



National Conference

On

GLOBAL TRADE WARS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INDIA'S ROADMAP TO VIKSIT BHARAT 2047

Jointly Organized by

INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Sapru House, New Delhi

&

Dr. N.G.P. ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE

(An Autonomous Institution, Affiliated to Bharathiar University, Coimbatore)

Approved by Government of Tamil Nadu & Accredited by NAAC with A++ Grade (3rd Cycle-CGPA 3.64)

Dr. N.G.P. Kalapatti Road, Coimbatore-641 048, Tamil Nadu, India

☎ +91-422-2369100

🌐 www.drngpasc.ac.in

✉ info@drngpasc.ac.in

Volume - 1



Date : 03.03.2026

Venue : NGP Conference Centre

Time : 09.30 a.m.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “GLOBAL TRADE WARS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INDIA’S ROADMAP TO VIKSIT BHARAT 2047”

Volume – 1

Editors

Dr. M. Kalimuthu

Professor & Head, Department of Commerce PA

Dr. S. Mohan

Professor & Head, Department of Management Studies



Title:	NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON “GLOBAL TRADE WARS AND THEIR IMPACT ON INDIA’S ROADMAP TO VIKSIT BHARAT 2047”
Editor:	Dr. M. Kalimuthu Dr. S. Mohan
Published by:	Shanlax Publications 61, 66 T.P.K. Main Road, Vasanthanagar, Madurai – 625003, Tamil Nadu, India
Printer’s Details:	Shanlax Press 66 T.P.K. Main Road, Vasanthanagar, Madurai – 625003, Tamil Nadu, India
Edition Details (I,II,III):	I
ISBN:	978-93-6163-730-8
Month & Year:	February, 2026
Copyright @	Dr. M. Kalimuthu Dr. S. Mohan
Pages:	719

Disclaimer: The views, interpretations and conclusions in this book are solely those of the author(s). The author(s) assure that any use of AI tools has been limited only to improving grammar, spelling, and language quality, and not for generating substantive content. The publisher is not responsible for any plagiarism or AI-generated material that may appear in the manuscript. Although plagiarism and AI checks are performed using available tools, varying results across systems prevent absolute accuracy. All ethical and legal responsibilities for the content rest entirely with the author(s).

59	Trade Wars and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Balancing Growth with Inclusivity Abinaya Shakthi & Ms. C. Anithashree	369
60	A Study of the Opportunities and Challenges of the MSME Sector in India Dr. P. Govindan	374
61	SDG as A Balancing Factor towards Growth in Trade Wars Mrs. N. Yogambal & Dr. V. Prabavathi	384
62	India's Foreign Policy and Strategic Diplomacy in the Era of Trade Conflicts Dr. L. Santhi	390
63	Role of Start Ups, MSMEs and Innovations in Strengthening India's Economic Resilience Dr. G. Lakshmi, Roshini M S & Naveena Naagar M	393
64	An Analysis of the Strengthening India's Economy through MSME's, Start-Ups and Technological Innovation Dr G Lakshmi, Akshayarani T V & Dharani M	403
65	Digital Trade, AI and Emerging Technologies in the Context of Global Trade Wars Dr M. Yashodha, Manjushri R K & Shivani. S	414
66	Role of Start-ups in Strengthening India's Economic Resilience Dr. S. Sitrarasu	418
67	Trade Wars and Sustainable Development Goals Dr. E. Shirley Elizabeth, Sreeswathmikaa MS & Subitha M	422
68	Impact of Trade Barriers in Supply Chain Disruptions Mrs. M. Ragaprabha & K. Karthika	431
69	World Trade Organization Reforms and India's Strategic Interests Dr. V. Ambika, Ms. Maha Mirthula T & Ms. Kavyalakshmi M N	437
70	An Analysis on Trading and Stock Market Liquidity by Individual Investors Dr. R. Umadevi & Dr. N. Thiagarajan	444
71	Digital Payment Systems and Immersive Technologies in Enhancing Tourist Experience and Sustainable Tourism Growth: An Empirical Study Dr. T. S. Subbulakshmi & S.S. Srivatsa Kasi Narayanan	451
72	Impact of Global Trade Conflicts on India's Agricultural and Manufacturing Sector Dr. Thasneem S S, Mano Nandhini N K & Mary Jenova M	459
73	World Trade Organization (WTO) Reforms and India's Strategic Interests Dr. D. Rajasekaran	465
74	Strategic Autonomy through Trade: Is India Redefining Leadership without Hegemony?	473
75	World Trade Organization (WTO) Reforms and India's Strategic Interests Dr. Thasneem S S, Mahalakshmi R & Geethanjali J	479

IMPACT OF TRADE BARRIERS IN SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS

Mrs. M. Ragaprabha

*Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce with International Business
Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi*

