

ARISTOTLE'S PHILOSOPHY ABOUT HAPPINESS IS THE FUNCTION OF VALUING HUMAN LIFE

[A FELICIDADE COMO FUNÇÃO DE VALORIZAÇÃO DA VIDA HUMANA, EM ARISTÓTELES]

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ABSTRACT: The technological revolution 4.0 and international cooperation have made many changes in society. People desire a peaceful and happy life, so they find that Happiness is a target or necessary goal in life. The article uses the materialist dialectic method to view Aristotle's philosophical thought comprehensively. The paper specifies historical principles regarding his concept of Happiness, compared to today's to show that the value of Happiness is the value of beauty. In addition, the article also uses analytical and synthetic methods to clarify Aristotle's view that Happiness is related to material things, beliefs, and the noble values people aspire to achieve. The article describes the Vietnamese people's view that Happiness is solidarity and mutual support to live together in peace, tranquility, and material abundance. Happiness in Vietnamese lives is necessary to ensure that each person's personal life and society's personal life being civilized and modern and that people have whole, peaceful, and free energy. The Happiness of the Vietnamese aims for the importance of truth, goodness, and beauty.

KEYWORDS: Aristotle; Goodness; Happiness; Ethics; Vietnam

ABSTRACT: Resumo: A revolução tecnológica 4.0 e a cooperação internacional têm feito várias mudanças na sociedade. As pessoas passam a desejar uma vida feliz e pacífica ao perceberem que a felicidade é um alvo ou uma meta necessária na vida. O artigo usa o método dialético materialista do pensamento filosófico de Aristóteles de maneira compreensiva, especificando princípios históricos acerca de seu conceito de felicidade comparado ao que temos hoje para mostrar que o valor da felicidade é o valor da beleza. Além disso, o artigo também usa métodos analíticos e sintéticos para esclarecer a visão de Aristóteles de que a felicidade estaria relacionada à coisas materiais, crenças e valores nobres os quais as pessoas esperam conquistar. Este artigo descreve a visão do povo do Vietnã de que a Felicidade é a solidariedade e o apoio mútuo para que vivam juntos em paz, tranquilidade e abundância material. A Felicidade nas vidas dos vietnamitas é necessária para garantir que a vida pessoal de cada um e a vida social sejam civilizadas e modernas e que as pessoas tenham energia pacífica, total e livre. A Felicidade dos Vietnamitas almeja a importância da verdade, da bondade e da beleza.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Aristóteles; Bondade; Felicidade; Ética; Vietnam

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INTRODUCTION

Happiness is a goal that every nation and every era aspires to achieve. Nowadays, society has undergone many changes, such as the financial crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic, war, poverty, racism, inequality, theft, and robbery. That makes people yearn for peace, to

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have a complete material life, which is a happy life. Aristotle's Happiness is a noble moral value and characteristic only in humans. The article applies materialist dialectics to clarify that many values revolve around human life. Happiness is both a value and a beauty that people always strive for and seek to achieve. In addition, the article also uses the method of analysis and synthesis to clarify that there are many goals in human life. Happiness is getting good results from the goals people set for themselves.. The article is the basis for educating Vietnamese to live Happiness because Vietnam strives to build a society where everyone has a prosperous, free and happy life and to facilitate comprehensive development.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is Happiness from Aristotle's point of view?
2. What are the primary contents of Aristotle's view of Happiness?
3. What does Aristotle's view of Happiness mean to Vietnamese people today?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Happiness is a good value and a wish of many people in their development process. Happiness is to mention in many different aspects of life:

First, Happiness is satisfaction of the best wishes in life

Happiness is not a momentary joy caused by some random factor in life. Happiness has significant meaning in life and is long-lasting. Happiness is a feeling achieved in the process of constantly accumulating values Executing is not easy and takes a lot of effort. It is only obtained after long hard work under the direction of objectives or goals.

Therefore, Happiness is the goal, material and spiritual, of each person and in society. However, since the dawn of time, philosophers have been pursuing the inquiry of Happiness and Happiness ... after all, the purpose of life is not just to live but to live beautifully.

