

## Geopolitical Transformations in the 21st Century: An Evolutionary Perspective

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### Abstract

Geopolitics has been reshaped in the 21st century, taking an evolutionary and interdisciplinary approach to explain the changing nature of global power. It revisits classical geopolitical ideas developed by scholars such as Halford Mackinder and Alfred Thayer Mahan, showing how these early theories continue to inform international relations while being adapted to present-day realities. At the same time, the study incorporates contemporary perspectives, including critical geopolitics, geo-economics, and environmental geopolitics, to capture the complexity of modern global interactions. It examines the gradual shift from a unipolar world order to a more multipolar one, focusing on the strategic roles of major actors such as the United States, China, Russia, and the European Union, as well as the rising importance of emerging states and non-state actors. The discussion extends to key regions-including the Asia-Pacific, the Middle East, Europe, Africa, and Latin America-where regional dynamics play a decisive role in shaping global stability. Contemporary challenges such as globalization, rapid technological change, cybersecurity risks, climate change, resource scarcity, and migration are analysed as forces that can both intensify conflict and encourage cooperation. By examining real-world cases like the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the South China Sea, the article illustrates how geopolitical theories operate in practice. It also assesses the role of international organizations in global governance and offers reflections on future geopolitical trends shaped by new technologies, evolving alliances, and deepening global interdependence.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Geopolitics is an inter-disciplinary field that studies how geographical influences, both human and physical, disturb international politics and relationships. The word "geopolitics" comes from the Greek words "geo" (earth) and "politics" (the art of governance). The 21st century has seen a vast rise in its position because of the multifaceted interactions between international dynamics and rapid changes in technology, the economy and the environment. The intellectual foundations of the correction can be traced back to the early 20th century, with theorists like Halford Mackinder<sup>1</sup>, who projected the Heartland Theory, which speculated that control of Eurasia would result in international supremacy, and

Alfred Mahan, who highlighted the vital role of marine power in attaining maritime dominance. These classical theories have altered over time; they still outline how countries interact with each other today. In today's world, geopolitics comprises not only military power but also financial power, technological leadership, environmental sustainability and cultural inspiration. In a world that is becoming more multi-polar, the rise of new international powers, non-state actors, and shifting alliances makes the geopolitical landscape even more complex. Policymakers, industries, and scholars need to have a difficult understanding of this. Globalization makes it even more significant to study geopolitics today because it generates new forms of rivalry and battle while also making countries more reliant on each other.

Technological growth, especially in AI and cyber abilities, brings both threats and probabilities. Climate change is a big problem for world politics because countries are aggressive over fewer resources and selling with environmental harm. Demographic variations and relocation patterns are also changing political borders and national significances. The objective of this article is to give a thorough look at 21st-century geopolitics, with a focus on its theoretical keystones, key geopolitical players and important areas of interest. It will study essential issues and trends that describe modern strategies and policies, about globalization, technology, climate change, resource insufficiency, and immigration. Theoretical outlines are vital for understanding present geopolitical phenomena. In addition to classical theories, contemporary frameworks such as serious geopolitics and neo-realism facilitate the inspection of the inspirations and actions of prominent geopolitical actors, including nation-states and entities such as multinational corporations and international organizations. The United States, European Union, Russia, and the China are all vital players in global politics<sup>2</sup>. They all use dissimilar strategies to upsurge their power, which often leads to struggle. Non-state actors also have significant roles to play in international affairs, using their economic power and new ideas to do so. The Asia-Pacific, Latin America, Europe, Africa and Middle East are all important geopolitical areas that each have their own problems and chances that affect both local and global connections. For instance, the Asia-Pacific region is a battle-ground for tensions between the U.S. and China, and the Middle East is still full of violence and unpredictability. Some of the most significant geopolitical issues are globalization, which has related economies but made rivalry severer; technological advances, which have unlocked up new areas for rivalry; climate change, which has made resource problems inferior; and the effects of migration and demographic changes on political and economic stability, which have led to different responses from different countries. The article will also look at real-world examples of geopolitical conflicts, like the Russia-Ukraine crisis and disputes in the South China Sea, to show how theories can be used in real life. We will also look at how international organizations like the UN, NATO, and the World Trade Organization help deal with these crises. The article will ultimately examine future trajectories of geopolitics, considering ascending powers, shifting alliances, and the ramifications of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, providing forecasts and scenarios to navigate the evolving geopolitical landscape in the forthcoming years.

