

The Sustainable Development Goals of the Commodity Economy Deeply Influence the Diversity of Sexual Life

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ABSTRACT

Human sexuality is different from other species in nature in that it is creative, accessible, and responsible; however, it is this creativity that makes sexual life differentiated, and sexual orientations become rich and diverse. Discrimination against people is not only about occupation, income, sexuality, or gender becomes discrimination against people. To achieve the goal of sustainable development, there is no discrimination against people, so this content is approached from the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy, at the same time combining qualitative methods to analyze, synthesize, compare, contrast, and reverse to clarify the transformation of sexual life in the commodity economy. The result of this content is to explain that human sexual life is creative; it depends on the object of satisfaction. Sex does not depend on space, time, or specific objects, but occupation, goods, and money also govern the market economy. The conclusion of the article affirms that life is human satisfaction. Sexual satisfaction is not only human instinct but also human creativity. Human satisfaction differs from satisfaction with things without humans, which is satisfaction with loneliness, isolation, and unhappiness. Humans become different types of goods serving the life of money, posing a challenge to the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy. However, there must be practical solutions to survive and maintain the race, bringing humans back to a creative sexual life and responsible reproduction to achieve the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy.

1. Introduction

The aim is to extend the transformation of life to the aspects of commodity life, money, and sexual relations for sustainable development in the commodity economy. The exchange of goods for human life satisfaction paints a multidimensional picture, posing many challenges that must be solved for humanity's sustainable development. Aspects worth exploring in this context include the transformation of sex into a commodity that can be exchanged and bought and sold with money, the not insignificant impact of consumerism on sexual life, and the role of money in sexual relations with the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy. When sex becomes a commodity, that is, when it is seen as a product that can be bought, sold, and exchanged, human capabilities change dramatically, as evidenced by the growth of the sex industry, online dating apps, and social problems such as prostitution. Sexuality changes over time, and the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy has a significant impact on sexual life. The question is, how can individuals distinguish between freedom of choice in their sexual life, coercion, and exploitation? How do beauty standards constructed in a consumer society affect individuals' self-confidence and self-esteem? What is the role of family, school, and society in sex education and the formation of healthy attitudes toward sex? How can individuals build their sexual lives and protect the rights of all with the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy?

2. Overview of the research topic

In pursuing sustainable development in a commodity economy, each discipline approaches sexuality differently. Sociology analyzes how social structures, norms, and gender power influence the commodity economy of sexual life. Psychology focuses on the psychological processes involved, such as desire and underlying psychological problems. Economics approaches the issue from the perspective of sustainable development supply and demand, viewing sex as a specific commodity in the market. Working with influencers can help change social norms and increase the appeal of green products to young people. "Collaborating with influential figures who embody a countercultural or environmentally conscious image can help to shift social norms and make green products more appealing to young consumers" (Nassanbekova et al., 2024, p.3640).

Key research issues focus on topics such as sex as a commodity, the impact of consumerism on sexual life, the

role of gender and power in sexual life, the relationship between sex and technology, and finally, sex and health. These studies help each person better understand the diverse aspects of sexuality in modern society. Human resources are essential catalysts for innovation; they enable new products to emerge. Therefore, "the role of resources in the organization is significant for creating creativity and making new products, which supports the organization in winning the competition" (Budiarto et al., 2024, p. 2602). Specifically, research on sex as a commodity focuses on analyzing how sex is commercialized, from prostitution to the social impacts associated with it; the influence of consumption is examined by examining how advertising, beauty ideals, and consumer trends influence body image and sexual desire. Gender roles and power are analyzed to understand better how gender inequality impacts power in sexual relationships, as well as how different forms of sexuality relate to gender roles. Rapid social change has raised many questions about the role of religion and the influence of religious teachings on concepts of gender and sexuality in modern society. "Rapid changes in modern society, with issues such as gender imbalance, gender diversity, and health challenges, have raised many questions about the role of religion and its teachings expressed in language" (Quoc et al., 2024, p. 1653). The relationship between sex and technology is explored by looking at how technology, such as the Internet and dating apps, has changed the way people meet, communicate, and have sex. In the context of sex and health, the focus is on related health issues, such as sexually transmitted infections, and mental health issues. The final question about short-term negative impacts is unrelated to the previous topics. Suppose individuals want to talk about the effect of a factor on insurance. In that case, they need to be clear about what that factor is and how it works." "This short-term negative impact is reflected in rising premiums, insurance density, and insurance penetration" (Frumina et al., 2024, p. 3296). Scientists have used various methods to achieve the goal of sustainable development research, such as in-depth interviews to collect detailed data on sexual attitudes and experiences in the commodity economy, surveys to summarize trends, and finally, the way sexuality is expressed and interpreted in texts, images, and artistic products.

