

Editorial Note

Greetings!

We extend our warm wishes to all the esteemed well-wishers of the **Journal of Development Economics and Management Research Studies (JDMS)** with heartfelt prayers for enduring global peace, universal brotherhood and shared prosperity.

The global economy in 2025 is under heavy pressure, grappling with sluggish growth and escalating geopolitical turbulence. The strain has been rinsing the world with the ongoing conflicts like the Russia-Ukraine war, Middle East tensions, and Indo-Pacific confrontations. Its direct consequence is observed in disrupting global energy markets, mounting oil prices, increasing shipping costs, and crumbling supply chains. The cascading effects will be severe as they may trigger trade protectionism, declining investor confidence, and heightened vulnerabilities to inflation and recession, particularly in weaker economies.

Economic growth has reached below pre-pandemic levels, with persistent trade tensions and geopolitical uncertainty dampening global sentiment. This sustained sluggishness threatens to erode market stability and policy reliability. The outcomes include high interest rates in advanced economies, a tepid recovery in trade, and restrained consumer spending.

The market trends reflect a “Great Rotation,” with international investors shifting their focus toward markets in Europe, Japan, and emerging economies. Under this predestine, global priorities should be on conflict resolution, enhanced cooperation, and economic diplomacy to prevent a fractured international order from achieving ever-demanding peace.

This period may be called a ‘fragile plateau’, causing a phase of uneven growth where the “peace dividend” that once propelled globalisation is rapidly diminishing. The future will depend on strategic foresight, conflict mitigation, and domestic resilience factors that will separate the thriving economies from the faltering ones.

India is advancing with cautious optimism, aware of external shocks but maintaining steady momentum. India is facing rising oil prices, weakening global demand, and uncertainties in exports pose real challenges. To sustain growth, India should prioritise energy diversification, toughen trade resilience, and promote inclusive employment generation.

We invite scholarly articles from interested scholars across the field as per the guidelines given on our website <https://www.cdes.org.in/about-journal/>.

Dr. S. Thirunavukkarasu
Founder- Chief Editor