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The Triangle of Human Wants: A Theoretical and Empirical Framework for Understanding the Foundation of Human Desire

Saswat Sundar Rath*
Independent Researcher, India

***Corresponding Author:** Saswat Sundar Rath, Independent Researcher, India.

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Abstract

In this paper, I introduce "The Triangle of Human Wants", a novel theoretical model that views human desire as a dynamic and a self-balancing construct based on three interdependent foundational elements such as- Time, Resources, and Money (TRM). The model suggests that these three form the bare minimum conditions that are needed for any want, desire, or goal to emerge, be pursued, and ultimately be satisfied. It draws an analogy to the disease triangle in plant pathology, where disease only occurs when there is the presence of a susceptible host, a virulent pathogen, and a favourable environment, in the same sense, the TRM says that the absence of any one of the elements results in want not being fulfilled or efforts being redirected. Unlike existing motivational theories, such as Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, that describes what humans want, whereas the TRM answers how can a want exist or proceed. It considers human life as if it's an interacting field of energy, limited by availability of time, access to resources, and monetary means. Empirical data used here was collected through a survey I conducted with 80 respondents with a simple questionnaire to assess how goal achievement relates to TRM availability, revealing significant correlation between domains (r = .34 to .51), a three-factor structure presented by exploratory factor analysis (EFA; loadings>|0.40|, total variance explained was 100%), and decent predictive power (R^2 = .35 in regression) for an initial pilot study. Barriers like money where the major bottleneck according to the survey (28% of citations). Overall, The TRM offers a foundational idea which unities motivational, economic, and systems theories into one framework. Its implications include personal well-being, organization goal achievement, policy design and even a universal tool for diagnostics. The findings open pathways for TRM in interventions addressing wastage and misapplication in a complex, resource-limited, and time-bound universe.

Keywords: Triangle of Human Wants, Goal Fulfillment, Human Motivation, Resource Dependency, Maslow's Hierarchy, Tetrahedral Diagram of Maslow's Hierarchy, Disease Triangle Analogy, Systems Theory

Introduction

For ages, we the humans have tried to know what drives us, philosophers like Aristotle with the concept of telos, Skinner's operant conditioning, or Maslow's hierarchy of needs, have

given us the basic idea and also the answer to what we need. But the thing one can still question is, what makes wanting even possible? What causes a longing into something one can chase?

The Triangle of Human Wants (TRM) arises from this very query. It asks if all human desires irrespective of their content or intensity depends solely on: Time (T), Resources (R), and Money (M). These three aren't just the inputs rather they are the constants to which everything is bound to. No task can be done when, there is no time for it, without mediums availability of material to work around (resources), and no ways to obtain or access it (money). Hence, The TRM model reframes human existence as a triadic system where it's a "geometry of what is possible" rather than a hierarchy of needs. Every act of existing, from obtaining sustenance to pursuing philosophical inquiry, it depends on the balance of these three axes. When one wobbles, desire diverts into frustration or collapses into stagnation.

My definition of TRM is that, "Every want, desire, or task requires the presence of Time, Resources, and Money for its fulfilment".