The contributions of researchers on sexual life to the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy have achieved specific results; that is, the studies have contributed to raising awareness, promoting social change in the perception of sexual life, and expanding knowledge about people; the studies have helped raise awareness of the diversity of sexual life as well as social issues related to sex; these studies have contributed to promoting changes in social activities related to sex; these studies have helped each interested person better understand human nature, personal motivations in sexual relationships; Research in this area has provided insights into how economic and social factors influence human sexuality with the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy.

3. Research methods

The goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy is the novelty of sexuality approached from a humanistic and social philosophical perspective. Human life is always in search of creative satisfaction. Products are perceived, created, and produced to serve the needs of the individual and the community, so giving and receiving are natural parts of this process. When the need to possess becomes too great, people are prone to stress, dissatisfaction, and even violence. In this case, ownership is not simply the possession of material things but also includes control over other people, ideas, and resources. Money is an essential tool in modern society. It is a means of exchange and a measure of value, power, and social status. When money becomes the primary goal, people are easily caught up in the vortex of competition and injustice and lose the actual values of life. Labor and sex are natural human activities and are also turned into commodities in exchange for money. Humans, unlike animals, do not only live in nature but also create and develop an artificial world. The products of this creative process satisfy the need for survival and shape society and human relationships. Society has many components: family, religion, state, and social organizations. The diversity of these components creates a dynamic and developing society, affirming the duality of humans: both creative subjects and products of historical and social processes. Human life is seen as a continuous interaction process in which each individual influences others and is influenced by external factors. A clear distinction must be made between these interactive and superficial causal relationships in the commodity economy; research findings point to complex connections, not causal relationships, for sustainable development. "It is to be emphasized that these findings imply relations but not causal effects" (Ahmad et al., 2024, p. 1004).

At the same time, qualitative methods are used to clarify this content, such as focusing on data documents, observations, video screens, and reference documents to analyze, synthesize, compare, and contrast. In particular, it is advisable to combine the reverse method to demonstrate the transition between cause and effect,

necessity and freedom, ability and need, means and purpose, subject and product of sexual life to achieve sustainable development in the commodity economy.

4. Discussion

4.1 Satisfying the need to live

From birth, every individual carries within him the message of human life; therefore, every person has a mission in life. Personality is not only a value but also an essential need of life. "In the relationship with women as spoils and handmaids of social pleasure, the endless degeneration of man towards himself is revealed because the secret of that relationship is clearly, resolutely, openly, and openly expressed in the relationship of men towards women and also in the direct, natural way of thinking about the relationship"[11]. Therefore, individuals will always seek to protect their lives, regardless of the circumstances. Individuals continuously explore themselves through experiencing emotions and actions. This process helps individuals develop, improve, and find meaning in life.

When life loses its ability to respond to objects, the senses gradually weaken or lose function. People constantly change their living conditions, perform new activities, and meet diverse needs, requiring the senses to improve and develop continuously. When the senses are stimulated, subjective feelings about objects will develop. An object only has meaning when it meets the needs of an individual. The relationship between life, individuals, and objects is mutual. An individual may have a goal, and then life and objects become the means to achieve that goal.

