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Creative Destruction and Trumpism: Building an Anti-Fragility Framework that Absorbs Disruption and Chaos

Mohamed Buheji

Founder- International Institute of Inspiration Economy -Bahrain
Socioeconomic Institute for Advanced Studies (SIAS)- Rwanda
Email: buhejim@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper explores the 'creative destruction' from Trumpism political manifestation spillovers, analysing how disruptive forces reshape economies, institutions, and societies. Drawing parallels between economic and political creative destruction, the study examines Trump's norm-breaking strategies, their socio-economic impacts, and the resulting opportunities for innovation.

By benchmarking against historical disruptions, the paper argues that it is important to understand at this phase how anti-fragility is built and how systems thrive under volatility, as it is critical to navigating the Trump-era chaos. It proposes a framework to transform disruption into opportunities through adaptive agility, modular decentralised structures, and asymmetric risk-taking attempts.

The implication of the proposed framework is that it sets a clear pathway of how organisations and communities develop their 'Anti-Fragility Capacity' while the 'Demands of Trumpism' where its chaos continues, but at the same time, exploit unexplored opportunities. The paper concludes that Trumpism accelerates a broader trend of systemic instability, but once these demands are met with anti-fragile strategies, chaos could be harnessed and used for development rather than resistance.

Keywords: Creative Destruction, Trumpism, Anti-Fragility, Political and Economic Disruption, Adaptive Strategy, Resilience, Opportunities in Chaos, Socioeconomic Impacts, Inspiration Economy Theory.

1.0 Introduction

Disruption is inevitable—whether from tech, politics, or disasters. Disruption or intentional destruction creates a collapse of old systems, but innovation fills the void. This gives lots of opportunities for the most adaptable to thrive. i.e. new countries, businesses, and individuals evolve during this time. Trumpism is political creative destruction—razing old structures, but what replaces them remains contested. Whether this disruption leads to renewal or decay depends on how institutions adapt. Abel (2024).

The concept of "Creative Destruction", coined by economist Joseph Schumpeter, refers to the process by which innovation and technological progress disrupt existing industries, business models, and labour markets, ultimately leading to economic growth even if it causes short-term instability. Buheji and Ahmed (2017)

Trumpism is a symptom of a broader shift toward disorder as the new normal, Ashbee (2020). Whether its legacy is renewal or ruin depends on whether societies harness its creative potential while mitigating its destructive excesses. The anti-fragile will not just survive this era—they will define it. Buheji and Sisk (2020), Buheji (2020)

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Introduction to Creative Destruction

Creative Destruction is an economic concept introduced by economist Joseph Schumpeter in his 1942 book 'Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy', Dinar and Akdere (2023). It describes the process by which innovation and technological advancements disrupt and replace existing industries, products, or practices, leading to the transformation of economies and societies. The term captures the dual nature of progress: the creation of new opportunities and the destruction of old systems. Schumpeter (2013).

Creative destruction occurs when new technologies, business models, or ideas render existing ones obsolete. For example, the rise of digital cameras destroyed the film photography industry. It is a fundamental driver of economic growth, as outdated systems are replaced by more efficient and productive ones. The process involves both the dismantling of old structures (destruction) and the creation of new ones (creation), leading to continuous improvement and adaptation. Buheji and Ahmed (2017)

One of the main challenges of creative destruction is that the change made would lead to economic and social disparities, due to not having of the impact of the change evenly distributed. Therefore, certain established communities may resist disruptive changes, slowing progress. While innovation can lead to sustainability, it can also result in environmental degradation if not managed responsibly. Buheji and Ahmed (2017)

2.2 Applications of Creative Destruction in the Globalisation Era

Companies that fail to adapt to new technologies or market demands often decline or disappear (e.g., Blockbuster vs. Netflix). Startups and innovators disrupt established industries by introducing more efficient or innovative solutions (e.g., Uber in transportation).

Governments and policymakers must balance supporting innovation while managing the social and economic impacts of disruption, such as job losses in declining industries. Thus, the government can encourage entrepreneurship and investment in new technologies, which foster creative destruction and economic growth. Buheji and Ahmed (2017)

The tech industry is a prime example of creative destruction, with rapid advancements replacing older technologies (e.g., smartphones replacing feature phones). Artificial intelligence, automation, and renewable energy are recent examples for currently driving creative destruction across multiple sectors.