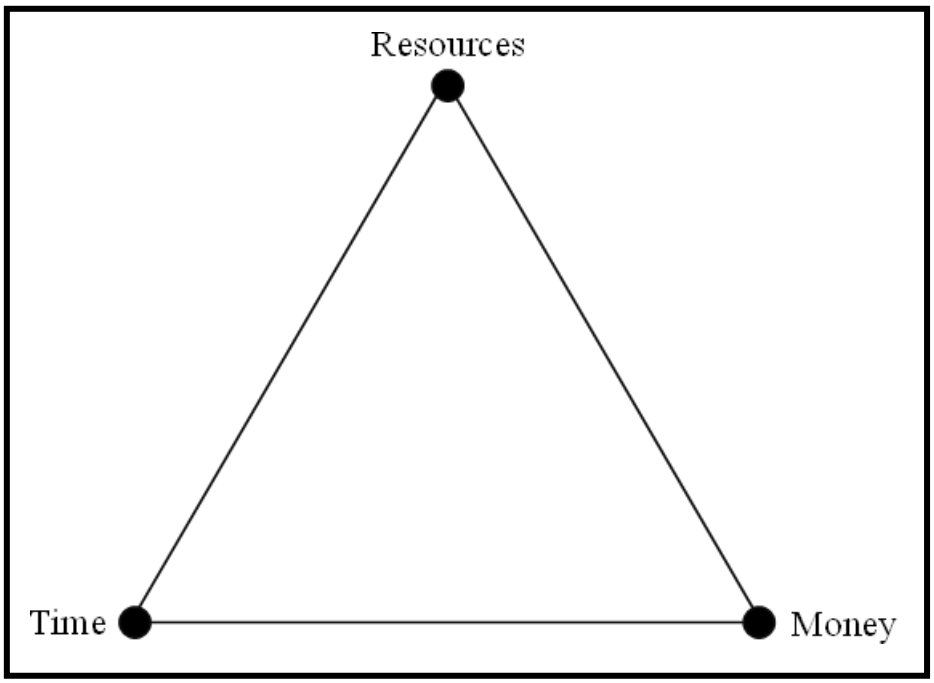
These elements are necessary but not always enough like their absence leads to failure, while secondary factors (such as, efforts, luck, passion) only activate when TRM is present. This model focuses on the task rather than the person doing it, so traits like girt and attitude only come after the setup is ready. When TRM is imbalanced or anything is missing, one shifts their focus to attain or fill that gap, for example, seeking funds when Money is absent.

To clarify TRM's mechanics, consider its analogy to the disease triangle in plant pathology, "disease manifests only when a susceptible host, virulent pathogen, and conducive environment converge, absence of any results in no outbreak". Considering this [1]:

Disease Triangle	**TRM Model**
Susceptible Host	Time (limited opportunity window)
Virulent Pathogen	Resources (context-based tools and supports)
Favourable Environment	Money (transactional access to anything)
Absence prevents disease	Absence prevents fulfillment

This parallel eludes why TRM feels universal: success demands combination of all 3, not dominance. Visually, TRM manifests as an equilateral triangle, symbolizing parity—each side (T-R, R-M, M-T) represents interdependence, which collapse when imbalanced, similar to the general systems theory's equilibrium [2].

In this paper, I aim to, theoretically ground the TRM model in psychological, philosophical, economic, and systems-thinking traditions, showing its meta-foundational role under models like Maslow's. further ahead, Assess its empirical validity through my survey with 80 respondents. And, finally, implications for motivation theory, organizational psychology, everyday self-development, and policy building, including diagnostics for non-material goals (e.g., love needing time to foster, spatial or such resources, and exchange in a manner).



(Fig 1- The Triangle of Human Wants – An equilateral triangle with vertices labelled Time, Resources, and Money.)

Theoretical Background

Limitations of Preexisting Models

Maslow's hierarchy of needs still remains as the foundation of motivational psychology, sequencing needs starting from physiological needs to self-actualization [3]. However, it assumes the capacity to strive without providing a base, e.g., how one obtains food amongst the limitation of time or financial constraint. Later expansions, such as Herzberg's two-factor theory (hygiene vs. motivators), Deci and Ryan's Self-Determination Theory, and Alderfer's ERG model (existence, relatedness, growth), refine motives but neglect the ontological conditions which provides the setups to achieve a want.

The pictorial depiction of TRM visually resembles the Iron Triangle, but it represents an entirely different theoretical model addressing human wants and desires rather than project constraints. TRM reinterprets the elements in the existential context, establishing its concept beyond managerial frameworks.

In economics and behavioral sciences, decisions are framed as maximization of utility when there are restrictions, yet these restrictions like finite nature of time, resources and money being gatekept, remain fragmented [4]. Cognitive models like Sweller's load theory address mental strain but ignores the materials that are foundational [5]. The TRM addresses this gap by unifying these into a frugal triad which tells about the foundational "how" preceding the motivational "why."

Ontological Basis of TRM

At foundation, TRM says that existence precedes motivation—one cannot want without allocating time, having resources, and money to access things. Every desire emerges as a function of these three being mutually dependent, and non-interchangeable:

- **Time (T):** The universal, finite and irreversible parameter, which is available to all and none at the same time. Linked to temporal self-regulation theory, T cannot be substituted and can only be allocated properly [6].
- **Resources (R):** The variable and Context-dependent enablers that facilitate time and money to act around or with it. Rooted in human capital theory, R is task-specific, and it acts as a link for T and M.
- **Money (M):** The universal medium of access and exchange, the modern gateway to everything. In behavioral economics, M allows access and don't affect the impact of T or R [7].

