

## Man is the Subject Who Becomes the Product of Money

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### **Abstract**

*This study aims to clarify that money becomes a subject of personal ownership. Thereby clarifying that money promotes human resources to become personal property used for the purposes money wants; life has the instinct to make money. To achieve the above objective, the content uses the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy and combines qualitative, analytical, and synthetic methods and reverse. The research results on human life in a direct relationship with money show that humans are the subjects that become the products of goods. Money is the subject that governs career, work, and social status. Competition for money turns into a war between different species. Society is a product of humans, so the richness of humans is the richness of social life, that is, the richness of labor, product distribution, and social management. Discrimination between individuals because of money becomes discrimination between families, religions, the state, companies, and banks. Money is a dictatorial private property, causing division in political life.*

**Keywords:** Society, Money, Standards, Economy, Politics.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Many challenges are posed in current global exchange and integration, especially social security issues such as health, education, and employment. Competition between countries to develop ahead is a positive driving force. However, besides that competition, the most significant challenges are war, the destruction of resources, and threats to human rights. Ethnic, religious, and state-based wars are still threatening security and peace in the world. Each country is still seeking to assert its sovereignty and position worldwide. Some big countries want to influence small countries, demonstrating power and imposition on small countries. Small countries trying to find a path of independence and sovereignty will fall into the trap of other countries and become another means in the game of power. Human rights are still violated in many places around the world; human trafficking occurs in the form of border crossing, labor import and export, and marriage for money. These phenomena arise due to the possession of people in many different forms, in which the form of possession of people by cash is expected. That is why I wrote a scientific article entitled Humans are products of money.

### **Research Status of the Topic**

Money is studied from many different perspectives, especially from the economic perspective. Money becomes a measure of social development, living standards, and enjoyment. Income level becomes a measure between countries with traditions, canons, laws, and regulations. Money has become a genuinely tangible force, controlling all human life. It is studied and presented from many different perspectives. "Money is a tangible spirit, the transformation of all human and natural attributes into their opposite attributes, the common confusion and distortion of all things; It brings about the intimate combination of things that cannot be combined" (K.Marx and F.Engels, 42, P. 213). The living object determines the habits of a species, that is, the survival instinct. Money is a living object, expressed in different professions, determined by standards. Different standards are different lifestyles, that is the way of life of each different species; the richness of species is the richness of families, religions, states, and companies. Different living objects with different habits are different species. When money is a genuinely creative force, money regulates nature, society, and thinking universally, the species of money appears. "In credit relations, it is not that people eliminate money, but that people

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themselves have turned into money, or that money has, in the human body and morality, become the object of purchase and sale and the material for money to exist" (K.Marx and F.Engels, 2000, P.37). However, the reception and inheritance of this scientific argument from a philosophical perspective still needs to be improved. Some people consider money separate from human life, so the country's and policymakers' growth does not affect the relationship between exchange rates and currency. Even some third-world countries prohibit the use or purchase of cryptocurrencies, but the profit of USD affects the profit of other currencies. "Overall, the findings suggest that neither national growth nor policymakers can influence the relationship between their respective currency rates and their cryptocurrencies" (Toujrat, B., Benaïd, B., & Bouzahir, H., 2021, P.46). money not only continues its legacy but also sheds light on it as a subject that governs individual lives.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The content of the article Humans are the subject of becoming the product of money is approached from the methodology of human philosophy and social philosophy, combined with qualitative methods. Humans are the subject of cognition and the object of cognition. All things and phenomena exist in two primary forms: inside and outside humans. One is society in humans; humans live according to society and have different abilities in work, career, and job positions. The second is society outside humans, so society is a human need. If society is not a human need, then that society is meaningless; its existence is redundant. Humans satisfy society to exist and become a society that values humans. It is a society that maximizes the use of different potentials and resources for development. Society exists in all possible forms, so promoting humans becomes recruiting humans in all possible forms. People are the measure; everyone is equal. While the standards for measuring occupations and job positions differ, labor costs differ. When money measures people, society will distinguish between the rich and the poor.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Society Owns People Through an Economic System**