Creative destruction can also lead to job displacement in declining industries, but it also creates new opportunities in emerging fields. Reskilling and education are critical to helping workers adapt to changing economic landscapes.

Creative destruction is amplified by globalisation, as industries and markets become interconnected, leading to the rise of new economic powers and the decline of others. Therefore, we find that e-commerce platforms like Amazon have disrupted traditional brick-and-mortar stores. In this globalisation movement, the ride-sharing apps and electric vehicles have managed to transform the automotive and transportation industries. Streaming services like Spotify and Netflix have replaced traditional media formats like CDs and DVDs.

2.3 Examples of Creative Destruction in Recent History

Creative destruction—where old systems collapse, making way for new ones—has shaped economies, societies, and politics in recent years. Below are key examples, driven by human innovation and natural disasters like COVID-19. Buheji and Ahmed (2020)

If we analyse recent human-driven creative destruction, we can observe how the digital revolution (since 2000's to present) caused the traditional media (newspapers, cable TV) to decline and paved the way for the internet, besides how traditional retail stores nearly reshaped with the spread of e-commerce. This was combined with the rise of live streaming, social media and the Gig economy.

The 2008 financial crisis was another creative destruction that led to the collapse of Lehman Brothers and traditional banking models. Also, the housing market crash wiped out trillions in wealth and refined the housing financing process. This opened the space for the fintech boom and the rise of alternative finance.

The other recent creative destruction is caused by China's economic rise, which started from the (1990s till today). Western manufacturing jobs moved overseas, hollowing out industrial towns. Traditional industries (textiles, steel) in the U.S. and Europe declined.

China became the "world's factory," lifting 800 M+ out of poverty. New global supply chains reshaped trade, and this can be seen in Apple's reliance.

When the U.K. left the EU in a program called Brexit in 2016 many disturbances to trade, finance, and labour mobility, besides political chaos that caused the prime minister's resignation.

2.4 How did Natural Disasters bring Creative Destruction that Trumpism could bring?

The COVID-19 Pandemic that started in early 2020 changed the way many sectors do business**.** Small businesses like restaurants or theatres collapsed due to lockdowns. Traditional office culture declined as remote work surged, while Tech for remote work boomed, where Apps like Zoom, Slack, and hybrid work models brought many changes in our lives. This also led to more e-commerce and delivery of sales, which boomed Amazon. This was combined with the biotech acceleration, where mRNA vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna) were developed in record time. Buheji and Ahmed (2021), Weiner (2020)

In Japan, in 2011 earthquake and the Tsunami of Fukushima brought a nuclear disaster that forced energy policy overhauls. This created supply chain disruptions that halted the production of many companies and delayed it. This created a shift to renewable energy (solar, wind), besides robotics and automation surged in manufacturing.

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina brought much devastation to New Orleans and caused mass migration from the city. Government failures exposed (FEMA's slow response). This led to a new wave of building a new infrastructure that is based on stronger flood defences. Tech startups emerged in post-crisis New Orleans.

The Australian Bushfires (2019–2020) brought much destruction to millions of acres burned; wildlife was decimated, and tourism and agriculture sectors suffered. This created a surge in climate tech investments (fire prediction AI, carbon capture).

2.5 Visualising the Opportunities of Trumpism by Benchmarking the Creative Destruction of the COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic was one of the most disruptive global events in modern history—but like all crises, it also accelerated innovation, reshaped industries, and created unexpected opportunities. The world had to adapt and even thrive amid chaos, Buheji and Ahmed (2020). Social distancing speeded up the digital transformation at the same time, this compensated for the collapse of traditional office culture. Brick-and-mortar retail suffered, and many malls, theatres, and restaurants closed. However, this brought a new style of work called the remote work revolution, enabling global hiring and work-from-anywhere lifestyles. Ghost kitchens (delivery-only restaurants) emerged. Digital Nomadism thrived where countries like Portugal introduced "remote work visas" to attract talent. Buheji and Ahmed (2021)

Healthcare and biotech breakthroughs also developed further to meet the demand of the overwhelmed hospitals, shortages in PPE, ventilators, and medical staff. Slow, bureaucratic drug approval processes proved to be inadequate, especially during emergencies. This created opportunities in mRNA vaccine revolution, which opened doors for cancer, HIV, and other infectious diseases vaccines. More telemedicine became more popular. It made virtual doctor visits more common. AI-driven drug discovery and rapid at-home testing became more advanced.