K. Karthika (25-PI-18)

*I M.Com IB
Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi
E-mail Id: karthikamcomib@gmail.com*

Abstract

Global supply chains are increasingly vulnerable to disruptions due to geopolitical tensions, pandemics, trade barriers, and logistical constraints. For India, these disruptions present both challenges and strategic opportunities. Trade barriers such as tariffs, non-tariff measures, and protectionist policies affect India's export competitiveness while supply chain vulnerabilities can impact critical sectors like pharmaceuticals, electronics, and automotive industries. At the same time, India's strategic interests such as promoting domestic manufacturing through initiatives like Make in India diversifying import sources, and strengthening regional trade partnerships allow it to mitigate risks and enhance economic resilience. This paper explores the nature and causes of supply chain disruptions, evaluates the impact of trade barriers on India's economic growth, and analyzes the strategic measures India is adopting to secure supply chain continuity and strengthen its position in global trade networks.

Keywords: Supply Chain Disruptions, Trade Barriers, India's Strategic Interests, Global Trade, Economic Resilience

Introduction

In an increasingly interconnected global economy, the smooth functioning of supply chains is critical for economic stability, growth, and competitiveness. However, recent years have highlighted the vulnerability of supply chains to a variety of disruptions, including geopolitical tensions, natural disasters, pandemics, and trade barriers. For India, a rapidly growing economy with an expanding role in global trade, these disruptions pose both challenges and opportunities. Trade barriers such as tariffs, import restrictions, and non-tariff measures can hinder India's exports, affecting key sectors like pharmaceuticals, information technology, electronics, and automotive industries. At the same time, supply chain vulnerabilities have prompted India to rethink its strategic approach to trade and economic policy. Initiatives like "Make in India," diversification of import sources, regional trade agreements, and investment in domestic manufacturing capabilities are designed to enhance supply chain resilience and reduce dependency on a limited

number of foreign suppliers. Understanding the dynamics of supply chain disruptions, the role of trade barriers, and India's strategic responses is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and researchers seeking to strengthen India's position in global trade networks and ensure sustainable economic growth.

Objectives

- To examine the impact of trade barriers – such as tariffs, quotas, and non-tariff measures – on India's exports and imports.
- To analyze the causes of supply chain disruptions affecting India, including global crises, geopolitical tensions, and logistical challenges.

Impact of Trade Barriers

Trade barriers are government-imposed restrictions such as tariffs, quotas, import licenses, and embargoes that control the flow of goods and services between countries. Governments introduce these measures to protect domestic industries, reduce trade deficits, and safeguard national interests. While they may serve strategic or economic purposes, trade barriers significantly influence global trade patterns.

One major impact of trade barriers is the increase in prices. When tariffs are imposed on imported goods, the cost of those goods rises. This leads to higher prices for consumers and reduces purchasing power. Domestic producers may also increase their prices due to reduced foreign competition, resulting in overall inflationary pressure in the market.

Trade barriers also disrupt global supply chains. Many industries depend on imported raw materials, components, and technology. Restrictions on trade can cause delays, increase production costs, and create shortages. This affects manufacturing efficiency and may reduce the competitiveness of businesses in international markets.

Another important impact is the possibility of retaliation from other countries. When one country imposes trade restrictions, affected countries may respond with similar measures. This can lead to trade wars, reduced exports, and strained international relations, ultimately slowing global economic growth.

Key Issues and Challenges of Trade Barriers in Supply Chain Disruption

Trade barriers and supply chain disruptions have become major challenges for global trade, especially for developing economies like India. Factors such as protectionist policies, infrastructure gaps, and geopolitical tensions create obstacles

that affect the smooth movement of goods and services. The following are the key issues and challenges:

1. Global Supply Chain Vulnerabilities

Global supply chains are highly sensitive to disruptions caused by pandemics (such as COVID-19), natural disasters, and political conflicts. Many industries depend on a limited number of suppliers for essential goods like pharmaceuticals, semiconductors, and rare earth minerals. When these supply sources are disrupted, production slows down, causing shortages and price increases worldwide.

2. Trade Barriers and Protectionism

Trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas, import restrictions, and non-tariff barriers increase the cost of exports and imports. Protectionist policies adopted by countries to support domestic industries often reduce market access for Indian goods. Complex regulatory requirements and compliance procedures further delay cross-border trade and increase operational costs for businesses.

3. Logistical and Infrastructure Constraints

Efficient logistics and infrastructure are essential for smooth supply chains. However, inadequate transport networks, port congestion, insufficient warehousing facilities, and poor road connectivity create bottlenecks. Delays in customs clearance and inefficient freight handling systems result in longer delivery times, affecting business reliability and customer satisfaction.

4. Economic and Policy Risks

Economic uncertainties such as currency fluctuations, inflation, and rising raw material costs impact the competitiveness of exports. Policy inconsistencies and delays in implementing initiatives like Make in India create uncertainty for investors and manufacturers. Sudden policy changes may disrupt trade planning and supply chain strategies.