These Three can be called "enablers" of motivation or want fulfilment as, they fundamentally enable the process of want fulfilment.

By now we have established TRM qualitatively, its quantitative expression can show the proportional interdependence and relations.

Mathematically, Let:

- S= Success or fulfillment of a given want/task
- T= Availability of Time
- R= Availability of Resources
- M= Availability of Money

The fundamental relationship of the TRM can be represented as a multiplicative function:
$S = f(T, R, M)$

Under the assumption that each component is indispensable and acts as a multiplier in determining success, the simplest representation is:

$$S = k \times T \times R \times M$$

Where, k = proportionality constant (represents the efficiency or human effort factor, external influences, or motivation quality).

- Each variable $T, R, M \in [0,1]$ after normalization, where, "0" represents total absence of that component and "1" being complete presence or adequacy

That Implies, if any of $\boldsymbol{k, T, R, M = 0}$, then $\boldsymbol{S = 0}$, yielding no success (triangle collapses).

- Maximum success occurs when $T = R = M = 1$.

Here**,** "k" is a dimensionless proportionality constant that captures influences outside the direct measurable quantities of Time, Resources, and Money. It bridges the ideal model and realistic human conditions which is essential for defining how efficiently an individual or system converts available Time, Resources, and Money into actual success.

Conceptually, k may include factors and forces beyond the control and influence of one. These factors are usually considered as the prime cause of failure or unfulfillment when Time, Resources and Money are the foundational cause, as they influence how "k" behaves and

truly comes into being. Factors may include, Human factors (like, motivation, skills, effort), Environmental factors (like, opportunity, luck,), and Systemic efficiency like, how well the inputs (T, R, M) are coordinated or utilized.

"k" can only behave in a certain way and affect the equation. Mathematically, $k > 1$ can represent above-average efficiency (e.g., high motivation) in some scenario. When $k = 1$, it represents the ideal or the suitable situation where proper utilization of all 3 enablers was done. Generally, $0 < k < 1$ can represent inefficient or wasteful utilization of T, R, M. And finally, $k = 0$ represents a scenario where no productive outcome was observed despite input availability (e.g., complete mismanagement).

Some real-life scenarios can help illustrate the domain and context of TRM. A case where there is sufficient M, it makes accessing R easy but not T, yielding inefficiency. For non-material goals (love, meaning), TRM adapts to context, time spent for each other, resources like shared spaces or advice, money for experiences. Pursuit of any knowledge also demands instructional resources, time for study, and access fees in some way Technology/AI optimizes resources but consumes T/M, preserving the triad.

This condition of not being substituted ensures structural rigidity where imbalance distorts the triangle, redirecting effort to remediation. Psychologically, lack of a anything will lead to frustration due to unfulfillment. In society, privilege may ease access and availability of Money and resources but Time, still remains universal.

