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## PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION AND GLOBAL PROBLEMS

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### Abstract

In this article, the second half of the 20th century was plagued by such problems that now, whether or not to escape from their torment has become the most urgent issue of our time. If at the end of the first half of the 20th century, humanity was faced with one universal problem - the prevention of nuclear annihilation, the situation changed after World War II. As a result, various types of predictions about the future of humanity emerged, and these problems are analyzed in the article.

**Keywords:** Globalization, subject, object, global, universal problems, demographic explosion, prediction, poverty and hunger, thermonuclear war, armament, growth of the world economy and social life, economic backwardness, natural resources, happiness of mankind, the most dangerous diseases, space exploration; world, ocean, ozone layer.

### Introduction

#### GLOBALLASHUV VA GLOBAL MUAMMOLARNING FALSAFIY JIHATLARI

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## Annotatsiya:

Ushbu maqolada XX asrning ikkinchi yarmida shunday muammolar domiga tortildiki, endilikda ularning iskanjasidan qutulib ketish yoki ketmaslik bugungi kunning eng dolzarb masalasiga aylandi. Agar XX asrning birinchi yarmi oxirlarida insoniyat qarshisida asosan bitta umumbashariy muammo - yadro halokatining oldini olish ko'ndalang bo'lib turgan bo'lsa, II jahon urushidan keyin ahvol o'zgardi.. Oqibatda insoniyatning kelajagi to'g'risida turli tipdagi bashoratlar kelib chiqdi maqolada ushbu muammolar tahlil qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** globallashuv, sub'ekt, ob'ekt, global, umumbashariy muammolar, demografik portlash, bashorat, qashshoqlik va ochlik, termoyadro urushi, qurollanish etish, jahon iqtisodiyoti va ijtimoiy hayotning o'sishi, iqtisodiy qoloqlik, tabiiy boyliklar, insoniyatning baxt-saodati, eng xavfli kasalliklar, kosmosni o'zlashtirish; dunyo, okean, ozon qatlami.

In the second half of the 20th century, the human race was caught in such a trap that now the question of whether to escape from their torment or not has become the most urgent issue of our time. If at the end of the first half of the 20th century, humanity was faced with one universal problem - the prevention of nuclear catastrophe, then after World War II the situation changed. The preservation of a high level of natural population growth, the use of scientific and technical achievements for narrow interests, and the emergence of a complex ecological situation in a number of regions complicated the issue. As a result, various types of predictions about the future of humanity appeared. In such conditions, it became necessary for every intelligent person to ask himself the question: "Do we have a sufficiently clear idea of \u200b\u200bwhat problems, difficulties, and trials we may encounter on this path?" and find an answer to it. These questions cannot be solved without the participation of all the peoples of the world.

As human pressure on nature intensifies, the impact of human lifestyle, health, and social environment on the natural balance is becoming increasingly destructive. Humanity can only get out of this dangerous situation by uniting around any political, regional, racial, national, religious, and other interests and

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taking immediate effective measures. The universal problems that currently threaten humanity are those that cannot be solved without the participation of the whole world, all states, and peoples. Such problems include: preventing the threat of thermonuclear war and eliminating armaments; creating favorable conditions for the growth of the world economy and social life; eliminating economic backwardness; eradicating poverty and hunger on Earth; using natural resources in a rational and integrated manner; further intensifying international cooperation to use scientific and technological achievements for the happiness of mankind; combating the most dangerous diseases, and mastering space; more efficient use of the resources and capabilities of the world's oceans; prevention of the threat of ozone layer depletion, etc.); conducting serious collaborative research on humanity and its future; scientific analysis of the process of adaptation of the human body to an increasingly rapidly changing artificial and natural environment.

The fact that such problems persist before humanity itself indicates that human civilization is going through an extremely complex, extremely critical process. There are some groups of universal problems, the solution of which may be of decisive importance for drawing a clear picture of social life on our entire planet in the next millennium. Such problems are conditionally divided into three groups:

First, the conflicting relations between the existing social forces at the present time (between socio-economic systems, regional conflicts, states, national and religious conflicts, etc.), which are conditionally considered "inter-social" problems. They also include war and peace, the level of use of labor resources, and the like.

Secondly, there are problems related to the relationship between "man and society", which include scientific and technological progress (STP); education and culture; rapid population growth (demographic explosion), maintaining human health, adapting the human body to an extremely rapidly changing social environment), as well as the future of humanity can be included.

