



# Ethical Philosophy in the Context of Globalization

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**Abstract:** The purpose of studying moral philosophy is to systematize the issues of good and evil, justice and injustice in the context of globalization, which are only relative in meaning, in order to propose a universal morality of living reality, which is the truth, creativity, and freedom of human beings. Moral philosophy is approached from the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy, and at the same time, uses specific methods such as qualitative, analytical, synthetic, comparative, and contrastive, especially the inversion method, to achieve this purpose; the content of the article achieves the following results: first, moral philosophy is a science; second, moral philosophy is different from science in that it also presents the free life of human beings; third, human morality is different from family, religious and state morality; fourth, in the context of globalization, the distinction between good and evil, good and evil becomes relative; it destroys people's belief in life. The conclusion of the article affirms: first, moral philosophy does not seek the meaning of the first cause or the value of the final result but takes the existence and maintenance of species as the object of study of moral life; second, the richness and diversity of individual life is the richness of society and human life; third, the richness of species is the richness of life, the diversity of occupations, status and living standards; fourth, morality is forgiveness because truth is respected and money is development because lies need to be eliminated.

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## 1. Introduction

Globalization has created a more interconnected world where different cultures, values, and ethical systems intersect and influence each other. In this context, moral philosophy plays a more critical role than ever before. Moral philosophy seeks to provide fundamental principles for evaluating right and wrong, as well as good and bad behavior. In the era of globalization, ethical issues have become more complex as each person faces questions such as: How can personal interests be balanced with the interests of the community? How do we resolve cultural differences in determining right and wrong? How do we build a just society in an unequal world? Globalization poses new challenges to moral philosophy. Issues such as international business ethics, ethics in science and technology, and environmental ethics have become the focus of debate. At the same time, globalization also creates opportunities for cultures to learn from each other, building a more typical value system. Moral philosophy in the context of globalization is not only a theoretical subject but also has profound practical significance. It helps each person make the right moral decisions in daily life, build a better society, and contribute to the sustainable development of humanity.

## 2. Theoretical Overview of the Main Concepts

Globalization has posed new challenges to moral philosophy with its extensive economic, cultural, and social interactions. Traditional ethical issues are placed in more diverse and complex contexts, requiring each issue to have a new approach to understand and solve them. The main issues of moral philosophy in

the context of globalization are value diversity and relativism, international economic ethics, ethics in technology, global inequality, and environmental ethics. Value diversity and relativism see globalization as an opportunity to increase the diversity of values and ethical concepts among cultures, raising the question of ethical relativism: Do universal moral values exist? How can people communicate and respect differences in values? International business ethics points out that globalization creates new challenges for business ethics. Multinational corporations face issues such as corporate social responsibility, exploitation of cheap labor, environmental impact, and corruption. Therefore, "success in this will depend on the ability of governments and international institutions to formulate and implement regulations that are ethical, equitable, and centered on the general interest" (Gunawan Widjaja, 2024, p. 800). Ethics in technology, brought about by the rapid development of information technology, biology, and artificial intelligence, raises important ethical questions: How should humans use technology to benefit humanity? How can individuals prevent the potential risks of technology?

Inequality widens the gap between nations and between rich and poor groups, raising questions about social justice in a globalized world. Environmental ethics addresses environmental issues in the context of globalization, such as climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss, which require each person to have an ethical perspective on the relationship between humans and nature. The issues raised by moral philosophy in the context of globalization require different approaches, such as multicultural, ethical, theoretical, empirical, and interdisciplinary approaches. The multicultural approach makes researchers focus on comparison and dialogue between different ethical systems to find common values and differences. Researchers use empirical methods to study human moral attitudes and behaviors in specific situations. The ethical approach, tolerance theory, and moral views and criticism are historical developments in moral philosophy. Traditional ethical theories such as utilitarianism, Kantianism, and virtue theory are applied to analyze ethical issues in the context of globalization. An interdisciplinary approach is the subject of moral philosophy combined with other social sciences such as economics, sociology, and psychology to address ethical issues in globalization comprehensively. Contributions by researchers have emphasized the importance of human capabilities and proposed a list of basic capabilities that everyone deserves or have developed theories of human capabilities, arguing that social justice is not only about the distribution of assets but also about each person's ability to achieve what they consider valuable in life, or proposed a global ethic in which each person must help those who are experiencing poverty in other countries, or emphasized the importance of responsibility and justice in a globalized world. The challenges and future directions of moral philosophy research are the complexity of moral problems, the lack of specific solutions, and the role of international organizations. The complexity of ethical problems that moral philosophy faces in the context of increasingly complex and multidimensional globalization requires researchers to have more flexible and creative approaches. The lack of specific solutions has limited the research of moral philosophy. Despite the extensive research on moral philosophy, there is still a need to find concrete solutions to practical ethical problems. International organizations such as the United Nations are essential in developing global ethical standards and promoting international cooperation. Moral philosophy in the context of globalization is a vibrant and vital area of research. Researchers have contributed significantly to clarifying complex ethical issues and finding appropriate solutions. However, many challenges remain to be overcome. In the future, moral philosophy will need to continue developing to meet the globalized world's new needs.

