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Identified Sectors to Face the US Tariffs- Impact in India

Smt. J. Anitha Rani

Assistant Professor & Head, Department of Commerce, Vivekananda Government Degree College (A), Vidyanagar,
Hyderabad, India

ABSTRACT: In the month of Aug 2025, US President Donald Trump reversed the Indo-US Trade Tariffs on Imports and Exports. With this action, the whole problem cropped up, when he issued an Executive order with 50% taxes initially and enhanced them to 100% subsequently Further, he threatened that such Trade Tariffs would be enhanced to 200%, if India does not comply with the US Expectations in its foreign trade policy. This chaotic situation continued till December 2025 and caused about a complete downfall of Indian Exports to US.

The present paper is guided by the review and assessment goals of the US Trade Tariffs on India's GDP and Economic Development. The identified sectors effected are Agriculture, Defence, Khadi, Toys, Pharma, Telecom, Clean Energy and Exports. In Conclusion it can be said that India viewed us Trade Tariff's as a weapon used by US for purchasing Russian oil uninterruptedly inspite of Ukraine Russian war. It is also viewed that, the France, Ireland, Germany were given very huge and lucrative defence deals by ignoring US offers is yet another reason for Tariff's. As the US is an industry and market driven economy, it had to come to a Trade Agreement with India and declared in the first week of Feb 2026 by cancelling all the imposed trade tariff except 25% till India reduces the Russian oil purchase to Zero level.

KEYWORDS: FTA; Trade Tariffs; Potential Sectors; ICRIER

Origin of the Problem

In the month of Sept 2025, US President Donald Trump reversed the Indo-US Trade Tariffs on Imports and Exports. With this action, the whole problem cropped up, when he issued an Executive order with 50% taxes initially and enhanced them to 100% subsequently Further, he threatened that such Trade Tariffs would be enhanced to 200%, if India does not comply with the US Expectations in its foreign trade. This chaotic situation continue till December 2025 and caused about a complete downfall of Indian Exports to US.

I. INTRODUCTION

Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is an MOU between two or more defined countries prescribing terms and conditions about the Standards, Quantities, Qualities and mode of Payment on exports and imports. Further, it explains the grievance redressal mechanism in the event of any trade dispute in the era of globalisation failure. FTA's are viewed by critics as a measure to sneak out of the purview of WTO, and engage into the exports and imports as per the agreed terms and conditions between the FTA procedures

Objectives Of The Paper

The present paper is guided by the review and assessment goals of the US Trade Tariffs on India's GDP and Economic Development. However, the following are the sub objectives of the paper:

- i) To identify and evaluate the impact of US Trade Tariffs on Indian Economy and
- ii) To identify and evaluate the potential sectors readiness to face the US Trade Tariff

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**1. Policy & Sector Reports on U.S. -India Tariffs****a. ICRIER (Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations)**

The ICRIER analysis suggests that although the overall share of affected Indian exports is modest relative to total GDP, the tariff burden is highly concentrated in labour-intensive and export-dependent sectors such as textiles, gems & jewellery, auto parts, and shrimp. These sectors also generate significant employment, making the tariff impact socially meaningful even if macroeconomic exposure is limited. The authors argue for trade negotiations, targeted relief for affected industries, and export diversification as key policy responses.

b. Global Trade Research Initiative (GTRI) Reports

Studies by GTRI document substantial declines in India's exports to the U.S. following successive tariff escalations from around 10% early in 2025 to about 50% later in the year. Key observations include:

- Export contraction: A reported 28–37% fall in exports to the U.S., especially in labour-intensive groups such as gems, textiles, and seafood.
- Broad sector impact: Even tariff-exempt segments (like smartphones and some pharmaceuticals) experienced indirect effects due to demand shifts.
- Policy suggestion: Strengthening export schemes and directly engaging with the U.S. to reduce tariff burdens.

c. Industry Trade Bodies (FIEO, MSME Advocacy)

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) raised warnings that additional U.S. tariffs (increasing effective duties to nearly 50%) are eroding India's price competitiveness in its largest export market. Export bodies call for strategic government support, including extension of credit guarantees and logistical subsidies.

