

Subject Creates Abilities and Needs

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ABSTRACT: As creative subjects, humans have two fundamental aspects: ability and need. If the need is defined as the purpose, then the ability will become a means and gradually become corrupted; conversely, if the ability is considered the purpose, the need will become non-existent, or in other words, the need becomes the purpose of the ability. The imbalance in the relationship between need and ability in the subject is one of the reasons why the subject turns itself into an object. The fundamental conflicts between people return in a more diverse and complex way. This article will explore the relationship between the needs and abilities of creative subjects in the context of issues such as individual-community, nature-society, and freedom - necessity;... From there, it is argued that the exchange between ability and need between creative subjects is an inevitable rule in the development process of society.

KEYWORDS: Creative subject, need, ability, harmonious exchange, unbalanced exchange

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are, by nature, incessant creators. From basic needs to lofty aspirations, we always seek new ways to satisfy and develop. Creativity is the driving force of evolution and the foundation for cultural and social diversity. The surrounding environment, from family to society, is a source of inspiration and a model for shaping each person's creativity. However, to maximize creative potential, we must create an environment encouraging diversity and innovation. Because it is creativity that motivates people to overcome limits, explore new horizons, and build a better future. From primitive cave paintings to contemporary works of art, from primitive tools to modern technology, humans have always been creative. Creativity is not only a privilege but also a responsibility of each individual. However, we need an educational environment that encourages curiosity, a society that respects differences, and a culture that welcomes new ideas to maximize creative potential.

2. RESEARCH STATUS OF THE TOPIC

The issue of creative subjects, abilities, and needs has attracted the attention of researchers in many fields, from philosophy and psychology to neuroscience. The view of creative subjects has undergone many stages of development, from the concept of a passive subject, simply receiving and reacting to the outside world, to the idea of a dynamic subject, actively creating its reality. Modern studies show that the subject is not only a passive but also an active entity, constantly developing and transforming. Creativity is considered a major driving force for human and social development. Researchers have shown that creativity is an innate talent and skill that can be learned and practiced. Ability and need are two closely related concepts. Ability is what a subject can do, and need is what the subject wants to achieve. The interaction between abilities and needs creates the motivation for human action. When a need is formed, people seek to satisfy it by using their abilities. The living environment plays a vital role in the formation and development of human abilities and needs. A stimulating, diverse, and exploratory environment will help people develop their abilities comprehensively. On the contrary, a restrictive environment lacking opportunities will hinder human development. The creative subject is a complex and multidimensional concept, requiring us to have a comprehensive view to understand the nature of humans and society better. Research on creative subjects, abilities, and needs is theoretical and practical, helping us maximize our potential and contribute to community development.

3. Research Methodology
The topic is approached from the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy. The methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy is a set of principles, methods, and tools philosophers use to study the nature of human beings and the relationship between individuals and society. This method combines qualitative methods, including conceptual analysis, textual analysis, interviews, observations, and historical comparisons. This method aims to find the most general laws governing the development of humans and society and, at the same time, discover profound human values. This methodology is vital in solving social, ethical, and political problems.

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4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Human communication

Each person's life constantly interacts with vast nature and diverse society. Born into the arms of nature, we carry primitive instincts within us and are endowed with the ability to think and create to overcome the limits set by life. The interaction between humans and nature is not simply about existence but also a miraculous transformation process. From basic survival needs such as eating and drinking, humans have constantly explored and conquered nature, turning seemingly impossible limits into development opportunities. It is the process of transforming rudimentary material needs into sophisticated cultural activities, enriching people's spiritual lives. At the same time, in the process of labor and production, humans not only impact nature but also change themselves. We build diverse societies and cultures, creating rich spiritual values. In this relationship, freedom is not unrestrained indulgence but the ability of each individual to choose and be creative in certain social conditions. However, freedom does not mean that we can do whatever we want. All human actions must comply with the objective laws of nature and society. The harmony between freedom and necessity is the key to sustainable human development and happiness. Since their appearance, humans have always been closely connected to nature. Our bodies, with their complex physiological and psychological activities, are the bridge between the inner world and the outer world. Nature provides us with all the necessary living conditions, from air to water, food to shelter. In return, humans impact nature, exploiting and transforming it to serve their needs. Humans have gradually separated from nature in development, building societies with their own rules and standards.