Society's appropriation of people creates diversity in forms of ownership and occupations in a specific economic system. Society is the ability and need of people. Satisfying ability is developed, and people are divided into subjects and products. Privately - owned is the subject who owns the product. Satisfying needs is instinct; owning products by buying and selling goods to make a living is a private individual. Privately owned and private individuals differ in the origin of property ownership in that the transfer of ownership is by buying and selling goods recognized by social norms. Social differentiation becomes rich in subjects, forms of ownership, occupations, living standards, and enjoyment. With a larger population, the diversity of ownership and occupations becomes the richness of privately owned and private individual economic sectors in industry, agriculture, and services. The richness of labor and professions becomes the richness of social behavior and habits. "The parties will be more tolerant of defiant-looking behavior if they believe they are dealing with a partner who is sincere and not prone to peer pressure, rather than one who cares more about his reputation than the communication itself" (Serdar Guner, Nukhet A. Sandal, 2022, P.32).

Different occupations in the economic system's division of functions and tasks are all the same people. The diversity of ownership forms is the richness of occupations. The financial fields, economic occupations, diverse distribution, and different levels of enjoyment become the richness of life. Depending on their abilities and needs, individuals can choose suitable jobs and occupations and become farmers, workers, intellectuals, doctors, engineers, teachers, civil servants, business people, and entrepreneurs. Occupations in agriculture, industry, services, family, religion, government, companies, and banks become living subjects. Choosing a lifestyle suitable to one's abilities and needs is a reality; all are human. However, the richness of society is the richness of ownership, the diversity of occupations, and the richness of abilities and needs that become different between people.

Human discrimination begins with the purchase and sale of labor commodities. Selling labor for money is buying jobs. Buying labor for profit is selling jobs. Society trades in labor and employment for profit, and this purchase and sale gives rise to money. Jobs and labor that meet specific standards can be sold, and there must be enough money to buy labor. Sellers need money; buyers have cash. Privately-owned sellers of labor are

buying jobs, and private individuals are buying labor and selling jobs. Money determines the transition between private and private ownership. Privately owned owners constantly improve their qualifications, expertise, and skills to meet standards. Private individuals continually speculate, accumulate capital, and have enough money. The transfer of ownership of goods in trade creates distinctions between rich and poor, noble and inferior. The purchase and sale of goods change the economic structure and divide society: one part has both standards and money; one part has money but no standards; one part has standards but no money; one part has neither money nor standards. There are differences in ownership, but they are all individuals in social relations. The amount of money measures the transformation of the economic system, and the standards measure satisfaction. Money and standards are reflected in careers and job positions. Any profession that still has the capacity and needs of society will have the conditions to exist and develop. Any profession that no longer has the capacity and needs will become an individual profession and disappear. All industries are interdependent, both cooperating and competing with each other. Not only do occupations of coercion, domination, and management appear, but there is also a shift from agriculture, industry, production, and processing to services, serving health, education, employment, investment, business, and import and export. Competitive industries and comparative advantages are exploited to maximize potential and strengths for social development.

The occupational structure is expanded or narrowed depending on the ability and needs of society. Selling labor is buying jobs, and creating jobs for sale is labor business. Labor businesses that buy and sell people become the job market, exploiting different resources to the maximum. A job that does not match your ability is powerlessness; a job position that does not meet your needs is unhappiness. Powerlessness and unhappiness become fake in work, which is poor quality labor. Overcome the situation of poor quality labor by standardizing occupations, jobs at different levels, and expertise and skills. Families must follow tradition; religions must follow religious laws; the state must follow the law; companies and banks must follow regulations. With a large population, any job with a better life than others means that the quality of labor in that economic sector has the conditions to be socialized.