2. Empirical & Academic Perspectives**a. Tiwari (Preprint Analysis, 2025)**

A working paper examining U.S. protectionist tariff policies finds that tariff escalation disrupted export flows, trade balances, and employment patterns across sectors including steel, gems and jewellery, textiles, and pharmaceuticals. While short-term disruptions were evident, the paper also notes India's resilience in exemptions (e.g., pharmaceuticals) and emphasizes policy recommendations to bolster trade resilience.

b. Historical Tariff Impact Research (Pandey 2012)

Although not focused on the 2025 tariff changes, Pandey's econometric study on tariff effects in India–U.S. trade concludes that tariff changes significantly influence export competitiveness and price responsiveness in categories such as garments and diamonds. This historical evidence supports contemporary findings that sector-specific tariff shifts alter trade patterns.

3. Market Business & Commentary Analyses**a. Sector-Focused Market Studies (Mondaq & Industry Databases)**

Several trade-industry analyses highlight the mechanisms through which tariffs affect exporters, especially MSMEs. Key points include:

- Declines in cotton yarn purchases in textile hubs due to reduced U.S. orders.
 - Liquidity challenges in the gems & jewellery sector as inventories are tied up.
 - Competitive deficits with countries facing lower tariff barriers (e.g., Bangladesh, Vietnam).
- Such analyses underscore how tariff policy translates into operational challenges for exporters.

b. News & Trade Commentary

Reputed news outlets and trade commentary widely report on tariff impacts, including export drops, labour pressures, and policy responses such as the Indian government's financial support package for exporters after tariff shocks. They also document recent tariff adjustments (such as reductions from ~50% to ~18%) aimed at mitigating adverse effects.

US TARIFFS & TRADE TROUBLES

On Aug. 27, 2025, the US officially imposed an additional 25% cess on Indian goods, adding to the existing 25% reciprocal tariffs

Table 1: India–US Trade Overview (FY21–FY25)



Financial Year	India's Exports to US (\$ bn)	India's Imports from US (\$ bn)	Trade Surplus (\$ bn)
FY21	52	29	23
FY22	76	43	33
FY23	79	51	28
FY24	78	42	36
FY25	86.5	45.3	41.2

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, Published Reports

Chart 1

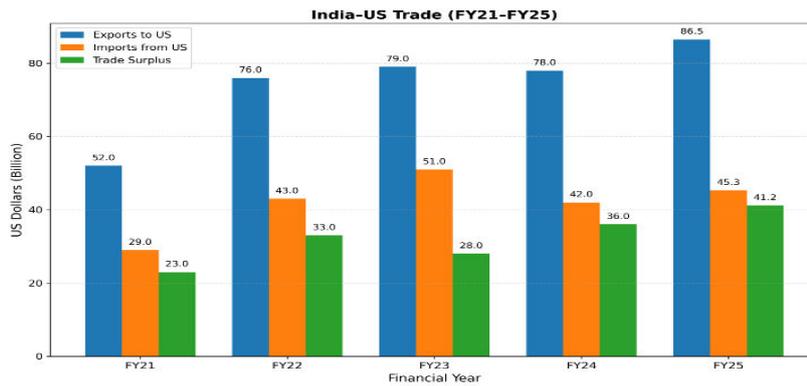


Table 2 : Country-wise surplus trade and Tariff

Country	Trade Surplus with US (\$ Billion)	Tariff Rate (%)	Comparison to India's Surplus	Region	Trade Balance
China	\$319.1 bn	30%	Higher	Asia	Surplus
Mexico	\$175.9 bn	25%	Higher	North America	Surplus
Vietnam	\$129.4 bn	20%	Higher	Asia	Surplus
Germany	\$87.9 bn	15%	Higher	Europe	Surplus
Ireland	\$87.2 bn	15%	Higher	Europe	Surplus
Taiwan	\$76.4 bn	20%	Higher	Asia	Surplus
Canada	\$73.7 bn	35%	Higher	North America	Surplus
Japan	\$72.3 bn	15%	Higher	Asia	Surplus
South Korea	\$69.9 bn	15%	Higher	Asia	Surplus
India	\$49.5 bn	50%	Equal	Asia	Surplus
Thailand	\$48.3 bn	19%	Lower	Asia	Surplus
Italy	\$46 bn	15%	Lower	Europe	Surplus
Switzerland	\$39.1 bn	39%	Lower	Europe	Surplus
Malaysia	\$26.1 bn	19%	Lower	Asia	Surplus

