

THE STUDENT'S PRESS

MONTHLY MANAGEMENT E-RELEASE

JANUARY'26

"2025 IN REVIEW: KEY GLOBAL EVENTS THAT SHAPED THE WORLD"

Geopolitical Tensions Amid War: Middle East Instability and US- India Frictions

FRIENDSHIPS ARE TEMPORARY; INTEREST ENDURES

As a Latin proverb puts it: "Nec amicus semper, nec inimicus umquam." Which means Neither is a friend always, nor an enemy forever. Even though the proverb is of ancient times it still holds a great relevance in current geopolitical situation, whether we talk about India – US relation or India – Bangladesh or the never ending conflicts and political tension of middle east. The power dynamics of the world has never been stable.

It wouldn't be justice for middle east which went through numerous political conflict and power struggle in the span of 60 years (from establishment of Israel) to be analysed in a short article. But I would suggest the latest conflicts like the Israel and Palestine war, the Cold war between Iran and Israel, The ongoing strategic rivalry and power dynamics between UAE and Saudi Arabia And the never ending terrorism from Iraq and Syria. It would need a book to cover the middle east, but we would discuss the global impact later in the article. For now lets focus on the US – India or rather Trump Vs World



DECISION OF POTUS & ITS IMPACT ON EMERGING ECONOMIES

Donald Trump got elected as POTUS in January 2025, world economies were expecting more FTA , Capitalist and globalisation based policies , but instead got hit by tariffs and sanctions. He declared a national emergency on trade and imposed broad tariffs on imports from many countries early in 2025 solely in the name to "protect U.S. industry". Tariffs were slapped on nearly every top economy and major trading partner including China, India, Mexico, Canada and many other countries in rates up to 25-50% and more in some cases like Russia, Iran, Venezuela.



Emerging markets and export-oriented economies were hit as U.S. demand patterns shifted toward reshored manufacturing. In India alone there was rupee depreciation marked by 1.62 lakh crore FII outflow , the largest annual exit. The export volumes to US (one of the major trading partner of India) has drastically reduced marked by 30% drop in cotton fabric. Apart from economy POTUS has threatened EU and Denmark to giveaway control of Greenland (which has abundance of rare earth metals) and The U.S. officially withdrew from the World Health Organization (WHO) early in 2026 a process begun via executive order in 2025 reducing U.S. financial support and undermining global health infrastructure. The chronicles of the POTUS have never been short of maniac filled decision End Game "A World Driven by Interests, Not Alliances"

The ongoing scenario of geopolitics, is making global countries to think about their own strategy rather than sticking with their old friends. I mean, take the Middle East for example.

There's all this ongoing fighting and rivalries that keep changing how the region works, and it does not seem to stop anytime soon. Under President Trump since he started in January 2025, the US foreign policy has made everything feel even more up in the air. His America First thing led to these big tariffs on trading partners like China, the EU, and India. That has put a lot of strain on those relationships, and markets are having to deal with these harsh trade walls popping up. It would require some contribution from all countries to make global economy stable again

Progress Built with Pressure, Now is Demanding Corrections

The global world has undeniably helped in achieving scalability, strength, and opportunity. The integrated markets allowed businesses to grow beyond borders, reducing production costs, and connecting consumers to global choices. Where capital mobility has financed innovation, technology has compressed distance, and supply chains had transformed efficiency into a competitive advantage. For decades, this system worked remarkably well, the growth was visible, trade also expanded, and global cooperation appeared to be economically rational.

The global world has transformed for the decades and amended as per the requirement of the nations across the globe not by the whims of single nation. But now as we grow and progress, we see that some changes are done out of absolute powers of certain nations and is leading to decline to global world. However, the same structure that created efficiency also planted the seeds of instability. Excessive dependence on global supply chains reduced self-reliance. Later financial integration amplified crises instead of correcting them. The reality became evident in recent global disruptions. Even during the COVID-19 pandemic, industries who were dependent on imports faced production delays and shutdowns overnight. On the other hand, semiconductor shortages halted the automobile manufacturing around the world, while energy dependence intensified and increased the geopolitical conflicts.

Key Events That Shaped the Modern Global World

Introduction: From Isolated Economies to an Interdependent Nations

The contemporary global landscape did not emerge from a single historic event. Instead, it evolved through a long chain of interconnected developments that slowly reshaped international relationships, business systems, and the distribution of power among the nations. Although events like the Industrial Revolution or World War II are often treated as turning points of the global history, the present global order is rooted more deeply in gradual and complex transformations. Understanding these advanced-level evolution is essential for interpreting today's volatile global business environment, its fractured geopolitics, and the uneven global growth.

Even the Russia-Ukraine conflict illustrated and depicted how geopolitical instability creates challenges in the global economy. Another major development or concern is the re-emergence of trade protectionism which is majorly seen during the Trump administration with trade tariffs on Chinese and Indian imports. Although these tariffs were imposed to correct the imbalances but they have unsettled the global systems which took decades to build and stabilize.



Conclusion: A Global World Driven merely by Survival

The global world today is not the result of progress alone, but of unresolved trade-offs. Financial freedom created inequality. Supply chain efficiency created fragility. Digital innovation created concentration of power. Every major event that shaped the global world delivered growth with a hidden cost. The future of the global system will not be depended on reversing these changes, but it will be measured by correcting their imbalances.

What worked in one era cannot just be repeated in another also. The goal now is not to abandon or walk away from interdependence, but to refine it, so that progress is resilient, equitable, and better prepared for future.