Conversely, life and things can also be goals, and the individual's ability will create new means to explore and enjoy them. Needs are the driving force behind the development of life, while abilities determine the quality of life of each individual. People are an indispensable part of life. Every life has its characteristics, and protecting one's life is the responsibility of each person. Bonding social capital describes close relationships between individuals with similar circumstances, such as family, close friends, or neighbors, while bridging social capital includes close relationships with friends, colleagues, and people far away. "Bonding social capital describes close relationships between individuals with similar backgrounds, such as family, close friends, or neighbors, while bridging social capital involves strong ties with distant friends, coworkers, and colleagues" (Ari et al., 2024, p. 3002). Life helps people connect with reality, reveal their nature, and affirm their self-worth through maintaining and developing life. The needs of life are most clearly expressed through specific objects. True satisfaction comes from direct interaction with those objects.

The individual is a part of life and, simultaneously, the subject that influences and shapes life. "In that natural species relationship, the relationship between man and nature is directly the relationship between man and man, and the relationship between man and man is directly the relationship between man and nature, the natural calling of man himself"[11]. Human creativity helps each person create new needs and find new ways to satisfy those needs. Life is a process of continuous movement in which the means and goals are constantly changing to adapt to living conditions. Life offers countless opportunities to satisfy needs, but each individual's ability is limited. Each individual can only focus on one or a few specific needs at a given time. When a need is met, new needs appear, forming a cycle of ever-changing needs. Satisfying one need sometimes means temporarily putting aside another need. The diversity of factors in life leads to the diversity of needs. Each individual can satisfy one or more different needs. Humans are not only the subjects that create value but also the products of the creative process and social interaction. "The subject is the cause, and the effect is the product. Humans are both subjects and human products" (Quoc et al., 2024, p. 873). An individual can only satisfy a certain number of needs at a time. Satisfaction, especially in the sexual area, depends not only on ability but also on the subject and the situation. Needs are the driving force that motivates people to act, while satisfaction brings happiness and connection between people. One of the basic human needs is the freedom to express oneself, including sexual needs.

Sexual needs are a natural part of human nature and are necessary for the continuation of the species. "The direct, natural, inevitable relationship of man to man is the relationship of man to woman"[11]. The individual is a product of nature, and the individual's existence is closely linked to the existence of nature. Nature provides each person with everything necessary for life, including the ability to satisfy sexual needs. If each person focuses only on satisfying immediate pleasures and forgets the responsibility of maintaining the species, the existence of humanity will be threatened. Social relationships, especially between men and women, are the foundation of life. Reproduction is a natural and essential part of this relationship. "The relationship between

man and woman is the most natural relationship between man and man”[11]. So, in that relationship, it can be seen that nature has become human, or human nature has become human nature.

The ultimate purpose of life is to maintain and develop. Sexual pleasure is a part of life, but it should not be the only goal. When sexual pleasure becomes the top priority, the reproductive function can be ignored. Sex is a basic human need, but it also has a deep meaning of connection and genetics. People can choose the object, time, and method that best suits their physiological needs. They must carefully consider personal needs and social responsibilities; life allows each individual to reproduce, but it also poses limitations and challenges; the increase in abortions among urban women, especially young women, is often related to many factors such as life pressure, unsafe lifestyle choices and exposure to stimulants. “In addition, many abortions rise among urban-dwelling women due to stress, lifestyle choices, and smoking exposure” (Abdulmajeed et al., 2024, p. 1282).

Social responsibility is essential to ensure the survival of humanity; both men and women play indispensable roles; each gender has its advantages and disadvantages; the combination of both creates balance and perfection; gender diversity enriches life and ensures the sustainable development of humanity; Sexual satisfaction is a clear expression of the balance between individuals. In sex, individuals and life seem to blend, creating a perfect unity in the commodity economy. The exchange and connection in sexual ability is the exchange and connection between individuals and life, promoting creativity and maintaining the survival of humanity for sustainable development. The true nature of an individual is revealed through their sexual ability. Sexual ability plays a vital role in social relationships. A happy community is where each individual feels satisfied, including sexual needs for sustainable development. Each person complements each other by meeting basic needs, of which sex is an indispensable part. When anxious or stressed, the body automatically readjusts blood distribution, reducing sexual desire. Like eating to sustain life, sexual ability helps maintain hormonal and psychological balance, contributing to a healthy and happy life in a commodity economy. From birth, infants have physiological reactions related to the genital area. Stimulating this area can bring a pleasant feeling to the child, but it does not mean that the child has sexual awareness. Seeking an object to satisfy physiological needs is a natural human need.