Despite their diversity and complexity, human societies are marked by deep inequalities. Differences in living conditions, opportunities, and wealth have created social classes where the worth of each individual is measured by material measures such as wealth, status, and power. When people become tools for accumulating wealth, society loses its balance and fairness. "People satisfy society to survive and become a society that promotes people. It is a society that maximizes the use of different potentials and resources for development. People are the measure; everyone is equal. When standards and money are used to measure people, society discriminates between noble and lowly, rich and poor" (Quoc, N. A. ., Y, N. V. ., & Giau, H. V. . (2024), P.874).

Both the human body and society are dynamically balanced systems. Biological processes are constantly taking place within the body, always moving towards balance. Similarly, society must balance various factors such as economics, politics, and culture. When out of balance, both the body and society are vulnerable. The human body is a biological machine and a social entity. The social environment dramatically influences our emotions and thoughts. In turn, our behavior also affects society. For example, prolonged stress and anxiety can cause many diseases, while a healthy, positive living environment will help us to be healthy both physically and mentally. Humans and nature, humans and society, are a unified entity. The balance and harmony between these factors is a prerequisite for the sustainable development of both individuals and communities. Understanding this complex relationship will help us make the right choices to protect our health, protect the environment, and build a fair and civilized society. The nature of an individual is not something fixed but a process of constant movement and change. It is formed and developed through interactions with the environment, society, and relationships. The body is the tool to express nature on the outside. Physical changes (such as illness and injury) can affect nature, and vice versa; changes in nature (such as thoughts and emotions) also affect the body. The boundary between nature and the body is blurry and constantly changing. For example, when we learn a new skill, our brain will have changes in structure and function, thereby forming new abilities. Humans and nature are not two separate entities but a complex interacting system. Humans impact nature, and nature also affects humans. Our goal is not to dominate nature but to live in harmony with nature. This requires us to balance the need for development and environmental protection. Culture plays a vital role in how we perceive and interact with nature. Each culture has different concepts and values about nature, leading to other ways of exploiting and protecting resources. Freedom is not absolute but is always bound by objective conditions, including natural laws and social regulations.

Along with freedom, each individual must be responsible for their choices and actions. Individual freedom must not infringe on the rights of others. We need to balance personal interests with the common interests of the community. The relationship between nature, the body, humans, and nature is a complex and multidimensional issue with no simple answer. Discovering and understanding this relationship better will help us live more meaningful lives and contribute to the sustainable development of society.

The dual nature of man is both a part of nature and a social subject. Man possesses the instinct for survival and the ability to think and create. This creates the uniqueness and complexity of humanity. Social life is a complex system where instinct and reason coexist and influence each other. The instinct for survival, the need for recognition, and self-affirmation are the primary motivations that motivate people to participate in social activities, including purchasing and selling goods. However, social rules and norms are products of reason, helping to regulate human behavior and ensure social stability. Therefore, The sale of goods is not simply an economic activity but reflects profound cultural and social values. "Sell your products freely according to standards. Money becomes indispensable in social life. Standard selling is buying work to make money. Social life has the instincts of a species with different standards and funds" (Quoc, N. A. ., Y, N.V., & Giau, H. V., (2024), P.4982). Freedom is not absolute but is always limited by objective factors such as law, morality, and social relationships.

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Responsibility is not a burden but an indispensable part of freedom. When we take responsibility for our actions, we genuinely master our lives. Society plays a vital role in shaping individuals' sense of freedom and responsibility. Humans and nature have co-evolved over a long period. Changes in the natural environment have affected human development, and vice versa; humans have also affected the natural environment. Our goal is not only to exploit natural resources but also to protect and sustainably develop ecosystems. The relationship between humans, instincts, and nature is complex and constantly changing over time. Understanding the nature of human beings and our role in nature will help us live more meaningful lives and contribute to the sustainable development of society.

The notion that living by social norms means being irresponsible is a one-sided view. It is true that social norms such as traditions, ethics, and laws deeply influence our behavior. However, complying with them does not mean we give up personal responsibility. On the contrary, these norms act as a framework, helping to guide behavior and create harmony in society. Each individual has the right to choose and is responsible for their actions, regardless of the influence of the surrounding environment. Human diversity creates the richness of society. The exchange between individuals is the foundation for development. We share the ability to meet each other's needs, creating a better life. In social relationships, the exchange of skills and needs occurs. Naturally, each member contributes a part to maintaining and developing the community.