### **3. Methodology**

The new point of this research topic is approached by the author from the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy, at the same time synchronously applying research methods such as qualitative, synthesis, analysis, comparison, and reversal. In particular, with the reversal method, the author will present the content based on the transformation between cause and effect, capacity and need, means and purpose, and subject and product. When placed in the context of globalization, the relationship between subject and product in moral life becomes a matter of mutual ownership between individuals. Mutual use between individuals in common desire is the ultimate happiness of life. A life that does not satisfy each other is the coercion of each other's lives, that is, mutual appropriation. The highest form of life

is human communication; mutual satisfaction between individuals is a good thing, as is happiness; mutual dissatisfaction is suffering. Moral philosophy takes the existence and maintenance of the species as its premise and object of study and is always close to this premise. That is the existence and development of humanity in the flow of history.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1. The Premises of Moral Philosophy**

Moral philosophy is not an abstract ideal but a practical study of human behavior and values. It seeks to discover and explain the moral principles that govern human behavior. Unlike metaphysics, moral philosophy does not seek a first cause (e.g., the origin of the universe) or an outcome of human life (e.g., the meaning of life). However, it focuses on analyzing specific human actions in specific situations. Metaphysics often constructs abstract, idealistic theories about a perfect reality, while moral philosophy is always closely related to real life and the problems that people face every day. Moral philosophy is closely related to the social sciences, especially psychology and sociology. However, moral philosophy goes deeper into evaluating the rightness and wrongness of actions, while the social sciences often focus on describing and explaining behavior. A unique feature of moral philosophy is the study of the role of free will in moral decision-making. Humans can choose actions based on their moral values, showing that moral philosophy is not simply a science that studies objective laws but also a subject that addresses personal and social issues. Moral philosophy also has an educational function, that is, a philosophy of education. "This philosophy of education calls for justice, unity, and cooperation in a world rife with crises. As a philosophical imperative, 'being together' is a guiding principle for a more equitable and sustainable existence" (Michael et al., 2024, p. 6). Moral philosophy is not only a system of theories but also an orientation to help people make the right choices in life. Therefore, moral philosophy studies justice, freedom, happiness, and human relationships. It is related to humans and the relationship between humans, nature, and society.

Why do tigers hunt while bees diligently build nests? The answer may lie deep in each species' survival instinct and social structure. The life of each species is a diverse and complex picture in which each individual plays their role. From tiny single-celled organisms to large animals, each species has its way of life and survival habits, creating a balanced and diverse ecosystem. However, it is inappropriate to impose moral concepts such as good and evil on the natural world because the behavior of animals, especially carnivores, is mainly driven by survival instinct and the evolutionary process. Hunting is an indispensable link in the food chain and essential to maintaining ecological balance. Judging predatory behavior as right or wrong from a human moral perspective is a one-sided view. Why don't carnivores usually eat their kind? In herds, carnivores often show solidarity and protect each other to increase their hunting ability and protect their territory. However, cannibalism can occur in exceptional cases, such as fighting over territory or lack of food. Comparing animal behavior to human concepts of good and evil is only partly correct. The concepts of good and evil mainly apply to relationships between individuals of the same species. Humans are part of nature, not the rulers of nature. Each person needs to understand and respect the laws of nature to protect their daily living environment.

Is morality limited to humans, or does it extend to the natural world? Traditional ethics often focuses too much on human values, sometimes leading to a separation between humans and the natural world. This view has limited each person's vision of morality, making it difficult to explain the diversity and complexity of relationships between living things. Modern moral philosophy takes a more comprehensive view. Instead of focusing only on humans, modern moral philosophy considers the relationships between all living things. In this view, good and evil are not only human issues but also related to the existence and development of the entire ecosystem. For example, deforestation affects wildlife and causes climate change, which affects the entire ecosystem. "Human Rights And Social Justice" (Amir et al., 2024, p.846). However, it is not always easy to clearly distinguish between good and evil in the natural world. Organisms interact in many different ways, from cooperation to competition. Ethics must be based on understanding these complex relationships and balancing human interests and environmental protection. Ethics is a continuous

learning and discovery journey, requiring people to have a comprehensive view and respect for all living things.

