but, Jesus Christ is pointing out the clothing that is permanent comes from inside rather than from outside. When Adam sinned, he became naked; “they knew that they were naked” (Genesis 3:7). The temporary clothing gained by human beings is because of the disobedience to God’s word. Jesus Christ is calling everyone to obey God’s word (food) to have permanent clothing. This clothing is available only in Jesus Christ – a substantial human need management.

Jesus Christ also points out the fact of clothing with the example of King Solomon, the wisest king who ruled Israel after his father King David. There was no king like him before him and will be after him in all of Israel. He never clothed himself like the lilies of the field. If flowers of the field put on a robe that is beyond the capacity of a richest, wisest and long-lived king, then it should be of a greater value and of precious in the sight of God. The clothing of the lilies of the field is God given and God clothed and in-built. Though King Solomon filled his palace and country with all precious things, these could not suffice the right material for the clothing of a human. Hence, Jesus Christ, revealed the truth and need of right human clothing, from the heavenly Father. “. . . even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which today is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, *shall he* not much more *clothe* you, O ye of little faith?” (Matthew 6:29-30). From these verses, we could see how God is interested in clothing us rather than in us clothing ourselves.

Life

“Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?” (Matthew 6:25)

The central focus of Jesus Christ’s teaching of human need management is not concerning eating, drinking or raiment/clothing in the first place. The focus is about life. Eating, drinking, and raiment are not the assurance of life and living. In other words, life would not result from eating, drinking, and raiment. This would never add to human life as taught by Jesus Christ. The satisfaction of human needs depends first on having life. Having life from God is the acceptance of God’s way for human need management. Jesus said this in simple words, “Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?” Thus, Jesus Christ says, “Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature?” (Matthew 6:27).

The ideal pattern of satisfying the physical needs (lower level needs), which are not going to satisfy or increase the physical, mental, spiritual or social stature. The need of food, water and clothes are all known by God. “Therefore take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? (For after all these things do the Gentiles seek:) for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.” (Matthew 6:31-32).

The knowledge of heavenly Father knowing our needs is an important step towards need fulfillment process. The Gentiles, who do not believe in the living God, seek after eating, drinking, and raiment as though it is a primary requirement in need management process. Jesus Christ asks human beings to place their trust in God for the fulfillment of all human needs because the Father knows everything of our needs and is willing to provide it rightly without any shortcomings. Thus, human beings’ need fulfillment lies at the heart of God. Human need management begins by seeking life, the highest need and then follows the fulfillment of all the lower needs or food, shelter, clothing, etc. “But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.” (Matthew 6:33).

Seeking the kingdom of God is seeking the King of the kingdom. Jesus Christ is the King of Kingdom (Revelation 17:14). Based on the teachings of Jesus Christ’s human need management the following model is derived. The bottom-line of human need management begins with life, and life begins to flow into an individual by first seeking God’s kingdom and his righteousness. The second level is, all these things shall be added unto you. The added things are the physical (eating, drinking and clothing), mental, and social. Jesus Christ’s teachings of human need management is a two-level model giving a complete picture.