Lies in the profession become lies in the lives of all species. Lies become widespread, causing species to self-destruct. Every species has the ability and need to survive and develop. Any species that no longer has the ability or need will perish. Humans become each other's survival objects, causing society to be divided into many different species. Different skills and needs become the habits and instincts of various species. Each species has its own behavior, needs, and exchange capabilities. Which species still has the ability and need to survive, and which species no longer has the ability and need to perish? In an economic system, species are each other's living subjects; there is no distinction between good and evil, fairness and injustice in work and occupation, but there is a distinction between truth and falsehood. Poor quality labor is not trained, so you must have skills and be trained if you want to get a job. The education industry determines the level of labor that meets specific standards. Degrees have become a means of making money, causing some intellectuals to become lazy. Laziness appears, and the social division of labor becomes the function of solving jobs and dividing and regulating labor. Creating employment and regulating labor becomes the function of social management. The difference in work management becomes the job position, living standards, and status in a political system. "Such a system will, on the one hand, create a safer world, establish stable and predictable partnerships, and prevent a crisis that could endanger humanity. On the other hand, this is also a very effective business plan because it meets the ever-growing need for knowledge, skills, and expertise in emerging societies" (Baghirov, H., (2024), P.9).

### **Society Possesses People Through the Political System**

The individual is the subject who masters himself and becomes a product of society. Society is the subject that uses individuals to do what society wants in every possible form. That is to use, exploit, and maximize the potential and resources of each individual in every different form. The society owns individuals according to standards; it is not only the division of labor, tasks, and social positions but also the right to mutual ownership between individuals. Mutual ownership means using each other for what we want. Sharing the same goal, becoming each other's means in different functions, tasks, and work positions. Husband and wife, parents, and children take advantage of each other to do as the family wishes. That is, "beliefs of individuals and families to

broad civilizational imperatives. In this way, affect does more than connect individuals to others” (Justine Howe, 2022, P.88). Priests use each other for what religion wants, civil servants use each other for what the government wants, and business people use each other for what the company wants. However, when the purposes differ, one becomes a means for the other. Job positions, incomes, and status in work management differ, so the ownership issue arises between people. People live by their products; species live by their instinctive assets. The survival instinct becomes a slave to standards and species, a slave to standards and money.

Promoting the human factor is exploiting species' resources for social development. That is exploiting standards with money in the context of a commodity economy. Promoting different resources will lead to the exploitation of other industries. Industries and assets of various origins are diverse economic components, that is, the diversity of survival habits in the development process. The habit of satisfying society is instinct; It has standards and money but does not know enough, always feels lacking, and does not know how to stop. The rich are still greedy for money; the noble are always greedy for standards, that is, for fame to be noble. According to the rules, accumulating capital and assets causes society to be divided between the noble and the lowly, the rich and the poor.

The rich and the poor have different conditions, habits, and lifestyles. The behavior of one species becomes the way of life of another species. Which species still has the ability and needs for that species to survive and develop? If a species no longer has the ability or needs, that species will perish. Each species has different interests, purposes, and survival habits, and they become living organisms of each other. Species are each other's survival objects, taking advantage of each other to become perfect tools. Individuals become the living subjects of the species. Species that know how to exploit, utilize, and promote the effectiveness of each individual will survive. Any species that does not consider individuals as survival objects will perish. Species that exploit and develop individual elements will become assets, wealth, and money. A society that owns individuals without stopping always feels lacking and does not know how to stop; that is the greed of society. The greed of society has exploited individuals in all possible forms, making individuals a suffering entity. Individuals do not need standards when they are born, but the standard of life makes each individual follow them. Each species takes advantage of individuals by educating them according to the standards of that species. When individuals want to work or find a job in a particular species, they must be educated and trained according to the standards of that species to have a good life. Everyone in society needs a job and an income to live. Occupational diversity is the diversity of behavior of different species.