Conception and childbirth are biological processes, while parenthood is a social act. Instinct and creativity accompany each individual throughout life. People tend to be more creative when things that satisfy their needs are scarce. Although people have a certain degree of freedom in choosing their lifestyle, the laws of nature always limit those choices. “Humans have a certain degree of freedom in choosing their lifestyle, but the laws of nature always limit those choices” (Hung et al., 2024, p. 4663). Social factors greatly influence this change. Eating, drinking, sleeping, resting, and sexual activity are basic physiological needs. Hunger and thirst are signals that eating, drinking, sleeping, resting, and sexual activity are basic physiological needs like hunger for sustainable development. Thirst signals the body's lack of energy, but eating, resting, and sexual activity must be balanced to ensure health. Each physiological need requires different physical abilities; therefore, diversity in abilities is an indispensable part of human development.

Sexual desire deviations, especially during puberty, can affect the psychological development of the individual. Androgen is a male sex hormone; it plays an essential role in the development of the male sex and stimulates sexual desire so that androgen imbalance can lead to congenital abnormalities of the genitals. Energy from different sources fuels the body's growth and functioning; External factors supplement internal needs and help the body maintain and accumulate strength. Meanwhile, the ability is how each person meets those needs. Through learning and experience, needs can be reinforced and become habits. Sexual ability develops throughout adulthood and plays a vital role in gender formation; without sexual experience, gender, and sexual orientation will be challenging to form and grow. Hunger and thirst appear when the body lacks food and water.

Similarly, if you only focus on work without paying attention to rest, the body will feel tired and stressed. This imbalance can manifest as illness or sexual needs. When there is a sexual need, people often seek satisfaction to maintain mental and physical health. Satisfying sexual needs has many health benefits, such as strengthening the immune system and reducing stress... Sexual desire is a natural human need and can vary in intensity and theme over time.

Humans are often attracted to objects that they find attractive. While animals survive primarily by using and occupying their surroundings, humans possess the unique ability to create and develop through the fruits of their ingenuity. “Humans are different from other species; animals live by possessing the outside world, while humans live by their products” (Quoc et al., 2024, p. 969). Diversity in sexual objects is a natural characteristic of humans

and many other animals, such as dolphins and chimpanzees. Humans, dolphins, and chimpanzees are all capable of orgasm when the female is not ovulating. In most animals, sexual activity is usually associated with the reproductive cycle. Meanwhile, humans and other mammals can have sex regardless of the reproductive cycle.

The object of sexual desire is diverse and unlimited. It can be an act, a person, or even an idea. The nature of this object is always linked to the connection and harmony between the individual and the surrounding world. When seeking sexual satisfaction, each person desires a deeper connection with himself and with others. Human sexuality is not only the satisfaction of basic needs but also creative satisfaction and freedom. Human sexuality is a choice of object, space, time, circumstances, abilities, and needs. Sexuality is innovative, accessible, and a personal preference, so human sexuality is a responsibility towards oneself and society. Diversity in sexual expression, including heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, and asexuality, is the result of individual creativity and freedom. Differences in gender and sexual orientation should not be limited to "sexual exchange in life". "Freedom of labor is a part of the employment business, creating income and profit and dividing society into involuntary, lazy workers, leading to inequality and social imbalance" (Van Y et al., 2024, p. 1875).

