

# Iran–Israel Conflict Sparks Global Concerns

~By Reyansh Mittal

## Introduction

There have been many conflicts in the Middle East region of the world due to the trade and economical status of different countries. This war between mainly the US, Israel and Iran has been a slow build up of anger between the two rivalries namely Iran and Israel. The main point of conflict is the two different religious beliefs. Israel is a technologically advanced nation and a close ally of many Western countries, particularly the United States, while Iran is an influential regional power with strong ideological and political opposition to Israel. It isn't the first time that Israel has been at war. Many small-scale wars have taken place between Israel and Palestine.

Although the two countries have not always been in direct military conflict, their rivalry has manifested through proxy wars, cyber operations, political confrontation, and military tensions. Because the Middle East holds a large share of the world's energy resources and sits at the crossroads of important trade routes, any escalation between Iran and Israel has far-reaching consequences. This will be discussed later in this paper. The Middle East's main natural resource is oil. The oil reserves in the Middle East forms a trade circle around that region. Wars can have an increasingly high effect on this trade. The war as of March 2026, has also impacted many other countries physically and economically.

## Where it all Started

As we know that Iran and Israel have had bad blood since a very long time, a spark was enough to start a war. Earlier, in the twentieth century, Israel used to be at peace with all its neighbours. Before 1979, Iran and Israel actually were at peace and used to trade endlessly. But during that time Iran was under the rule of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. After his rule, things started to change and Iran and Israel slowly started to condemn each other. The new government system in Iran brought a new political system to Iran led by religious leaders who strongly opposed Israel's policies and existence as a state. Iran began to support groups that opposed Israel, particularly organizations in Lebanon and Palestine. Since then, the rivalry between the two countries has grown into one of the most intense geopolitical confrontations in the region.

Over the years, tensions have increased through indirect conflicts. Israel has been accused of conducting cyber attacks and sabotage operations targeting Iran's nuclear facilities, while Iran has supported armed groups that oppose Israel. These indirect confrontations have kept the region in a constant state of tension.

Another important factor in the conflict is Iran's nuclear program. Israel has expressed serious concerns about the possibility of Iran developing nuclear weapons, arguing that it could threaten Israel's national security. Iran, on the other hand, has maintained that its nuclear program is intended for peaceful purposes such as energy production and scientific research. This is also where the US came into the picture. It was the one that provided the spark for the war. Both Israel and the US started devising strategies to bomb Iran. One of the main ways the United States participates is through military and security support. The US supplies Israel with advanced defense systems, military equipment, and technology. It also cooperates with Israel on intelligence

sharing and defense strategies. This support helps Israel strengthen its security against threats from hostile groups and countries.

The current war began on 28 February 2026 when the United States and Israel launched joint airstrikes on Iran targeting military bases, nuclear facilities, and government leadership. After a few days, Iran also responded by bombing many US ships helping Israel and the military camps of Israel soldiers.

Major attacks :-

Date	Major Attack / Event
28 Feb 2026	The United States and Israel launched large coordinated airstrikes on Iran targeting military bases, air defenses, and leadership locations. Nearly 900 strikes occurred in the first 12 hours.
28 Feb 2026	Iran’s Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei was killed in an Israeli airstrike in Tehran, targeting top Iranian leadership.
28 Feb 2026	A missile strike destroyed a girls’ school in Minab, killing over 160 people, one of the deadliest attacks of the war.
28 Feb 2026 (later)	Iran retaliated by launching ballistic missiles at Israeli cities, including Tel Aviv.
1 Mar 2026	An Iranian missile strike hit Beit Shemesh in Israel, killing 8 people and injuring many others.
2 Mar 2026	Hezbollah (Iran-aligned group in Lebanon) launched rocket attacks on northern Israel. Israel responded with airstrikes in Lebanon.
3 Mar 2026	Israeli forces launched ground operations near the Lebanon border and continued strikes on Iranian government buildings in Tehran.
4 Mar 2026	Israeli Air Force shot down an Iranian aircraft over Tehran, marking a major escalation in direct aerial combat.
Early March 2026	Israel conducted additional strikes on Iranian security facilities and regional targets, while Iran vowed large-scale retaliation across the region.
9 Mar 2026	Iran launched major retaliatory attacks on U.S. bases and Israeli targets, calling it one of its largest offensives.

## The Economic Impact

All international wars ultimately result in an impact in the economy of almost all countries. This can happen due to the stoppage in trade, trade routes, natural resource supply and many such factors. As we know that the Middle East is the gold mine of oil reserves, many countries have to pay an increasingly high price for oil. This is because investors and traders often react quickly to geopolitical uncertainty, which causes oil prices to rise sharply. When oil prices increase, transportation costs rise as well. In such conditions the oil price per barrel goes through the roof.

Inflation is another major concern. The average price of day to day goods rise in a certain percentage known as inflation. Higher energy costs affect almost every industry, from manufacturing and agriculture to aviation and shipping. As businesses face increased costs, they often pass those costs on to consumers. This can result in higher living expenses for people in many countries. The value of money also decreases, making people more unhappy and unsatisfied.

Another way to look at war is from the side of pollution. Bombs release massive amounts of toxins and air pollution. This affects not only the countries in war but every single human being in the world. This adds to global warming and ultimately harms everyone. The war also results in a bloodshed with thousands of lives taken. As of March 9th 2026, the war has resulted in 1300 casualties and thousands of injured people (~15000).

