



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Natural Life Becomes Real Social Morality

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ABSTRACT

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The purpose of this topic is to clarify the transition from human natural life to social life; performing natural functions becomes the task of social division of labor in the existence and maintenance of the species, and protecting fellow human beings is morality. The content of this topic is approached from the methodology of humanistic philosophy and social philosophy, and at the same time, uses qualitative, analytical, synthetic, interpretative, comparative, and contrastive methods to clarify the difference between human life and the life of other species in the process of differentiation. The content results affirm that all living species are suitable, protecting the existence of fellow human beings is good, and fellow human beings do not know how to protect each other is terrible; competition between species is the balance of the ecological environment, so there is no distinction between good and evil. The content of this topic concludes: First, all living beings have the right to exist, which is the goodness of life; Second, morality is the truth of life that is respected; Third, in modern society, labor and money play an essential role in creating the division between good and evil in life; Fourth, people must balance economic, social and environmental interests to build a sustainable society.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning, nature has always been a magical picture, attracting people to explore and learn; from the proliferation of all species and the delicate balance of ecosystems to the continuous adaptability of living things, nature has taught each person profound lessons about life and existence. The delicate balance between elements has taught each person profound lessons about fairness and harmony; social ethics is a set of rules of conduct that people set to ensure harmony in the community; how can each person connect these two seemingly separate concepts? The answer lies in the awareness of the close connection between humans and nature. When overexploiting resources and polluting the environment, other living things and life are threatened. Nature is like a mirror, illuminating each person to build a better society. By learning from the laws of nature, each person can form profound and lasting moral values, contribute to protecting the environment, and build a bright future for humanity.

2. RESEARCH STATUS OF THE TOPIC

The relationship between natural life and social ethics has increasingly become a research focus in the social sciences and humanities. Understanding how natural laws and phenomena influence and shape human values and moral standards is an interdisciplinary issue that requires diverse knowledge from biology, psychology, philosophy, sociology, and ethics. The history of research on this topic has gone through many stages. Since ancient times, Greek, Roman, and Indian civilizations have thought deeply about the relationship between humans and nature. Many philosophers

considered nature the source of ethics and the ideal model for human life in this period. By the time of the Enlightenment, with the thought of Rousseau, the awareness of the importance of returning to nature in the journey to find truth and happiness was affirmed. By the 20th century, the rapid development of natural and social sciences had facilitated further studies of the relationship between humans and the environment. "So, despite all its secular and sentimental appearance, political economy is the truly moral science, the most moral of all sciences. Its fundamental thesis is the renunciation of self, the renunciation of life and all human needs" (Karl et al., 2000, p.188). Deep ecology, environmental psychology, philosophy, and sociology are critical perspectives that shed light on this issue. Deep ecology emphasizes the intrinsic value of nature as an entity with independent value, not simply a tool for human benefit. However, whether consumers are happy or sad does not affect their focus on a product's relevant attributes and benefits; perspective calls for a fundamental shift in the relationship between humanity and nature; humans are an integral part of the ecosystem.

In parallel, environmental psychology focuses on the study of the influence of the environment on human psychology, especially the connection between natural experiences and moral values such as compassion and responsibility. Meanwhile, environmental philosophy provides a theoretical foundation for ecological values and ethics. Environmental philosophers have developed theories about nature's intrinsic, instrumental, and aesthetic value and have posed and addressed difficult ethical questions related to the environment, such as climate change and biodiversity loss. Environmental sociology studies the complex interactions between society and the environment, including social movements; the field of study examines how social factors such as culture, economics, and politics influence the use and conservation of natural resources. The causes of poverty are complex, which has led to a growing gap between rich and poor countries. In particular, environmental sociology analyzes environmental social movements, such as the environmental and green movements, to better understand their motivations and mechanisms. Studies have shown that the connection between humans and nature is more profound than most people realize. Separation from nature can have many negative psychological and social consequences. The natural environment can positively influence human behavior and improve health; culture is also vital in shaping human attitudes and behaviors toward the environment. Solving pressing environmental problems requires essential human awareness and action, combining scientific knowledge and appropriate policies to build a harmonious relationship between humans and nature. Research on the relationship between nature and ethics faces many challenges.