For the Greek philosopher Socrates, Happiness did not come from rewards or compliments given by others but from self-perception and enjoyment inside each person. Happiness is the universal moral principle of being kind to yourself and others. Its value meaning does not refer to individual intentions but to the process of implementing these intentions and the results of their implementation. Because he considers man a rational, social animal, with body and soul as a unified whole, he believes in a god who understands good and evil according to religious values. Virtue, and Happiness, is the rule for self-perception. Self-awareness is being fully aware of one's own conscious and unconscious nature. A truly self-aware person will succeed in life because he knows precisely what is within his capabilities and how to realize his values in life. On the contrary, a person who does not know himself will continue to stumble, even to the destruction of his whole life.

So Socrates thinks Happiness is not found in seeking more but in developing the capacity to enjoy less.

Democritus, a philosopher from Ancient Greece, was the first philosopher in the western world to examine the nature of Happiness. He put forth a suggestion that unlike what suggested that unlike previously thought, Happiness does not result from “favorable fate” fate’ (i.e., good luck) or other external circumstances. Democritus contended that Happiness was a “case of mind” .

Platon put forth the notion that Happiness was the secure enjoyment of what is good and beautiful. Plato developed the idea that the best life is one whereby a person is either pursuing the pleasure of exercising intellectual virtues... an argument the following key figure in the development of the philosophy of HHappiness.Aristotle disagreed with this argument.

Aristotle suggested that Happiness is associated with prosperity. Happiness satisfies each individual’s material and spiritual life and is related to each person’s personality. H. Because the goal of people is their existence attached to their life, he termed this eudaimonia – an activity expressing virtue. Happiness depends on themselves. The best reality for them to perform are the activities that constitute their Happiness (which Aristotle thinks is itself an activity) and are virtuous (excellent) rational. People have manifestations of reliable, practical dispositions like courage, justice, generosity, and self-control, which are exercises of practical wisdom and steadfast theoretical spirits such as insightfulness, understanding, and theoretical knowledge. HHH. That theoretical activity contemplation is complete Happiness. But Happiness does not come naturally to each person; it is in the process of people striving to achieve it. Happiness is not a fight but a desire to reach each person’s moral values according to beauty. That is the value that people pursue throughout life.

Secondly, Happiness is associated with the country’s socioeconomic development index

Each country has its criteria and perspectives to evaluate the Happiness of its people, not necessarily rich countries, people with high incomes are happy, but sometimes it comes from the simple, small things in everyday life. According to the assessment of the New Economics Foundation and the World Bank (WB): HHappiness is associated with the following happiness indexes: (1) Emotional happiness; (2) Physical happiness; (3) Social happiness; (4) Occupational happiness; (5) Intellectual happiness; (6) Happy environment; (7) Mentally happy. The Happy Planet Index (abbreviated HPI and translated as the Planetary Happiness Index) is published by the New Economics Foundation (NEF) - a UK-based socio-economic research organization. $HPI = (\text{Life Satisfaction Index} \times \text{Life expectancy}) / \text{Ecological Footprint Index (EF)}$. Thus, HPI is proportional to the average life expectancy and life satisfaction index and inversely proportional to the ecological footprint index. Happiness is an important driving force for human society’s continuous development and progress. With the increasing standard of living, people’s pursuit of Happiness is becoming increasingly urgent .

Based on criteria, the approach to people's satisfaction with life is a scale. People's Happiness is determined by essential criteria such as health, spirit, education, environment, living standard, and quality of life. In Vietnam has determined that national Happiness is higher than national income through the implementation of the goal of gross national Happiness instead of gross domestic product. People's joy comes from the approach to economic growth in balance and rationality, promoting sustainable development, eradicating hunger, and reducing poverty for Happiness and prosperity...

Third, Happiness is to reflect in people's social life

Happiness is to tie with human virtue, and different cultures have different kinds in Happiness. According to Aristotle, Happiness in social life is to achieve the goal of satisfying the spiritual life of people (Aristotle also mentioned material satisfaction, but he did not attach importance to material things in social life). Therefore, one of Aristotle's most influential works was the Nicomachean Ethics, What is the ultimate goal or goal by which we should guide all our activities? We see people looking for joy, wealth, and a good reputation everywhere. But while each has some value, none can take the place of the good. An action must be self-sufficient and ultimately, always desirable on its own and never for the sake of something else. Happiness comes when each person feels peace in life. Everyone's life is full of satisfaction, and small joys feed great spirits. Nowadays, people always want a happy life. The greatest Happiness in the world is the firm belief that we are loved, that we can live according to our ideals, and that we have fulfilled all our desires. Therefore, Happiness has meaning for each person's life; it helps balance emotions inside them, allows them to forget their sadness, and motivates them to strive for the future.