4.2 Sexual Exchange in the Commodity Economy

Sexual needs are basic human physiological needs, like food and rest; failure to satisfy these needs can lead to many serious consequences, from physical health problems to psychological disorders. Some mental illnesses are associated with sexual dysfunction. Not all sexual problems lead to mental illness. Sexual desire is a natural part of life and should be viewed positively. In modern society, the emergence of a market economy has made sexual needs a more social concern. Turning sex into a commodity can have many negative impacts on society. Sexual satisfaction is a complex interaction of individual physiological and psychological factors. Although sexual desire is a daily need of all people, each person's sexual expression and orientation are very diverse, influenced by many factors such as genetics, hormones, and environment. Genetics and hormones are biological factors that form the basis of human sexuality. Living environment, personal experiences, and social factors also play an essential role in shaping each person's sexual orientation; sexual satisfaction is based on both physiological and psychological needs. Therefore, "it should be noted that the public policy system in the context of ensuring rational energy use, ensuring energy security and environmental safety is a multifactorial model in which both objective and subjective factors are important" (Kryshtanovych et al., 2024, p. 15). Each individual can choose the object and form to satisfy their needs. It is this diversity in choice that creates heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, and asexuality. When there is a clear awareness of the desired object, the individual will have a stronger motivation to exercise sexual abilities. Sexual satisfaction is not only a physiological need but also a complex psychological experience. Without awareness and creativity about sexual needs, sexual abilities can be a natural reflex of the body. When sexual needs are combined with creativity and choice, they become an essential part of human life. Reproduction is a natural part of human nature and is crucial in evolution. In modern society, sexual issues are often intertwined with many social norms and regulations. Human sexual life is a delicate balance between personal freedom and social responsibility. Freedom is multifaceted and includes individual autonomy and collective responsibility. "Animals and species are irresponsible, be liberty, while human life is free and responsible. Universal freedom is social freedom" (Quoc et al., 2024, p. 4982).

Every individual has the freedom to choose their sexual partners and the type of sexual relationships they have; freedom comes with the responsibility to protect themselves and others from risks such as sexually transmitted diseases. At the same time, society also sets specific standards to ensure fairness and respect in sexual relationships. Discord and personal problems such as jealousy and selfishness are common in modern society. Sex, a basic physiological need, can be a means for people to connect, understand, and overcome differences. Abuse of sexual ability can lead to many negative consequences for society, such as sexually transmitted diseases, domestic violence, and psychological problems. Diversity in sexual forms and objects is natural in humans. Changing sexual partners or forms of sexual relationships too often can have negative consequences through adultery, incest, and prostitution. Therefore, "the generation of test case outputs poses challenges since it relies on meta-models that articulate the behavior expected from new agents joining the system" (Dehimi et al., 2024, p. 1137).

As sexuality becomes a topic of interest, social norms about sexuality also emerge, but they often focus on heterosexual relationships, unintentionally making other sexual orientations such as homosexuality, bisexuality, and asexuality seem abnormal; it is unfair to judge a person based on their reproductive ability or sexual activity. Erectile dysfunction is a health issue, not a measure of a person's morality, with the goal of sustainable

development in a commodity economy. Similarly, lack of sexual desire is a health issue, not a stigma. No one should hide their physical or sexual problems to conform to social norms; virginity is not a measure of a person's worth. It is unacceptable to condemn or discriminate against people with different sexual orientations. The problem is outdated social stereotypes, not people themselves. "This includes transparency in loan utilization, diversification of funding sources, and careful risk management" (Aimon et al., 2024, p. 2847). People need to change their views on sexuality, respect diversity, and accept differences; these norms are often created to serve specific economic and social goals rather than reflecting the rich diversity of human beings; sexuality is a natural part of life; people need to change outdated ideas and build a society that respects diversity.

In a market economy, social norms on sexuality are often more flexible and changeable; the distinction between heterosexuality, homosexuality, bisexuality, and asexuality becomes less important; a person's worth should not be a personal quality. Discrimination based on sexual orientation is entirely wrong and must be eliminated; it not only helps satisfy physiological needs but also contributes to building healthy social relationships. Sexual abuse can lead to severe consequences, such as sexually transmitted diseases and other social problems. In the pursuit of sustainable development in a commodity economy, people need to respect the diversity of sexual orientations and build relationships based on trust and mutual respect. The relationship between labor, sexuality, property, and people is increasingly complex. While labor is often associated with the work of producers and owners of property, sexuality is often associated with work and the maintenance of personal relationships. "Policymakers should consider implementing tiered benefits that decrease over time to encourage faster re-entry into the labor market while still providing sufficient support during initial unemployment periods" (Grecu et al., 2024, p. 2903). When the means of production are scarce, the value of people and social relationships is often enhanced. Understanding the complex relationship between labor, sex, property, and the individual will help each person build a more just and humane society. "Loyalty" is often associated with shared ownership in an organization. Loyalty to an organization means sharing the goals and values of that organization; the shift from family power to religion and the state has transformed ownership and loyalty.