3. METHODS

This study approaches the topic's content from a social philosophy and humanities perspective, combining qualitative methods, analysis, synthesis, comparison, contrast, and especially the reverse process. This method helps individuals perceive linear causal relationships and explore the complex transformations between categories such as necessity and freedom, capacity and need, means and purpose, and subject and product in forming social ethics from natural life. Specifically, the study focuses on the issue of maintaining the species and the survival of humanity. Natural life follows the inevitable law of cause and effect, so social ethics contains the element of freedom. Social ethics arise from the need to live together, from the awareness of the value of fellow human beings. "Freedom is so inherent in man that even the enemies of freedom practice it; while opposing that practice, they wish to appropriate as the most precious ornament what they have rejected as the ornament of human nature" (Karl et al., 2002, p.84). Human happiness is not only material satisfaction but also spiritual satisfaction through social relationships.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The object of morality

All organisms contribute to the diversity of the ecosystem; the instinct for survival, including hunting for food, is the driving force behind all microorganisms and is a natural part of the food chain. As thinking animals, humans have developed a system of ethics and laws that allow each person to distinguish right from wrong. Distinguishing right from wrong in relationships between organisms is complex, requiring each person to consider many factors, including human interests and preserving biodiversity. Predation is an integral part of the food chain and should be viewed in that

context. Carnivores hunt to sustain themselves and their offspring. Individuals of the same species sometimes compete for food or territory. There is no inherent moral standard for distinguishing "good" from "bad" in animal predatory behavior. Animals are incapable of moral judgment or responsibility, unlike humans, who possess both freedom and responsibility. The individual's freedom is always linked to the community's freedom. "Animals and species are irresponsible, be liberty, while human life is free and responsible. Universal freedom is social freedom" (Nguyen et al., 2024, p. 4982).

Domestic dogs, hunting dogs, and wolves have many similarities in appearance but are different species with different behaviors and lifestyles. These differences are the result of evolution and adaptation to their living environment. Domestic dogs, which are domesticated to be companions of humans, tend to be more friendly and pleasant. Meanwhile, wolves, which live in the wild, have strong hunting instincts and are very independent. Survival is a deep instinct that drives all living things to fight for survival and development. In their social and moral lives, they can cooperate or compete with each other. Hunting is integral to complex ecosystems where living things are linked together through food chains and webs. Hunting can occur alone or in groups, depending on the species and living environment. Humans, as a social species, have distinct characteristics compared to other species. In the development process, humans are the subject that creates society, culture, and the product of those factors. "The subject is the cause, and the effect is the product. Humans are both subjects and human products" (Quoc et al., 2024, p. 873).

Individuals can cooperate, communicate, and create culture plays a vital role in shaping human lifestyle. The survival instinct is still the main driving force behind human behavior, especially in young children. For example, when children are hungry, they cry to find food, expressing their survival instinct. Infants and young children often act on instinct, unable to distinguish right from wrong. Exploring the world around them, sometimes with unwanted consequences such as breaking objects, is a natural part of the development process. Corporal punishment of children is a controversial issue. Many studies have shown that this punishment is not only ineffective in educating children but can also cause psychological damage, lack of confidence, and even becoming aggressive. Therefore, "non-discriminatory access to educational services and consideration of a wide range of interests of people with special educational needs are also important aspects" (Serhii et al., 2024, p. 613).

Instead, children's education should be based on love, patience, and positive guidance. Parents can use rewards and conversations to help children understand right and wrong behavior. The survival instinct is the basis for human survival. As people grow up, they satisfy their basic needs and aim for higher goals. Education helps people understand themselves, control their emotions, and act responsibly towards society. Humans are the only creatures capable of self-awareness and awareness of their behavior. The basis for human moral development is to distinguish right from wrong. Morality is the compass for human behavior, helping to build a civilized and harmonious society. Unlike animals, humans are motivated not only by survival instinct but also by moral values. Each person can choose their actions based on these values. A person can refuse an opportunity to get rich illegally because they do not want to violate morality. "Humans have a certain degree of freedom in choosing their lifestyle, but the laws of nature always limit those choices" (Duong et al., 2024, p. 4663).