The concepts of good and evil have different meanings in the natural world. For animals, survival behaviors such as hunting and defending territory are natural behaviors that human moral standards cannot evaluate. Although they look similar, wolves, domestic dogs (pets/dogs), and hunting dogs are different species with distinct biological and behavioral characteristics. These differences result from a long evolutionary process in which each species has adapted to different habitats and livelihood practices. For example, wolves are adapted to wildlife, while dogs are domesticated to live with humans. It is easy to see that these species are constantly in conflict with each other, only in terms of survival and maintenance. In nature, all species have survival instincts, including hunting and protecting territory. Hunting is a survival behavior and is part of the food chain. Predators and prey coexist in a balanced relationship. When one species increases, predators will increase to adjust the number and vice versa.

In some cases, species can cooperate, forming symbiosis to ensure ecological balance. For example, wolves can cooperate to hunt large prey. However, this cooperation usually has the common goal of survival and pack development. As social animals, humans can interact with many other species. In young children, the survival instinct is the top priority, and the sense of good and evil is not fully formed. Self-punishment and guilty conscience represent people's sense of responsibility when they make mistakes. Responsibility goes hand in hand with freedom, and the awareness of responsibility helps people make the right choices. The survival instinct makes people always put their interests first. Each person is a part of a social ecosystem where individuals interact and influence each other. The diversity of cultures, norms, and preferences makes society prosperous but also leads to conflicts and competition. Traditional ethics are often attached to absolute values and try to define good and evil clearly. For example, good and evil in religious ethics play an essential role in shaping the character of a community. However, different religions have different ethical concepts, and conflicts sometimes arise. Throughout history, religion has played positive and negative roles in protecting human rights. That is why there is little comparison between religious ethics and human ethics in the field of ethics. Therefore, the distinction between religious rights and human rights remains unclear.

Meanwhile, modern moral philosophy emphasizes the relativity of morality and the importance of building social relationships based on mutual respect. Competition is an indispensable part of life, but when it becomes too fierce, people may use unhealthy means to achieve personal goals, causing negative consequences for society. Distinguishing between good and evil becomes more complicated in a multicultural and ever-changing world. Balancing personal and community interests becomes more critical in a diverse and ever-changing world. In the context of globalization, each person needs to balance personal interests and community interests, constantly learning and improving their moral awareness. Like all other living creatures, humans prioritize the interests of survival and development. Each person is part of a social ecosystem where individuals interact and influence each other. The diversity of cultures, norms, and interests that enrich society leads to conflict and competition. Therefore, modern moral philosophy focuses on exploring human freedom in forming relationships with others.

Competition is inevitable, but when it becomes too fierce, people can use unhealthy means to achieve personal goals, causing negative consequences for society. Distinguishing between good and evil becomes more complicated in a multicultural and ever-changing world, "human history is freedom; outside of it, there is nothing" (Luciano et al., 2024, p. 54). Moral philosophy emphasizes the freedom of each individual to satisfy his or her needs and develop his or her abilities. This view does not contradict the reality of life but, on the contrary, affirms the value of diversity and difference between individuals. Each person has his or her abilities and needs. The interaction between individuals creates a diverse and developed society based on the mutual complementarity of abilities and needs. Freedom in moral philosophy is not unlimited freedom, but freedom realized within the framework of social relationships and responsibility to the community. Individual freedom to live not only creates differences but also creates creativity. Differences and creativity in traditional norms still prevail; human distinctions between right and wrong, values and anti-values, honesty and lies, and good and evil are intertwined. The new has not been accepted, while the

old has become an instinct deeply ingrained in the consciousness of each individual in the family, religion, and state. Happiness comes from living an authentic life according to your abilities and needs. Pursuing illusory values is self-abandonment, leading to frustration and loneliness. Protecting life is the core value of morality.

Every individual has the right to live and develop. However, destroying oneself with unrealistic standards or harming others with frivolous missions is contrary to human values and rights in the context of globalization. Everyone has their strengths, which need to be respected and promoted. Recognizing and promoting strengths will help people live better and contribute to the community. Life is a series of choices, from small daily decisions to life-changing choices. Every decision we make affects ourselves and those around us. Humans have a high capacity for creativity and adaptability, which has created diversity in occupations and shaped modern society. The division of labor helps each person support each other and develop together.

