

Human survival – core beliefs for sustainable development in globalization

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Abstract: The article analyzes the belief in humanity's existence and sustainable development in the context of globalization; belief in human adaptability and creativity is the key to maintaining stability and development in the face of climate change, inequality, and conflict. Globalization brings opportunities for cooperation but also poses many challenges. The development of science and international cooperation helps people improve their quality of life while promoting movements to protect human rights and the environment. However, uncertainties such as fake news, environmental crises, and social inequality can erode people's confidence. The article emphasizes the role of education in raising awareness of global citizenship and encouraging positive actions to solve international problems. At the same time, cooperation and sharing among individuals, organizations, and countries are the foundation for building a sustainable society. In addition, the study also assesses the impact of technology on human trust, pointing out that although technology creates many opportunities, it also poses risks, such as dependence on machines and digital inequality. Therefore, people need to balance innovation and human values. Since belief in sustainable existence and development requires community efforts, humanity must build a society that respects truth, creativity, and responsibility for a safe and prosperous future.

Keywords: *Development, Humanity, Sustainability, Trust, Values.*

1. Introduction

Globalization has connected the world more closely than ever before, promoting the flow of information, goods, and people on a global scale. This process opens up opportunities for cooperation and outstanding development while posing enormous challenges to humanity regarding survival and future orientation. In this context, belief in the sustainable existence of humanity has become the core aspiration and driving force towards a harmoniously developed world; advances in technology and the rise of social movements are clear evidence of human adaptability and solidarity. Limiting large-scale conflicts and working together to solve global problems such as climate change and pandemics have demonstrated the determination to preserve life and build a sustainable future; breakthroughs in medicine and technology that prolong life and improve the quality of life affirm humanity's limitless intelligence and potential. Although the growing movement to defend human rights, promote gender equality, and protect the environment demonstrates a sense of responsibility towards the planet and future generations, challenges remain, such as rising inequality, ongoing armed conflicts, fake news and misinformation eroding trust, and environmental, energy and pandemic crises that continue to threaten global stability, raising the question of how can humans maintain faith in sustainable survival and development in this uncertain context? The answer lies in promoting education on global citizenship, building a society that respects the truth, and encouraging positive action in solving real problems; education on humanities and ecological awareness plays an important role in shaping awareness and

creating a more responsible future. Dialogue, cooperation, and sharing of experiences between individuals, organizations, and countries help increase understanding and create a foundation for sustainable solutions. People can build a better world through practical actions such as protecting the environment, saving resources, and supporting the disadvantaged. Belief in the survival of humanity is not self-evident but the result of continuous efforts. Humanity can ensure a safe, fair, and prosperous future when individuals, communities, and countries work together towards sustainable values.

2. Overview of the Research Situation

In the context of increasingly profound and complex globalization, human existence plays a core role in the orientation of sustainable development, significantly when technology, economy, and communication profoundly change trust, the fundamental factor in social relationships. The urgency of this issue has attracted the attention of many researchers, posing new opportunities and challenges for social cohesion and international cooperation. Globalization, while bringing opportunities for economic growth, also brings challenges such as inequality, economic crisis, growing skepticism about the future of humanity, the rise of nationalism and protectionism, and the weakening of global solidarity. "Remarkably, social media emerges as a powerful catalyst for fortifying their national identity. It acts as a conduit, fostering emotional connections that transcend virtual boundaries" [1]. Recognizing that while this network offers apparent benefits, it also poses a risk of misinformation undermining public trust, this study aims to assess humanity's trust levels within intense globalization by analyzing textual data to compare trust across countries and regions and identify the significant economic, social, and political factors that influence it. This study will develop a theory explaining the formation and transformation of trust in humanity, propose policies and intervention programs to enhance trust and promote international cooperation, and, by analyzing fraud development under policy and institutional adjustments, provide evidence-based recommendations emphasizing policy's role in maintaining social stability and community trust. "By examining how fraud evolves in response to policy changes and organizational adaptations, researchers can provide evidence-based recommendations for long-term fraud prevention and detection strategies" [2].