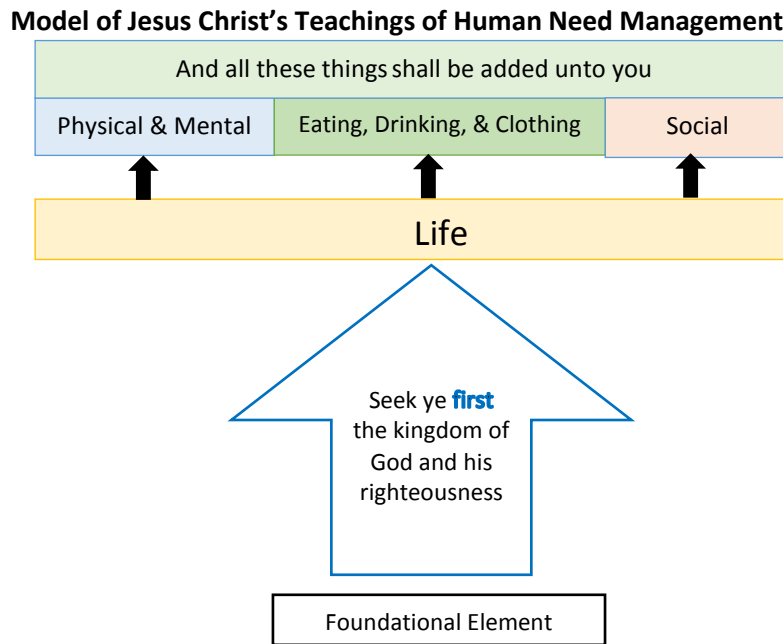


Figure 2. Model of Jesus Christ's Teachings of Human Need Management

Both the models have their own foundational elements. Maslow acknowledges or observes physical need fulfillment as the foundational element by which all other needs are aroused or realized. On the contrary, Jesus points out the kingdom of God and His righteousness is the foundational element of need that should be met by every human being in the first place. By possessing life, all other needs that are essential for living, would be added. If an individual is living by obtaining physiological needs without spiritual, then there would be no substantial life coming out of the physical elements (Matthew 6:27). Maslow precisely points out the physical level of living is mainly focusing on self. On the other hand, Jesus teaches that God should be the center/source of living.

Conclusion and Discussion

Abraham Maslow in his book, *Motivation and Personality* (1954), points out the importance of having physiological needs at the bottom of the pyramid or said as the foundational need by which human need management begins. All other needs are followed when the physiological need is satisfied. The theory's consideration is based on the natural man's ideal living rather than the precepts of truth behind the fundamentals of life. These foundational needs are with the identification of "self" being in the forefront of human thought towards living. There is an influence from man's motives (natural) and rational states towards one's own thought of living and growth. This thought is described as, idiosyncrasy, which is completely a downward movement of having the physical component as the foundation of the growth of all higher-level needs. If physiological need like physical food makes human beings to live, then a possible question like the following one might arise: Despite the availability of physical food, why do people still die? This helps us to understand the limitations and advantages of physical food (physiological needs). There is also another rational proposition behind the theory of hierarchy of needs on the relationship of higher level need satisfaction. Higher level need satisfaction depends on the satisfaction of physiological need (lower). That is, once physical needs are satisfied, other higher level needs are recognized (Maslow, 1954).

Physiological needs being the foundation of all higher level needs also indicates the understanding of human mind. This understanding states that human life and living are derived from physical and life does not come from God. There is no identifiable evidence in the hierarchy of needs model. The model depicts the way how human beings live rather than the truth of about life and living.

1. Physiological needs – Instinctoid, human body's automatic effort to satisfy the craving or to maintain a constant or motive stimulated.
2. Safety needs – It is a physical form, to gain protection from danger and to avoid risks. This accommodates the motive of a possible living by avoiding danger and risks in all physical forms.
3. Belongingness or love needs – Psychological need, showing physical love in sharing life and resources. It is also pointing to the physical sensuality of caring than spiritual.
4. Self-esteem needs – Psychological need, placing or positioning of an individual's self with the perspective of others. Real self is given a status of virtue on the sheer will-power and the power to live that comes from within an individual than from God.
5. Self-actualization – Idiosyncratically of becoming of what one is capable of. Fulfillment of one's self of what it is capable of.

Abraham Maslow's model of hierarchy of need points out a sequence of need fulfillment from a lower order needs to a higher order needs. In all the need fulfillments, the purpose of human living is revealed. The purpose of human living is centered on "self". Human-self is the greatest element that is considered a foundation for need management. Maslow's theory, is basically self-management theory. Maslow's understanding may also be expressed as self-relevant needs or self-replenishing needs, or self-oriented needs. Self-oriented need fulfillment points out the miserable human state of living. There is no spiritual need acknowledgment in the pyramid.