The disruption of airlines, tourism, and live events as concerts, sports, and travel, created more opportunities for new industries and business models. Examples of these opportunities are virtual events and more metaverse experiments, including having YouTube live concerts, Zoom weddings, and VR conferences. More App subscriptions and the Direct-to-Consumer (DTC) Boom. Even MasterClass (online education), and OnlyFans (creator economy) thrived. This was combined with a surge in microbusinesses through Etsy sellers, TikTok influencers, and freelance gig work.

The total of this creative destruction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic is a clear financial and economic shift. This caused markets to crash in (March 2020) and small businesses folded, where many couldn't survive lockdowns. However, the pandemic brought a bundle of opportunities that were seen in the retail trading and crypto boom. This spread the universal basic income (UBI) experiments. Buheji and Ahmed (2021)

Also the societal and cultural changes caused by social isolation led to mental health crises, and a loneliness epidemic. The disruption in education caused by school closures, and widened the learning gaps. This brought opportunities that led by mental health Tech growth, therefore, Apps like BetterHelp and Headspace saw record usage. With EdTech revolution, Khan Academy, Coursera, and hybrid learning became normalised. Community aid networks, neighbourhood food co-ops, and crowdfunding helped people survive.

Environmental destruction led to the reinvention of cities that had emptied out, and office districts became ghost towns. Plastic waste surged – PPE masks, gloves polluted oceans. This created new opportunities that are based on green recovery plans, and clean energy investments accelerated. This created what is called 15-Minute Cities, where urban redesigns (Paris, Barcelona) prioritised walkability over cars. This also geared more sustainable startups that are known today as Beyond Meat, electric vehicles (Tesla), and renewable energy stocks soared.

The pandemic proved that disruption breeds reinvention – Old systems collapsed, but smarter ones emerged. Agility wins – companies (and people) who adapted fast (Netflix, Amazon) thrived; those that didn't (Blockbuster, Sears) died. The pandemic made the future arrive early, where remote work, mRNA medicine, and digital economies are now permanent.

2.6 Creative Destruction and Trumpism

Coined by economist Joseph Schumpeter, creative destruction describes how innovation dismantles old economic and social structures, replacing them with new systems. Capitalism thrives on this cycle—think of how digital platforms destroyed traditional media or how automation disrupted manufacturing. Buheji and Ahmed (2019), Schumpeter (2013)

Trumpism—the political movement defined by Donald Trump's populist, nationalist, and anti-establishment rhetoric—mirrors creative destruction in politics, Ashbee (2020). The Trump movement created a destruction of political norms, which shattered conventions (e.g., decorum, bipartisan traditions, media relations), Abel (2024). The movement is challenging the "deep state," mainstream media, and globalist policies (e.g., NATO scepticism, trade wars). This is creating and emerging new political realities that are causing the rise of populism, and anti-elitism. This would redefine world politics forever and how imperialism is seen today. Weiner (2020), Falk (2018).

The creative destruction of Trump is leading to a new republican party, a new GOP (Grand Old Party), which is the traditional nickname for the Republican Party in the United States. This new GOP branding would be made of more populist, less libertarian, working-class appeal. The outcome of this destruction is expected to impact media fragmentation and would bring a rise of alternative media. Mollan and Geesin (2019).

2.7 The Chaos Strategy

Trump's creative destruction thrives on instability, which started with short-term disruption for long-term gain. This started with the election, which undermined faith in the system, keeping his base mobilised. Even the legal battles reinforce Trump's "persecuted outsider" image. Divides America into "MAGA vs. elites," ensuring loyal opposition.

The strategy would be challenged in its capacity to bring sustainable change. The norm-breaking may weaken institutions (e.g., peaceful transitions of power). This would create factional instability where the GOP would struggle between Trumpism and traditional conservatism. This chaos would increase with the potential backlash of new progressive movements (e.g., squad, activist left), which would mirror Trump's disruptive tactics.