Fourth, Happiness is a function and characteristic of human nature

Humans all want to be happy and reach the values of truth, goodness, and beauty. Aristotle expressed Happiness as all rational actions to achieve good things. According to Aristotle, to be happy, people must self-regulate their behavior to overcome trivial values to succeed. Aristotle assures that everyone is happy when all their goals are accomplished. Happiness is a good thing that is characteristic of each person. Happiness is the goal to be achieved, and the value of succeeding requires striving and effort. Therefore, individuals and society must orient their social relationships to build happiness values. Thus, Happiness is a social life phenomenon with many components, including economic, moral, and aesthetic.

For Aristotle, it is by understanding the distinctive function of a thing that one can understand its essence. Thus, one cannot understand what it is to be a gardener unless one understands that a gardener's distinctive function is "to tend to a garden with a certain degree of 'skill. Whereas human beings need nourishment like plants and have sentience like animals, their distinctive function, says Aristotle, is their unique capacity to reason. Thus, our supreme good, or Happiness, is to lead a life that enables us to use and develop

our reason, and that is the following reason. Unlike amusement or pleasure, which animals can also enjoy, Happiness is not a state but an activity. And like virtue or goodness, it is profound and enduring. Aristotle acknowledges that our good or bad fortune can play a part in determining our Happiness; for example, he concedes that Happiness can be affected by such factors as our material circumstances, our place in society, and even our looks. Yet he maintains that by living our life to the full according to our essential nature as rational beings, we are bound to become happy regardless. For this reason, Happiness is more a question of behavior and habit of virtue than luck; a person who cultivates such behaviors and habits can bear his misfortunes with balance and perspective and thus can never be considered truly unhappy.

METHODS

The article clarifies Aristotle's philosophy of Happiness by explaining the concept of Happiness, the content of Happiness, and the value of Happiness. The article uses principles comprehensive to clarify the view of Happiness from time immemorial to today, thereby clarifying Aristotle's theory of Happiness. The historical principles of materialist dialectic clarify that Happiness is a need expressed in human life. The article explains that Aristotle's view of Happiness today is still valuable in building Happiness for Vietnamese people today. On that basis, it aims to clarify the construction of Happiness in Vietnam in today's context. The article uses logical, analytical, and synthetic methods to describe people's need for Happiness and the desire to achieve Happiness in social life. On that basis, the article shows how to build Happiness for Vietnamese people today. The paper draws on Aristotle's views on Happiness as the basis for creating Happiness in Vietnam today. In Vietnam, Happiness is associated with socialist construction so people can live warmly, be free and independent, and study for comprehensive development. Therefore, each individual's Happiness is associated with society's Happiness, which is through each individual's views, lifestyle, and behavior. However, individual Happiness expresses not only the satisfaction of needs but also the constant effort to achieve goals and find the means to achieve those. Therefore, it is necessary to have an orientation to develop Vietnamese people comprehensively, both physically and mentally so that they can have a happy life.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Firstly, Happiness is a need to be satisfied in human nature

Aristotle also held that humans are social and political creatures who have activities common to all. It is human nature to seek needs to satisfy an essential part of life. Aristotle emphasized the role of mental activity in society. Happiness is another form of virtuous activity. Happiness is not just satisfying a need but a process of striving, and very difficult

to achieve it. And when people achieve their goals, they feel a sense of pleasure - Happiness. So that Happiness make a good life..HHTherefore, Happiness is human nature; People offer plans, means, and ways to strive to accomplish their life goals.Today, the needs in life are increasing, so people have to find many different ways to achieve their goals to satisfy their needs. Material needs to become a measure that assesses the quality of life and identifies the brand and value of each individual in society. People take material wealth as a measure of a happy life. So Happiness is misinterpreted as material values that people have, such as gold, silverware, etc.

The negative of worldly life is the depraved pleasure life that makes people live in drunkenness, addiction to luxurious material things, or in a virtual electronic lifestyle. When social situations today, people can't overcome temptations and then lose control over trivial material temptations, reducing their struggle for reasonable life goals. That upsets the good moral values in the world - a journey to find the best and assert goals yourself. To serve people, Happiness must develop and promote all human capacities in creative activities. Fighting for social progress for a brighter future for humanity is the noble meaning of life, giving people deep satisfaction and a sense of Happiness.