5. Technological and Digital Gaps

The adoption of advanced technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), and blockchain remains limited in some sectors. This reduces supply chain visibility, efficiency, and transparency. In addition, cybersecurity threats and weak digital tracking systems increase the risk of data breaches and operational disruptions.

6. Geopolitical and Strategic Dependencies

India's over-reliance on imports from specific countries for critical components makes it vulnerable to geopolitical tensions and trade conflicts. Regional disputes, sanctions, and diplomatic issues can interrupt trade flows, affect foreign investments, and create uncertainty in supply chain operations.

Risks in Trade Barriers in Supply Chain Disruption

Trade barriers combined with supply chain disruptions create significant risks for countries engaged in global trade. For India, these risks affect production, financial stability, international reputation, and long-term economic growth. The major risks are outlined below:

1. Operational Risks

Supply chain disruptions caused by trade barriers can delay production and delivery schedules. Shortages of raw materials or critical components – especially in sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, and manufacturing – can halt production and reduce export capacity. These delays affect customer satisfaction and business continuity.

2. Financial Risks

Tariffs, customs duties, and non-tariff barriers increase the cost of imports and exports. Companies may need to find alternative suppliers at higher prices, raising operational expenses. Additionally, delayed shipments or cancelled orders in global markets can result in revenue losses and reduced profitability for exporters.

3. Strategic Risks

Over-dependence on specific countries for imports makes India vulnerable to geopolitical tensions and trade conflicts. Any disruption in these trade relationships can affect key industries. Weak domestic production capacity in certain sectors also challenges initiatives like Make in India, limiting self-reliance and economic resilience.

4. Reputational Risks

Failure to meet delivery deadlines and supply commitments can damage India's credibility as a reliable trade partner. International buyers may shift to alternative suppliers, resulting in long-term loss of market share and reduced global trust.

5. Regulatory and Compliance Risks

Frequent changes in international trade regulations, standards, and policies create compliance challenges. Non-compliance with foreign trade laws may lead to penalties, shipment rejections, or loss of market access, affecting exporters and supply chain efficiency.

6. Technological Risks

Cybersecurity threats, data breaches, and system failures pose serious risks to digital supply chain operations. Limited adoption of modern technologies such as AI, automation, and real-time tracking reduces efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness in supply chain management.

7. Geopolitical Risks

Trade restrictions, sanctions, and regional conflicts can disrupt shipping routes and international logistics. Political tensions may lead to sudden trade bans or increased inspections, delaying goods and increasing costs for exporters and importers.

Conclusion

Trade barriers and supply chain disruptions have emerged as critical challenges in the contemporary global trading system, particularly for a rapidly developing economy like India. Tariffs, quotas, non-tariff measures, and protectionist policies not only increase the cost of trade but also slow the movement of goods, reduce export competitiveness, and create uncertainty for businesses. At the same time, global crises, geopolitical tensions, and logistical constraints expose vulnerabilities in supply chains, especially in key sectors such as pharmaceuticals, electronics, and automotive manufacturing.

However, these challenges also present strategic opportunities for India to strengthen its economic resilience. Initiatives such as Make in India, diversification of import sources, development of domestic manufacturing capabilities, and expansion of regional trade partnerships are important steps toward reducing dependency on limited foreign suppliers. Investments in infrastructure, digital technologies, and efficient logistics systems can further enhance supply chain reliability and transparency.

To remain competitive in global trade, India must adopt a balanced approach that combines protective measures with openness to international cooperation. Strengthening regulatory frameworks, ensuring policy consistency, promoting technological adoption, and building robust trade relationships will help mitigate risks associated with trade barriers and supply chain disruptions. Ultimately, a resilient and diversified supply chain system will support sustainable economic growth, enhance India's position in global trade networks, and ensure long-term national economic security.

References

1. World Trade Organization (2023).

World Trade Report: Re-globalization for a Secure, Inclusive and Sustainable Future.

Geneva: WTO.

→ Provides insights on trade barriers, global trade patterns, and supply chain resilience.

2. World Bank (2022).

Global Economic Prospects.

Washington, DC: World Bank.

→ Discusses global supply chain disruptions, inflation, and trade challenges.

3. UNCTAD (2021).

Review of Maritime Transport.

United Nations Publications.

→ Examines logistics, shipping disruptions, and global trade flows.

4. Government of India, Ministry of Commerce & Industry (2023).

Foreign Trade Policy of India.

New Delhi.

→ Explains India's trade policies, export promotion, and strategic initiatives.

5. NITI Aayog (2021).

India's Supply Chain Resilience Initiative Report.

New Delhi.

→ Highlights strategies for strengthening domestic manufacturing and reducing dependency.