The survival instinct is the basis for human survival. Humans must balance between satisfying survival needs and protecting the environment. Protecting the environment is the responsibility of each person to build a sustainable future for future generations; the provisions of international environmental protection agreements should stipulate the rights, dispute resolution mechanisms, and the choice of applicable law. "By implementing tailored strategies that bolster ethical awareness and accountability, government organizations can foster a culture of integrity and transparency, thus fortifying their ethical frameworks and promoting sustainable and responsible practices" (Wuryan et al., 2024, p. 4367).

Many cultures around the world have established rules and customs regarding the use of natural resources. These rules are passed down to the community's deep understanding of the living environment and the balance of humans and nature. The common goal of these rules is to balance

human needs and protect the environment towards sustainable development. Humans are an integral part of the ecosystem; each person impacts the environment and vice versa; the environment also affects the lives of each person. For example, each person uses water for daily life, farming, aquaculture, and water sources must be protected from pollution. With their intelligence and creativity, humans have created a complex society with many different cultures, languages, and value systems; cultural diversity enriches each person's life and poses challenges in building a harmonious society. Despite their differences, all people are human beings and share basic needs for survival and happiness; everyone has the right to live in a healthy environment; competition is an integral part of life. People compete for opportunities, resources, and status. Competition does not necessarily lead to conflict.

On the contrary, healthy competition that respects the rights of others can promote individual and community development. Most people strive for happiness. Everyone has their values and perspectives on life, and accepting and respecting these differences will help them cooperate and grow together. Ability and responsibility are two inseparable aspects of life. Knowing how to swim is a valuable skill; the ability to save a drowning person depends on many factors, such as the specific circumstances and rescue skills of the person performing the task. Not rescuing a drowning person when possible is not necessarily wrong, but if you have the ability and means, helping others is always appreciated. "This can positively impact public health by lowering the incidence of foodborne diseases and associated healthcare costs" (Douniazed et al., 2024, p. 569). Everyone plays a vital role in society and takes on different responsibilities; career choices meet survival needs and reflect each person's abilities, interests, and values. The diversity of occupations contributes to the w

It is often associated with a meaningful life, positive contributions to the community, and healthy social relationships. Human relationships are complex systems that involve both cooperation and competition. Each individual is an integral part of the community and an independent entity. In the interaction process, each person not only shares common values but also has conflicting interests. Good and evil are relative concepts that change over time and culture. What is considered good in one society may be regarded as wrong in another. Social and technological changes also affect how people define good and evil. Sustainable development models seek to combine economic growth with social equity, environmental protection, and technological ethics, leading to a more prosperous, equitable, and democratic society. "This is the product of the combination of science and technology and the times. It will inevitably participate in social changes with the brand of the times" (Zhijun et al., 2024, p. 2430).

Throughout history, humans have struggled to survive and thrive. Therefore, "this civilization preceded many other human civilizations, complementing and contributing to the overall human cultural development" (Ibrahim et al., 2024, p. 3350). The negative impacts that accompany humanity's remarkable achievements have had on the environment and society. Competition for resources, power, and status has led to many devastating wars and conflicts. Individuals must learn to respect differences, cooperate, and seek win-win solutions to build a better future, which requires a strong sense of responsibility to the community and future generations. Ethics is not simply a tool to distinguish between good and evil or to promote a particular value. The essence of ethics is respect for the truth. Truth is the solid foundation for all human actions and decisions. By living according to the truth, each person will reduce their suffering and contribute to building a better society. Suffering often stems from lies and misunderstandings about the nature of things. People will face negative consequences when they try to hide the truth or are dishonest with themselves.

Truth is a reliable guide for human actions. People who live honestly and straightforwardly will feel happy and peaceful and build long-term relationships. On the contrary, lying and deception only bring suffering and unhappiness.