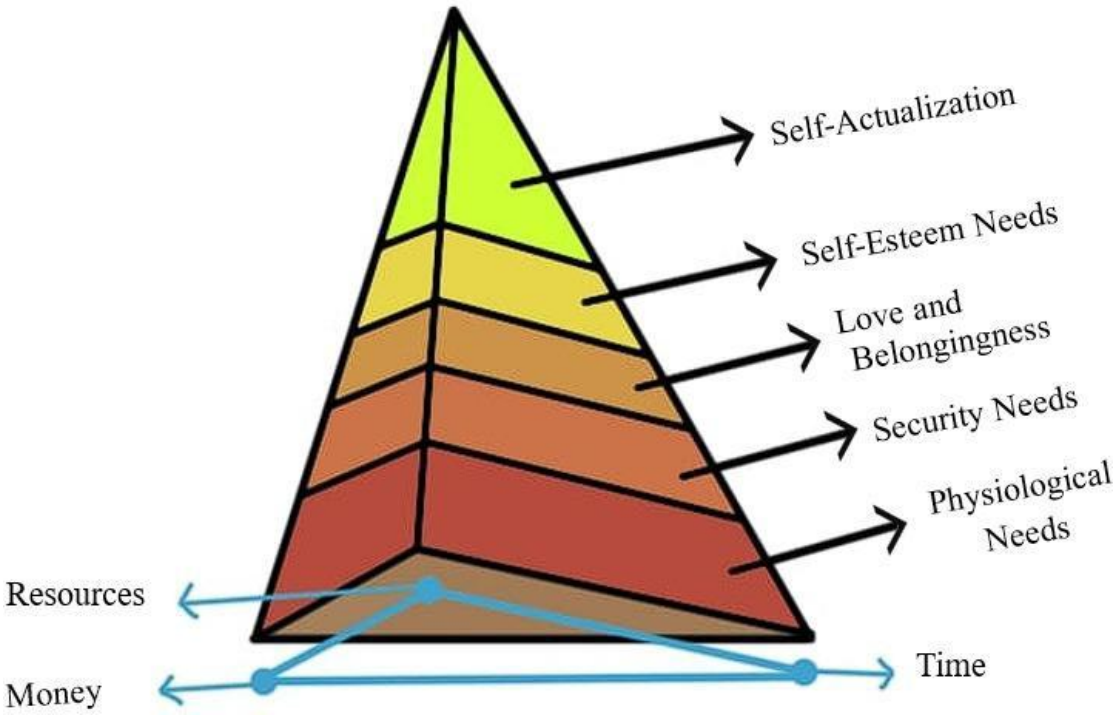
TRM and Maslow's Pyramid: Foundational Relationship

Maslow's hierarchy shows us the motivational progression, yet leaves enablers unmentioned [3]. TRM provides the foundation to Maslow's "why" (hierarchy of needs) atop my TRM's "how" (structural prerequisites), visualizing as pyramid on triangle. Since, I am considering TRM as the base, Maslow's hierarchy will be represented as Tetrahedron instead of a pyramid, emphasising its triangular base. Without equilibrium of TRM, even physiological needs will collapse, for e.g., food requires foraging time (T), preparation tools (R), and purchase (M).

Maslow's Level	**What It Describes**	**TRM's Role in Fulfillment**
Physiological	Basic survival (food, water, shelter)	T: Time needed to obtain; R: Tools/consumption; M: Purchase/Access/Barter
Safety	Security, health, stability	T: Planning ahead; R: Shelters/resources; M: Insurance/stability
Love/Belonging	Relationships, social groups	T: Commitment/devotion; R: People/spaces; M: expenses to foster or get relationship
Esteem	Recognition, achievement	T: Skill-building; R: Education/networks; M: Status investment, money spent to reach this level
Self- Actualization	Growth, creativity, transcendence	T: time taken for reflection; R: Ideas/knowledge; M: freedom from scarcity

This integration tells us that TRM's precedes motivation and motivation operates within the bounds of TRM where deficits derail progress. Philosophically, Maslow asks "What

motivates?"; TRM, "What runs motivation?", a difference amplifying TRM's value across psychology, sociology, and economics.



(Fig 2- Relationship Between TRM and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, Presented as a novel Tetrahedron a Triangle)

Comparison Point	**Maslow's Hierarchy**	**TRM Model**
Domain	Psychology/Motivation	Universal fulfillment (socioeconomic-philosophical)
Focus	Why we should be motivated?	How wants get going?
Structure	Pyramid of progressive needs	Triangle of necessary enablers
Dependency	Requires TRM as base	Independent foundational
Relationship	Sits atop TRM	Bases Maslow's pyramid

Related Frameworks and Philosophical Context

TRM unites cross-disciplinary concepts:

- **Systems Theory [2]:** Interdependence is similar to open-system equilibrium where absence induces collapse of system, paralleling TRM collapse.
- **Becker's Time Allocation [4]:** Time as a scarce productive resource, with Money and Resources as complements.
- **Cognitive or Behavioral Economics [5,7]:** Tells us what we handle and where money influences the decisions.
- **Disease Triangle [1]:** Triadic necessity for emergence.