Humans are constantly faced with choices, so what is the yardstick to distinguish right from wrong? Life is a challenging journey, requiring each person to make difficult decisions. Sincere help brings joy and satisfaction to both the giver and the receiver, but it loses its value when it becomes a tool to achieve personal goals. Ethical philosophy guides people to an honest and meaningful life where lies and fraud have no place. However, the concepts of good and evil are only sometimes clear and absolute. They vary according to culture, society, and specific circumstances. Every action needs to be evaluated based on its intentions and consequences. The exploitation and use of natural resources are necessary for development, but each person must do this sustainably and responsibly. In an increasingly complex world, truth becomes the compass that guides morality. Instead of clearly distinguishing between good and evil, ethics encourages people to live honestly and uprightly. Ultimately, ethics is not just a theory but also an action, an individual's choice in life. Ethical philosophy does not exclude good and evil from its content. However, it simply places truth and practice as the basis, motivation, purpose, and standard for perception in the entire ethical system. Traditional ethics are often exploited to serve group interests, leading to conflicts between ideals and reality. However, progressive ethics always prioritize truth and justice. It considers issues comprehensively, objectively, and historically to make accurate, ethical judgments. Truth and ethics are inseparable concepts. When people live according to the truth, they live a moral life and contribute to a more just and civilized society. Respecting the truth is ethics in the context of globalization. Ethics is the goal and means for human existence and development. Truth is the solid foundation of all ethical values. When each person respects the truth, the boundary between good and evil will become more apparent. However, in reality, the concept of good and evil is often exploited to serve personal or group purposes, distorting ethics. Altruism and selfishness are often considered opposites, but both contain a limitation: the distinction between "self" and "others". Social relationships are damaged when each person denies the value of others by considering them merely as means to achieve personal goals, "It is possible that although personal suffering may reduce the ability to act prosocially, its impact on moral reasoning may vary" (Surdel et al., 2019, p.22).

Morality has evolved throughout history, but the search for truth and justice is at its core. In a globalized world, each person must overcome the barriers created by discrimination to learn to respect and love each other. Honesty is the foundation of every relationship. Lies not only hurt others but also destroy each person. Each individual is responsible for building a meaningful life where morality and truth are respected. Kindness and honesty are the foundation for sustainable development. People must work together to solve common problems and build a better future in an increasingly connected world.

Conversely, lies lead to destruction. When individuals, organizations, or countries are dishonest, they will harm themselves and cause severe consequences for the community. Every community has its own rules of conduct. The community will become harmonious and develop when its members adhere to these rules. On the contrary, violating the rules will lead to severe consequences. For example, when leaders do not obey the law, society will become chaotic. Money, fame, and power can make people lose their good nature and engage in wrongdoing. However, true happiness comes from living a meaningful life where morality and truth are respected. Therefore, hypocrisy must be criticized because "Nothing is covered up that will

not be revealed, nothing secret that will not be known" (Matthew et al., 2012, p.236). In a globalized world, good, evil, justice, and injustice may differ depending on each person's culture and perspective. However, truth is always the core value that everyone must strive to achieve in the context of globalization.

#### **4.2. Professional cooperation and competition in the context of globalization**

Although they have different goals, moral philosophy, and science are essential elements in human life. Science focuses on discovering and explaining natural phenomena, aiming to improve the quality of life. Meanwhile, moral philosophy studies human behavior in society to determine the values and moral principles that govern human relationships. Science and moral philosophy are knowledge systems, but their study subjects and approaches differ. Science uses empirical methods to discover the objective laws of nature, while moral philosophy uses analytical and theoretical methods to explore the nature of morality and values. However, applying moral principles to social reality depends on many factors, including political and economic systems. In a particular social system, moral values may be influenced and shaped by group interests, especially those of the ruling class. Although moral philosophy provides a general theoretical basis for morality, implementing moral values in life depends on many other factors.

Social differentiation is a natural development process manifested in labor division and the formation of different social groups. These groups, such as family, religion, state, and other social organizations, have separate roles, functions, and value systems. This differentiation not only creates cultural diversity but also leads to the formation of different moral systems. Family, religious, state, and group morals are different but united by human morality. Morality is the lifestyle, habits, and instincts of different species. In biology, "species" is defined based on reproductive ability and common genetic characteristics. Despite cultural and social differences, social groups belong to the same human species. However, using the concept of "species" to refer to social groups is not enough. Therefore, the concepts of family, religion, state, and corporation refer to social groups, which are different "species" (branches) in the differentiation of humans written by Karl Marx: "Democracy is a form of government as a species concept. Monarchy is only one form of government and a bad one at that" (Karl et al., 2002, p. 349).