Secondly, Happiness is excellence of character, the process of cultivating a good lifestyle

Aristotle's moral thought emphasized the whole of human life. Happiness is following the good things that you set yourself with ethical principles. According to Aristotle, all our actions direct us toward good things. But good things are often understood very differently: that is humans, darkness is the truth; for others, it is pure thought; for others is a kind of morality; again, for others, it is all or part of the victory, accompanied by joy, or with a color of joy. Happiness is an essential principle. A person who performs all actions correctly to achieve his goal is happy. Aristotle's theory of Happiness was as follows: the function of man is to live a certain kind of life, and this activity implies a rational principle, and the role of a good man is the good and noble performance of these, and if any action is well performed it is performed in accord with the appropriate excellence: if this is the case, then happiness Happiness turns out to be an activity of the soul by virtue. So Happiness, in Aristotle's view, is synonymous with a good life. It is how humans should respond as an essential characteristic of human function.

According to Aristotle, in their life activities, people always want to achieve Happiness through rational activities, which requires people to always aim for good and noble actions. And well-executed actions are a testament to a great life. To achieve satisfaction, one must train one's reason to become a moral human being. Aristotle uses the things acts related to war to illustrate these two purposes. The whole activity of war is a series of behaviors, but when it is to accomplish, they are only the means to achieve other goals. The person who makes the bridle completes that the bridle maker craftsman performs his purpose, but the reins are only a means for the soldier to ride his horse to the battlefield. Likewise, the shipbuilder fulfills the goal of the ships, but ships are the means of transporting soldiers to the front. The bridle maker completes the function of keeping the

soldiers healthy, but the purpose of health here becomes a means for soldiers to fight well. The commanding officer aims to win the battle, but victory on the front is a means of peace. Even peace, though sometimes mistaken for the ultimate goal of war, is only a means to create conditions for man to live and fulfill a human function. H. Aristotle objected to instant gratification without being attached to reasonable good values, to the virtues that society pursues. When humans discover the purpose of Happiness is not as shipbuilders, doctors, or generals command the army. Thus, humans act for their ultimate objective, but all other activities are mere means. Therefore, according to Aristotle, Happiness is the ultimate goal of human good.

Happiness is the search to demand satisfy each person's needs. In today's society, Happiness must associate with community benefits and social responsibility to find the value of the good life itself. Happiness isn't the choice to attach to lust, greed, the way, and the use of reason to achieve the goal itself. It is not advisable to follow a lifestyle of enjoyment, a materialistic lifestyle. Therefore, Happiness is about enjoying the material and spiritual following values of truth, goodness, and beauty. People need to balance material and spiritual values to turn bundles into means of bringing Happiness. People require wisdom to perceive and enjoy this life. People often look for Happiness outside of people's lives without accepting the reality that life always has its sufferings, opposites, and challenges. And the fact that people go through those things is already Happiness.

According to Aristotle, happiness Happiness is a central function of man because all human activities have the ultimate aim of doing good. Human life is a rational activity. Therefore, there should be principles to control and lead people to legitimate interests. So a good person does the right thing in all cases; All actions must be noble and directed towards good. So Happiness Happiness is associated with virtue and is cultivated through practical activity. As Aristotle wrote, Morals are perfect qualities, constituting perfection and yielding the best, most complete expected results of human nature. According to Aristotle, a good person does his job well. He called them virtuous, complete people. Virtue is the desire to achieve oneself voluntarily through reason. Therefore, Aristotle considers happiness Happiness is inextricably linked with one's purpose. According to Aristotle's view, happiness Happiness is the orientation of social people to follow moral values for social development. But Aristotle did not make it clear that happiness Happiness comes from satisfying personal needs that are varied and profound. Especially in today's social life, it is not the same to promote individual values and affirm the ego of each individual in society; the pursuit of happiness Happiness also has its social life, the promotion of individual values and the affirmation of the ego of each individual in society is not the same; The search for Happiness also has its variety. Therefore, it is necessary to orient the Happiness of each individual to be in harmony and associated with social Happiness. If individual Happiness is satisfied, social Happiness will be satisfied. Specifically, personal Happiness is being freely comfortable in an individual's genuine activities such as production and business, scientific research, artistic activities, socio-political activities, etc. But the Happiness of each individual also creates conditions for the individual to contribute to the country's construction and bring joy to society. Those who

only know their interests, pickpocketing other people's pockets to fill their pockets, are always despised by society and punished by the law; therefore, living happily is impossible anyway. Happiness is the satisfaction of the material and spiritual interests of each individual. Still, it also contributes to the progress of society. Therefore, each needs to be educated and guided in finding Happiness because personal and national Happiness link to mutual development.