Comparison of Foundational Components of the Two Models

Model	Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs	Jesus Christ's Teachings of Need Management
Foundational		
Foundational Factor	Physiological Need fulfillment	Kingdom of God and His righteousness
Foundational Focus	Physical – what is seen by human beings	Spiritual – Not seen or invisible to physical eye but the evidence is realized
Foundational Living	First physical living and then continues with physical levels of all other needs – Self-fulfillment	First to be in the kingdom of God and possess His righteousness then all other need (physical, mental and social needs) fulfillment

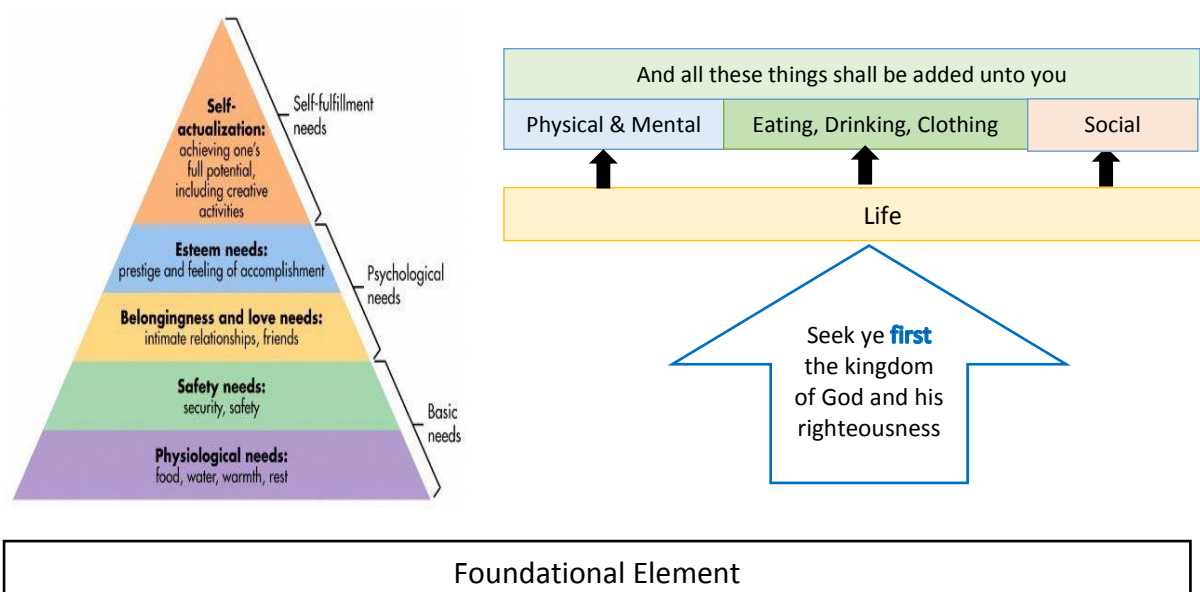


Figure 3. Comparison of Foundational Components of the Two Models

Jesus Christ's teachings of human need management is opposite to Maslow's. Jesus' teachings, points out the foundational element for human need management begins by the kingdom of God and his righteousness (seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, Matthew 6:33). Jesus also said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). Life comes from Jesus Christ. Believing, God is the source of all need fulfillment rather than the self of man. When life is sort, everything what is needed for living will be added (Philippians 4:19). Jesus' teachings of need fulfillment are God-centered rather than man's self-centered.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory is basically pointing out human self-inclination rather than God's ideal for human beings. Maslow's theory projects the current thinking of human need fulfillment. Self being the direction rather than God's ideal for need management. Self is death-centered.

Jesus Christ's teachings of need management also points out how human beings are naturally looking for need fulfillment with eating, drinking and clothing. When this happens, self is the main element depended for need management. Abraham Maslow in his study about human psychology of motivation on need satisfaction, identified it rightly with the teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus calls human beings who are prioritizing eating, drinking and clothing as purposes of living to seek life. Abraham Maslow points out to physiological needs as the foundational element for need management. The expression of human need management is what Jesus is advising human beings to avoid in his teachings of human need management and adapt the ways of God.

In identifying physiological needs being a foundational element of human need management, Maslow tells about the current nature of human beings. This is complementary to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

"Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" (emphasis added, Matthew 6:25)

Jesus Christ's teachings of need management lays the foundation for living, life from God.

When these two teachings are combined and studied, the understanding is profound. The outcome of these two need fulfilling models shed a huge amount of light and impact in one's life. Two extremes, one towards death (Maslow's) and the other towards life (Jesus').

Recommendation

A further study could be undertaken on blending these teachings as one model in connecting to the redemptive plan of Jesus Christ.

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