Communication between people is not just about exchanging information but also the foundation for building social relationships. Although abilities and needs play an essential role, communication is also influenced by many other complex factors, such as emotions, culture, and society. In modern society, diversity and technological development have posed new communication challenges. In addition, over-emphasis on social norms can stifle creativity. When caught up in the race for material success, people easily ignore deep spiritual values. Creativity is an indispensable part of human nature, but it needs to be nurtured in an environment that respects diversity and encourages freedom.

4.2. Human creativity

Life is a journey of continuous discovery. We are born, grow up, and experience new things every day. From small moments like enjoying a cup of coffee in the morning to big decisions like choosing a career path, all contribute to creating a colorful picture of life. Just like artists make art, we build a unique and personal life. While animals are often satisfied with basic survival needs, humans constantly explore and create more diverse and complex needs. From love and recognition to passions in art and science, we always seek new ways to satisfy ourselves and affirm our values. This makes human life richer but also more challenging than that of animals.

Freedom is a concept associated with both animals and humans. Animals have the freedom to move, find food, and reproduce. However, their freedom is limited by instinct and living environment. With their reason and social consciousness, human beings have a more complex form of freedom, including individual and social freedom. However, social freedom is linked to responsibility, respecting the rights of others, and contributing to the community. "Animals and species are irresponsible; be liberty, while human life is free and responsible. Universal freedom is social freedom. But society is a place to exchange products and buy and sell outside goods, and it is strange to everyone" (Quoc, N. A., Y, N.V., & Giau, H, V., (2024), P.4982). Humans are not only driven by instinct but also by reason, emotion, and culture. While animals often live alone or in small groups, humans create complex societies with diverse systems of social relationships. Society shapes our needs, from the need for recognition and love to the need for status and power.

The human body, a complex system operated by deep instincts, constantly urges us to seek satisfaction. In the race to seize increasingly scarce resources, possession, a primitive instinct, has become a relentless war between humans and humans, between humans and machines, forcing us back to the most fundamental conflicts. "Traditional professions become unique, and robots replace common and instinctive jobs. Instinctual possessions carried out by robots, resources, and minerals are gradually depleted, and the population has become a new competition, fighting for human satisfaction like a fight back to the roots". (Quoc, N. A., P.14). When interacting with the world around us, our senses constantly collect information, creating natural reactions. However, boredom quickly makes us passive. To maintain interest, people always seek new experiences.

Each new experience stimulates the senses, creating diverse emotions. Positive emotions such as joy and excitement motivate us to repeat the behavior. On the contrary, negative emotions make us find ways to change. The process of creating and meeting needs is a continuous cycle. We not only passively respond but also create new, more complex needs. Human creativity lies in the ability to turn simple needs into diverse desires. When a need is unmet, we find ways to change ourselves or the environment to achieve balance. The interaction between people and the environment is the driving force behind the development of both individuals and society. In a community, the balance between the number of individuals and resources is a vital factor. When resources are scarce, competition is inevitable, leading to behavior and social structure changes. Human needs not only stop at the physiological level but also include spiritual and social needs. These needs are diverse and complex, formed and governed by culture, society, and living environment. The diversity of social groups reflects the diversity of needs and values. Each social group, with its own rules and norms, creates a colorful picture of human society. Humans, in the process of evolution, not only develop biologically but also constantly improve socially and culturally. Exchange is the foundation of life.

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From introductory activities such as breathing and eating to complex activities such as creativity and learning, all are forms of exchange. The difference between humans and animals lies in the ability to choose and create in the exchange process. Knowledge plays an important role in helping us better understand ourselves and the world, thereby making wise decisions. However, the need motivates us to seek and create knowledge constantly. Exchange is a never-ending cycle. We exchange with nature to survive and exchange with each other to develop society. Through the process of exchange, humans have created complex and diverse civilizations while constantly exploring and developing themselves.

Humans, both the subject and the object of cognition, are always curious to explore the world around them. Cognition originates from life's most basic needs, motivating us to search and create constantly. Humans are forced to adapt when resources are scarce, forming society and the state. Needs are the driving force for action and the foundation of cognition. We perceive an object because it can meet our needs. That object can be material, spiritual, or social. The diversity of individual needs creates the richness of human society. Each individual, with different living conditions, has unique needs and goals. Knowledge is the product of creativity and the tool that helps us meet our needs. Through the exchange of knowledge, we develop ourselves and contribute to society's progress. Human needs are the driving force for continuous development and creativity. The exchange of needs between people is about meeting material needs and creating precious spiritual and social products. Through the exchange process, we develop relationships, shared values, and products that meet the community's needs. Sex and labor are two primary forms of human exchange. Sex is not simply a physiological need but also a form of profound communication, creating strong bonds between people. Besides providing material needs, labor also helps people develop skills and knowledge and create social values. The family is a cell of society where sex and labor are harmoniously combined. In the family, husband and wife, parents, and children are all products of each other, creating a system of mutual support. Love, care, and sharing are the family's core values, and they help people develop comprehensively. Society is a complex system where each individual plays a different role. The division of labor helps society develop and meet the diverse needs of people. However, for society to develop sustainably, there must be a balance between individual needs and the community's common interests. Exchange is the foundation of human society. Through the exchange process, we not only meet our own needs and contribute to building a civilized and progressive society.