Throughout history, morality has often been used to control and exploit others. Many have used morality to justify selfish and cruel behavior, making morality ambiguous and controversial. Altruism and selfishness, which are opposites, actually go hand in hand and influence each other in each individual. Each person needs to find a way to balance personal and community interests. "Economic challenges, including unemployment and financial strain, have also been identified as triggers, highlighting the need to address broader economic disparities" (Tariq et al., 2024, p. 372). Spiritual

and social values should not be ignored. Ethics is the solid foundation of all social relationships. It profoundly affects the way people live, work, and interact.

When people live ethically, they build healthy relationships and contribute to a better community. People exist in various social groups, such as families, religions, communities, and workplaces. In social and ethical life, it is necessary to balance all members' material and spiritual needs and their contributions to the community. Each group has its own rules and standards.

4.2 Hypocrisy with the same species or species instinct in the process of differentiation

"Humans are different from other species; animals live by possessing the outside world, while humans live by their products" (Quoc et al., 2024, p. 969). Humans, as primates, share many characteristics with their close relatives. Each individual also possesses unique abilities such as abstract thinking, language, and culture. Humans have attempted to classify themselves and other species based on various criteria and morphological features such as skin color. Modern scientific research has demonstrated that dividing humans into races based on such external characteristics is unscientific.

Culture, society, and environment are the main factors that shape the diversity of individuals and groups; these factors deeply affect how people think and interact with the world around them; morality is a complex concept that cannot be simplified by comparison with other animals. While humans can learn much from the natural world, humans also have responsibilities and moral obligations that animals do not. Humans are social creatures, living and working in different groups such as families and organizations. Each social group has its rules, norms, and roles, profoundly influencing each member's behavior and concepts. Belonging to a particular social group shapes how people perceive the world and interact with those around them.

The family is the original cell of society, where each individual is nurtured and forms their initial personality. The family is one of many living spaces of each person. People also participate in other social activities, such as studying, working, and joining organizations. Social organizations, such as non-governmental organizations, are established to meet the diverse needs of people and coordinate social activities. Each organization has its own goals, rules, and structures. The relationship between individuals and society is mutual. Individuals need society to survive and develop, while society needs individuals to create values and promote development. In life, conflicts sometimes arise between individual interests and community interests. Ethics measure human behavior in social relationships. It helps people distinguish right from wrong, good from evil, and guides their actions. When each person lives ethically, they will build good relationships and contribute to building a civilized society.

The relationship between individuals and society is always complex and diverse. Each person participates in different social groups, such as families, communities, and organizations; each group has its own rules, norms, and goals. When observing the relationship between living species, people can easily see that life on Earth is a complex ecosystem where living species have close relationships. The existence and development of each species depend on interactions with other species. A typical example is the relationship between plants and animals; while animals help plants pollinate and disperse seeds, not all relationships between species are cooperative.

Competition for resources, even hunting and being hunted, is a common natural phenomenon, showing that life is a constant struggle for survival and development. The concepts of good and evil are often used to evaluate human behavior. Applying this concept to the natural world is only partially appropriate. Humans cannot simply judge a species as "good" or "bad" because each species has characteristics and behaviors adapted to its living environment. Society is a complex system in which each individual plays an important role. Labor is a means to meet material needs and is indispensable to creating meaning in life. Not all jobs are of equal value. Factors such as complexity, skill requirements, and contribution to society often determine each job's income and social status. "Freedom of labor is a part of the employment business, creating income and profit and dividing society into involuntary, lazy workers, leading to inequality and social imbalance" (Van et al., 2024, p. 1875). The development of society has created many different occupations, each with its characteristics.

Division of labor helps increase productivity and production efficiency, meeting the diverse needs of society. Social inequality between rich and poor is still vast, causing many consequences. The value of a job is not only measured by income but also by the contribution of that job to the community. Every individual has the right to live a good and meaningful life. In social life, each needs to make constant efforts and actively contribute to the overall development of society. A fair society is a society where everyone has equal opportunities to develop and realize their dreams. In social and moral life, each person needs to eliminate discrimination and social injustice, creating favorable conditions for each individual to develop their full potential. In modern society, people often face challenges regarding ethics, truth, and justice. Truth is the foundation for building trust in social relationships. Misinformation and dishonest behavior are on the rise, causing many negative consequences.

