



Comparative Study of the Idea of Human Development Propounded by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya and the Need Hierarchy Theory Propounded by Abraham Maslow

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Abstract

Human being is at the epicenter of Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy, his theory of human development discussed in the philosophy of Integral humanism gave prime importance to overall development of human being.

Theory of HUMAN MOTIVATION propounded by Abraham Maslow focuses on various needs of human being. Both the thinkers believed in the multi facet meaning of development and needs.

Keywords: Human development, integral humanism and theory of human motivation

Introduction

The following Research paper deals with the Idea of human development of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya and the theory of human motivation or hierarchy of needs propounded by Abraham Maslow. Idea of human development of Deendayal Upadhyaya is a great example of a perfect fusion of Occidental materialism with oriental spiritualism. Deendayal Upadhyaya was a remarkable scholar and have authored numerous books like The Two Plans, Political diary, Devaluation, Integral humanism, Rashtriyachintan, Bhartiya arthniti discussed his Idea of human development in his philosophy of integral humanism which was delivered by him in the Gwalior session of janshangh in 1964 which was later accepted in Vijayawada session of janshangh on 23rd April 1965.

Abraham Maslow psychologist propounded his theory of human motivation in 1943, in which he discussed five types of human needs and arranged them in a hierarchical order. Both the thinkers came from very different backgrounds, but had the same aim to understand human being which is evident in their works.

Deendayal Upadhyaya categorically states four types of needs those are Bodily needs mental needs, Intellectual needs and needs of soul. He said human being have 4 objectives in life those are Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha. Abraham Maslow says human being have five needs those are Physiological needs, security needs, social needs, Esteem needs and self actualisation needs.

They have some assumptions regarding man like Deendayal

Upadhyaya thinks man directs his actions to achieve happiness whereas Abraham Maslow believes man is a wanting being his wants are growing continuously.

Idea of Human Development

Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya opined that man is a complex of tatvas those are Body, Mind, Soul and Intellect. Highlighting the importance of all the constituents elements he asserts "We do think of the soul, but it is not true that we do not consider (body, mind and intellect of much importance)"¹. He believed man to be multidimensional rather than unidimensional, He gave prime importance to the growth of all the elements. According to him these four elements cannot be viewed separately because "these are integrated" and intertwined with each other, any element missing or underdeveloped will lead to improper development of human personality. "We have considered the life of an individual in a thorough and integrated manner. He have set the aim of developing body, mind, intellect as well as soul in a balanced way this concept of human being, and integrated individual, is both are goal as well as are path"². Deendayal Upadhyaya's idea of man is a hybrid of both material as well as of non-material elements. Man seeks happiness, he writes that the goal of all the human activities is one that is to achieve bliss and felicity. He opines actions are guide by happiness but the experienced of the happiness is varied in context and nature.

Pt. Deendayal believes that sensual pleasure is short lived, and is experienced alike by both animals and man, but what differentiates is the ability of a man to live for higher goals

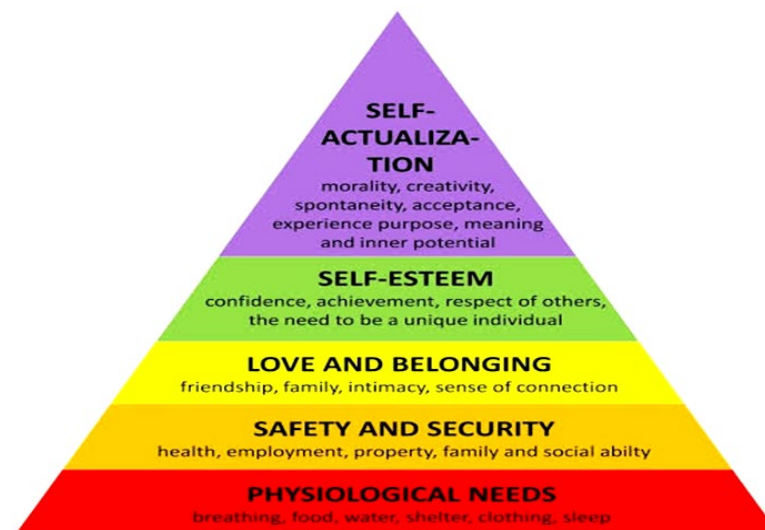
and purpose in life. Emphasizing on the happiness of mind he observed "Normally an individual is his thought of in the physical bodily forms. Physical comfort and luxury is considered happiness. But he know that mental worry destroys bodily happiness. Everyone desire physical comfort. But if a person is imprisoned and there he is given the finest of food etc. will he be happy? A person does not experience joy on getting nice food if it is also accompanied by a few abuses"³. So he signifies the importance of mental pleasure and in case of conflict of mind and body, mental pleasure becomes primary. After sensual and mental pleasure he speaks about intellectual pleasure by which he means the ability to know good or bad and decipher the mysteries of nature. His emphasis to intellectual pleasure can be understood from the following statement "Eves after a person get comforts for the body, importance and affection etc. which pleases the mind, if he is involve in some intellectual confusion he is reduced to a state almost the similar to madness"⁴. At last he speaks about the pleasure of soul or the Aatmik pleasure in which the identity of the individual expanse from a self-conceited one to that of a cosmic person. Thus mental pleasure is higher than a bodily pleasure, the intellectual pleasure is more subtle than mental pleasure and happiness of soul is the apex pleasure.