Previous studies have focused on many aspects of trust, from definitions and measurement methods to influencing factors. Globalization profoundly impacts economic and social life, significantly changing people's trust in institutions and communities. Standard research methods include empirical surveys to collect data from citizens in many countries to measure trust levels and identify influencing factors; content analysis from academic literature, newspapers, and social media to identify trends in public perceptions and opinions; comparing trust levels across countries and regions to find standard and specific models; building theoretical models to simulate the process of trust formation and transformation based on economic and political factors. Accordingly, organizations can positively influence the public, promote sustainable habits, and strengthen social trust. "Organizations can more effectively engage and inspire the public to adopt sustainable habits" [3]. Recent studies have shown that trust in humanity is declining in many countries, especially developed countries. Research results show that socioeconomic factors influence trust. Differences in research approaches lead to inconsistencies in results, making it difficult to conclude. In addition, most current studies are specialized, without a comprehensive combination of fields such as psychology, sociology, and political science to explain better the mechanisms that influence trust. Future studies must take an interdisciplinary approach to explore the factors that govern trust in a strongly globalized world to overcome these limitations. Specifically, it is necessary to focus on three main directions: assessing the impact of technology and digital media on the formation and transformation of trust in society, studying the impact of national policies and global institutions on the level of trust of citizens and organizations, proposing intervention strategies to strengthen trust, promote international cooperation and ensure sustainable development.

3. Research Methods

The novelty of this topic is approached from the perspective of social philosophy and philosophy of man. It is affirmed that man is both the subject and the object of cognition. Man is considered the premise of all scientific cognition, and all creations are ultimately for man to fully reveal his nature, that is, to promote human creativity and freedom. Each individual can choose a suitable career depending on their abilities and needs. Society is a product of human beings; human life depends on society, making society exist in all possible forms, including possessing human beings and using human beings for what society wants; human beings become means for social development, making human development unsustainable. This study uses qualitative methods to analyze, compare, and clarify the difference between faith in products and faith in fellow human beings. Faith in the existence and maintenance of life of all species, including humans, is the foundation for faith in humanity. Protecting each other's lives is the core value of life. However, when people are not guaranteed equality in enjoying life, social injustice has eroded faith in fellow human beings. In this situation, humans are cognitive subjects and objects considered means to achieve other species' goals. Humans have each other's needs and abilities to become human, that's all. Clarifying this complex relationship will help each person better understand the nature of faith in humanity and the factors that influence faith in the context of globalization. After all, humans are always the first cause and the final goal of all cognitive, creative, and productive activities in globalization.

4. Discussion

4.1. Interaction Between Humans and Nature: The Movement Between Freedom and Necessity in the Context of Globalization

Human communication with nature is the process of searching for external freedom to internal needs; it is expressed through thinking and always aims at practical reform, but the external world strongly affects human life, creating a transformation between freedom and necessity; internal freedom becomes the motivation for humans to explore and reform the world. Through practical activities, humans not only satisfy physiological needs but also assert themselves and find the actual value of life. Every choice, big or small, contributes to the formation of personal identity and creates diversity in human society, especially in the context of globalization. However, human freedom is always governed by natural and social laws. Humans cannot be separated from their living environment; they depend on nature to survive and develop, and social and historical factors affect them. Human products result from creative and labor processes, from daily needs to exquisite works of art. The creation of products is not only to meet material needs but also to express oneself, communicate, and build society. The diversity of products reflects the differences in needs and abilities of each individual. However, if we judge people too harshly based on products, this can be harmful to society. Differences in talents, living conditions, and development opportunities allow each person to create different products. Excessive comparison and competition can lead to pressure and inequality. In addition to material goods, humans create precious spiritual values such as love, friendship, knowledge, and art. These values contribute to the meaning of life and connect people in the context of globalization. Therefore, it "provides valuable empirical insights for the optimization of online paid health consulting platforms from six aspects: price value, privacy concern, perceived trust, habit, technology anxiety, and dissatisfaction" [4] shows that people create online health consultation platforms to serve their personal needs and reflects the development trend of modern society. Human needs are diverse and constantly changing. In addition to basic material needs such as food and water, people also have higher spiritual needs such as love, recognition, and self-development. These needs are satisfied through material products, social relationships, and spiritual activities. Suppose people only focus on creating products that are too similar. In that case, this may reflect uniformity in thinking and lifestyle, reducing the diversity and richness of society. Therefore, "Examining the program's sustainability and scalability potential in other regions or countries could contribute to a broader understanding of poverty alleviation

strategies" [5] and emphasizes that studying the scalability, sustainability of poverty reduction programs can provide deeper insights into global development strategies.