Every individual has the right to live a meaningful life. Work helps each person meet material needs and brings spiritual values. Not all jobs are valued equally. Factors such as complexity, skill requirements, and contribution to society often affect each job's income level and social status. Discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or social background is a hot issue in modern society. People must eliminate discrimination and create equal conditions to build a fair society. Ethics plays a fundamental role in shaping human behavior. When people live ethically, they build good relationships and contribute to building a civilized society. People face complex situations that require them to make difficult decisions.

Biodiversity is one of the outstanding features of nature. Each species of living thing has its characteristics in terms of morphology, physiology, and behavior. The relationships between species are complex and can be competitive, cooperative, or neutral. Species have adapted to their environment and formed mutual relationships to ensure survival and development. Humans, as primates, have many characteristics in common with other species in the family. Each individual is different because of the ability to think abstractly, speak, and have their own culture. Human society is a complex system where individuals and social groups interact with each other through institutions. Good and evil are relative concepts that change over time and between cultures; people often judge each other's behavior based on moral and legal standards. These standards are diverse and can vary between communities. Competition is a significant force that governs social relationships; competition can promote development and innovation and lead to conflict.

On the other hand, they help each other solve common to build a better society. The balance between competition and collaboration is essential to ensure the sustainable development of society. Biodiversity is one of the outstanding features of nature, expressed through the diversity of species, genes, and ecosystems. Each species of living thing has morphological, physiological, and behavioral characteristics that help them adapt to their living environment. Social norms, formed through interactions between individuals and social groups, are a community's standard rules of conduct. Therefore, "job rotation can be an effective management tool to improve employee performance while maintaining high job satisfaction and motivation" (Bakasia et al., 2024, p. 5539). Excessive competition can cause an ecological imbalance in biodiversity.

Society is indispensable for humans, shaping the behavior and thinking of each individual. Social organizations such as family and state are essential in maintaining order, ensuring sustainable development, and solving social problems; human society is a complex system in which social groups interact through social rules and institutions. Division of labor is an essential feature of society to increase production efficiency and meet the diverse needs of society. Division of labor can also lead to social stratification and inequality; social organizations such as family and state play a decisive role in maintaining order and ensuring the sustainable development of society. Throughout history, every human being has witnessed many conflicts and wars between groups of people and nations. Therefore, "have brought about changes in the structure and entity of countries, and thus this has affected the methods followed by countries to enhance their international security and peace at all levels" (Ruua et al., 2024, p. 1887).

In social life, morality, society often restricts the behavior of individuals and communities to protect core values such as national security, public order, public health, and morality while respecting each person's rights and obligations. Economic, social, and political inequality is often the root of these

conflicts. Common values such as justice, equality, and human rights must be prioritized. Only then can each person build a peaceful and prosperous society. In this passage, the author probably wants to say that "species" are different groups of people based on occupation or social status. "When addressing occupational well-being, the quality and quantity of leisure activities are essential" (Homoud et al., 2024, p. 159).

All people belong to the same human species, but differences arise mainly from cultural, social, and economic factors; building a just society requires people to respect diversity and promote cooperation between individuals and groups. Common values such as justice, equality, and human rights must be guaranteed. People must balance economic, social, and environmental interests for sustainable development. Humans are social creatures. Each individual contributes to society through work and social roles; division of labor is an essential feature of society, helping to increase productivity and meet the community's diverse needs. Division of labor brings many benefits but also leads to social stratification and inequality. The gap in income, power, and opportunity between groups of people is one of the serious social problems.

Forms of discrimination based on gender, religion, and social origin further exacerbate this injustice. Core values such as justice, equality, and human rights must be given priority. Sustainable development requires humans to balance economic growth and social progress protection. Humans create norms and values to regulate behavior in social interactions. These norms and values can change over time and space, leading to conflicts and challenges in building a unified society. Biodiversity is one of nature's remarkable features in various species, genes, and ecosystems. Each species of living thing has its own unique morphological and behavioral characteristics, which help it adapt to the environment. Evolution has created a complex ecosystem where organisms interact with each other through a variety of relationships, from competition and cooperation to parasitism.