Indonesia	\$19.3 bn	19%	Lower	Asia	Surplus
France	\$16.8 bn	15%	Lower	Europe	Surplus
Austria	\$13.5 bn	15%	Lower	Europe	Surplus
Cambodia	\$13 bn	19%	Lower	Asia	Surplus
Sweden	\$10.3 bn	15%	Lower	Europe	Surplus
Hungary	\$9.6 bn	15%	Lower	Europe	Surplus
Brazil	-\$6.8 bn	50%	Lower	South America	Deficit

Source: Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India Reports-2025

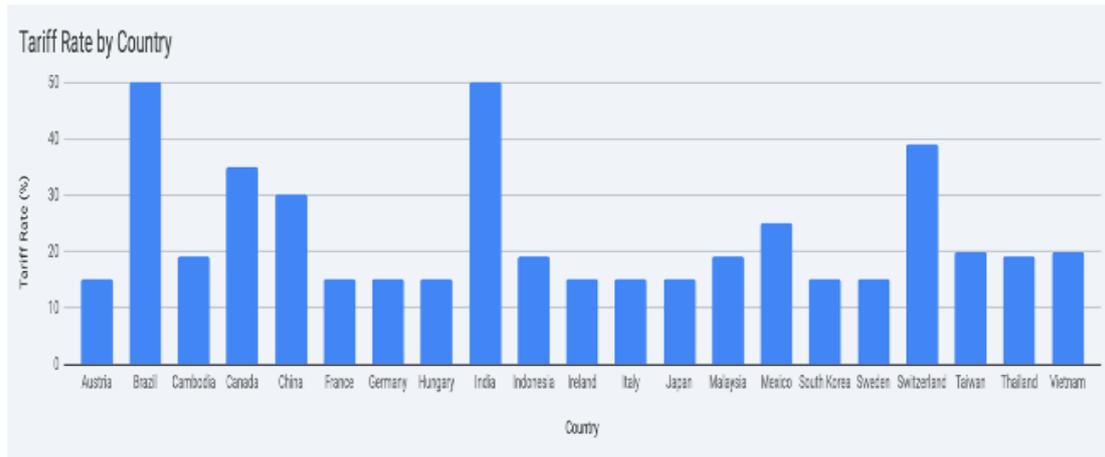


Table 3: US Tariff Structure on Indian Goods

Component	Tariff Rate
Reciprocal tariff	25%
Additional punitive cess	25%
Total effective tariff on India	50%

Context: Imposed due to India’s trade surplus and continued purchase of Russian oil

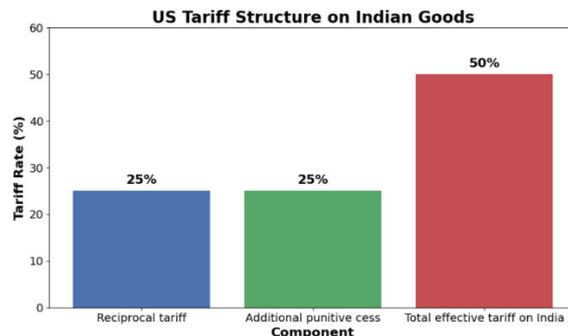


Table 4: Worst-Hit Indian Export Sectors to the US

Sector	Annual Exports to US
Engineering Goods	\$20 bn (₹1.8 lakh crore)
Textiles & Apparel	\$10.8 bn (₹95,040 crore)
Gems & Jewellery	\$10 bn (₹88,000 crore)
Auto Components	\$6.6 bn (₹58,100 crore)
Chemicals	\$6-7 bn (₹52,800-61,600 crore)
Food & Agriculture	\$6 bn (₹52,800 crore)
Seafood	\$2.8 bn (₹24,640 crore)
Handicrafts & Furniture	\$2.25 bn (₹19,800 crore)
Leather	\$1.2 bn (₹10,560 crore)
Toys	\$79 mn (₹695 crore)