The difference between species becomes the difference between occupations measured by money earned, the difference in income level, and social status. Occupational discrimination becomes behavioral discrimination between species. Each species has a different lifestyle, which is the strength of each species. The richness of functions, tasks, and social status is the richness of standards, which becomes the richness of resources, traditions, canons, laws, and regulations. Different species are the living objects of each other. Species compete for jobs, job positions, careers, status, living standards, enjoyment, and income in the political system. The political system is where benefits are divided; that is, the division of jobs, job positions, social status, and living standards are distributed with different ownership origins, but all are individuals with the same human status. The difference in enjoyment and living standards in the political system becomes the difference in social status, that is, the difference between rich and poor, noble and lowly, fair and unjust. The difference between individuals in the political system is in management, status, and income, which divides society in terms of money. Money becomes the measure of the political system. Free labor in all forms is actual; there is no discrimination in labor, but there are differences in labor ownership, labor products, work efficiency, and labor characteristics. They are expressed in labor prices. All professions are respected and equal; society does not discriminate between individuals. Discrimination in labor quality is expressed in labor prices, so there is discrimination in society. There is no injustice in labor; there is only a difference between free and forced labor. Forced labor prevents individuals from developing themselves fully and comprehensively. Personal value is universal, but the price of labor depends on living conditions and circumstances. The monetary price determines labor power; it becomes a commodity and can be bought, sold, and exchanged. "The human right to the environment is legitimate and has characteristics that distinguish it from other rights in that it is a general and absolute right that can be valued in "money" (Alubaidi, AH (2024), P.21). Buying and selling labor power

is an exchange of value, quality and personal attributes. Cooperation, solidarity, tolerance, and openness in communication between individuals are the civilized lifestyle of modern society. In today's conditions, society has developed into a business, buying and selling labor, power, goods, and money.

### **Personal Property Money**

Purchasing and selling goods and labor make money the dominant force in society. All thoughts, labor, careers, and living standards are determined by money. Money dictates individuals' decisions, possessions, and uses according to their wishes. Money is a shared living object that makes the instinct to earn money appear. Life is measured by the amount of money earned. The difference in the way society uses money as a measure makes the position of employment, standards, and social management function as a monetary service. Selling standards and buying money distorts traditions, canons, and laws. Labor prices reflect the difference in standards in the division of labor and social positions. Money is visible everywhere, dominating nature, society, and thinking. When money is needed, resources are exhausted because of money. Wars, riots, demonstrations, and deception are caused by money. Inventions and discoveries are reflected in productivity, economic efficiency, production costs, and product quality, all governed by money. Wealth and poverty, nobility or baseness, good or bad, crime and dedication are all measured by money. Possessing money makes people become strangers to their fellow human beings. People become cold, and responsibility belongs to money. Money is a living thing. The corresponding amount of money measures the level of crime and compensation for damage to honor and dignity. Money is the ability and need of an individual. Satisfying needs is an instinct; possessing money without knowing enough, often feeling deprived, and not knowing when to stop makes people with a lot of money even more greedy. Possessing money is insufficient, so currency trading activities appear, becoming domestic foreign exchange trading activities, foreign exchange speculation occurs, and goods are imported and exported. Import and export of goods becomes labor import and export, which is the exchange, purchase, and sale of goods. Integration becomes people's property, and individuals can more easily grasp opportunities, improving their chances of success.

People are not only the property of a country but also objects in international relations. Relations between developing countries are communication between people, and currency in international relations becomes a currency business; working in a bank is an effective source of income. Bank money transactions involve the purchase and sale of domestic currency and the purchase, sale, and speculation of foreign currency. Money is a particular commodity, a monopoly product issued by the state, and has become a distribution profession, orienting social development. The state exists in all forms, one of which is the monopoly of issuing money, so the state manages and regulates currency business and speculation activities. However, the state does not entirely control the currency market; it depends on many factors, such as production, purchasing power, import and export, labor, speculation, and currency trading. Currency trading is a function of banks. The close combination between the state and banks has become the profession of issuing and trading currency. The banking system complies with the policies and laws of the state on the management, issuance, and trading of currency.