Good and evil are relative in the natural world and are context-dependent. Survival instincts and environmental factors often govern animal behavior, for humans play a vital role in shaping behavior and thinking. Moral norms are formed through social interactions and frequently change over time and across cultures. Judging behavior based on an absolute moral standard requires effort. What is considered appropriate in one culture may be regarded as wrong in another. Economic, social, and political inequality is a severe problem in modern society. Discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or social origin is a severe form of injustice that hinders sustainable development. Core values such as justice, equality, and human rights must be given priority. Sustainable development requires balancing economic growth, social progress, and environmental protection.

Human society is a complex system in which individuals and social groups interact with each other through social rules, norms, and institutions. Cultural, economic, and social diversity enriches life and creates challenges in building a unified community. Money plays a vital role in modern life as a medium of exchange. Each person should not evaluate all life values through the prism of money alone. The value of a person cannot be measured by money alone. Intelligence, emotions, ethics, and talents also play an essential role in shaping the value of each individual. Social justice requires that everyone has equal opportunities to develop and contribute to the community. Science is the driving force behind the development of society. Through science, each person better understands the natural and social world and solves human problems. Science is not separate from the social context; economic, political, and cultural factors always influence it. The ultimate goal is to build a fair society where everyone has the opportunity to develop life.

4.3 Morality corresponds to money in social exchange

Money is a common medium of exchange used to measure the value of services; it is indispensable in promoting production, distribution, and consumption in the modern economy. Consumers should actively support socially and ethically responsible companies in their social and ethical lives. Money is not the only measure of all values. A person's value depends on intelligence, emotions, morality, and talent. Income inequality is a severe social problem, causing many negative consequences such as poverty, crime, and social unrest.

In a market economy, prices are formed by the interaction of supply and demand. Money acts as a tool to measure and facilitate transactions. Prices do not always accurately reflect the actual value of

a product or service. In addition to economic development, each person needs to focus on investing in education, health, environment, and culture. Every individual needs to realize that the value of life lies not only in money but also in other spiritual values. Humans are social creatures capable of creating and maintaining complex societies. Cultural, economic, and social diversity creates richness but also leads to differences between individuals and groups. In social interactions, humans create norms and values to regulate behavior. These norms and values often change over time and space, leading to different perceptions of good and evil. Economic, social, and political inequality are complex issues in modern society.

Discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or social origin is a severe form of injustice that hinders sustainable development. "Rapid changes in modern society, with issues such as gender imbalance, gender diversity, and health challenges, have raised many questions about the role of religion and its teachings expressed in language" (Quoc et al., 2024, p. 1653). Core values such as justice and human rights must be given priority. Sustainable development requires balancing economic growth and environmental protection; work is a necessary human activity that helps people meet their material and spiritual needs. As a common medium of exchange, money is essential in promoting production and consumption. In modern society, work and money have an inseparable relationship. Money is not the only measure of the value of a life. The value of each person also depends on intelligence, emotions, morality, and talent. Income inequality is a complex social issue, causing many negative consequences such as poverty, crime, and social instability.

People must ensure everyone can develop and live a social and moral life. Social stability and security are the foundation for a prosperous and happy life, helping to reduce instability and crime. The interaction of supply forms prices and acts as a tool to measure and facilitate transactions. Prices do not always accurately reflect the actual value of a product or service. In addition, economic development needs to focus on investing in education, health, environment, and culture. Each individual needs to realize that the value of life lies not only in money but also in other spiritual values. Money is a common medium of exchange used to measure the value of goods and services. When earning money, people perform many actions that can be beneficial or harmful to society. Ethics play an important role in evaluating each person's behavior. Society often values actions that are beneficial to the community, while harmful actions are frequently condemned. The development of technology, especially automation and artificial intelligence, is profoundly changing how people work and live. Replacing humans with machines and robots in many jobs poses new challenges, such as unemployment and inequality. In social and moral life, humans need to build a fair society where everyone has the opportunity to develop. Education equips people with the knowledge and skills to face the ever-changing labor market. "The significant, positive relationship between students' awareness of the vocational education law and their attitudes toward legal compliance highlights the foundational nature of awareness in mediating legal outcomes" (Changjing et al., 2024, p. 321). Although money is essential in modern life, it is not the only measure of value.