Philosophically, TRM resonates with Spinoza's conatus (how every being wants to preserve and enhance itself) by placing effort in equilibrium, which is material-neutral and its mechanics over morals. Socially, TRM scales based on context, as for individual (instrument learning: T- time for practice, R- teacher, instrument, M- to get piano, fees), similarly for organization (product launch: T- time for development, R- people, team, M- capital). In societal context (infrastructure: T- time for planning, R- materials, M- funding). Generally, inequality influences access (e.g., wealth eases M/R, not T), finding why did the "want" went unfulfilled. As diagnostic, TRM traces failures and suggests optimization of waste.

* It's also important to mention, that wherever it feels like money as an enabler was not used, and can be mistaken for it being absent, there, money will always be present and its absence will be bearded by someone else. For e.g.- A favour or something being free, translates to the fact that, it was an expense for someone else in the system.

Methodology

Research Design

I went with an exploratory cross-sectional design to examine the foundation of TRM in goal pursuit, testing interdependence, factor structure, and predictive utility of the three domains by the survey data. The hypothesis was tested by the data without experimental manipulation. APA rules for research with human subjects were maintained by ensuring voluntary participation, and consent before sharing data. Anonymity was maintained to mitigate discomfort in reporting or participating.

Participants

My survey had 80 voluntary respondents, who were pulled from WhatsApp groups for college and study, friends and family and social media platforms like reddit.

Demographics:

- Age Median=22.5, SD=10.2, range 17–68
- Gender- 46.8% Female / 51.9% Male
- Status- 76% Student

The participants participated voluntarily without any incentive, which could be the reason for low sample size. But for regression or factor, this sample size would suffice, but bigger sample would help in later studies.

Instrumentation
Questionnaire includes Controls as demographics (Q1–3). Q4- open ended (Goal), Q5: Fully/Partially/Not at all, recoded 3–1 (achievement), Q6–8: Yes/Not sure/No, mapped 3–1 (TRM). Single-items for closeness (α=1.00); Q11 barriers qualitative.

Table 1. Statistics for TRM Domains

Domains	Mean	Median	SD
Time	2.34	2.00	0.76
Resources	2.25	2.00	0.83
Money	2.16	2.00	0.82
Achievement	1.88	2.00	0.70

Procedure
Online Data collection occurred in October 26–28, 2025, on Google Forms. Participants accessed the ~5-minute survey on mobile/desktop, beginning with consent and demographics, followed by goal and TRM ratings, and conditional barriers. Completion rate=100% (80 initiated, 80 valid); no incentives offered. Raw data was exported as CSV for cleaning and analysis.

Data Analysis
Data was analysed with Python 3.12, with pandas, scipy, statsmodels for number sorting, hidden patterns and predictions. Score was given to the Yes/No/NS and for Q11, word search for 'time', 'money' was used. KMO measure was used in factor analysis. No fixes for multiple entries and no wild points were allotted due to early stage.

Limitations
As this study is a preliminary exploration, the limitations are significant. The questionnaire asked single item questions with 3 options to measure the core concepts about Time, Resources, Money, which are not validated scales as they lack the nuances to capture the complex concepts. Since the sample size was of 80 respondents, hence it can't be directly implied to a wider population. The analysis and results are exploratory and not entirely confirmatory. The PCA is used only to show the structure of these components and not completely to validate the model itself.

Results and Analysis
The results section presents a detailed examination of the empirical data, starting with descriptive statistics, followed by findings related to correlation, exploratory factor analysis (EFA), and qualitative insights from reported barriers. These analyses collectively tell us about the TRM model's core claims of domain independence, interdependence, and predictive utility for goal achievement. Assumptions (like, normality approximated via central tendency and linearity in regression) held adequately for this exploratory sample (N=80). Significance is reported at α=0.05.

Descriptive Statistics and Sample Characteristics
Respondents reported a very diverse array of goals, from

- personal development (like, learning skills like guitar or languages, n=18),
- health/fitness (e.g., weight loss or physique building, n=12),
- career/education (e.g., exams like NEET or internships, n=25),
- leisure/exploration (e.g., travel or hobbies, n=24).