If humans see themselves as part of nature without the will to rise, they may fall into a passive state, caught up in the vortex of survival instincts. However, humans differ from animals in their ability to think abstractly, be creative, and set higher goals. Making choices is not simply meeting survival needs but also demonstrating each individual's autonomy and responsibility for life and the community. Humans must also be responsible for their decisions when they are free to choose. This responsibility is demonstrated through building their lives and positively contributing to society. As creative and free subjects, humans constantly seek to assert themselves and leave their mark on the world. The variety of products and services that humans create reflects the creativity and uniqueness of each individual. Everyone plays an important role in society, is responsible for contributing to the community, but living responsibly does not mean giving up personal instincts and needs. People can choose a lifestyle that suits them as long as it does not violate the law and social ethics. Compliance with social rules and norms results from learning and adaptation, not an innate instinct. Like many other animals, humans have survival instincts, but society shapes many different behaviors and lifestyles.

Each social role comes with different responsibilities. For example, parents are responsible for raising children; citizens are responsible for contributing to the community. However, fulfilling this responsibility does not mean losing personal identity. In globalization, each person needs to be self-aware and respect others. Society must also create a healthy environment that encourages creativity and the development of individuals. Suppose we place too much importance on tradition, morality, rules, and material success. In that case, people may become rigid and distant from themselves and their community. People who only focus on following the rules and achieving external goals may lose their inner values and become indifferent to social issues. Each individual is a product of society, deeply influenced by the living environment. "The cultural axis of the environment, the culture the axis of waste management, the axis of energy conservation, the axis of financial support, the axis of nature's dominance, the culture of adopting sustainable transportation" [6]. However, each individual is not just a passive element controlled by society but also a creative subject with the right to decide his or her life.

Each individual has his or her thoughts, feelings, and desires. It is necessary to balance integrating into the community and maintaining personal identity. Interaction between people does not stop at satisfying physiological needs but also creates opportunities for each person to share, learn, and develop. Social relationships become sustainable and meaningful when each individual's needs and abilities are respected and harmoniously combined. Being true to oneself means accepting and developing what makes each person unique. People will feel happier and more fulfilled when living an authentic and meaningful life.

Traditionally, the distribution of resources and privileges in society is often based on the role and contribution of each individual. While priests, civil servants, and business people all have essential roles and missions in life, justice depends on assessing the capacities and needs of individuals. Due to the lack of objective standards, prejudice remains in assessing the capacities of individuals. Inequality in distribution is the basis of social inequality. Differences in interests between groups lead to dissatisfaction, which drives some people to violence. Inequality has serious social consequences, weakening solidarity and hindering community development. When members of a society disagree on values and norms, division and conflict are inevitable. Rapid changes in modern society further complicate this issue, requiring each individual to find a balance between preserving good traditional values and adapting to changes in globalization. Each individual is a unique subject, carrying a unique mission. They are a part that creates a social community. The richness of individual life is the richness of society; it creates diversity in life. In modern society, with the strong development of the market economy, people are sometimes considered "commodities" to be bought and sold, leading to many forms of exploitation and distortion of social relationships. Too much emphasis on exchanging goods can overshadow human values, making social relationships cold and indifferent. Therefore, "the application of conservation entrepreneurship development in entrepreneurial education is expected to produce more

optimal results" [7]. When people are only concerned with personal interests and profits, those considered "commodities" become victims. At the same time, community cohesion and mutual trust are undermined in the context of globalization.

People risk losing their core values when they identify with what they own or produce. The reification of social relationships can lead to loneliness, unhappiness, and distrust of others. Society - the product of people - now turns to control and shape individual lives. When traditional values, morality, law, and money become the sole measure of human worth, we witness an alarming phenomenon: people gradually become commodities. The overemphasis on material exchange and adherence to social norms increases the distance between people. When a person's worth is only judged based on wealth and status, core values such as love, creativity, and freedom are gradually forgotten in the hustle and bustle of the globalization era. Money and social norms - initially tools to serve people - have become the new "masters", dominating and deciding the lives of each individual. "Acknowledging that businesses operate within intricate socioeconomic landscapes, it is evident that factors such as social norms and market orientation are assumed to have an impact on sustainable performance" [5]. People become dependent on the things they create, even becoming slaves to them. Even noble values such as love, truth, and justice are commercialized when everything can be bought and sold. A society that focuses too much on material things will become cold, indifferent, and lack connection between individuals. Social relationships will then be only formal, lacking sincerity and warmth. The boundaries between right and wrong, truth and lies, justice and injustice will become increasingly blurred, making people easily caught up in the vortex of money life. Trust between people is gradually replaced by belief in material wealth.