Social stratification and the formation of diverse value systems pose many challenges to building a just and equal society. Different value systems can lead to conflict and discrimination. Therefore, building a shared value system that respects diversity and ensures equality for all is essential. Globalization has increased cultural exchange, complicating ethical issues. However, this also creates opportunities to build a humanistic ethics that transcends cultural and national barriers. Such ethics must be based on universal values such as justice, freedom, and human dignity. Political economy, the science that studies the relations of production and distribution, has shown a close connection between economic systems and social values. Value systems and moral norms often reflect and serve the interests of economically powerful groups, meaning that what is considered "right" and "wrong" may change over time and space, depending on social structures and power distribution.

However, when taking reality and truth as the basis of life, political economy can be considered a "science of morality". Political economy focuses primarily on analyzing the laws of economic motion, while ethics is concerned with evaluating human behavior based on standards of good and evil. Although closely related, the two fields have fundamental differences. Value systems constantly change and evolve in the process of social development. Building a shared value system consistent with social development and ensuring social justice are complex issues requiring contributions from many scientific disciplines, including political economy, philosophy, and sociology. Karl Marx asserted: "Political economy remains the truly moral science, the most moral of all sciences. Its basic thesis is self-denial, the renunciation of life and all human needs" (Karl et al., 2000, p. 188). That is why moral philosophy is different from ethics. Ethics contributes significantly to the idealization of life. At the same time, moral philosophy takes the practice and truth of life to seek happiness in performing natural functions and tasks in work and profession. Freedom plays a central role in the division of social labor, especially freedom in labor. This freedom is not simply the right to choose a career but also the right to self-development; contributing to society is the happiness of every

profession. However, freedom in labor is often limited by many factors, including economic and social factors.

Money plays a vital role in meeting human needs in a market economy. However, over-reliance on money can cause people to be assimilated by money, carrying the instinct of money. Karl Marx asserted: "In credit relations, it is not money that man eliminates, but the man himself is transformed into money, or money is acquired, in man, in his body" (Karl et al., 2000, p. 37). Money can undermine spiritual and moral values when it becomes the sole measure of human worth and social relationships. True freedom can only be achieved in a classless society with equal development opportunities. Therefore, human freedom is to work and fulfill one's life mission. In such a society, work is a means of earning a living, realizing oneself, and contributing to the community. However, in reality, economic and social inequality still exists, limiting the freedom of many people. In globalization, people must balance personal freedom and social responsibility, which requires constant efforts from individuals, communities, and the state. People need to be aware of their responsibilities to society. In return, the state must create a favorable legal and social environment for people to develop their full potential. Social inequality, especially the gap between rich and poor, is a burning issue in modern society. The economic system based on profit has created a growing gap between the rich and the poor, increasing injustice and social instability.

Money, only a medium of exchange, has become a measure of human value, governing many aspects of life. In addition to economic discrimination, people are also classified according to many criteria, such as skin color, race, gender, and social origin. These classifications are often subjective and lead to prejudice and discrimination. However, classifying people based on biological characteristics such as skin color or race is entirely unscientific. Humans are a species and cultural and social diversity results from historical processes and interactions between humans and the environment. Many factors, including genetics and the environment, influence human behavior. Although all humans have a common origin, each individual is unique and has distinct characteristics.

In modern society, the family still plays an essential role in shaping the character and values of each individual. Families may differ culturally, economically, and socially, but they all share the common goal of nurturing and protecting their members. Social institutions such as religions, states, and corporations have different morals and must justify themselves. "National law is ethical as long as its negative impacts on individuals and society are minimized" (Mhd Halkis, 2024, p.292). Although these organizations have structures and rules of operation, they are not living entities, so they do not need morality. That is the argument of traditional ethics, which considers only each individual as a moral subject. An individual is moral when he has freedom, but in the species environment, the individual is not free; he must force himself to follow the species' standards and rules of survival, that is, to sacrifice his personal life for family, religion, and state. The species' survival is the goal; each individual is only a means; therefore, human rights are lost. Globalization has made the division of labor increasingly sophisticated, leading to the diversification of occupations. However, it would be incorrect to consider each occupation as a "species" with fixed "habits". Although each occupation requires different skills and knowledge, people can learn and transfer between occupations. Technology and automation are changing the nature of work, requiring people to learn and adapt continuously.

People must be creative and innovative to survive and thrive in an ever-changing world. Clinging to old habits and ways of working will leave everyone behind. Instead, everyone must proactively seek new knowledge and skills to meet the needs of society. The answer may be whether machines and technology can completely replace repetitive, uncreative jobs, but this does not mean people will become useless. Human capabilities and needs make robots and AI appear, so robots and AI need people to complete them. People will still play an essential role in developing technology, managing and operating complex systems, and creating new values; it "developed as an artificial life depending on artificial intelligence, virtual reality, cyborg studies, nanotechnology, digital reality, and evolutionary facts formed in the form of science fiction literature" (Rana et al., 2024. p.289).