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Graphic source: India Today / FIEO estimates

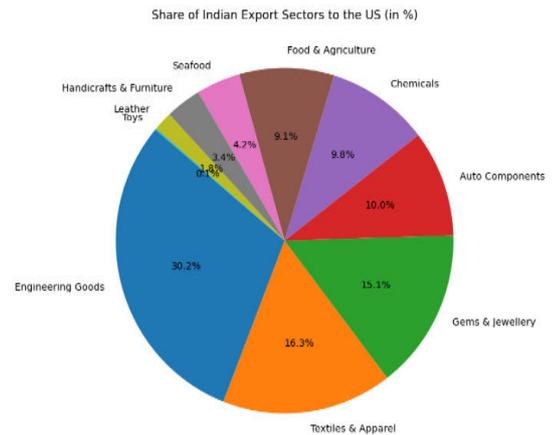


Table 5: Estimated Economic Impact

Indicator	Estimate
Exports affected (FIEO)	\$47.5 bn
Share of India's US exports impacted	55%
Exports affected (GTRI)	66%
Expected GDP growth impact (FY26)	0.5% - 1%

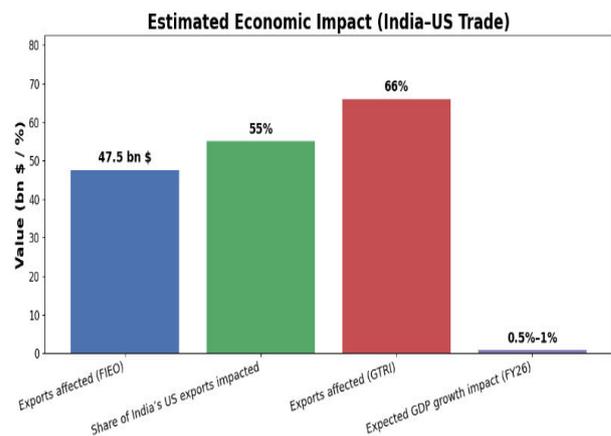
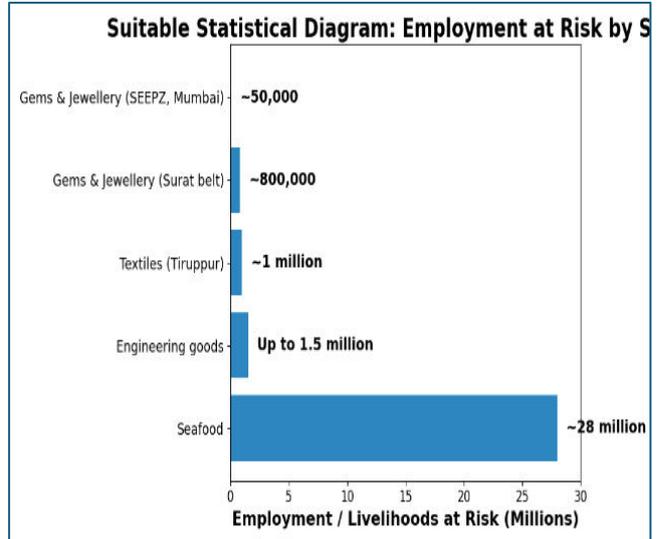


Table 6: Employment Exposure (Selected Sectors)

Sector	Employment at Risk
Gems & Jewellery (Surat belt)	~800,000 workers
Engineering goods	Up to 1.5 million workers
Textiles (Tiruppur)	~1 million workers
Seafood	~28 million livelihoods
Gems & Jewellery (SEEPZ, Mumbai)	~50,000 jobs