4.2. Belief in Human Development in the Context of Globalization

Life is the foundation of all existence, the premise for human development and experience. Therefore, protecting and nurturing life is a responsibility and a core value everyone cherishes. As the subject of life, humans are responsible for caring for and protecting their health. Because each individual understands their body best, they become the best protectors of their body. Self-belief is an indispensable factor, playing an essential role in shaping lifestyle and choosing appropriate values in the context of globalization. Human beliefs are not fixed but constantly change and develop according to maturity and life experience. Giving up an old belief does not mean giving up everything but adapting to new conditions. It is a process of adapting and reorienting priorities in different stages of life. Life is a journey of self-discovery and self-improvement, in which beliefs are the compass, helping people orient the future. When beliefs are not met, disappointment can push people to seek new values to fill the void in their souls.

In many cases, suffering can signal that a belief is no longer consistent with reality. The context of globalization opens up opportunities for individuals to adjust their expectations or seek new ways of living to achieve their goals; humans are not only driven by instinct but can also create and change their lives to serve their needs. While animals focus on meeting basic needs, humans can aim for larger goals such as career success, building a happy family, or contributing to community development. Therefore, "Learning is an active endeavor, undertaken for personal growth, and requires active engagement throughout the learning journey. Moreover, learning entails more than mere acquisition of facts; it involves fostering critical thinking skills" [8]. It is these goals that motivate humans to learn and develop continuously.

Beliefs play a role in promoting survival, but how humans and animals pursue their beliefs is different. Humanity's capacity for abstract and creative thought enables the formation and diverse actualization of complex beliefs, driving civilization beyond instinctual limitations. However, this diversity also generates pressure and challenges in life. When studying humans, it is necessary to establish basic premises that humans exist, have needs, and create values. Although they share the same survival instinct as animals, humans can be deeply aware of themselves and the world around them, especially about globalization. Unconscious instincts govern human behavior, helping the body adapt to

the environment. However, humans develop diverse senses, emotions, and beliefs when interacting with the outside world. These emotions become the driving force behind actions to satisfy needs and achieve goals. Every human action has a specific motive, which can come from basic physiological or higher psychological needs such as self-affirmation. When a need is satisfied, people will feel satisfied and happy. On the contrary, when beliefs are unmet, they may experience negative emotions such as disappointment or anger. Therefore, change is an inevitable law of life. People always seek new experiences to enrich their lives.

As old beliefs become obsolete, individuals must adapt through personal change or discover new ways to meet their needs within globalization. At the same time, the diverse emotions of life form each person's beliefs. When needs are not satisfied, or feelings are worn out, changes in needs are necessary for survival, leading to changes in interests, social relationships, and careers. Needs and abilities are the driving force behind people's beliefs about each other. In globalization, individuals can adapt by changing themselves or actively influencing the environment to meet their needs; the balance between organisms and the environment is the decisive factor in the survival of ecosystems. When resources are scarce, organisms are forced to compete for survival. Likewise, changes in human needs also strongly influence social transformation. "Development of sustainable business models such as product-as-a-service and leasing systems, support the transition to a circular economy by creating value through extended product life cycles and resource efficiency" [9] emphasizing that sustainable business models can support a circular economy, creating value through extending product life cycles and improving resource efficiency.

All living things, including humans, have needs and desires, with beliefs acting as a driving force for action. Humans form a system of values, norms, and social rules when living in communities, creating shared beliefs. Although each individual has their own beliefs, humans generally aim to sustain life, develop themselves, and contribute to the community in the context of globalization. The diverse emotions of life create their beliefs; when their needs are not satisfied, they tend to change and adapt to new circumstances and conditions. They lead to changes in interests, careers, and social relationships. Both conformity and non-conformity create factors and motivations to change them. Every daily activity, from eating and resting to working and producing, is closely linked to the natural environment. Therefore, "in cases where there are issues with the availability of these resources, employees may find face-to-face collaboration more effective" [10]. However, people must be aware of protecting the environment when exploiting and using resources to ensure ecological balance and sustainable development, especially in globalization.