Globalization has made the division of labor increasingly sophisticated, leading to a diversification of

occupations. Although each occupation requires different skills and knowledge, people can learn and move between occupations. Technology and automation are rapidly changing the nature of work, requiring people to update their knowledge and skills. Clinging to old skills and knowledge will leave people behind. The rise of artificial intelligence and automation poses new challenges to the labor market, requiring people to learn and upgrade their skills to stay competitive. Social interaction is an integral part of people's lives. People interact in their families, communities, workplaces, and globally. These interactions are diverse and complex, involving both cooperation and competition. Both cooperation and competition are driving forces in society. Everyone has daily needs and desires to balance in the social environment regardless of culture.

Globalization has made social relationships increasingly complex and diverse. Each individual plays many different roles in life, from family members to global citizens. Understanding social relationships helps people build better relationships and contribute positively to the community. However, the uneven division of labor and income inequality are still challenging issues affecting the sustainable development of society. The division of labor is necessary to create diversity and richness in society. However, it must be implemented fairly and reasonably, ensuring everyone can develop and contribute to society. In an ideal society, every job is respected, and everyone can succeed based on their abilities and efforts. Social institutions such as family, religion, state, and corporation are essential to shaping human behavior and values. Although the rules and norms of each institution may differ, they all aim to maintain the stability and development of society. However, adhering to too rigid rules can lead to stagnation and injustice.

Social inequality is a complex issue influenced by many factors, such as economics, politics, and culture. "However, all and every one of these milestones remain within the ethical and political dimensions, without a binding character" (Masseno, M. D. , 2022, P.10). Private ownership of the means of production has created a divide between the rich and the poor and power. Money, which is only a medium of exchange, has become a measure of human value, dominating many aspects of life, leading to the situation where the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. In a commodity economy, each person needs to respect the value of each individual, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to develop, requiring changes in social institutions, especially economic and social policies. Everyone must build a society where justice, equality, and dignity are prioritized. Social relationships are increasingly complex and diverse in the context of globalization. Each individual has the responsibility to contribute to building a better community. Each person must learn to respect differences, cooperate to solve common problems, and create a better future for humanity.

#### **4.3. Ethics and money in the context of globalization**

The concepts of "good" and "evil" sometimes become ambiguous when considering the relationship between families, religions, nations, and corporations with different morals in today's globalized world. However, within a species, especially humans, each individual usually has clear standards of right and wrong, which are each individual's life principles. These standards are built to protect each individual's rights and ensure the community's stability. However, too strict in imposing standards can lead to injustice and conflict. Excessive ownership and control often cause confrontation and conflict. When one group of people tries to impose its will on another group of people, both sides suffer. In globalization, people must respect the diversity and differences of each individual and community. Cooperation and dialogue are essential elements in solving everyday problems. Life is a process of continuous interaction and adaptation. Therefore, people must build a society based on respect, cooperation, and fairness. The diversity of standards in globalization has created diverse behaviors and lifestyles among groups of people. These standards become the yardstick for evaluating and comparing the behavior of each group. When these standards conflict, it quickly leads to disputes and conflicts. Each group has its standards, from family, religion, and state to business. Imposing the standards of one group on another often causes conflicts and confrontations.

Competition for resources and power has made people selfish and indifferent, leading to overexploitation of natural resources and social relationships, causing many severe consequences that threaten the survival of humanity. "Extending this understanding to the level of environmental disasters is pertinent since, by unrestrainedly exploiting natural resources in search of profit, many organizations expose entire



populations to the imminence of disasters, directly or indirectly, populations that are susceptible to having their fundamental rights violated" (Ferrari et al., 2023, p. 11). In globalization, people need to respect cultural diversity and differences between groups. Instead of imposing standards, people should build standards based on human values such as fairness, equality, and mutual respect, in which truth and vivid reality are the basis, motivation, purpose, and ethical standards. Each individual must find a way to balance personal and community interests. Tradition, canon law, laws, and social regulations have divided the work and role of each person in society. Although work and social status are different, people are still people. However, differences in occupation and income have led to social division, making it difficult for each person to distinguish right from wrong and good from evil in social relationships. The growing gap between the rich and the poor has created a deep class division, dividing society. Although different social groups depend on each other for survival, competition for resources and power has turned these groups into rivals, threatening the stability of society. If one group has too much power and resources, it will exploit and take advantage of other groups. As creative beings, humans are the origin of all societal occupations and roles. Everyone is equal regardless of skin color, race, origin, or occupation.