Source: Ministry of Commerce

III. IDENTIFIED SECTORS TO FACE THE US TRADE TARIFF'S :A FACT FILE

1. AGRICULTURE – STEPS TOWARDS SELF-RELIANCE

Agriculture is the heart of India's economy and culture. Over the past eleven years, India has been rapidly moving towards self-reliance in agriculture by reducing dependence on imports. The nation's attitude towards farmers has transformed. They are now an important partner in nation-building and drivers of India's development. Empowered farmers are poised to lead India to self-reliance in terms of food security and global leadership in food production. Foodgrain production: 246.42 million tonnes (2013-14), 353.96 million tonnes (2024-25).

63.57% increase in the milk production in the country over the past decade. 80 million farmers are employed in the dairy sector. India ranks first in the world. Share of processed food exports 13.7% (2014-15), 20.4% (2024-25). The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops has been increased with a minimum profit of 50% over the production 2018-19.

The PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi was launched in 2019. An amount of more than Rs 3.90 lakh crore was distributed to farmers in 20 installments by August 2025.

As of July 2025, agricultural and processed food exports reached approximately US\$49.4 billion in the financial year 2024-25, with processed food exports accounting for approximately 20.4%.

India is the second largest producer of fish in the world. Fish production has increased by 104% in the last 11 years. Inland fisheries have grown by 142%.

India produced 1.42 lakh metric tons of honey in 2022-23 and exported 79,929 metric tons of honey.

2. DEFENCE – THE JOURNEY FROM IMPORTER TO EXPORTER

with Operation Sindoor, the world witnessed India's strength. The defence sector has emerged as a major platform for advancing indigenous technologies. India has transformed itself from being an importer into an exporter. Defence Budget: ₹2.53 lakh crore (2013-14), ₹6.81 lakh crore (2025-26).

Indigeneous production Rs. 46,429 crore (2014-15), Rs. 1.5 lakh crore 2024-25.

Defence product Exports Rs. 686 crore (2014-15), Rs. 23.6 thousand crore 2024-25.

65% of defence equipment is now manufactured in India, compared previously to 65-70% was being imported.

97% of Navy and Coast Guard warships are now built indigenously.
Domestic defence production is promoted through two defence corridors in Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
The Innovation for Defence Excellence (IDEX) initiative is being implemented to promote innovation
To promote domestic defence production, upto 74% FDI is permitted through the automatic route and more than 74% through the government route.

India has embarked on the Mission Sudarshan Chakra to build its own indigenous comprehensive national security shield by 2035.

India now exports defence equipment to over 100 countries, including the United States, France, the Philippines and Armenia. Defence products exported include bulletproof jackets, Dornier Do-228 aircraft, Chetak helicopters, fast interceptor boats, and lightweight torpedoes.

3. KHADI – INDIA’S KHADI GOES GLOBAL FROM LOCAL

The iconic, versatile Mahatma Gandhi-led Swadeshi and self-reliant India vision has transformed Khadi. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has promoted “Vocal for Local”. As a result, Khadi sales have increased multifold.

Production quadrupled from ₹26,109 crore (2013-14) to ₹1,16,600 crore 2024-25.

Sales quintupled from ₹31,154 crore (2013-14) to ₹1,70,551 crore. 2024-25.

Employment increased u by 50% 1.30 Crore people employed 1.94 Crore people employed 2024-25.

In the last 11 years, artisan salaries have increased by 275%. In the last three years alone, there has been a 100% increase. Khadi fabric sales quadrupled. Khadi fabric production increased from ₹811.08 crore in 2013-14 to ₹3,783.36 crore in 2024-25 increased by 366%. Khadi fabric sales increased from Rs. 1081.04 crore in FY 2013-14 to Rs 7,145.61 crore in FY 2024-25, an increase of 561% .Khadi fashion has entered global markets.

4. TOYS – TOY INDUSTRY GETS A FILLIP

Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized promoting indigenous products during the “Mann Ki Baat” programme in August 2020. The toy industry in India, once dependent on imports, has now become a major exporter. Imports decreased by 52% from 332.55 million dollars in 2014-15 to 158.66 in 2022-23.