2.8 How Trump sees his Legacy as a Disruption Political Entrepreneur?

From analysing the events done since Trump took over the white house for the second time in 2025, one could say that he would like to be seen not as a politician but a political entrepreneur using creative destruction to forge a new America. Whether this leads to a stronger nationalist revival or democratic decay depends on how institutions adapt. One thing is clear: Trump's disruption ensures there's no going back to the pre-2025 era. Mollan and Geesin (2020), Wilson (2021).

Norm-breaking may weaken democracy, and creative destruction in politics deepens divides and creates further polarisation. Besides, such a movement would create further uncertain outcomes and lead to perpetual chaos.

Table (1) Parallels Between Economic and Political Creative Destruction

Economic Creative Destruction	Political Trumpism
Old industries die (e.g., print media)	Traditional GOP fades (e.g., Bush-era conservatism)
New tech creates winners (e.g., Amazon)	New political forces rise (e.g., MAGA movement)
Short-term chaos (job losses)	Short-term chaos (government instability)

3.0 Methodology

This paper reviews the past period of the Trump Presidency and the future foresight creative destruction approaches that have already started since early 2025. The author focuses on how creative destruction can bring opportunities despite challenges using a comparative history from similar incidents that the modern world has gone through, including, i.e. COVID-19 pandemic.

4.0 Application & Analysis

4.1 How Trump is Using Creative Destruction to Shape a New America

Donald Trump's political strategy mirrors creative destruction—a process where old systems are torn down to make way for new ones. Unlike traditional politicians who work within established norms, Trump thrives on disruption, leveraging chaos to redefine American politics, culture, and governance.

Trump bulldozed the Reagan-Bush Republican Party, replacing free-market globalism with nationalist populism. Thus, this president destroyed the old political order. His attacks on the "deep state," and career politicians weakened traditional power structures. Trump-backed candidates (e.g., J.D. Vance) replaced old-guard Republicans.

By labelling outlets like CNN and the New York Times as "fake news," he eroded their influence while boosting right-wing alternatives. Trump bypasses traditional media via Truth Social and rallies, reshaping political messaging.

Trumpism is changing the way presidents are expected to conduct. i.e. Ignoring conventions (e.g., Twitter diplomacy, refusing to concede elections). Even this movement is rapidly reshaping courts with conservative judges, altering long-term governance.

Trumpism is creating a new cultural and not only a political landscape where the populists are pushing 'America-First' ideology in everything. Supporting tariffs, "Buy American," and anti-China policies replaced neoliberal trade consensus. Even the "Build the Wall" campaign shifted the GOP's focus from business-friendly migration to cultural preservation. This helped Trump to turn the GOP into a blue-collar party, pulling voters from Democrats. This new Republican coalition helped to bring non-traditional voters, such as Hispanic, Black, and Union workers defy old demographic trends. This creates a new wave of populist-ideological fusion which merges conservative values with anti-corporate rhetoric, which is reflected by attacking "woke capitalism". Buheji and Ahmed (2019)

As a counter-cultural movement, Trumpism is fuelling a backlash against progressive cultural shifts, one of them for example is gender ideology. The Make America Great (MAGA) movement is a leaderless (but Trump-loyal) force, bypassing traditional party control.

4.2 Building Anti-Fragility to Trump's Creative Destruction

Under Donald Trump's policies and political influence, there is a significant disruption that would create short-term pain and long-term adaptation. Building anti-fragility would enhance the potential benefits and opportunities of the "creative destruction" associated with Trump’s agenda. Buheji (2025)

Trump’s policies would undeniably cause disruption and even some destructive (trade wars hurting farmers, political polarisation), but with anti-fragility would help us see some creatively beneficial opportunities, Buheji and Migdad (2025). Whether the long-term gains outweigh the short-term chaos depends on how industries and workers adapt and how they use it to build their anti-fragile approaches. Buheji (2025)

The deregulation efforts (especially in energy, finance, and tech) that are expected to be carried further by the Trump administration can reduce barriers for startups and incumbents to experiment with new business models. Energy sector deregulation allowed a boom in U.S. oil and gas production, making America a net exporter.

However, Trump’s tariffs on China and renegotiated trade deals would force companies to rethink supply chains. This would make some manufacturing return to the U.S. or shift to friendlier nations (Mexico, Vietnam). While Trump’s 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act lowered corporate taxes, leading to stock buybacks but also some reinvestment in automation and R&D., Tech and AI-driven industries benefited from capital inflows, and this is what is expected to happen in 2025 or 2026.