## **2. INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF GEOPOLITICS**

Geopolitics, as an academic discipline, examines the power relations among nations using theoretical frameworks that elucidate the impact of geographical factors on political conduct and international relations.

There are two main types of theories that make up geopolitics, classical and modern. Each type of theory gives us new ideas about how power works in the world. Classical Geopolitical Theories came about in the late 1800s and early 1900s. They set the stage for modern analysis. Halford Mackinder's 'Heartland Theory', first put forth in 1904, says that the "Heartland" of Eurasia is very important for global dominance because it has a lot of resources and is easy to defend<sup>3</sup>. Mackinder contrasts land power with the then-dominant naval superiority theory, highlighting the Heartland's significance in 20th-century geopolitical strategies throughout both World Wars and the Cold War. Alfred Thayer Mahan's 'Maritime Strategy', on the other hand, talks about how important naval power is for a country's greatness and wealth<sup>4</sup>. He believes that controlling key strategic chokepoints and having a strong navy are important for showing power and protecting economic interests. This has an effect on the naval strategies of big countries like the US, UK, and Japan. Modern geopolitical theories have changed to deal with today's problems and now look at more than just political factors, like economic, technological, and cultural ones. Critical geopolitics looks at how geopolitical knowledge and power relations are built to criticize the deterministic nature of classical theories. Geo-economics combines economics with geopolitics to show how things like trade, investment, and sanctions can be used to change the way the world works. China's Belt and Road Initiative exemplifies this strategy, highlighting the economic foundations of geopolitical influence. Environmental geopolitics looks at how problems like climate change and a lack of resources affect the balance of power in the world. This new field shows how ecological problems can affect politics and calls for working together to solve them. It is very important to understand how these theoretical frameworks apply to modern international relations. Classical theories such as those of Mackinder and Mahan persist in shaping strategic discourse, whereas contemporary theories provide a sophisticated perspective on the 21st-century geopolitical environment marked by technological progress and economic globalization. Comprehending these theoretical underpinnings enables scholars and practitioners to maneuver through the intricacies of global power relations, anticipate possible conflicts, and formulate strategies for collaboration. By looking at these frameworks, you can see how geography, politics, economics, and technology all work together to shape international relations today.

## **3. LEADING STRATEGIC ACTORS IN TWENTY-FIRST-CENTURY GEOPOLITICS**

The geopolitical landscape of the 21st century is marked by a complex interaction of various actors that have a major impact on global affairs. These actors can be divided into nation-states and non-state entities. The

interaction of these actors is necessary to understand the role played by them in modern geopolitics.

Nation-states are still the most important players, but some countries have a lot of power because of their military, economic, and diplomatic strengths.

- The U.S. is a powerful country because it has a strong military, a strong economy, and a strong cultural influence. It sets standards for trade, finance, and technology around the world, fights China's rise, and deals with Russia and NATO allies. The U.S. uses soft power to spread its culture and build schools.
- China is changing the way power works around the world as the second largest economy. It has updated its military and uses projects like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to show its power. The BRI improves connections between Asia, Africa, and Europe. The competitive relationship with the U.S. has a big effect on trade, technology, and security policies.
- Russia has an aggressive foreign policy, as seen in its actions in Crimea and Syria, because it uses its resources and military power. Some of the main strategies are to keep power in the region, fight NATO, and show off military power, especially through cyber capabilities and political power in other countries.
- The EU is a unique union of many countries that has a lot of economic power but also faces problems like Brexit and rising populism. It supports multilateralism and works for human rights and action on climate change while keeping good relations with big countries like the U.S. and China<sup>5</sup>.

Non-state actors are also having a bigger impact on the geopolitical landscape, often going beyond national borders.

- MNCs affect politics around the world by making investments and improving technology. Apple and Amazon are two of the most important companies that set standards for technology and labor laws
- The United Nations, NATO, and the World Trade Organization are examples of international organizations that help people from different countries talk to each other and work together to solve problems like trade regulation and peacekeeping. Their success depends a lot on how well member states work together politically
- NGOs work on their own, but they often work with governments and international organizations to get people to care about issues like human rights and environmental sustainability.
- The world is changing right now, with new powers like India, Brazil, and South Africa rising to challenge the current geopolitical order. India's growing economic importance and strategic

partnerships, especially in the Quad initiative, show how important it is in the fight with China. Brazil and South Africa help keep their regions stable and want to be more well-known around the world through groups like BRICS.