Exports increased by 239% from 96.17 million dollars in 2014-15 to 325.72 in 2022-23.

Bureau of Indian Standards certification was made mandatory from January 1st 2021 the manufacture sale import or distribution of toys without this mark is prohibited the Bureau of Indian Standards as licensed 1677 domestic toy manufacturing units and 46 foreign toy manufacturing units initiatives such as national toy Action Plan and 2025 have been implemented sample testing of imported toys is mandatory sales will not be permitted if they fail to meet quality standards.

19 toy clusters have been approved involving approximately 11000 artisans from seven States.
the central government is now considering and a new incentive scheme for the toys sector.

5. PHARMA – GROWING GLOBAL TRUST IN INDIA’S MANUFACTURING

India’s pharmaceutical industry is now a global powerhouse. India is one of the largest suppliers of generic medicines in the world. ₹10,400 crore sales milestone, including Rs. 5000 crore exports, achieved under PLI by march 2025. Share in India’s exports increased from 5.8% to 6.4%. from 2019 to 2024.

India moved from importer to exporter of pharma ingredients of Rs. 2280 crore in 2024-25.

India now manufactures vaccines, antibiotics, cancer drugs, medical devices and diagnostic equipment.

Nafithromycin India's first indigenous macrolide antibiotic milestone in Pharma innovation. India previously relied on imports for Linear accelerators MRI, ultrasound, CT scanners, mammography machines c-arm's and X – ray machines now under 21 projects under the pli scheme production of this equipment and 54 specialised pieces of equipment including rotational Cobalt machines ultrasonography heart valves, stents and dialysis machines have begun the Pharmaceutical PLI expenditure has been set at rupees 15000 crore for 6 years by June 2025 and investment of 38543 crore have had been received more than double the target products work 2, 89,606 crore have been sold including

exports worth 18671 crore unique intermediate ingredients and bulk drugs are now being manufactured in India including penicillin-G

6. SPACE – SELF-RELIANCE THROUGH THE SPIRIT OF SWADESHI

A major turning point for India's space programme came in 2014. Opening the space sector to private participation strengthened India's position. With the Axiom Mission-4, an Indian astronaut reached space after four decades. India launched Chandrayaan-3 and became the first nation to land near the Moon's South Pole.

NISAR mission jointly developed by ISRO and NASA. 100% foreign investment approved in India's space sector. India's space startups ecosystem is rapidly expanding.

7. TELECOM – A GLOBAL EXPORT HUB WITH SELF-RELIANCE

India is the world's second-largest mobile phone manufacturer. Mobile manufacturing units increased from 2 in 2014-15 to 300 in 2024-25. Mobile phone production increased from Rs. 18000 crore in 2014-05 to Rs.5.45 lakh crore in 2024-25. A 28 fold increase. Mobile phone exports will grow from 1500 crore in 2014-15 to more than Rs. 2 lakh crore in 2024-25, a 132-fold increase. Mobile phone imports will decline from 75 percent of total demand in 2014-15 to just 0.02 percent in 2024-25 reflecting near-complete self reliance.

8. CLEAN ENERGY – DECADE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY REVOLUTION

17.24 lakh families have been benefited from PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijali Yojana' so far Rs. 9,842 crore in subsidies have been released sales of utility vehicles and cars reached record levels at 2.04 lakh units in the first quarter of financial year 2025-26. India Today ranks 4th in the world in Renewable Energy installed capacity, third in solar energy and fourth in Wind energy with a current capacity of 100 gigawatts solar energy has grown 30 fold in the last 11 years. energy capacity from non Fossil sources has reached to 250 gigawatts.