Trump’s anti-establishment rhetoric and use of social media (Truth Social, Twitter/X) disrupted traditional media and political campaigning. New media platforms (Rumble, Substack) emerged as alternatives to mainstream outlets.

The tightened immigration policies (H-1B visa restrictions) led to labour shortages in some sectors, pushing wages up for blue-collar workers. This is expected to increase automation accelerated in agriculture, manufacturing, and logistics, same as what happened in 2017 during Trump's first Presidency.

In the meanwhile, Trump’s push for "energy dominance" boosted fossil fuels but also indirectly drove innovation in cleaner extraction methods and LNG exports. Even as renewables grow, the U.S. has gained geopolitical leverage through energy exports. The disruption of traditional alliances (NATO tensions, Middle East deals like the Abraham Accords) would force nations to rethink partnerships. New trade blocs and defence collaborations emerged outside old frameworks.

4.3 Trump Creative Destruction and its expected world Socioeconomic Impact

Donald Trump's return to the U.S. presidency in 2025 brought significant creative destruction that would dismantle old systems while creating new ones, including ones related to socioeconomic development. Trump’s policies, characterised by economic nationalism, deregulation, and geopolitical realignment, could totally reshape global socioeconomic dynamics. Buheji and Ahmed (2019)

Trump has proposed 10% universal tariffs and up to 60% on Chinese goods, which would disrupt global supply chains, forcing companies to relocate production (reshoring/friend-shoring). This means consumer prices would tend to fluctuate and even increase, fuelling inflation in the short term but potentially boosting domestic manufacturing long-term. Retaliatory measures from trading partners (EU, China) could hurt export-driven economies.

Corporate Tax cuts (extended or expanded) could spur U.S. business investment but widen deficits, risking long-term fiscal instability. This may trigger tax competition globally, pressuring other nations to cut rates. At the same time, an expansion in the energy sector (fossil fuels + deregulation) could lower energy costs but slow green transitions. Then we would have financial sector deregulation that is expected to boost Wall Street but increase systemic risks. Socioeconomically, this means we would have more U.S. manufacturing, more defence sales, and more fossil fuel industries. But this means also that export-dependent emerging economies markets, i.e. Vietnam, Mexico, would suffer especially if tariffs stay high. All green energy sectors would have a loss too. Buheji and Ahmed (2019)

"America First" foreign policy focuses on reduced support for Ukraine, NATO scepticism, and potential U.S. withdrawal from global institutions could weaken multilateralism. More bilateral deals (e.g., Trump’s Abraham Accords model) instead of multilateral pacts (TPP, Paris Climate Accord). The MEGA policy focuses on China's confrontation by escalating tech decoupling (TikTok ban, semiconductor restrictions) may accelerate the bifurcation of tech ecosystems (U.S.-led vs. China-led). Due to this policy, emerging markets may be forced to choose sides, disrupting globalisation. Part of the socioeconomic impact would be to the benefit of India (as a China alternative). The other socioeconomic impact would come from stricter immigration controls that lead to reduced low-skilled migration could strain U.S. agriculture, construction, and service sectors, raising wages but increasing costs. The high-skilled visa restrictions (H-1B reforms) might hurt Silicon Valley but boost domestic STEM hiring. Besides, Trump’s anti-union stance may weaken labour movements, benefiting corporations but increasing income inequality. Buheji and Ahmed (2019)

Short-term rallies in defence, oil, and industrial stocks; tech may suffer due to China risks.

Trade wars and rate policies could make the dollar a safe haven, hurting emerging market debt. It is expected that Trump’s pro-crypto stance could boost Bitcoin/DeFi adoption as a hedge against policy chaos.

Trump’s rhetoric may deepen U.S. divisions, affecting stability and consumer confidence. Also, it would slow down the USA towards green energy, which could worsen long-term environmental costs. The level that trade wars has created would increase geopolitical instability could trigger a downturn that leads to high risks related to global recession. Hopkin and Blyth (2021).

Donald Trump's leadership style—often described as disruptive, unpredictable, and rooted in "creative destruction"—can create significant challenges for businesses, governments, and individuals, Mollan and Geesin (2019). To thrive in such an environment, it's essential to build anti-fragility—a concept popularised by Nassim Nicholas Taleb (2012) which refers to systems that grow stronger under volatility and stress, rather than just resisting shocks (resilience) or breaking under them (fragility). Buheji and Migdad (2025), Buheji (2018), Harnisch et al. (2019), Komlos (2018).