Competition for money in foreign exchange transactions appears. Buying, selling, circulating, and using foreign currency becomes the foreign affairs function of the state, the state becomes a business function, foreign currency speculation and foreign currency use become the exchange of labor, resources, and goods. The existence of the state through money distribution becomes dominated by foreign currency. Foreign currency transactions become a competition between countries to monopolize money distribution. Loose and ineffective monetary policies have created conditions for foreign currency to invade, and the state's autonomy has begun to fade. Domestic and foreign currencies are commodities with fierce competition. The laws of supply and demand, value, and competition in international relations govern business activities and currency speculation. Exchange, integration, and globalization make money a popular commodity. Competition and monopoly on money issuance make the state no longer the exclusive money issuer. Its existence depends on foreign currency. Society depends on imports and exports; National sovereignty is being forced and invaded by foreign currency. Money business activities are based on the state's money management and issuance policies and are regulated by foreign exchange market factors, leading to increasing government debt. Countries want their own issued

money to become the dominant purchasing power in international relations. The close combination in maintaining the value of money becomes systematic collusion between nations, that is, the solidarity and cooperation of commercial and military organizations. Cooperation between countries in preserving the value of money becomes a mutual competition in issuing money.

Wars for money sometimes take place silently, secretly, semi-openly, and are publicly declared. International trade and transactions have become common ownership of money. Speculation and buying and selling each other's money have become uncontrolled production and issuance activities. Money speculation business becomes competitive and mutually destructive. Many forms of monetary inflation are the abolition of money. The existence of money becomes meaningless. Individual ownership of money becomes personal money. Without users, speculation makes money meaningless. Users and speculation ensure the value of money. Money corresponds to the use and speculation of people. Money becomes a human ability and need. Attracting people with money makes that money popular.

The struggle for money becomes a war of invasion and territory; the battle for goods becomes a war of money. Any currency no longer needed in business, speculation, or transactions automatically disappears. The collapse of money is the loss of the state's monopoly on issuing money. The collapse of a dictatorship in issuing money. The monopoly on issuing money is a political dictatorship. The abolition of a political dictatorship is the abolition of the monopoly on issuing money. Any currency still in demand will continue to have the conditions to maintain and develop, and that currency will be issued. Money is work and career. Money exists in each individual. The need for money becomes the need for people. Money is a universal means and a universal power. Money turns needs into simple possibilities.

Little money and much money have different histories. A type of money corresponding to people appeared, and the change in the form of money was inevitable. Money that met the people's daily needs was issued as a universal currency. Money corresponds to the truth, so spending money is to enjoy the truth of life. The war between currencies caused money to eliminate itself from society. The truth was promoted, machines and robots replaced health, and resources and minerals were replaced by intelligence. Money caused instinctive forms of work to be replaced by machines and robots. The scarcity of resources and minerals is no longer a barrier to the development of human factors. The transformation between physical, chemical, and biological energy makes humans the subject of the relationship between all species and all things. The type of money produced and stored in each person is the highest form of existence of money. 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.

## **CONCLUSION**

Through analyzing, discussing, and presenting the above content, I draw the following conclusions:

First, science clarifies the necessity and freedom of human life. Freedom in human life becomes freedom in society. Freedom in life is creativity that enriches society.

Second, society is a product of humans, so the richness of humans is the richness of social life. The richness of social life is the richness of ownership and the diversity of occupations in the division of labor and distribution of products. However, they are still unified in a specific historical economic system.

Third, the richness of the economic system becomes the richness of job creation, labor redistribution, and labor regulation, becoming social management. Social management allows different occupations to have different positions and living standards related to social status.

Fourth, differences in social status become common property between people. One side is the means used for the other side. Discrimination between people becomes discrimination between families, religions, states, companies, and banks.

Fifth, discrimination between people can be eliminated by adjusting, managing, and assigning functions, tasks, and job positions so that everyone has job opportunities. The political system has the functions of regulation, labor, distribution of welfare, and social security.

Sixth, money is dictatorial, possessing people and causing division in the political system. Political systems are deformed not only by domestic currencies but also by foreign currencies. Whichever currency becomes the dominant force, the species that produces and issues that currency becomes the historical subject in globalization.

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