While sex was once considered a private matter, modern society increasingly associates it with economic and social factors; sexual exchange is linked to love and money; sex has become a social currency, changing the norms surrounding it, marriage, and the family. The dual view that prostitution is depraved while buying sex is considered normal is a blatant injustice in modern society. Even in marriage, money and material things can influence sexual life. A complete ban on prostitution may not have the desired effect and may even have negative consequences. People need to focus on protecting vulnerable people, such as children and those who are forced or tricked into prostitution. In a market economy, people need to have a more multidimensional and comprehensive view of sexuality. Instead of focusing only on bans, people need to build a society that respects individual freedom and gender equality while protecting vulnerable people with the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy.

Making a living through prostitution is a complex and controversial issue. Comparing it to other forms of making a living is not entirely accurate. Prostitution and clericalism are the same; there is no discrimination. Everyone is human and has the right to live according to their abilities and needs. Sexuality is a natural part of human nature, but when commercialized, it is easily exploited and distorted. Sex trafficking raises many ethical and social problems, especially for vulnerable people in modern society, for sustainable development. Economic and social factors have a profound impact on sexual relationships. The increasing popularity of buying sexual services has led to rapid changes in norms related to sex, marriage, and family. A complete ban on sex trafficking may not be effective and may even have negative consequences. Instead, people need to have a more multidimensional, multidimensional and comprehensive view of sexuality with the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy.

Joint efforts are needed to create a society that values individual freedom, and the protection of vulnerable members. Effective social policies and public awareness are essential to face commercialization challenges in a market-driven world. Although organizations, families, religions, states, and companies all have sexual norms to maintain order and stability, they can also restrict individual freedom and cause many problems in modern society. In contemporary society, with increasing pressures on life, gender issues such as homosexuality, bisexuality, asexuality, and sexual dysfunction are becoming more common and pose many challenges to traditional social norms with the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy. In a market economy, people need to have a more multidimensional and comprehensive view of sexuality. Each individual must work together to build a society that respects diversity, and ensures social order. As social institutions such

as family, religion, state, and business are formed, sexual norms are also established. “By adopting a holistic approach to sustainability, businesses and policymakers can collaborate to foster innovation that meets market demands and aligns with global environmental goals” (Rahmayanti et al., 2024, p.3630). These norms, such as prohibitions on rape and prostitution, are often respected and are considered a measure of social morality. Strict adherence to norms can sometimes stifle human creativity. Sexuality is an integral part of human life.

The commercialization of sexual services has become a controversial social reality; many complex legal issues have accompanied the growth of the sex industry, raising questions about the legality and ethics of trading in these services; gender-targeted marketing strategies can have significant social impacts in this context; requiring careful ethical and legal consideration. “This could imply that gender-specific marketing strategies might be effective in enhancing perceived value and revisiting behavior” (Chen et al., 2024, p. 2733). The objects that satisfy needs are constantly being produced, including sexual goods. At that time, sexual satisfaction with various types of monetized goods became an essential need of sexual life. Differences in living standards and incomes became differences in the choice of sexual partners; therefore, the lives of different sexual orientations were distorted by the lives of money and goods with the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy.