Achievement levels indicated partial success as the modal outcome (Median=2.00), with partial success in 51%. TRM perceptions leaned toward agreement (means >=2.0 on the 3-point scale), but variability suggested some bottlenecks, particularly in money.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for TRM Domains and Achievement (N=80)

Domain/DV	Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Min–Max
Time	2.34	3.00	0.76	-0.92	1–3
Resources	2.25	2.50	0.83	-0.42	1–3
Money	2.16	2.00	0.82	-0.11	1–3
Achievement	1.88	2.00	0.7	0.15	1–3

Subsequent analysis also reveals patterns like Students having more time over financial confidence. On the other hand, employed people having opposite scenario of more monetary confidence over time availability. Gender shows neutral differences, underscoring TRM's status-agnostic application.

Correlational Findings

Single questions mean perfect match inside each (α=1, as expected). Link between T-M and R-M was positive (r = .34 to .51). Achievement tied at .35 to .40 each, about 12-16% explaining on their own. All three together showed 35% goal variance (from regular regression), i.e., R^2 = 35%.

Table 2. Pearson Correlation Matrix for TRM Domains and Achievement (N=80)

Variable	1. Time	2. Resources	3. Money	4. Achievement
1. Time	1	0.42	0.34	0.39
2. Resources	—	1	0.51	0.40
3. Money	—	—	1	0.35
4. Achievement	—	—	—	1

Note: All r significant at p<0.01 (two-tailed).

Principal Component Analysis of Variables

In order to explore the theoretical structure of the TRM model, I conducted a Principal Component Analysis (PCA). This tells us if the three variables are distinct or if they measure a single concept. The suitability of the data was checked by statistical checks (KMO= 0.65, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity i.e. p<0.001). This analysis extracted 3 distinct components which aligns perfectly with the three-domain TRM theory.

Referring to Tab 3, these three components actually account for 100% of the total variance in data. First and the most dominant component accounted for 62.5% of variance and acted as

"overall enabler" (i.e. if you are low in money, you could be low in resources too), and suggested a strong and shared core underlying all three variables. The next two components were smaller, but necessary to capture the individual domains and allowed to confirm the distinction of roles in the model with no big crosses over |0.80|.

Table 3. PCA Eigenvalue Results

Component	Eigenvalue	Variance Explained (%)	Cumulative (%)
1	1.88	62.5	62.5
2	0.63	21.1	83.6
3	0.49	16.4	100.0

The following table also provides substantial prove for TRM model, and shows how all three variables are present in moderate and positively for component 1, making it a general core, while also creating unique dynamic relation with other components, confirming that they are distinct and separate concepts.

Patterns like Time loading strongly on Component 2 (at 0.82) and Resources loading strongly on Component 3 (at -0.76), indicate that while the three variables are interconnected and they are not useless as each contributes for unique variance in result. This supports the proposal of the model for the components being distinct and interdependent at same time.

Table 4. Factor Loadings (Variables: Time, Resources, Money)

Component	Time	Resources	Money
1	0.47	0.65	0.60
2	0.82	-0.07	-0.57
3	0.33	-0.76	0.56

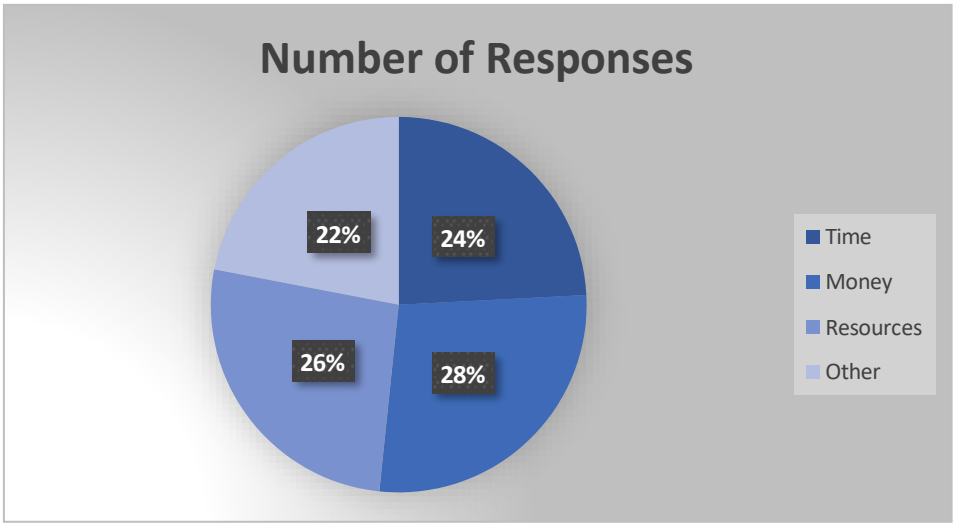
Qualitative Insights from Barriers

Among Partial or not achieved (N=65), with multiple allowed, Money led with 25 entries, with Resources being close second (with N=24), and Time (N=22) and other such as effort and luck (N=20) following closely.