According to Pt Deendayal there are four fold aspirations of a man corresponding to four fold elements of human

personality. Those are Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha, pursuit of them gives happiness to man. He differentiates between religion and Dharma "Religion means a creed, or a sect, it does not mean Dharma"⁵. Upadhyaya emphasizes that dharma defines a set of rules to regulate the social activity and all other aspects of life. Artha according to him signifies the materialistic needs of the body like livelihood and material progress he also included political and economic policies in Artha. Kama represents all the physiological desires of the body. Moksha represents a state of liberation from the endless cycle of birth and death. He signifies the importance all the desire equally, he says that in the absence of anyone the total development cannot take place. But he states that Artha and Kama are to be pursued within the contours of Dharma or else Artha will become Anartha. Dharma will be the guiding principal and when all the actions are in tune with Dharma Moksha will be attained.

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Abraham Maslow was a psychologist and undertook an psycho-analysis of human behavior and propounded the Need Hierarchy theory of human motivation in his classic paper A Theory of Human Motivation 1943. Maslow's need hierarchy concept consist of five level of human needs arranged in an ascending order.



Source: <https://images.app.goo.gl/MQE7V82myNAiJsfTA>

Fig 1: The diagram gives us a pictorial glimpse of the five types of needs propounded by Abraham Maslow.

- i). Physiological needs (biological needs) like hunger, thirst, sex, sleep.
- ii). Security needs (safety needs) like protection against natural calamities, threat, danger.
- iii). Social needs (love needs) like belongingness to groups, family, friendship
- iv). Esteem needs (ego needs) which can be divided into two groups those are achievement needs like self-confidence, independence, competence and recognition needs like status, importance, appreciation.
- v). Self actualisation needs self fulfilment, realisation of one's potential, creativity

Maslow makes a two fold division in the order of needs those are lower needs which include physiological, security and social and higher needs order of needs which include Esteem and self actualisation.

Human being moves from fulfilling the lower needs first to higher

Conclusion

Both the thinkers strive to formulate the most plausible deliberation on the needs and priorities of human, they have some points in common while some difference in the approach is also evident, pt. Deendayal tells there are four objectives in life which are interconnected and Dharma governs the aspirations of human beings, He believes man is to be integrated with society hence he signifies the importance of dharma in the process of the attainment of objectives or needs.

Abraham Maslow believes there are five needs which man pursues in a linear manner one after the another, goals are self-determined and self-governed and no trust is placed in some external jurisdiction but the inner satisfaction is the main factor.

While both are multidimensional in nature but the theory of pt Deendayal Upadhyaya is more holistic in approach than the hierarchy of needs as pt Deendayal focuses on physiological needs, materialistic needs, physiological needs and metaphysical needs all together whereas the metaphysical needs seems to missing in Abraham Maslow's hierarchy theory moreover pt Deendayal's perspective is wider than just satisfaction he makes his theory to integrate individual with society and state while hierarchy of needs deals more in production parameters and self-satisfaction in isolated terms.

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