Depending on living conditions, people have different ways to interact with the world around them to meet basic needs and develop themselves. Knowledge-based creativity has helped people discover ways to improve their quality of life. Knowledge allows people to meet basic needs and opens up unlimited possibilities, helping them transform the environment and themselves to adapt to life. Therefore, "cooperation between governments, financial institutions, and the private sector is essential for standardizing payment platforms and fostering interoperability" [11]. Knowledge is only truly valuable when applied to serve human needs and desires. Trust is the driving force that motivates people to seek and create knowledge continuously. As resources become scarce, people are more aware of their responsibility to the environment and seek sustainable solutions to ensure benefits for both the present and the future. Each individual receives knowledge in society and, at the same time, actively creates and maintains social relationships. Personal trust is the foundation for building and strengthening the community. The state is established to meet the needs of society, protect citizens' rights, and promote sustainable development, for which tax policy plays an important role. Therefore, "tax is a promise toward a more sustainable development. Therefore, some challenges must be addressed" [12].

Perception is a continuous process and is shaped by life experiences. Basic needs such as shelter create beliefs that motivate people to learn and explore the world. Over time, awareness of themselves and their environment helps people develop more complex beliefs that shape their behavior and

thinking. The essential elements of life are the conditions for survival and help people create new values. “As knowledge producers and key participants in decision-making processes for implementing adaptation and mitigation efforts, conservation researchers play a pivotal role in climate planning” [13]. Knowledge and experience shape how people perceive the world and design their lives. Creativity is the ability to form new ideas and beliefs. Although many beliefs reside subconsciously, silently influencing thoughts and actions, and not everyone is fully aware of their belief system, knowledge and skills remain the foundation for creativity and development, enabling people to solve problems and generate value. Through communication, people share knowledge, skills, and experiences, meet diverse needs and desires, and promote community development. Trust is an essential driving force for social development. In the era of globalization, learning and sharing knowledge has become easier than ever. Division of labor helps people optimize their abilities, creating many products and services to meet social needs. Exchange is not limited to material products but includes feelings, ideas, and spiritual values. Love, care, and sharing are essential to building a humane and civilized society. Labor not only helps people to feed themselves but also helps them affirm their values and contribute to the community. Exchange is essential to life, from the family to the larger society. Effective division of labor helps create a diverse production system, contributing to building a progressive and sustainable community.

4.3. Technological Innovation in the Context of Globalization: Driving Forces, Challenges and Social Impacts

Belief in human creativity is the driving force behind the diversification of products and services. “The management of the training institution should prioritize improving service quality, fostering long-term relationships with consumers, achieving meaningful training outcomes, and building consumer trust” [14]. Through creative labor, humans have built complex production and distribution systems, increasingly meeting the diverse needs of society in the context of globalization. The process of exchanging goods and ideas has become an inseparable part of modern life, meeting material needs and promoting the strong development of society and technology. The harmonious combination of tradition, social ethics, law, and the development of science and technology has contributed to the diversity of products and services on the market, improving the quality of human life. The development of science and technology has brought about profound changes in all areas of social life. From agriculture and industry to services, products are increasingly diverse and modern, meeting the increasing needs of consumers. “Lessons learned from historical experiences can guide policymakers towards effective governance models that foster community engagement, improve service delivery, and promote local autonomy” [15]. Humans are central to all social activities, from production and business to services. All technological and social progress is built on the foundation of human intelligence and creativity. However, besides the great benefits of technology, it also poses many challenges, such as environmental issues, cyber security, and increasing social inequality in globalization. Therefore, “regression analysis was not conducted between the control variables, such as demographic variables such as belonging, gender, age, hope for long-term military service, and the experience of self-governing workers” [16] shows the complexity of assessing the impact of social and technological factors on human life.