Trading activities and society's development have created highly diverse and rich products. From simple natural products to complex technologies, all meet the diverse needs of people in different living conditions. Population growth and cultural, religious, and legal diversity have promoted the development of many products, from agriculture to industry, consumer goods to services. Competition in the market has created products of increasingly high quality, diverse designs that meet the strict requirements of consumers. Technology is vital in developing new products, from modern machinery and equipment to intelligent applications. Technology allows people to explore the universe, conquer nature, and create products that meet the most complex needs. The diversity of products is the result of people's continuous creativity. Products are material and carry cultural, social, and spiritual values. In the future, with the development of science and technology, we can expect to see more and more new products meeting human needs better and better.

4.3. Individuals are each other's abilities and needs

The division of labor and exchange of goods is increasingly diverse and complex, creating a society with many different occupations and products. However, the development of technology and automation is posing new challenges to the labor market. Many traditional jobs are replaced by machines, leading to unemployment and changes in the labor structure. At the same time, human needs are constantly changing and diversifying. In particular, the need for sex is not simply for reproduction but also a need for emotion and pleasure. Social development has brought about profound changes in the concept of sex and labor, which in turn has had a substantial impact on social relationships. The diversification of sexual relations and sexual orientations, together with the increase of freelance labor, has created a more flexible and diverse society. However, along with the benefits, this process has also posed many new challenges, especially in balancing personal freedom and social responsibility. "In society, there is freedom; outside of society, freedom is lost. Social freedom becomes the freedom to buy and sell goods. People have freedom in society when it becomes a human commodity. People are free to sell different products to survive" (Quoc, N. A., Y, N.V., & Giau, H, V., (2024), P.4982). Modern society is undergoing profound changes due to the development of technology and the change in human needs. These changes pose new challenges to individuals and society and open new opportunities for growth and creativity.

In modern society, values such as free labor, individual creativity, and relationship diversity are increasingly promoted. Equality and diversity in occupations and individual needs are also popular. However, along with these advances is the rise of the market economy, where products and money become the primary measure of value. The diversification of products has led to the diversification of human needs, from basic material needs to lofty spiritual needs. However, focusing too much on producing and consuming goods can cause us to lose core values such as truth, creativity, and freedom. In addition, concepts such as the right to life, freedom, and democracy are understood and practiced very differently in different parts of the world. Social security poses great challenges for many countries, including health, education, and security. The fourth industrial revolution, with the development of machines and robots, has profoundly changed the labor market. Traditional jobs are gradually being replaced, raising questions about the future of work and the meaning of work in human life. "The right to life, freedom, and democracy are understood