Stock markets may become volatile as investors worry about uncertainty and potential disruptions in global trade. Investors may also panic and make efforts to sell their stocks quickly resulting in a chance of a time like the Great Depression. Economic growth in several countries could slow down if energy prices remain high for a prolonged period.



Source - <https://www.visionias.in/blog/current-affairs/us-israel-attack-on-iran-causes-consequences-and-the-strait-of-hormuz-crisis>

## Global Trade - How is it Affected

Global trade is adversely affected by this war. Iran is located very close to the Strait of Hormuz which is a major international trade route. From this route a huge amount of oil is being traded. The threat of the war has affected this trade route which accounts for 20% of the total global trade. Tankers transporting oil and natural gas might face delays or security risks. Shipping companies may avoid the area altogether.

As Israel is also close to the Suez Canal that reduces the distance of ships by around 12000 km, the war imposes a threat in that area too. Going around the Cape of good hope at the southernmost point of Africa can make voyages 20 days longer hence being less economical. When transportation becomes more expensive or slower, it disrupts production and distribution. This can lead to shortages and price increases in global markets. Trade disruptions can also affect food supplies. Many countries depend on imports of grains, fertilizers, and other agricultural products. If shipping routes become unstable, the availability of these goods could decrease, potentially causing food prices to rise. This again leads to inflation.



### Political and Geopolitical Affects

The political consequences of a conflict between Iran and Israel could extend far beyond the Middle East. Both countries have strong alliances and influence in international politics. Israel has close military and political ties with the United States and several Western nations, while Iran maintains relationships with various regional groups and governments. Because of this many countries have been affected in the cross fire. This could transform a regional conflict into a much larger geopolitical crisis. Military alliances, diplomatic negotiations, and international organizations all play significant roles in managing the situation.

Another important geopolitical factor is the influence of global powers such as the United States, Russia, and China. These countries have strategic interests in the Middle East, including access to energy resources and regional stability. Their involvement in diplomatic efforts or military responses is shown mainly by the US. Furthermore, political instability in the Middle East often leads to humanitarian challenges. The war has displaced large numbers of people, leading to refugee crises that affect neighboring countries and even regions far beyond the Middle East. International organizations may need to provide humanitarian aid and support for displaced populations.

Countries involved:-

Country	Role / Involvement
United States	Strong ally of Israel. Conducted joint airstrikes on Iranian military bases and nuclear facilities and deployed forces to protect regional interests.
Lebanon	Armed group Hezbollah launched rocket attacks on Israel in support of Iran, causing fighting along the Israel–Lebanon border.
Syria	Iranian-backed militias operate in Syria and some bases were used to launch attacks toward Israel. Israel carried out airstrikes inside Syria to stop these operations.
Iraq	Some Iranian-aligned militias in Iraq launched drone attacks against U.S. bases in the region.
Yemen	The Houthi movement, which is supported by Iran, launched missiles and drones toward Israeli targets and ships in the Red Sea.
Saudi Arabia	Increased air defenses and security due to fear of missile attacks and instability in the region. Also called for diplomatic solutions.
United Kingdom	Supported the United States diplomatically and helped defend allied forces in the region.
Russia	Condemned attacks on Iran and called for negotiations and a ceasefire.
China	Urged both sides to reduce tensions and supported diplomatic talks to prevent wider war.
India	Called for peace and monitored the safety of Indian citizens in the Middle East while maintaining relations with both sides.

Impact on India

The conflict involving Iran, Israel, and the United States can have significant consequences for India because of its economic connections and large population living in the Middle East. One of the biggest impacts is on energy supply. India imports a large portion of its oil from the Middle East, including from countries close to Iran. If the conflict disrupts oil production or shipping routes such as the Strait of Hormuz, global oil prices could rise sharply. Higher oil prices would increase fuel costs in India, leading to higher transportation costs and overall inflation. Another important concern is the safety of Indian citizens abroad. Millions of Indians work in Middle Eastern countries, especially in sectors like construction, healthcare, and services. If the

conflict spreads across the region, it could put these workers at risk and may require the Indian government to organize evacuation operations to bring its citizens home safely.

The war may also affect trade and the Indian economy. Rising shipping costs and disruptions to international trade routes could make imports more expensive and affect industries that depend on global supply chains. Additionally, financial markets in India could become volatile if investors become worried about global instability. At the same time, India maintains strong diplomatic relations with both Iran and Israel. Israel is an important partner for India in defense technology, agriculture, and innovation, while Iran has been a key partner in energy cooperation and regional connectivity projects. Because of this balanced relationship, India usually calls for peaceful dialogue and stability in the region.

Overall, the war could influence India through higher fuel prices, economic uncertainty, potential risks to Indian workers in the Middle East, and diplomatic challenges. These factors show how conflicts in distant regions can still have a strong impact on countries around the world.

## Conclusion

The conflict between Iran and Israel, with involvement from the United States, has created serious global concerns. The war has affected international politics, trade, and energy supplies, especially because the Middle East is a major source of the world's oil. Rising tensions can increase oil prices and disrupt important shipping routes like the Strait of Hormuz. Countries around the world, including India, may face economic and diplomatic challenges because of the conflict. This situation shows how regional wars can quickly impact the entire world, making peaceful dialogue and international cooperation extremely important for global stability.



### Copyright & License:

© Authors retain the copyright of this article. This work is published under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0), permitting unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.