The interactions between nation-states and non-state actors, along with the rise of new powers, show that the world is becoming more multipolar. This means that we need to have a more nuanced understanding of how power works in the world in order to predict future trends.

#### **4. GEOPOLITICALLY SALIENT REGIONAL ZONES**

In the 21st century, there has been a lot of geopolitical activity in different parts of the world, especially in the Asia-Pacific, Middle East, Europe, Africa, and Latin America. Each of these areas has its own set of problems and chances that are shaped by the strategic interests of major powers. China's growing economy and military power are changing the dynamics in the Asia-Pacific region. One example of this is the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which aims to improve connectivity. China and its neighbours, like Vietnam and the Philippines<sup>6</sup>, have fought over land in the South China Sea. In response, the U.S. has made a strategic shift toward this area by strengthening ties with Japan, South Korea, and Australia and holding security talks like the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad). India also plays a big role, using its "Act East" policy to strengthen ties with Southeast Asia and align its interests with those of the United States. There are a lot of rivalries in the Middle East, especially between Saudi Arabia and Iran. These rivalries affect the wars in Yemen, Syria, and Iraq. The Sunni-Shia split makes politics even more complicated, but the region's huge energy resources keep it important to the rest of the world. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is still the main source of tension in the region<sup>7</sup>. The Abraham Accords show that alliances are changing. The European Union (EU) is trying to bring Europe together, but problems like Brexit and the rise of populism are making it harder to do so. Russia's aggressive actions in Eastern Europe, especially its annexation of Crimea, have made NATO more focused on defence and collective security, which are very important for Eastern European countries. Africa's growing role in global politics is due to its economic potential and resource wealth, which draws investment from major powers around the world, especially China through the BRI. However, the continent has serious security problems like terrorism and civil wars, which make it harder to stabilize. The Pacific Alliance and MERCOSUR are two examples of economic integration projects in Latin America that are meant to improve cooperation between countries in the region. Political instability, as seen in Venezuela's crises, makes it harder for countries to grow. At the same time, China's growing economic presence in the region is making it harder for the U.S. to maintain its traditional sphere of influence. These areas together show how

complicated global geopolitical interactions are, as major players deal with the chances and problems that shape the world in the 21st century.

## **5. SIGNIFICANT GEOPOLITICAL CONCERNS AND MODERN TRENDS**

In the 21st century, globalization, technological progress, climate change, resource scarcity, and migration are some of the most important geopolitical issues and trends that are changing the world. All of these things are very important for international relations, national security, and global stability. They create both difficult problems and chances for geopolitical actors. Globalization has made countries more economically dependent on each other than ever before, which has greatly increased trade, investment, and cultural exchange between countries. This interconnectedness encourages people to work together, but it also makes them more vulnerable to economic problems, as seen in trade wars like the ones between the U.S. and China<sup>8</sup>. The importance of global supply chains, which are important for many industries, shows how trade and geopolitical tensions can affect the stability of the economy. Globalization has made it easier for soft power and influence to spread across cultures. Countries like the U.S. use cultural exports like movies, music, and technology to spread their influence around the world. China, on the other hand, uses cultural diplomacy, like its Confucius Institutes, to promote its cultural identity around the world. This ongoing fight for cultural dominance is an important part of modern geopolitics. Technological progress is changing the way countries interact with each other, especially when it comes to cybersecurity. This digital age has made things more dangerous. Cyberattacks that target important infrastructure and affect political processes are big threats to countries. Artificial intelligence (AI) and new military technologies make the world more complicated by changing how militaries work and what they do<sup>9</sup>. The combination of autonomous weapons systems and advanced surveillance technologies shows that there is a lot of competition, especially between the U.S. and China for technological superiority. Climate change makes geopolitical problems much worse by making it harder to get natural resources and causing people to move because of environmental problems. Areas that are already short on water, like the Middle East and North Africa, are likely to see even more tensions over scarce resources. The melting ice in the Arctic also opens up new shipping routes and raises the stakes for both Arctic and non-Arctic countries. Lack of resources, especially energy and minerals, is still a major cause of geopolitical conflicts. Energy resources, particularly oil and natural gas, are fundamental to international relations, as demonstrated by persistent conflicts over the Middle East's oil reserves and Europe's reliance on Russian gas. There is more competition between countries for critical minerals like lithium and cobalt, which are needed for high-tech and renewable energy industries. This is because the demand