The rapid development of technology and globalization has profoundly impacted every aspect of life, from how we work to our perception of the world. The increasingly sophisticated division of labor and automation have created a society with many different occupations and forms of work. However, these changes pose many new challenges, requiring people to learn and adapt continuously. Therefore, “to achieve the goal of sustainable development, a harmonious combination of competition and cooperation must exist. Competition will promote innovation and creativity, while cooperation will help solve common problems and create sustainable values for society” [17]. In the modern context, people's perceptions of many issues, including sexuality, have changed significantly, reflecting the diversity and openness of society. Unemployment, inequality, and mental health problems are significant challenges in modern society. People must constantly learn, improve their qualifications, and build a solid value system to adapt to rapid change. The transition from an agricultural, industrial economy to a service economy has profoundly changed how people live and work; creative and freelance work is increasingly

valued, opening up opportunities for self-development. In addition, this change also affects people's beliefs. In modern society, beliefs are limited to traditional values and the desire for freedom, creativity, and happiness. This diversity is reflected in the abundance of products, services, and lifestyles, especially in the context of globalization. Social values play an essential role in shaping human life. In addition to material factors such as resources and technology, spiritual values such as love, happiness, fairness, and sharing are also essential. In modern consumer societies, money is often equated with success, fostering comparison, intense competition, and neglecting spiritual values.

In the context of globalization, individuals must strive for a balance between material and spiritual values, recognizing that money serves as a means to life's needs rather than an end by nurturing relationships, pursuing passions, and contributing to their community while also navigating the challenges of product diversification through wise choices to maintain identity and ensure sustainable development. Creativity and freedom - core human values - are gradually being overshadowed by the pursuit of material values in the context of globalization. In modern society, work and career are essential in shaping oneself. However, when focusing too much on material success, people easily fall into stress and imbalance and lose the simple joys in life. The purpose of life is not only to achieve success but also to seek happiness and spiritual satisfaction. Material values such as money and fame are only a part of life and cannot bring lasting happiness. When people focus too much on accumulating material things, they may lose important spiritual values such as love, family, and social relationships, making life meaningless and lonely. While reproduction was once seen as a natural law, modern society's decision to have children is influenced by socioeconomic factors, and despite the benefits of scientific and technological advancements that improve quality of life, particularly for vulnerable groups, over-reliance on technology raises questions about human nature and the value of life. Therefore, "it underscores the essential integration of technology with community volunteers and local knowledge, emphasizing the paramount significance of grassroots - level efforts in the realm of disaster management" [3]. Technology brings opportunities and challenges, solving many social problems and giving rise to new ones, such as cybercrime, fake news, and digital inequality. Traditional problems such as lies, injustice, and corruption are becoming more complex in the digital age, requiring each person to find suitable solutions.

Human roles gradually change in families, religions, states, and social organizations. Automation and artificial intelligence are replacing humans in many jobs, raising questions about the future of labor and the meaning of work in life. Healthcare and education are two areas that have benefited significantly from technology development. Therefore, "educators, policymakers, and researchers have the opportunity to transform educational practices and establish inclusive learning environments that celebrate diversity, ensure equity, and foster meaningful participation for all students" [18]. Despite the advancements of modern medicine in prolonging and improving life, the over-commercialization of these fields has generated inequality and raised concerns about service quality.

Despite its many benefits, medicine also raises complex issues such as high treatment costs, inequality in access to health services, and ethical issues related to biological research. Therefore, "the way to supply raw medicine materials, production, storage, and distribution of medicine in a supply chain network is significant With the aim of covering all aspects of drug supply and distribution" [19]. The development of science has brought humanity a deeper understanding of the natural world and humans. However, the commercialization of science has transformed the value of knowledge, making profit the primary motivation for much research. As science has become increasingly commercialized, researchers have raised important questions about ethics, privacy, and human nature in the context of globalization.

Biodiversity is the foundation of life on Earth, but human activities seriously threaten this ecosystem. Overexploitation of natural resources, environmental pollution, and climate change push many species to extinction. "When societies face the myriad problems brought about by environmental degradation, discerning the relationship between complementary environment for awareness, media, and law is more crucial than ever as far as sustained and fair environmental management goes" [20].

Technology has become an integral part of modern life; while bringing many benefits, it also poses challenges such as social isolation, loss of traditional skills, and over-reliance on machines; robots, with their ability to perform complex tasks, are increasingly popular and have proven effective in many fields, from manufacturing to services. The increasingly close interaction between humans and machines raises questions about the boundaries between the two in the context of globalization.