Third, Happiness is an excellent character to aim for in social life

According to Aristotle, individual Happiness is achieved only when the good values of society are satisfied. Happiness is the reason for everyone's life, so enjoying life is everyone's right. Aristotle said that people always strive to work and perfect themselves in life, and when they do an excellent job of perfecting themselves, they bring good things to society. For example, when a shoemaker or jeweler does their job well, they are a good link in the community because each person has their role, position, and function. On the other hand, humans are a particular living entity, so their lifestyle is an activity of the soul, leading to rational actions, and it is only found in humans. When people perfect everything perfectly, that is Happiness. Because Happiness is the activity of the virtuous soul. Happiness is a permanent need in human life. People expect Happiness and fight for Happiness. That is a common human goal and is associated with virtue. Aristotle divides virtue into two categories: the rational virtue, which we can acquire through academic education... we practice it when we want to know rigor, correctness, and sound wisdom. The second is that divine virtue is automatic because it is a series of good habits. Human Happiness lies in the activity of the soul, following the virtues, then the perfect life will lie in the act of living these virtues. But man is a rational animal, the integrity of reason is essential, and the good life is only an ideal, a mere fantasy. In contrast, living only for contemplation, in addition to the innate human nature, man is also a political animal - a social animal, with life in the city of Athens leading them to pursue divine virtues and be the best automatic person. In this thesis, Aristotle does not refer to class conflict but only relates to serving, working in the right way, and for the right reason to achieve moral values and beauty in life.

The Happiness of social people with individual people is the connection with each other. Each person is a citizen in society, so happiness Citizen is closely related to social relationships. Happiness is associated with freedom but is freedom within the legal framework of society. Therefore, the Happiness of the community is the highest political satisfaction. The Happiness of each person is executive the good laws of the city and associated with the city's interests, which are to contribute to society's beauty.

According to Aristotle, the individual's Happiness cannot be separated from the Happiness of the community. The life of the community can the individual be afforded the means for the full development of the gift of each person, and the community is individual freedom. The purpose of life is the free and complete Happiness of the individual. Happiness isn't for a few wealthy individuals in the community. Individuals only enjoy

living in a society where everyone is happy when they are loved and respected and they contribute to the Happiness of others. Life lacks ambition; the ideal is a life that only knows the present without worrying about tomorrow, only taking care of the individual without worrying about others. Therefore, it is necessary to educate individuals and people to understand that Happiness is the ideal of life. It brings value to society through the path of learning and training to establish a career.

Aristotle believed that Happiness becomes the goal towards which people aim. So, the person that Aristotle aimed at was the general human being, the abstract human being, not referring to a single, specific human being. Since then, Aristotle called the man a characteristic of rational activity, requiring an entire life in terms of material and spiritual wealth, and human rights and dignity are increasingly respected. This increasingly humane society is the aspiration of progressive mankind. Therefore, His different for each person, and they have the right to pursue hHappiness as long as it does not violate the moral and social norms of the law. No one has the right to force you to have the same concept of Happiness as they do because each individual has different thoughts and perceptions. Environments and conditions are not the same, leading to entirely different perceptions of Happiness. Short-term, long-term, or permanent Happiness mainly creates the ability to be attuned, control your emotions, give, and empathize. But to achieve the goal of Happiness, people need to adjust their behavior so that the individual perfects and develops. Social people are getting more and more civilized.

Today, His the search for oneself, the affirmation of eachperson's self-worth. Because happiness is a goal that' in life's journey. And in the journey of life, achieving our goals is not easy. Because in life, material and spiritual needs always require us to be satisfied. So sometimes the means becomes the end. So many people in life have chosen different goals for themselves. Some are commendable, some are reprehensible, some are sinful, and some cause insecurity. Therefore, Aristotle's view of Hhas made it clearer to evaluate happiness Happiness and the journey to find hHappiness in each person in their life. Although Aristotle has not clarified, in H's advanced and civilized society, Happiness is also the process by which people strive to achieve lofty ideals and dreams. Happiness is also learning to love, share, balance, and harmonize the interests of each person and the common good. Moreover, daring to fight against evil and backwardness to clean up the social environment, evil has no land to breed, contributing to building a better and happier society.