Thirdly, the "man - nature" relationship includes problems such as saving raw materials, providing the population with food and drinking water, and protecting



nature. This group of problems arises under the influence of social factors, and in solving them, the fundamental essence of the problem can be understood only by correctly understanding the place and importance of social factors.

Similarly, in solving purely social global problems, one should not lose sight of the direct connection of natural factors to this process. Life itself requires that universal (global) problems arising on the basis of both social and natural factors form a whole and that a comprehensive (complex) approach be taken to them. This, in turn, places great responsibilities on the science of philosophy.

There are various predictions about the future of humanity in history, which are divided into several types. For example, the sacred written monument "Avesta", which is one of the first historical values of our people, also predicted the future prospects of humanity in a general way and tried to direct people towards common goals. Such predictions were based on religious content and were of great importance for their time. In the "Avesta", it was believed that 3000 years after the death of Zoroaster, a time of free prosperity would come, when the power of Ahuramazda would completely triumph over the evil of Ahriman. The second type of predictions is related to a number of Western futurologies, which were widespread in the Middle Ages and are still widely known in Western countries. Among the famous representatives of Western futurology are von Karman, Ye. Sherwin, G. Kahn, and others attempt to paint pessimistic pictures of humanity's future prospects, mainly by linking them to nuclear annihilation or some other universal global problem.

The military industry is absorbing such unique natural resources that, given the rapid growth of these expenditures, we cannot help but be involuntarily caught up in the dark thoughts about our own future. This sphere is not limited only to natural resources, but also enslaves the intellectual activity of extremely rare intelligent and talented people, and as a result, it becomes the main obstacle to the direction of scientific and technological progress in the interests of humanity. Another important sign of our time is the constant expansion of the scale of energy consumption, which determines the pace of the world economy. If the world economy continues at its current pace, then in the coming years 20 billion tons of fuel will be required per year for the energy needs of industry and the



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national economy. This figure is expected to reach 35-40 billion in 2025, and 80-85 billion by the end of the 21st century.

There is only one way out of this situation - to reduce the share of energy from organic fuels (oil, coal, gas, etc.) and steadily increase the amount of energy from inorganic fuel sources (hydroelectric power plants, nuclear power plants, wind power plants, solar energy, hydrogen, helium, etc.). Solar energy, hydropower plants and wind power plants can meet 60% of this need by 2025.

In the near future, it is planned to rapidly increase electricity production in developing countries. These countries account for 34% of the electricity produced worldwide. The fact that electricity is being produced at such a rapid pace cannot but affect the surrounding natural and social environment. For example, the construction of giant hydroelectric power plants can, in turn, negatively affect the climatic conditions of the region and many sectors of the national economy in nearby cities and villages (for example, it can lead to a decrease in arable land, salinization and failure of existing areas). The environmental safety of nuclear power plant waste disposal has become a complex problem of the present time. In particular, the release of a huge amount of radiation into the air as a result of the failure of the Chernobyl NPP unit IV on April 26, 1986, made this region completely uninhabitable. Humanity has no choice but to meet the need for energy to grow the world economy. However, today the issue of producing more energy while reducing the level of impact on the existing natural environment in the process of generating electricity is a cross-cutting issue. That is why life itself demands that this problem be included in the list of problems of global importance as one of the most important factors determining the future of social development.

According to the data provided by the World Statistical Information Centers, 45% of coal, 57% of iron ore, 76% of oil, and 80% of natural gas produced from the beginning of the 20th century to the present day will fall on the next 25 years. The same can be said about other types of raw materials. According to analyzes, the amount of raw materials produced in the 90s increased by 1.5-2 times compared to the 60s-70s.



Such a situation on Earth, on the one hand, causes a number of other problems, such as the possibility of providing humanity with raw materials, the depletion of fertile lands and sources of drinking water, as well as the depletion of other raw materials. The ecological situation that has arisen cannot but affect the human body and its production activities. On the other hand, one should not lose sight of the problem of ensuring the level of socio-economic development with sufficient raw materials and minerals based on the scale of scientific and technological progress. In order to positively solve this problem, according to economists' analyses, each of the world's countries needs to allocate funds in the amount of 3-5% of its gross national product. This means that an average of 650-850 billion dollars will be allocated annually.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that in recent times, the government of the republic has developed a huge number of morally stimulating measures to protect the health of mothers, increase the sense of responsibility of fathers and mothers, as well as society, for each newborn baby, as well as to help children deeply understand their duties to their parents, the Motherland, and the people. For this purpose, the creation of the “Healthy Generation” Foundation and the establishment of the “Healthy Generation” Order are evidence of our opinion.

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