for these minerals is growing. Lastly, migration and changes in the population are having a big effect on political boundaries and national policies. Economic, political, and environmental migrations affect stability, as seen by the large number of refugees coming from conflict zones like Syria. This makes it harder for host countries, especially in Europe, to manage their resources and sparks political debate. On the other hand, developed countries have to deal with an aging population, which leads them to make policies that encourage more immigration and higher birth rates to boost the economy and social systems. These demographic trends have big effects on long-term geopolitical strategies, economic policies, and relations between countries.

## **6. THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE**

International organizations have a big impact on global geopolitics because they set international standards and provide places for people to work together and settle disputes. This summary talks about the UN, NATO, the WTO, and other important regional groups. The UN was set up in 1945 to promote peace and security through peacekeeping missions to conflict zones, advocacy for human rights, and development projects that deal with poverty and education. The UN plays a vital role in encouraging communication between countries, but it has problems like not having enough resources and a political deadlock in the Security Council. NATO is a military alliance of 30 countries that was formed in 1949. Its main goals are collective defence and crisis management. To deal with security threats, NATO needs to work with partner countries<sup>10</sup>. NATO does a good job of keeping Euro-Atlantic security, but it has trouble with the different priorities of its members and new global threats. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has 164 member states and works to promote free trade by negotiating, settling disputes, and keeping an eye on policies. However, its framework is being tested by rising protectionist feelings and tensions between major trading countries. The European Union (EU), the African Union (AU), and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are all very important in their own areas. The EU helps its 27 member states work together politically and economically, but it has problems both inside and outside the group. The AU works to bring Africa together and help it grow, but it has to deal with limited resources and political problems<sup>11</sup>. ASEAN helps the economies of 10 Southeast Asian countries grow and stay stable, but it has to deal with territorial disputes and relations between major powers. These groups work together to solve problems, deal with conflicts, and help the economy grow, which shows how important they are in the world of politics.

## 7. FORECASTING THE FUTURE LANDSCAPE OF 21-CENTURY GEOPOLITICS

The paper talks about how global geopolitics is changing in the 21st century, focusing on new powers, the effects of technology, and big problems that the world faces. It shows how China and India are becoming more important by making them key players with projects like China's Belt and Road Initiative and India's "Act East" policy, which are meant to increase their geopolitical power and balance each other out. There has been a big change from a unipolar to a multipolar world order. Brazil, Russia, and the European Union are all trying to make their voices heard, which has made alliances more complicated and dynamic. Organizations like the European Union and ASEAN can help solve problems that affect everyone, like climate change and security threats. The effects of artificial intelligence (AI) and new technologies are highlighted as important factors that shape geopolitical power, especially in the military and economic areas. The cybersecurity threats are getting worse and that space is becoming more militarized. This means that strong strategies will be needed to keep the country safe. People think that climate change, population changes, and health security are some of the most important factors that will shape geopolitics in the future. To keep politics, stable and society together, it will be important to deal with problems like economic inequality and migration. The Korean Peninsula, the Taiwan Strait, and the Arctic are some of the places where geopolitical conflicts could

start. This shows how important it is to plan ahead and work together with other countries to deal with these problems.

## 8. CONCLUSION

The 21st-century geopolitical landscape is complex, marked by traditional power dynamics and emerging challenges such as globalization, technological advances, climate change, resource scarcity, and migration. Understanding geopolitics requires insights into the roles of major actors and regions, as geopolitical strategies, including power balancing and soft power, are crucial for addressing these issues. Case studies like the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the South China Sea dispute highlight the significance of international cooperation and robust defence policies. International organizations, including the UN and NATO, play vital roles in promoting stability and addressing global challenges. The future of geopolitics will be shaped by rising powers, technological impacts, and a multipolar world order, necessitating innovative and cooperative approaches to achieve global stability and prosperity.

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Conflict of interest declared none.

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