Fourth, it is necessary to educate individuals and society to act toward good things to achieve Happiness

Aristotle said that people always have many goals, but the most crucial objective is to live happily. There are means to accomplish that goal. Just as money is a means to buy things for life, daily work, married life, social activities, and other possessions are the source of Happiness. Happiness is a person's needs and preferences. Therefore, people's pursuit of Happiness is to give purpose and meaning to their lives. So, if a person eliminates his need, his life will stand at a standstill, and the journey to Happiness will end.

However, Aristotle does not address the nature of class society as the ruling class always makes policies in its favor to ensure the Happiness of their course in the community. Happiness represents the interests of a ruling-class society. Therefore, people want to achieve. It is through education that Happiness becomes a reality. Therefore, people who want to achieve Happiness educate in quality and wisdom. Thus, each person needs to learn how to live and accumulate morality.

In Aristotle's view, to be happy, you must become a good person and receive a good education and customs. Happiness is intellectual and moral, so it takes striving and practice to achieve. Happiness through specific life activities of each person. So to be happy it takes time and virtue to form good habits. Since wisdom does not come naturally, it is education. As for morality and virtue, which are the products of practices, patterns, and lifestyles, there are no virtues that nature (innate). Happiness is not only the satisfaction of each person's wishes but also the desire of each country. Aristotle's view of Happiness is the basis for building the goal of a happy nation by educating the people of that country to live in wealth, civilization, and wisdom. Happiness is associated with the material and spiritual satisfaction of people; Happiness is one of the goals and motivations of human society; At the same time, the joy of the individual is generally associated with the pleasure of the community and culture, as well as the Happiness of the community, culture, and country, which is a crucial premise and basis for creating personal Happiness. The satisfaction of each individual, at each time, in different spaces, has additional requirements in society. Individual roles are emphasized, and the criteria for Happiness are also increasingly diverse and complex, making it increasingly difficult to meet. It also means that the joy of the community and society also has higher requirements, which are not easy to reach. That is very meaningful to the construction and development of Vietnamese education in the period of renovation and integration, such as: attaching importance to educational work, primarily political, ideological, and quality ethics education for Vietnamese people, especially the current young generation; attaching importance to comprehensive educational content to develop creative and free people.

CONCLUSION

The concept of Happiness is an essential life value that any society or any individual in life wants. But Happiness is not a temporary satisfaction and pleasure due to some random factor. Every value of Happiness is related to the relationship between the object's needs and the object's satisfaction. Happiness considers life's goals and ideals, which people judge based on their understanding of the meaning of life. Aristotle's view of Happiness as the purpose of human life: to be happy, man needs virtue, wealth, satisfaction, and friendship to accomplish his goals. But his view was limited when he thought Happiness was only for the aristocracy and slaves. Because he overestimates the role of the spirit, he believes that Happiness is the ultimate goal of man. Happiness is an innate human nature that needs to be perfected to achieve its fullest. According to Aristotle, to achieve Happiness is to have wisdom and virtue. Although Aristotle did not mention the

relationship between individual and social Happiness. But he believes that Happiness is the journey where each individual in society forms a lifestyle in association with society to achieve great ideals and dreams. Aristotle's argument shows that to be happy, it is necessary to build a healthy lifestyle, have a stable career, have love, have sincere friendships, and have attachment and loyalty to family, friends, and all people around you. Therefore, each person needs to grow up and nurture in an excellent educational environment of family and society and live in Happiness with love, care, sharing, and helping each other; theirs is always lovely. Therefore, the desire and pursuit of Happiness are always in each person, and every person must strive to achieve satisfaction.. Second, it is necessary to educate people about the knowledge necessary to acquire Happiness. Third, it is essential to have policies so people can live happily. The pursuit of Happiness is the legitimate aspiration and right of all people, including comprehensive human development, a prosperous and happy life, and living in peace, equality, and mutual love and support. Only when nations and peoples live together in peace, friendship, and mutual respect for the common promising future of mankind, then the people of the world genuinely enjoy and complete Happiness.

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