Every job, whether performing natural functions such as grandparents, parents, and children or assigning social tasks such as teachers, doctors, engineers, or any other profession, contributes to the survival and development of humanity. However, the uneven distribution of wealth and opportunities has created social inequality. Although everyone is responsible for their work, the difference in income and living conditions has led to discrimination. Species depend on each other for survival, but competition is also integral to evolution. Humans, as a species, are no exception to this rule. The struggle between good and evil exists within each individual and in the relationships between individuals. The survival of each individual and species is a good thing, but self-destruction is a tragedy. Good and evil are two sides of the same coin; they constantly transform each other and create diversity in the world.

Competition for resources is the driving force of evolution, but it can lead to extinction if it is too intense. However, extinction is not only due to competition but also to changes in the environment and adaptation of species. The internal conflict between good and evil within each species can also lead to extinction. Diversity in occupations and lifestyles creates different "species" in human society. Discrimination based on wealth and social status has deepened these rifts. The uneven distribution of wealth and opportunities has created inequality and increased conflict between groups. These are complex social problems that require each person to find their solutions. In the context of globalization, everyone realizes that each person is different in terms of abilities, needs, and value systems. These differences are a fact, obvious, and undeniable; therefore, the approach, attitude towards differences, and the rich diversity in the socio-ecological environment of humanity. In modern society, people often quantify these values in specific numbers, especially money. Money is a medium of exchange and a measure of an individual or a nation's success, social status, and economic strength. "Such policies have not been able to attract foreign investors, especially in developing nations, both as an individual abiding with the intrinsic moral duty to safeguard the environment or as a profit-making economic agent in developing countries" (Junwei Chen, 2024. p.537).

Although science has a common goal of serving human life, different fields of science have different evaluation criteria. Focusing too much on quantitative aspects, especially money, can overshadow other values, such as ethics, emotions, and spiritual values. When money became a subject of study, everyone saw its central role in modern life. Money, both an abstract concept and a tangible instrument issued by the state, governs all economic activities. The fact that money is an indispensable medium of exchange has turned it into a powerful force that profoundly affects all aspects of life. Exchange rates and other economic indicators reflect the differences in the level of development between countries. Money is not only a measure of the value of goods and services but also a measure of power, wealth, and even quality of life. Power and prestige are often associated with the wealth of an individual or a nation. Money even affects spiritual values such as tradition, morality, and law. Money has increasingly become a measure of right and wrong, good and evil in modern society. The deep gap between the rich and the poor has created many inequalities and is the root cause of many social problems. It can be said that money is an invisible force that profoundly affects each person's life. Understanding the role of money is essential for each individual

to orient their life and fulfill their role in society. As creative beings, humans are divided into different groups, each with its own characteristics. This division leads to the distinction between good and evil, truth and lies, democracy and dictatorship. "Capitalism's relentless dynamism can lead to institutional degradation, as seen in the influence of money in politics and the resultant inequality that created opportunities for authoritarian figures to emerge, promising to dismantle corrupt systems, often at the expense of democratic norms" (Michael et al., 2024, p.6). People often subjectively evaluate values such as good and evil, right and wrong. However, if viewed comprehensively, each person will see that the existence of each individual, each group of people, and each country has its meaning. Comparing and distinguishing too strictly sometimes leads to unnecessary conflicts. Society will become chaotic and fiercely competitive if each individual only cares about his or her interests.

In modern society, work and income are often linked together. Money becomes a measure of human value, creating a clear gap between the rich and the poor. "Having money means having power" has been ingrained in many people's minds. However, focusing too much on material things can lead to imbalance and many other negative consequences. Progressive classes rely on facts to make judgments, while conservative classes are idealistic. This difference creates different perspectives on life. In both the natural and social worlds, competition for resources is inevitable. Money, the means to satisfy needs, has become the source of many social problems. Truth and morality are sometimes overlooked in the race for wealth. People are willing to sacrifice everything, including morality, to achieve personal goals, leading to a reversal of values, where wrongdoings are tolerated as long as they bring in profits. Reality shows that "cheating, extortion, threats, blackmail, violence to solve and exploit the victim are the crimes that are most often resorted to when dealing with people" (Capcha et al., 2022, p.10).