Feedback illustrates:

- **Time:** "Time is the main barrier—daily goals superseded it", "Scheduling conflicts with studies", "Not enough hours despite effort".
- **Resources:** "Lack of tools and networks for badminton", "No access to advanced equipment", "Needed better informational supports".
- **Money:** "Financial means for courses would help", "10k+ required but unavailable", "Money limits internship travel".

Multiples highlighted synergy: "All factors responsible". These narratives show quantitative bottlenecks, with Resources evoking contextual voids (e.g., "Genetics and motivation" as pseudo-Resources).



Overall, results empirically substantiate TRM: balanced perceptions predict higher achievement, with absences—especially Money—impairing outcomes.

Discussion

The findings provide strong support for the structure of the model, but they must be interpreted with cause. The R^2 value of .35 are promising but they are based on limited data which provide an idea and also tell us that the model is empirically acceptable. Resources' elevated variability (SD=0.82) allows it to emerge as a signature bottleneck, potentially reflecting modern day scarcities like skill gaps or network inaccess in a knowledge economy, which aligns with human capital theory, where R as investments yields diminishing returns without T/M supporting it [8]. This study should be seen as an initial pilot test which demonstrates how the model is novel and theoretically meaningful and further large-scale studies should be conducted around it.

The proportionality constant k serves as an important adjustment factor in empirical analysis, enabling the model to address behavioural efficiency and contextual influences that cannot be directly quantified. In future studies, k may be estimated through regression-based analysis or experimental modelling of human performance variability. This acts a measure for practical variability.

Correlation and PCA analysis show us idea and structure of the model. Moderate rs (.34–.51) prevent redundancy while providing evidences for synergy, where Resources' strongest link with Achievement (r = .40) along with similar link shown by Time (r = .39) evoke temporal self-regulation, where opportunities cause action. The three-factor structure (loadings >|0.40|, 100% variance) supports TRM's geometry with no collapse into unidimensional "facilitators," similar to the disease triangle's irreducibility [1,6].

Factor 1's dominance (62.5%) hints at an "overall enabler", yet overall extraction underscores triadic completeness as per systems theory [2]. The heft shows regression. 35% variance explained rivals single-domain models in motivation literature (e.g., grit R^2~0.10; Duckworth et al., 2007), with Resources' strong correlation (r = .40) signalling leverage points for intervention. Upon analysing data from subgroups, R^2 values are higher for Students as compared to that of Employed people, indicating TRM explains more about lack of time and

financial freedom.

The qualitative data shows humanizing stats where people tend to lack time (-0.92 skew) showing that even with abundant M and R, structure still remains same and the non-substitutability maintains. "Others" as moderators (efforts/luck/environment) still fits TRM's claim and acts secondary to triad. Gender/Status having low impact implies universality of the model, though future study could detect subtler moderations.

These finding converge and support the self-balancing nature of TRM, i.e. when there is imbalance in the distribution of factors, for e.g., excess money but lack of time ("paid course useful but no time"), it induces frustration and relates to conservation principles where energy (wants) dissipates without being contained [7]. As meta- motivational, TRM bases Maslow as Deficits stops ascent (e.g., esteem stalled by Resource gaps), explaining why scarcity causes inequality [3]. It has broader ties with Behavioural economics (showing M's prospect bias), sociology (systemic R inequities) and philosophy (Spinoza's conatus as TRM-fuelled persistence).

Theories like temporal regulation, human capital, economics, systems are addressed here [2,6-8]. Socially, it diagnoses inequities (like Monetary dominance) while philosophically, it relates to Spinoza's conatus grounded in equilibrium. When context changes, it scales, like for abstract goals (love: T time spent together, R environment/people, M exchanges/access).