India is investing thousands of crores of Rupees towards Mission Green Hydrogen. India is also taking extensive initiative on nuclear energy, Ten new nuclear reactors are operating rapidly in this region. The country is committed to increasing its nuclear energy capacity by more than 10 times by the year 2047

Export of Made in India electric vehicles to 100 countries starts

9. EXPORTS – INDIA'S EXPORTS AT RECORD HIGHS

Strong infrastructure along with support for industries and favourable policies has resulted in a search in the country's export sector. Even amid global instability due to war total exports reached an all time record of \$ 825 billion in 2024-25. This represents a 6% increase compared to the previous year, while the growth was 2% higher than global exports. Exports increased by 39% \$ 310 billion in 2013-14 \$437.42 billion 24-25 \$374.1 billion marked and all time high for India's non-petroleum export in financial year 2024-25. Metro coaches manufactured in India are being exported to Australia and Canada propulsion systems were exported to France, Mexico, Romania, Spain, Germany and Italy. Exports of Engineering goods from India to the USA, UAE, Saudi, Arabia, the UK and Germany reached and all time high. In 2024-25 merchandise exports excluding petroleum products reached a record \$ 374.1 billion an increase of 6.0% compared to \$ 352.9 billion in 2023-24 this is the highest annual non petroleum merchandise exports ever.

10. POLICY AND INTENTION

Initiatives that laid the foundation for the dream of Swadeshi and self-reliance are as follows:

In 2014, India ranked 10th in the world in terms of GDP. Drastic reforms were needed to accelerate sluggish growth and boost investor confidence. Reforms ranging from ease of doing business to reduced compliances and incentives ranging from GST to PLI have opened new avenues for investment in India, accelerating the vision of "Make in India, Make for the World".

Ease of Doing Business

Since 2014, the Government of India has been actively working to improve the ease of doing business environment across the country. The aim is to create a business-friendly ecosystem that attracts investment, accelerates economic growth, and simplifies regulations for entrepreneurs and citizens. The National Single Window System provides a single-stop service for approvals from 32 central departments and 29 state governments.

Make in India

The vision of Make in India – Make for the World has established India as a manufacturing hub, with remarkable successes in the fields of railways, defence, toys, and electronics. Startup India: Trusting Young Entrepreneurs. Over the past decade, India has evolved from a small group of innovators to the world's third-largest and fastest-growing startup ecosystem. This growth reflects increased entrepreneurial spirit, investor confidence, and policy support. More than 118 unicorns, up from only 4 in 2014. (Startups valued at over \$1 billion). 17 lakh + jobs created, about 2 lakhs through startups.

Tax Reforms

Over the past decade, India has taken bold steps to make taxation more business friendly. Unnecessary levies have been removed and compliance eased. India now has one of the lowest corporate tax rates. Entrepreneurship has been promoted by eliminating the angel tax 45,051 compliance have been eliminated across the central and state governments. 50 of 81 compoundable offences under the Companies Act have been decriminalised. implementation of public trust act 2023, 183 provisions in 42 acts have been decriminalised

11. Ease of Doing Business

Bold reforms have not only transformed the domestic business environment but have also earned global acclaim. The country's rise in international rankings reflects its sustained efforts to simplify regulations, foster innovation, and encourage investment.

India's ranking As per World Bank Doing Business Report says "The Global Innovation Index ranking has improved from 81st in 2015 to 39th in 2024, reflecting strong progress in research, technology, and creativity. Patents granted in India are projected to increase from 5,978 in 2014–15 to 103,057 in 2023–24, representing a 17-fold increase in innovation output".

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:

The PLI Scheme is a cornerstone of India's ambition to increase the contribution of manufacturing to GDP to 25% and establish itself among the world's leading industrial economies. ₹1.97 lakh crore has been allocated under the scheme, which encompasses 14 strategic sectors. An investment of ₹1.76 lakh crore has been made by March 2025. ₹16.5 lakh crore worth of production and sales has been achieved. More than 1.2 million jobs have been created, both directly and indirectly.

12. National Manufacturing Mission

India's manufacturing sector has become a symbol of self-reliance and progress. To further accelerate this momentum, the government launched the **National Manufacturing Mission (NMM)** in the Union Budget 2025–26 with an outlay of **₹100 crore**, aimed at promoting innovation, competitiveness, and efficiency in key sectors.