4.3 Distortion of sexual life in the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy

In the market economy, sexual needs are an undeniable reality; it is leading to the strong development of the service industry serving this need, from drugs and sex toys to cosmetic surgery services. The production and supply of these products create significant economic value. These products must meet strict quality, design, and price criteria to achieve sustainable development in the commodity economy. It should be noted that human sexuality is very complex and multidimensional. It is a physiological need closely related to many psychological and social factors. This diversity has created conditions for the development of a vibrant market for sexual products and services. As sex becomes an indispensable part of economic life, it also raises many ethical and social issues for sustainable development. “In social and ethical life, it is necessary to balance all members' material and spiritual needs and their contributions to the community. Each group has its own rules and standards” (Giau, H.V., Quoc, N.A., 2024, p. 9245). Excessive commercialization of sex can lead to negative consequences such as exploitation, exploitation, and health problems. To achieve sustainable development in the commodity economy, each individual needs to have a more comprehensive and multidimensional view of sex. Everyone must build a society that respects individual freedom and gender equality, especially protecting vulnerable groups.

Sexual needs have driven the rapid development of the market economy with many supporting products and services. The overuse of these tools can reduce the uniqueness and individuality of sexual relationships. The ability to experience sex is a very private thing. Exploring and experiencing new emotions in sex is an indispensable part of life; family traditions are also changing significantly with the development of technology, the economy, and society; social relationships are increasingly diverse and are not only based on blood relations but also on love and empathy; money and norms are essential factors in forming and maintaining relationships. Sex is not only a personal need but also a means of connecting to build social relationships. Finding a balance between personal needs for sustainable development and social needs is a significant challenge in the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy. Survival and sexual satisfaction are basic needs, but many social factors, such as money, power, and norms, often influence them. When sexual needs are not met healthily, people may seek compensation in other areas, such as work, leisure, or social relationships. Distortion of sexual needs can lead to many negative social consequences, such as pseudo-homosexuality, sexual dysfunction, divorce, adultery, and even more serious crimes, such as human trafficking and murder. In the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy, each individual needs to have a more comprehensive view of sexuality; people need to build a society that respects sexual diversity and protects individual freedom. When the purpose of sex is to achieve orgasm, separate from reproduction or building a long-term relationship, the traditional meaning of sex changes significantly. In the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy, having children is no longer a natural goal but a personal choice. In the past, the relationship between humans and nature, especially in reproduction, was closely related to the existence and maintenance of the species. This relationship has become more complicated in modern society and is influenced by many social and technological factors. Sexual satisfaction is a common human need, but its meaning can change over time and circumstances. Reproduction can become a social responsibility in harsh living conditions. When the population is overpopulated, birth control measures can be encouraged to ensure the sustainable development of society. In a

society where sexual needs are fully met, the role of the genitals may change significantly; medical procedures related to reproduction may become more common.

The regulation of sexual desire may also become a need for some people. The meaning of sexuality is complex; its importance is determined by its role in maintaining the survival and development of the community. "Its importance relates to its duties and functions for the integration of development activities and its favoring of the welfare" (Tresiana et al., 2024, p. 2140). Reproduction is considered a social obligation. Refusing to reproduce can be seen as irresponsible or even destructive of human existence. The idea that reproduction is the sole purpose of life and that abstaining from sex is reprehensible is too simplistic and rigid. Reproduction is only one of many life purposes, and individuals can decide whether to have children. The decision to have children is complex, including health, finances, and the ability to care for children, especially in a market economy.

Children must be loved, educated, and nurtured to become good citizens with the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy. Reproduction is a complex biological and social process influenced by many social and economic factors. Having children is not only to maintain the species but also to create a new generation to inherit and develop social values; family and reproductive responsibilities have changed significantly in modern society. Assisted reproductive technology and family planning are also designed to meet social needs; the relationship between sexuality and social trends is complex and ever-changing in the pursuit of sustainable development in the commodity economy. The growing demand for sexual health has led to the rapid development of related drugs and medical services; sex reassignment surgery is also becoming more popular; diverse sexual orientations such as homosexuality, bisexuality, and asexuality are not the root cause of social problems such as population explosion or food shortages; these problems are often related to more complex economic and social factors in the pursuit of sustainable development in the commodity economy. Within the framework of the market economy, sexuality, marriage, family, and love are multidimensional topics, and people must have a comprehensive and multifaceted perspective. On issues of sexuality and marriage, regular seminars and courses should be organized to raise public awareness of gender; it is also necessary to strengthen positive communication programs and provide accurate and helpful information to achieve sustainable development in the commodity economy. People need to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on occupation, especially in the field of human trafficking, to build an equal society. In addition, high unemployment causes a decline in social welfare and increases income inequality between population groups with the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy. "Apart from that, a high unemployment rate also causes a decline in social welfare and can even lead to income inequality between residents in a country" (Karimi et al., 2024, p. 2408).