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differently. Social security, such as health care, education, and human security, pose great challenges. Machines and robots produce all products and goods" (Quoc, N. A., P.14). When money becomes the common measure of all values, the differences between people become more obvious. Those with more money can easily access more products and services, while others are limited. This can lead to inequality and imbalance in society. The development of modern society has brought many new opportunities to people, but at the same time, it has posed new challenges. To have a meaningful life, we must balance meeting material needs and nurturing the spirit between individual creativity and social cooperation. The development of the market economy has turned everything, including labor and creativity, into a commodity that can be bought and sold. In a society where all values are measured in terms of money, people are easily caught up in the vortex of competition and consumption. This destroys the meaning of work and erodes moral and human values. Work has become a means to achieve personal goals such as status, fame, and wealth. This has led to fierce competition where people are willing to sacrifice moral values to achieve their goals. Even the continuation of the species has been affected by social pressures when having children is no longer just a natural need but has become a social responsibility. The change in human values and goals has caused the loss of the true meaning of life. We must rediscover core values such as creativity, love, and contribution to the community to build a better society. When communication no longer meets people's needs and abilities, it becomes a compulsion. The deep inequality in the distribution of assets and opportunities has led to the mass production of inappropriate products, which is even harmful to society. In a world that still places national sovereignty above all else, weapons have become a lucrative business. The arms race continues to escalate, threatening peace and causing catastrophic consequences for the environment and humanity. In addition, excessive industrial development has caused serious environmental problems such as pollution, resource depletion, and climate change, threatening the entire planet's life. Wars of aggression, competition for resources, discrimination, and social injustice still take place in many parts of the world, causing immeasurable suffering and loss. "Wars of invasion to possess mineral resources, oppression, and exploitation appeared, and ethnic and religious discrimination also took place in many parts of the world, threatening power and imposing hegemony. Power, war of aggression, war of money, and war of destruction are present" (Quoc, N. A., P.14). On the other hand, the need for a good and healthy life has always existed. However, the mass production of consumer products has led to a waste of resources and caused many health problems. Current socio-economic activities are posing great challenges to humanity. We need to find sustainable solutions to balance the needs of economic development and environmental protection, ensuring social justice and improving the quality of life for everyone. Basic human needs, such as eating, drinking, and sleeping, and higher needs, such as communication and creativity, have always been the driving force behind social development. The emergence of new products, especially advanced technologies, has significantly improved the quality of life, helped people with disabilities overcome limitations, and opened up new possibilities. However, besides the great benefits, technological development also poses many challenges. Problems such as social injustice, crime, and environmental degradation persist and are even becoming more complex. The development of technology also means the emergence of new problems, such as cybercrime, loss of privacy, and dependence on technology. Machines and automation gradually replace humans in many areas, from manufacturing to services. This raises questions about the role of humans in future societies. Are we becoming too dependent on technology, or can we use technology to free humans from monotonous work and create new values? The development of technology has and is profoundly changing our lives. To make the most of technology's benefits, we need to face the challenges it poses and, at the same time, build a more equitable, sustainable, and humane society. In modern society, human needs are increasingly diverse and complex. In addition to basic physiological and spiritual needs, personal and social development have also become important. The development of science and technology has created new opportunities to meet these needs and posed new challenges. The healthcare and education industries have become big businesses, bringing high profits. However, commercializing these services also raises questions about ethics and social justice. Is it right to treat people as objects of business? The development of science has brought profound insights into people and nature. In modern society, money plays an important role in life. However, considering money as the sole measure of success can lead to serious social consequences. People tend to be creative and develop when they feel appreciated and meaningful. When money becomes the only goal, we can lose the motivation to create real values for society. "It likes to express itself through creativity and does not like to impoverish itself by its instinctive state. Wanting to make oneself poor is an individual case, but getting rich through creativity is a personality trait in society" (Nguyen Van Y, Nguyen Anh Quoc, Huynh Van Giau, 2024, P.5123).

The creation of "human goods" – robots that look and function like humans – raises profound questions about humans' nature and technology's role in society. If robots can perform most of the tasks humans do, from manual labor to creativity, what will be the role of humans? The interface between humans and machines is becoming increasingly intimate, blurring the line between humans and robots. Robots are no longer just tools but have become indispensable to everyday life. However, over-reliance on robots can lead to unintended consequences, such as people losing their creativity, emotions, and social relationships. Although humans create robots, they can also have the opposite effect on human development. Robots can learn and adapt, even surpassing human capabilities in some areas. This raises the question of the future of humanity: Are we creating creatures that can replace us? The development of robotic technology poses many challenges and opportunities for humanity. We need to carefully consider the benefits and risks of creating human goods. At the same time, we also need to find ways to ensure that technology is developed and used responsibly to serve people's and society's interests.

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5. CONCLUSION

The exchange between needs and capabilities is both an expression of freedom and an inevitable part of the movement and development of each individual and society. There will be suffering and unhappiness when an imbalance occurs at any scale. Tradition, prejudice, and old ideas often cause inadequacies, while new knowledge and products created solely for profit also contain many inadequacies; monopoly in any field or aspect also creates corresponding inadequacies. Humans can only be pleased and become creative subjects when they achieve harmony in the exchange between needs and abilities. Creativity cannot exist without eliminating traditions, prejudices, and old ideas. Still, a genuinely creative subject will know how to choose what to keep within his needs and abilities. Similarly, new knowledge, new products, and monopoly - factors that can hinder or promote harmony in exchange - need to be considered comprehensively. Returning to real human life, with real needs and abilities, is the principle that helps creative subjects to perceive and act correctly.

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