5.0 Developing Anti-Fragility Capacity Framework vs. Trump Creative Disruption

5.1 Type of Framework Needed to Meet Trump's Creative Destruction

Trump's "creative destruction" won't disappear with his presidency—it reflects a broader trend toward disruption in politics, tech, and globalisation. By building anti-fragile systems, you cannot just survive, but thrive amid chaos. Buheji (2025)

Similar to what we say in Inspiration Economy, instead of raising 'the supply vs. the demand', in times of crisis and if we want to develop, we need to raise 'the capacity vs. the demand' Buheji (2016). Instead of only resisting change, the world leaders need to cultivate a mindset that sees disruption as a chance to innovate 'adaptive agility'. This means embracing volatility as an opportunity. Amid chaos, many organisations, communities and countries can thrive by rapidly adapting to the changes that creative disruption is bringing in.

To build anti-fragility, we need to keep multiple strategic options open. Hence, this would build the capacity for avoiding overcommitment to a single path—diversify investments, revenue streams, and political or regulatory risk exposures. Buheji (2025)

Part of developing the anti-fragility capacity is to have modular structures. This means that organisations should study all the types of shocks that can come during the creative destruction so that no one shock would impact the system or cause it to collapse. Organisations or communities can therefore decentralise their teams, create remote workforces, and diversify their supply chains. This means organisations need to design redundancy in the system through having backup plans for critical operations (e.g., alternative suppliers, cross-trained employees, emergency funds).

Organisations need to assume extreme disruptions (trade wars, sudden policy shifts, social unrest) will happen. Run war games, scenario analyses, and crisis simulations. Thus, anti-fragile capacity can be developed with convexity bias, i.e. by positioning oneself to benefit disproportionately from volatility. For example, by investing using tail-risk hedging (e.g., options strategies) or investing in sectors that thrive in chaos (defence, cybersecurity, infrastructure). This means more focus on flexible, scalable models over rigid, capital-intensive ones. Therefore, we need to follow the barbell strategy (Taleb's approach). Thus, we need to allocate ~80% to ultra-safe assets (bonds, cash) and ~20% to high-risk, high-reward bets (startups, speculative trades). This minimises downside while capturing upside. Taleb (2012)

Besides the above, more psychological anti-fragility needs to be developed. This needs a stoic mindset that focuses on controlling reactions, not external events. One should consider that Trump's tweets or policy shifts are noise; our response is the signal. Therefore, we need to apply 'inversion thinking' where we could think about 'what is happening to me', instead of 'what is happening to me'. This thinking of 'what can happen to me' should start by questioning 'How could Trump's actions destroy me?' Then work backwards to prevent those scenarios.

By exploiting chaos, more startups are expected to flourish in turmoil, referring to the benchmark examples. Examples are fintech during financial crises and telehealth during the COVID pandemic. Hence, a company reliant on Chinese manufacturing with no alternatives that collapses when tariffs hit, would be very fragile with Trumpism and MAGA. While a company with diversified suppliers can absorb the shock, but doesn't grow. What we need is an anti-fragile organisations and communities that pivot to automation, nearshoring, or tariff-exempt products gain market share from weakened competitors.

5.2 Developing the Framework

Based on the above background and in reference to the literature review done in this paper the following variables found to play a major role in enhancing anti-fragility capacity while Trumpism chaos continues and which are reflected in Figure (1):