13. Mission Semiconductor

An outlay of ₹76,000 crore has been allocated as India launches this mission to become a global manufacturing hub in the semiconductor chip sector. So far, 10 projects have been approved, with a total investment of approximately ₹1.60 lakh crore across 6 states. Made-in-India semiconductor chips will be available in the market by the end of this year. First Swadeshi Semiconductor Chip India launched its first indigenous semiconductor chip, Vikram 32-bit microprocessor.

14. Special Focus on MSMEs

The government has a special focus on the MSME sector, considered the backbone of the Indian economy and manufacturing sector. From changing the definition of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust, the Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme, the Udyam Registration Portal, the Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries, and prioritisation in public procurement policy, this sector has been continuously strengthened.

From the "Vocal for Local" campaign launched in 2014 to the mantra of Aatmanirbhar Bharat during the COVID-19 pandemic, a renewed Swadeshi movement has emerged aimed at making India a developed nation. Prime Minister Modi's call on every occasion, especially during festivals, marks the beginning of a revolution to develop India.

Inspired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision, the Central Government initiated National Handloom Day, first celebrated on August 7, 2015. This date was specifically chosen to commemorate the Swadeshi movement. Just as

Khadi energized the freedom movement, today, as the country moves towards becoming a developed nation, the textile sector is becoming its strength. Today, more than 3,000 textile startups are active in India.

15. GST Reforms

New-generation GST reforms will boost Swadeshi, Over the past 11 years, the Central Government has taken several initiatives to promote Swadeshi, reduce compliance burdens for small and medium enterprises, and foster the prosperity of domestic manufacturing. The new-generation GST reforms represent a significant step. It will promote Make in India, PM Gati Shakti, local manufacturing, and small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Together, these reforms will help us move forward strongly towards the goal of a self-reliant, globally competitive, and inclusive Viksit Bharat. ₹2,500 being the threshold for charging 5% .GST on readymade garments will boost demand in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities. Reducing GST on leather products to 5% will benefit footwear MSMEs. The reduction in GST rates will boost domestic manufacturing in India's solar cell and module manufacturing sector under PLI schemes. Domestic products will become more competitive against imports. Reducing GST on vehicles will increase demand, benefitting MSME's in the tyre, battery, glass, plastic, and electronics sectors. GST on most food items has been reduced to 5% or zero, providing a boost to MSMEs involved in food processing, small-scale processors, dairy cooperatives, packaging, and cold storage. Reducing GST on handicrafts to 5% will make sculptures, paintings, terracotta, handbags, artefacts, and tableware more affordable, while making the crafts globally competitive.

IV. CONCLUSION

India viewed us Trade Tariff's as a weapon used by US for purchasing Russian oil uninterruptedly inspite of Ukraine Russian war. It is also viewed that, the France, Ireland, Germany were given very huge and lucrative defence deals by ignoring US offers is yet another reason for Tariff's.

As the US is an industry and market driven economy, it had to come to a Trade Agreement with India and declared in the first week of Feb 2026 by cancelling all the imposed trade tariff except 25% till India reduces the Russian oil purchase to Zero level. To this effect, India's external affairs minister (EAM) Dr. S. Jaishankar and the P.M Narendra Modi ji thanked the US President on behalf of 140 crores of Indians. Eventually, an Interim Agreement between India and US will be signed by both the countries in the forth coming month of March 2026. India's FTA's with global major's with Germany, UK, France, EU, Australia and Japan started strengthening Indian Economic position and help to reach Global Third position in GDP and economic development. U.S offered an agreement of the similar one to Bangladesh with 19% tariff appears 1% higher to India's agreement. However in the field of textiles it's a worry some point on volume basis for us. Finally, U.S. Federal Court's ruling crapping presidential executive orders by saying the U.S. president has no power to impose without U.S. Congress consent has further created clutter. The U.S. Apex court also said that the tariffs already collected by U.S. shall be refunded to those countries in toto. Now, Government of India also postponed its delegation visit to U.S. to wait and watch the legal developments.

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