Strengthen psychological support through specialized measures such as counseling services, support organizations, and community building; expand psychological counseling services, especially for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse. Establish support organizations to help people with difficulties in relationships; build a supportive community where people can share, listen, and seek help; develop educational programs on life skills such as communication, emotional management, and decision-making skills. Help people learn to communicate effectively and resolve conflicts peacefully. Help people understand and control their emotions and build healthy relationships with the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy. Help people make the right decisions in life, especially in relationships. Apply information technology to education on sex, marriage, and family through online counseling, social networks, and big data. Use online applications and platforms to provide psychological counseling and online support. Create social networking forums and support groups for people to share and connect. Use big data to analyze and predict social problems and develop appropriate solutions. Continue to invest in research on sex, love, marriage, and family from causes, solutions, and assessments to conduct more in-depth studies on the root causes of gender, sex, marriage, and family issues. At the same time, new and creative solutions to solve these problems should be proposed, and the effectiveness of programs and policies that have been and are being implemented should be evaluated. Solving issues related to gender, sex, marriage, family, and love is a long-term process. It requires the cooperation of the whole society to achieve sustainable development in the commodity economy.

5. Results

Through the discussion on the satisfaction of life needs, sexual exchange in the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy, and the distortion of sexual life in the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy, the results achieved in terms of content are:

First, sex is not only a need but also an ability; therefore, human sexuality is not only an instinct but also something creative, accessible, and responsible. Sex is an instinct, so it is an essential need of life. Sex is creative. Therefore, human sexuality is a choice.

Second, sex is one of the basic needs; making a living is also a requirement of life. Therefore, money and sex become different commodities for exchange. Life is not only coordinated and unified by sex but also dominated by cash with the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy.

Third, all products produced with the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy serve essential needs; the production and trade of sexual goods enrich and diversify sexual life; sexual satisfaction becomes the goal; reproduction becomes a social responsibility with the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy.

6. Conclusion

Through discussion of the content, we draw the following conclusions:

First, life is human satisfaction. Being human is one of the messages of life; each person carries within himself the mission of life. The richness of life is the richness of personal life. Every individual is born with the goodness of life. There is no distinction between people; therefore, there is no distinction between gender and sexual orientation.

Second, sexual satisfaction is not only human instinct but also human creativity. Creative satisfaction is human satisfaction; It is a human's free and responsible life. Sexual satisfaction is one of the satisfactions of human communication. Satisfaction between people is the highest form of satisfaction: joy and happiness.

Third, human satisfaction is different from satisfaction of things without humans. The satisfaction of direct things is the satisfaction of loneliness, isolation, and unhappiness. The satisfaction of unhappiness is automatic; it is an inhuman satisfaction and a joy alien to fellow human beings, creating unsustainable development in the commodity economy.

Fourth, pleasure satisfaction through material things makes people lose their ability and need for everything. People become different types of goods serving the life of money with the goal of sustainable development in the commodity economy. The profession of making money distorts sexual function. Therefore, the reproductive function is determined by occupation, job position in the division of labor and income, and living standards.

Fifth, practical solutions must exist and maintain the species, especially education and social policy. It is necessary to remove the population issue from the economic development plan, bring people back to a creative and responsible sexual life in reproduction, and avoid gender distortion, gender imbalance, and discrimination based on sexual orientation to achieve the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy.

7. Successes, limitations, and future research directions

Sexual life in the goal of sustainable development in a commodity economy is a new issue, approached from the methodology of social philosophy and humanities, especially using the inversion method to clarify the topic's content. The novelty of this topic also has some limitations, one of which is due to the subjectivity and personal views of the author. The above successes and limitations are the basis and conditions for the topic to continue to be researched more deeply on the development of family, religion, state, and company for human society's existence and sustainable development.

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