1) Start Anti-fragility Psychology

2) Reduce barriers for Startups

3) Decentralise teams with remote workforces

4) Start multiple strategic options

5) Avoid Overcommitment to a single path

6) Diversify the supply chains

7) Diversify investments and revenue streams

8) Diversify political or regulatory risk exposures

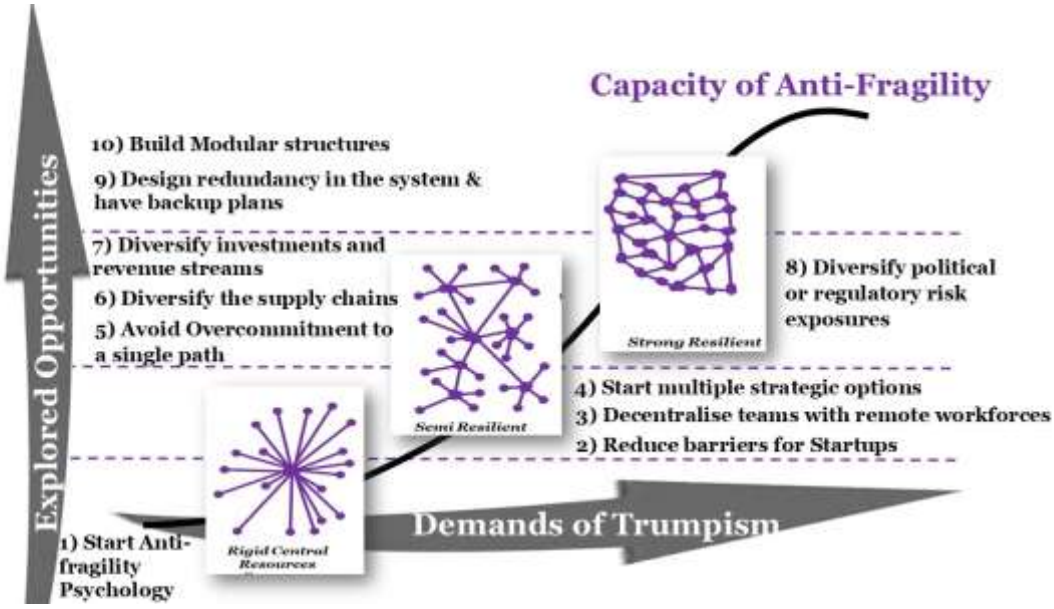
9) Design redundancy in the system & have backup plans

10) Build Modular structures

These variables bring in the necessary S-curve that builds up *the 'Capacity Anti-Fragility'* in the face of *'Trumpism Demands',* which means more capacity to explore and exploit opportunities during the times of chaos. Thus, giving us this formula:

'Trumpism Demands'* vs. *'Capacity Anti-Fragility' = Explored Opportunities

Figure (1) Represents the Summary of the Proposed Framework that enhances 'Anti-Fragility Capacity' while the 'Demands of Trumpism' and its Chaos continue



6.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Trump is creating a world that is reshaped by disruption. This disruption would accelerate economic nationalism instead of globalisation as we know it today. While some industries and nations may benefit from protectionism and deregulation, the broader impact could include higher inflation, geopolitical instability, and fragmented supply chains. But, still inside these challenges are many hidden opportunities.

Donald Trump's brand of political creative destruction, marked by norm-breaking, economic nationalism, and institutional upheaval, mirrors the disruptive forces Schumpeter identified in capitalism, Schumpeter (2013). Just as technological innovation topples old industries, Trumpism dismantles political and economic conventions, leaving both chaos and opportunity in its wake. Dinar and Akdere (2023), Ziemnowicz (2020).

This paper has demonstrated that the key to navigating—and even benefiting from—such disruption lies in anti-fragility. Systems that are merely resilient withstand shocks; anti-fragile ones evolve and grow stronger because of them. Historical precedents (the COVID-19 pandemic, and different financial crises) show that periods of extreme volatility reward adaptability, decentralised structures, and proactive risk-taking. Buheji (2018)

From this work, one could say that the disruption created by Trumpism is inevitable, but collapse is optional. Trumpism accelerates trends already reshaping the meaning of globalisation, governance, and markets. Resistance is futile; adaptation is essential. Therefore, organisations and/or communities must build anti-fragility frameworks that are based on modularity (redundant supply chains, cross-functional teams), optionality (diversified strategies), and asymmetric upside (high-risk/high-reward bets). Therefore, we are expecting to see more localised supply chains, hedge against trade wars, and leverage deregulation.

Sustainable success requires balancing disruption with stability. The 2025 political and socioeconomic landscape will favour those who exploit deregulation, supply chain shifts, and media fragmentation, while punishing those reliant on outdated models. While Trump's policies may spur short-term gains (e.g., U.S. manufacturing revival), they risk deepening inequality, institutional decay, and geopolitical instability. We need to strengthen civic institutions to withstand norm erosion while fostering innovation. This would only ensure that we cultivate psychological anti-fragility, which makes us focus on controlling reactions, not uncontrollable events.

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