A person's worth depends on many other factors, such as intelligence, emotions, morality, and talent. The pursuit of profit has led to many serious social problems, such as income inequality, environmental pollution, and the degradation of the value transmission system. The fierce economic competition has created many personal interests that increase the community's interests. Economic factors affect business activities and profoundly impact social institutions such as family, religion, and the state. "Social entrepreneurship initiatives need to prioritize financial inclusion in ways that combine partnership, entrepreneurship, diversity and scale-providing new avenues" (Ahmad Assaf, 2024, p. 5006). As an essential tool, money can influence social relationships, cultural values, and even political decisions. People should not consider money as the only determining factor in life. Individuals must balance economic, social, and environmental interests to improve society. Providing values such as work, association, and rational activity is necessary.

Education plays a role in the personality and civic consciousness of the younger generation, equipping them with the knowledge and skills needed to face the challenges of modern society. Money is a common medium of exchange used to measure the value of goods and services. An overemphasis on profit can lead to many negative consequences, such as increased inequality,

environmental pollution, and declining traditional values. In social and ethical life, there is a need for strong leadership in governance, aiming to combine local cultural values with strategic vision. Therefore, “this could be achieved by including other factors in modeling the relationship between cultural influences and comprehensive power” (Shahrin et al., 2024, p. 769). When money becomes the primary goal, people quickly get caught up in a cycle of greed and materialism, leading to unethical practices such as fraud, corruption, and exploitation of others. The growth between the rich and the poor is also a consequence of over-emphasizing wealth accumulation. Promoting values such as fairness, solidarity, and cooperation is extremely important; education plays a fundamental role in character and civic consciousness, equipping the younger generation with the knowledge needed to face the challenges of modern society.

5. RESULTS

Through discussion, the results achieved are:

- a. First, good and evil have not appeared in animals; therefore, it cannot be said that good and evil only occur in humans. Every living species has a distinction between good and evil. Good is to protect the survival of other species, while evil is to destroy other species.
- b. Second, competition between different species does not distinguish between good and evil; it only means the balance of the living environment, in which one species is the residing object of another species; if one species does not exist, the other will also disappear.
- c. Thirdly, human life performs natural functions and becomes a social division of labor. Different occupations, habits, and living needs are part of differentiating social species. Occupation and work are social divisions of labor regardless of occupation or job position.
- d. Fourthly, the difference in living standards, enjoyment, and income becomes a distinction between occupation and job position. Thus, there is discrimination against humans. The same species occupying each other's lives causes good and evil to appear. The morality of the ruling class is different from that of the ruled class.

6. CONCLUSION

Through the analysis of the above content, I draw the following conclusions:

- a. First, all living beings have the right to exist, which is the goodness of life. However, competition for resources is the law of balance in survival. This competition is expressed through human society's economic, social, and political activities.
- b. Second, morality is the truth of life that is respected. Morality is constantly changing and diverse, influenced by many factors such as culture, society, and history. Therefore, morality may differ between individuals and social groups, but the truth is still consistent when thinking about morality.
- c. Third, labor and money are essential in distinguishing good from evil in modern society. Labor helps people meet their material and spiritual needs, while money is a standard means of exchange. Each person should not let money completely dominate their life.
- d. Fourth, people must balance economic, social, and environmental interests to build a sustainable society. Promoting values such as fairness and cooperation is essential; education plays a vital role in shaping character and civic consciousness, helping the young generation equip themselves with the knowledge necessary to face the challenges of modern life.

7. LIMITATIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

The novelty of this topic is the systematic presentation of the existence of all species, which is good; there is no discrimination, and all species perform the natural function of balancing the habitat of species. However, besides the achievements, this topic still has limitations: subjectivity and the author's point of view. With the successes and constraints, we will continue to research more deeply on the differentiation of human society in the context of economic globalization in the coming time.

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