The limitations affect the interpretation as due to human nature and misunderstanding, people do not tend to capture the core concept which causes misdirectional blaming (e.g.- Not believing to the fact that the problem was within and not due to luck and other factors), hence "k" serves as a constant based on context which accounts for the "Other" as the comments.

Yet the triad explains more than fragmented alternatives which shows mixed-methods depth and scalability to non-Western contexts (e.g., communal R over individualistic M).

Future Directions and Applications

The primary goal of future research must be to move this pilot study to a full validation. The empirical setup allows TRM model to be a versatile tool which is positioned for theory-building and practice. Technically, longitudinal designs are capable of tracking TRM fluctuations but multiple factors allow scaling which makes it reliable and the structural equation tests mediation. Universal application can be helpful for cultural studies which can explain about political ideologies (like Collectivism can elevate Resource availability).
Hybrid integrations can be possible by ML with large datasets available, such as TRM × grit (Duckworth, 2007) or × SDT (Deci & Ryan, 1985).

Applications vary and span across domains, leveraging TRM's diagnostic ability.

It can be used for analysing individual well-being and therapy. Self-help and introspection about failure or what caused failure can search for answers in TRM, finding what lacked will cause redirection of efforts in obtaining or filling the gap first, making fulfilment and satisfaction possible. Even for non-material goals like Love, TRM adapts as T (being quality hours) + R (communication tools etc.) + M (date funding/expenses), mitigating the misattributions of "laziness" instead of true deficits. In positive psychology, TRM-informed

journaling enhances equilibrium, reducing frustration as cognitive load [5].
Reason for failure can be fundamentally be related and mitigated by knowing which one of T/R/M was absent or not sufficient, leading to proper action in specific direction leading to fulfillment and contentment.

It can be applied in the field of Organizational Behaviour and Management**.** Organizations can access TRM to check performance and gaps, like workload balancing by giving Flex time (T) with skill enhancement and better environment (R) along with incentives (M). TRM can be used check for equity in case of underrepresented groups having gaps in M/R with help of stipends and other improvements.

In field of Education, again, this model can be applied. Education and curricula can integrate TRM model by proper planning and allocation of leisure (T), material for hands-on activities (R), funds for allocating all things (M). For exams (prevalent in sample, n=25), TRM can be used to assess failure and plan for success.

TRM can also be used in Public Policy and Societal Design. Policymakers and authorities evaluate interventions and issues by TRM (monetary barriers, resources unavailability) and can act accordingly. In large scale, TRM metrics track progress (like India's NEET aspirants having success or failure T via coaching schedules, R via free materials). Optimization in process and TRM use can be done by things such as AI, which reduces T but needs R and M, again preserving the triad. For tech startups, venture modelling with funding TRM-aligned prototypes can improve success rates.

For future research for full validation, a full multi-parameter scale should be developed to capture and validate findings. A confirmatory analysis should be run on a large and diverse sample to formally validate the 'three-factor structure'. I'll be addressing the limitations mentioned previously (in 3.6), as this is a pilot study and the survey was conducted without any incentivization, the appropriate sample size is not achieved, but the results can be considered sufficient to find and consider the initial structure of this novel model.

These trajectories position TRM not as endpoint but catalyst—diagnosing wants' mechanics to empower their realization as human is the subject in all case and well-being and efficiency are subject to fulfilment. Giving a novel structure to the preexisting Maslow's Pyramid, by making it a Tetrahedron with a triangular base, it brings change in psychology.

Conclusion

The Triangle of Human Wants (TRM) goes beyond traditional motivational theory, clarifying that wanting is only possible through the Time, Resources, and Money's interdependent triad. Empirical data and studies show necessity and consistency. Being the foundational ground to Maslow's Hierarchy making it a "Tetrahedron of Needs" with base which describes what allows motivation and fulfilment, TRM offers a rising framework for diagnosing failure and human behaviour. Human wants are unlimited and hence for that want to be fulfilled a foundational 'how' is answered by the novel triad. This paper is a theoretical proposal and it calls for further rigorous research to test if motivation's flame truly requires this triangular fuel.

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