



GLOBAL PROBLEMS IN THE WORLD: KEY CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES

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Buloqboshi tuman 2-son texnikumi ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi

Annotation. *In 2026, humanity faces a polycrisis of interconnected global problems. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2026, the world has entered an "age of competition" marked by geoeconomic confrontation, state-based armed conflicts, misinformation, and economic uncertainty in the short term, while environmental risks like extreme weather, biodiversity loss, and ecosystem collapse dominate the longer-term outlook. This thesis examines the main challenges - environmental crises, socio-economic inequality and poverty, geopolitical conflicts, health and humanitarian emergencies, and technological risks from AI and disinformation. It highlights how these issues reinforce one another, weaken multilateral institutions, and widen the gap between developed and developing nations. The study concludes that renewed international cooperation, sustainable development policies, and inclusive governance are essential to mitigate these risks and build a more resilient future.*

Keywords: *Global problems, climate change, geoeconomic confrontation, armed conflicts, inequality, AI risks, biodiversity loss, sustainable development.*

Annotatsiya. *Hozirgi davrda insoniyat o'zaro bog'liq global muammolar inqiroziga duch kelmoqda. Jahon Iqtisodiy Forumining Global Risklar Hisoboti 2026 ga ko'ra, hozirda dunyo "raqobat davri"ga kirdi: qisqa muddatda geoiqtisodiy qarama-qarshilik, davlatlararo qurolli mojarolar, dezinformatsiya va iqtisodiy noaniqlik ustunlik qilmoqda, bundan tashqari ekstremal ob-havo hodisalari, biologik xilma-xillik yo'qolishi va ekotizimlar parchalanishi kabi ekologik xavflar birinchi o'rinda turibdi. Ushbu tezisda atrof-muhit inqirozlari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy tengsizlik va qashshoqlik, geosiyosiy mojarolar, sog'liq va gumanitar favqulodda vaziyatlar hamda sun'iy intellekt va dezinformatsiya texnologik xavflarini ko'rib chiqildi. Muammolar bir-birini kuchaytirishi, ko'p tomonlama institutlarni zaiflashtirishi va rivojlangan hamda rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar o'rtasidagi tafovutni kengaytirishi ta'kidlab o'tildi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, xavflarni yumshatish va barqarorroq kelajak qurish uchun yangi xalqaro hamkorlik, barqaror rivojlanish siyosati va inklyuziv boshqaruv zarur.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Global muammolar, iqlim o'zgarishi, geoiqtisodiy qarama-qarshilik, qurolli mojarolar, tengsizlik, sun'iy intellekt xavflari, biologik xilma-xillik yo'qolishi, barqaror rivojlanish.*

Аннотация. *В 2026 году человечество сталкивается с поли-кризисом взаимосвязанных глобальных проблем. Согласно Global Risks Report 2026 Всемирного экономического форума, мир вступил в «эпоху конкуренции», где в краткосрочной перспективе доминируют геэкономическое противостояние,*





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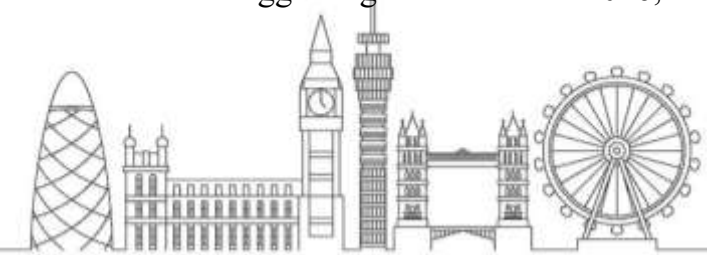
межгосударственные вооружённые конфликты, дезинформация и экономическая неопределённость, а в долгосрочной - экологические риски: экстремальные погодные явления, утрата биоразнообразия и коллапс экосистем. Данная работа анализирует основные вызовы: экологические кризисы, социально-экономическое неравенство и бедность, геополитические конфликты, проблемы здравоохранения и гуманитарные чрезвычайные ситуации, а также технологические риски ИИ и дезинформации. Подчёркивается, как эти проблемы усиливают друг друга, ослабляют многосторонние институты и расширяют разрыв между развитыми и развивающимися странами. В заключение утверждается, что для смягчения рисков и построения более устойчивого будущего необходимы обновлённое международное сотрудничество, политика устойчивого развития и инклюзивное управление.

Ключевые слова: *Глобальные проблемы, изменение климата, геоэкономическое противостояние, вооружённые конфликты, неравенство, риски ИИ, утрата биоразнообразия, устойчивое развитие.*

Introduction. The year 2026 finds the world in a turbulent “age of competition,” where short-term risks like geoeconomic confrontation and state-based armed conflicts intersect with long-term existential threats from environmental degradation and technological disruption. Conflicts are at record highs, with more active wars than since World War II, affecting one in seven people globally. Climate extremes, inequality, and the rapid rise of AI further complicate the picture, creating a polycrisis that challenges international cooperation. This shortened thesis provides a clear overview of the major global problems, their interconnections, and possible ways forward. It draws primarily on the World Economic Forum’s Global Risks Report 2026 and recent UN assessments. The structure includes this brief introduction, the main analysis of five key areas, and a concise conclusion.

Main Body. Environmental risks remain among the most severe long-term threats. Extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and ecosystem collapse are already causing massive economic losses and displacing millions. Biodiversity is declining rapidly, pushing several planetary boundaries beyond safe limits. Poorer countries suffer the most despite contributing least to the problem. While renewable energy grows, progress on global agreements is uneven, and adaptation efforts lag in vulnerable regions.

Global economic growth is projected to slow to around 2.7% in 2026, with uneven recovery across regions. Extreme poverty and hunger persist, worsened by conflicts and climate shocks. Inequality stands out as the most interconnected risk, fueling social polarization and eroding trust in institutions. Debt burdens in developing countries limit investment in education and health, while technological change threatens jobs without adequate social safety nets. Geoeconomic confrontation tops the list of risks most likely to trigger a global crisis in 2026, followed closely by state-based armed conflict. Wars in





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multiple regions drive record humanitarian needs, disrupt supply chains, and increase food insecurity. The erosion of multilateralism and rising protectionism make coordinated responses more difficult. Cyber threats and resource competition add new layers of instability. Humanitarian needs affect hundreds of millions, yet aid funding has fallen to its lowest level in a decade. Conflicts and climate shocks strain health systems, while new disease outbreaks remain a threat. Demographic shifts — rapid population growth in some areas and aging societies in others — create additional pressures on resources and migration patterns.

Artificial intelligence brings enormous opportunities but also serious risks, rising sharply in long-term rankings. Misinformation and disinformation polarize societies and undermine trust. The digital divide leaves billions without access to technology's benefits, while concerns grow over AI's potential in military applications and job displacement.

Conclusion. The global problems of 2026 form a complex, mutually reinforcing network. Short-term geopolitical and societal risks dominate current headlines, but environmental and technological threats pose the greatest danger over the coming decade. Addressing them effectively requires stronger multilateral cooperation, equitable policies that reduce inequality, urgent climate action, and responsible governance of new technologies. While the challenges are daunting, history shows that humanity can rise to difficult moments through innovation, solidarity, and collective will. Investing in sustainable development, inclusive education, and preventive diplomacy offers the best path toward a more stable and prosperous world for future generations.

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