



THE MEANING OF LIFE AND THE DYNAMICS OF VALUES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ANTHROPIC THEORY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 14 th August 2025 Accepted: 11 th September 2025	The main problem of modern anthropogenic impact, from the perspective of humanity's limitless needs and the limited possibilities of nature, requires cosmology—as a component of the philosophical worldview—to undergo epistemological analysis of certain conceptual and methodological processes that arise in the cosmos. In particular, discoveries made in recent years call for new scientific interpretations and ways of thinking. One such approach, which explains the universe and humanity's place within it, is the "anthropic principle," which plays an important role.

Keywords: anthropic principle, spiritual, moral, aesthetic relations, philosophical-existential, conceptual and methodological.

INTRODUCTION. The experimental core at the center of the anthropic principle demonstrates that the universe is finely tuned for the existence of human or intelligent life. In cosmology, the phenomenon known in English as "fine-tuning"—that the physical parameters of the universe are precisely adjusted to allow the emergence of life and intelligent beings on Earth—has attracted the attention of physicists, philosophers, and cosmologists for decades. At the heart of these debates lies the idea that the physical laws and fundamental constants regulating the entire material universe are balanced with extraordinary precision, enabling the emergence of life. Such delicate balance has sparked various discussions among scientists and compels today's scientific community to seek answers to profound questions: What underlies this equilibrium? Is it merely a cosmic coincidence, or does it contain some hidden meaning? To resolve these issues, it is necessary to turn to interdisciplinary research.

It should be particularly emphasized that the physical universe we inhabit is governed by well-defined physical constants—such as the gravitational constant, the cosmological constant, and the varying strengths of the fundamental forces. Even a slight alteration in any of these parameters could lead to the extinction of life as we know it, or prevent its emergence altogether. Indeed, "the anthropic principle expresses that our present reality is connected to the possibilities that existed at the moment the Universe came into being." [1]

MATERIALS AND METHODS. In this sense, as physicist Paul Davies stated: "If the laws of physics were even slightly different, the end of life as we know it

would be inevitable." [2] This means that even a minor change in any of these constants would lead to enormous transformations in the cosmos, and this is precisely the essence of the dilemma concerning the universe's extraordinary fine-tuning for life and intelligent existence.

In our view, the central aspect of these debates on fine-tuning is the anthropic principle itself, which holds that the observable features of the universe must be such as to allow the existence of observers—conscious beings like us. Based on the above analysis, it should be emphasized that within the distinction between the weak and strong anthropic principles, the weak anthropic principle can be interpreted in a tautological way. This means that the observable physical parameters of the universe could not have been such as to prevent the existence of observers, since the very fact that we are here to observe the universe confirms their suitability. However, the strong anthropic principle goes further, asserting that the universe must have parameters that allow for the existence of observers. While the weak anthropic principle may seem trivial and simple, the strong anthropic principle raises profoundly deep metaphysical and teleological questions about the nature of the cosmos and humanity's place within it.

In this regard, B. Carter's statement is quite justified: "According to the strong anthropic principle, the Universe must be such as to admit the creation of observers within it at some stage of its evolution." [3] It is well known that in the field of theoretical physics, there have been various attempts to explain such fine phenomena in the universe through different mechanisms. According to the expanding multiverse hypothesis, numerous universes exist, each possessing



different fundamental constants and parameters. In such a scenario, the anthropic principle can be easily addressed — the fine-tuned phenomena in our universe do not necessarily hold any special significance; rather, given the vast number of universes, it is natural that in at least one of them, conditions suitable for the emergence of life would exist. Although this hypothesis offers a seemingly reliable solution to the problem of fine-tuning, it remains highly speculative and requires empirical research and verification.

DISCUSSION. The concept of fine-tuning in cosmology extends beyond the boundaries of science, attracting equal attention from scientists, philosophers, and theologians alike. Although ideas related to this phenomenon range from multiverse hypotheses to teleological arguments, the mystery of such delicate cosmic balance still awaits resolution. As we continue to uncover the secrets of the universe, deeper scientific collaboration among various fields is required to understand the essence of this fine-tuning. Debates continue among specialists from different disciplines over whether such fine-tuning in cosmology requires explanation at all. Some argue that the remarkable precision of the universe's parameters can be explained through the anthropic principle, while others insist that more profound theoretical frameworks are needed. At the core of these debates lies the anthropic principle itself, which asserts that the observable parameters of the universe must be compatible with the existence of observers within it. According to proponents of this view, "since we are observing a universe that allows for the emergence of life, there is no reason to be surprised that its fundamental constants and parameters appear to be so finely tuned." [4]

Nick Bostrom, in his well-known work "Anthropic Bias," continues this line of reasoning. He argues that the fine-tuning of the universe can indeed be explained through the anthropic principle, emphasizing that we cannot imagine the universe separately from ourselves as observers. This, he notes, is primarily related to the epistemological problem of separating the observer from the observed object. [5] As observers, the only way to escape such bias would be to imagine ourselves existing in a completely different universe — a task that is, of course, entirely impossible.

RESULTS. Such fine-tuning holds deep philosophical and theological significance, as it may lead researchers toward the conclusion that everything in the universe has been created according to a certain design or purpose. Within theological circles, the teleological argument maintains that such delicate phenomena can only be explained by one thing — the universe was

created by a conscious Creator. Conversely, scholars who take a naturalistic or atheistic perspective argue that invoking a Creator to explain fine-tuning does not solve the mystery but merely transfers the explanatory burden onto the Creator's shoulders.

However, the concept of the "anthropic principle" has not escaped criticism, particularly concerning its explanatory power. One of the most notable critiques comes from the multiverse hypothesis, which, according to V. Carr, suggests that "there exist many universes with diverse parameters." This hypothesis explains fine-tuning by proposing that if numerous universes exist, each with different physical constants, it is only natural that in at least one of them—ours—the parameters allow for life and observation.

In our view, the debate over whether fine-tuning in cosmology requires an explanation will continue to generate discussions among scholars. While proponents of the anthropic principle appeal to observer-related bias to justify our existence as observers, its critics strive to fairly evaluate and test the principle's explanatory capacity. In this sense, both the multiverse hypothesis and theological perspectives offer additional insights and possibilities for understanding such delicate cosmic phenomena.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that in debates surrounding fine-tuned phenomena, it is crucial to develop an interdisciplinary approach that integrates ideas from philosophy, probability theory, and cosmology. Thought experiments such as the "Angel Parable" play an important role in enriching the conceptual framework needed to understand the subtle aspects of observer selection effects and the nature of fine-tuning itself. This has also been affirmed by physicist Sean Carroll, who wrote: "Arguments about fine-tuning require careful consideration of observer selection effects to avoid unwarranted conclusions." The "Angel Parable" thought experiment, in particular, is one of the most effective tools for illustrating the challenges of modeling observer selection effects in fine-tuning debates.

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