All living things, including humans, instinctively seek survival. Therefore, doing evil is often not the first choice. However, under pressure from life, especially economic problems, people are easily tempted by immediate benefits. Money, as a means of exchange and wealth accumulation, can strongly influence human behavior. Sometimes, greed and the desire for wealth can make people lose their good nature. Good and evil are two relative concepts that always exist in every person and can change depending on the circumstances. Money can amplify the good and bad sides of people with its power. In modern society, money is the driving force and the cause of many problems. The development of technology, especially robots, has profoundly impacted the labor market and raised many ethical issues. Originally a tool for survival, money now dominates people's lifestyles. The passion for materialism draws people into a vicious cycle of labor and consumption, blurring traditional values. Social institutions such as family, religion, state, and business face new challenges. Traditional families are changing; religions are confronting diverse beliefs; nations are facing the complexities of globalization; and businesses are constantly competing for survival. "These institutions aim to enhance public servants' professionalism and ethical conduct through targeted training and development programs" (Dorasamy et al., 2024, p.129). Every organization has its own goals and values, but sometimes, they conflict, causing human rights to be violated in the context of globalization. Money has become a dominant force in modern life, creating a deep divide between the rich and the poor. Some parts of society consider money to be a measure of values and goals in life, while others become victims of economic inequality. This division blurs the line between good and evil, pushing society into fierce competition. Money is a medium of exchange, but when it becomes a goal, it stimulates greed and excessive consumption. Economic activities, investments, and financial transactions are increasingly complex, creating many potential opportunities and risks. The excessive focus on money unbalances social values, making people selfish and indifferent. While the complete abolition of money may be an extreme solution, it raises the question of a new economic and social system. Humans must seek sustainable development models that ensure social justice and harmony between individual and community interests in the current context of globalization.

## **5. Synopsis of the Main Research Outcomes**

Through discussing the above contents, the results obtained are:

First, moral philosophy is a science; it studies the linear causal relationship in a necessary chain like other

sciences, ensuring objectivity, comprehensiveness, development, specific history, and practice in cognition. It points out the difference in human life in performing natural functions and tasks in the division of social labor.

Second, moral philosophy differs from science in that it also presents the free life of human beings. Freedom is considered the result (purpose) that comes first and the cause (behavior) that comes later. Freedom is a characteristic of human nature: freedom in career and work. Creativity is accurate, authentic, and free to operate according to capacity and need.

Third, family, religious, state, and group ethics differ from human ethics. In globalization, the unity of species in implementing human rights and the competition between species have become humanity's common evolution and development. In the process of evolution, the species that implements human rights well will survive, and the species that threatens human rights will self-destruct.

Fourth, in the context of globalization, the distinction between good and evil and good and bad becomes relative; it destroys people's trust in life. Therefore, in globalization's context, morality's object is truth. When the truth is public and transparent, bad people will not do bad things, good people will not be wronged, corruption will be discovered, and taking advantage of policies to get rich will also be eliminated.

## **6. Conclusions**

Through the discussion and results of the above content, the following conclusions can be drawn:

First, moral philosophy does not seek the meaning of the first cause or the value of the final result but takes the existence and maintenance of species as the object of study of moral life. Moral philosophy takes the actual life of humans as both the driving force and the goal of the existence and maintenance of species.

Second, the richness and diversity of individual life is the richness of society and human life. People are different in their abilities and needs for each other. Moral life is necessary for humans. Humans not only satisfy their natural needs but also satisfy their abilities.

Third, species richness is the richness of life, the diversity of occupations, statuses, and living standards. Different occupations and statuses are precisely the nature of making money to live. Sharing the exact nature of money but forcing each other to have money in different forms is forcing the same kind, which is immoral. Owning each other's money creates good and evil, dividing society into rich and poor.

Fourth, morality is the truth respected for cooperation, tolerance, and dialogue, while the profession of making money is competition for development in globalization. The difference between people in the context of globalization is the contradiction between morality and money. However, the exchange of commodity economy, money, and morality are unified. Morality is truth. Therefore, money is obtained by the truth of life, and the truth is obtained by the whole life paid for by money. Morality is forgiveness because truth is respected, and money is development because lies need to be eliminated.

## **7. Limitations, Implications, and Further Directions of Research**

The content of ethical philosophy is presented systematically; the new point is the approach from the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy, especially the use of the inversion method; however, there are inevitably certain limitations, which are the subjective and personal views of the author. However, this article aims to clarify the topic of ethics in the context of globalization, which is the issue of truth, creativity, and freedom in the profession. Therefore, the meaning of the first cause and the value of the final result of ethics are aspirations, ideals, and utopian science. On that basis, the content continues to be developed and researched on the issue of human evolution in the process of differentiation into different species in globalization.

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