The development of technology has fundamentally changed the concept of "commodities". Physical products, services, and information, including humans and robots, can be considered commodities in the market. In this context, money is an indispensable intermediary in transactions; the prevalence of robots is gradually changing the role of humans in society; many repetitive and dangerous jobs are now assigned to robots, raising questions about the future of the labor market and human creativity. Although robots can perform many tasks effectively, they can only partially replace human labor. Creativity, emotions, the ability to think abstractly, and social relationships are still unique human values. However, over-reliance on technology also brings many potential risks. As robots become more intelligent and autonomous, humans may face problems such as mass unemployment, increasing inequality, and declining social skills in the context of globalization.

5. Results

Through the discussion of the above content, the following results have been achieved:

First, globalization's interaction between humans and nature focuses on the movement between freedom and necessity. Humans always crave freedom but are bound by natural and social laws. Exploring and conquering the world is not only to meet the needs of survival but also to express themselves and create material and spiritual values. However, in modern society, the development of a market economy and globalization can make people mainly judged by their products and assets, leading to commercializing social relations and obscuring core values such as love, creativity, and freedom. Inequality and social conflicts can increase as differences in interests and power become more apparent.

Second, belief in human development in the context of globalization emphasizes the role of humans in life and personal development. Belief helps people maintain life and motivates them to learn, create, and adapt to social changes. In the context of globalization, people can adjust their beliefs to suit reality and, at the same time, utilize knowledge and creativity to develop themselves and the community. When comparing humans with animals, it points out the difference in the ability to think abstractly, be creative, and set long-term goals. Human development does not stop at society and the economy.

Third, technological innovation is an important driving force for economic development in the context of globalization, creating conditions for humanity to innovate constantly. Globalization improves a fair distribution system, meeting the diversity of different needs. It promotes the exchange of goods, creativity, technological improvement, and product innovation but poses many challenges.

6. Conclusion

Through the discussion and results, the author can draw the following three conclusions:

First, life requires a balance between individual freedom and social responsibility, which is faith in oneself and in one's fellow human beings, which is faith in humanity. Therefore, economic development and the preservation of values, including money for competition, ethics for cooperation in the process of globalization. Respect for the diversity of individual life is essential to building a harmonious and sustainable society in the context of globalization.

Second, trust is an essential force for people to survive, develop, and innovate in the context of globalization. Although trust may change over time, it is always the core driving human action and development.

Third, technological innovation brings many significant opportunities but also many challenges. Humans need to rationally orient technological development towards innovation and sustainable social values to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts; combining technology with effective

management policies will help promote comprehensive development and ensure a sustainable future for humanity.

7. Limitations, Significance, and Future Research Directions

This paper is limited by relying on general theory and analysis, lacking specific research, and mainly collecting documents to establish hypotheses. Due to the study's broad scope, some aspects, such as the impact of technology on each social group or the impact of globalization on the diversity of life, have not been fully considered. The study does not present details on the political and legal factors regulating technological development and globalization.

The study contributes to a better understanding of how people adapt to technological development and globalization in the current context. The study emphasizes the balance of individual freedom and social responsibility between economic growth and the preservation of human values. Fostering positive beliefs can help people adapt better to changes. The study provides insights into the two-sided impact of technology, which is a driving force for development. These findings support policymakers in formulating sustainable development strategies.

To expand and deepen the issues discussed, future research can focus on the following directions: Conduct quantitative and qualitative studies to assess how technology affects each social group, especially vulnerable groups such as manual laborers or ethnic minority communities. This research aims to examine globalization's impact on exchange, adaptation, and national identity preservation, develop models and policies to optimize technological benefits while mitigating adverse effects like automation-induced unemployment and digital economy power imbalances, assess the role of policy, law, and global governance in guiding sustainable and equitable technological development, and integrate psychology, economics, sociology, and technology to analyze the complex relationships between trust, innovation, and human resilience in the age of globalization. These research directions will expand the understanding of the issues discussed and provide a more substantial theoretical and practical basis for future decisions.

Transparency:

The authors confirm that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study; that no vital features of the study have been omitted; and that any discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained. This study followed all ethical practices during writing.

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