

A Research on India's Trade Pattern/Policies in SAARC Countries: A Review

Priyanka*

Research Scholar, Mewar University, Gangarar, Rajasthan

Abstract – Concentrating on the examination of South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) trade, the paper endeavors to dissect the product trade execution of SAARC region and furthermore the trend in intra-SAARC trade. A concise investigation of trade bushels of SAARC countries demonstrates that fare bins of major SAARC countries are altogether comparative mirroring that they might contend with each other in same businesses in the worldwide market. Notwithstanding, send out bushels are relatively progressively broadened for India and Pakistan.

Grubel-Lloyd index gives an observational proof of developing intra-industry trade in SAARC countries which maybe is an off-shoot of trade and industry changes that have occurred as of late. An endeavor is likewise made to inspect SAARC region's relative intensity by figuring uncovered comparative advantage index [as recommended by Balassa (1965)] and analyze the structure of specialization utilizing relative trade comparative advantage (RTA) index [as proposed by Scott and Vollrath (1992)]. It is discovered that India has relative trade comparative advantage in a bigger number of industry bunches than other SAARC countries and all major SAARC countries have RTA in textile division. Certain issues relating to SAARC trade are additionally quickly talked about. The investigation reasons that in spite of huge business cycle union in major SAARC countries, trade mix is becoming just at a moderate pace.

The investigation of trade between the countries is an intriguing marvel with regards to worldwide trade. Investigating the trend is some all the more fascinating. In this investigation an examination is made among India and SAARC. An examination is made about the ongoing trends in India's trade connection with SAARC countries. The trend demonstrates that by and large the two imports and fares were expanding after some time. This trend displays for all the three trading countries. Be that as it may, depending up on the economic and political states of the trading countries the scientist could discover the vacillation in the trade connection. All the three countries display a trademark trend one of a kind to their very own country in trading with India.

-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

The SAARC was perceived in 1985, preceding setting up SAARC organization idea talked about in any event three meetings. Essential gathering (Asia Relation meeting) was held in New Delhi on April 1947, next gathering (Baguio gathering) was held in Philippines on May 1950 and third gathering (Colombo control meeting) was held in Sri Lanka on April 1954. That organization idea first Bangladesh received under the leader of Ziaur Rahman during 1977. The possibility of SAARC was changing in May, 1980. First time in this world outside secretaries of seven countries met in Colombo April 1981 for SAARC. At the spot of first summit in Dhaka, Bangladesh the South Asian countries established, SAARC with the commitment of seven part countries explicitly, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sirilanka, Bhutan, Nepal and Maldives in April, 1985. SAARC countries have populace more than 1.69 billion

individuals, so it's one of the biggest regional cooperation. SAARC organization set up on the base of these targets like as advance the economics welfare of contracting states, improve the personal satisfaction, Nonaccelerating expansion rate and joblessness (NAIRU), go quicker the productive and financially savvy development, societal arrangement and social advancement in these countries just as for common advantage look into on economic and social issues through SAARC yet in this paper, we simply center around trade policy. First policy of trade is South Asian Preferential Trade game plan (SAPTA) was set up by 1997 under the SAARC. While six summit of SAARC held in Sri Lanka in 1991, in which first time talked about the trade and that agreement affirmed in 1993 and execution in December 1995. Precise proportions of trade

progression as the command were likewise arranged in this summit.

SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement on the base of Sri Lanka proposition was set up in 1997, in which recognized the principal level to expand trade and economic assistance among countries on each level. SAPTA (South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement) means to empower and bolster common advantage of trade and economic cooperation through intra-regional trade with concession. Second policy is South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) was the walk of SAPTA that was built up in 2005. Motivation behind SAFTA is the disposal of duty and other non-tax boundaries (NTB) under the policy of SAARC to centering the trade extension among contracting states.

AGREEMENT CONTENT OF SAPTA - Article 1 to 25 referenced the primary point of this Agreement to extension in trade among least created countries alongside development to the created countries through trade extension, limitation on imports term like duty .When household makers harms then that terms use, trade on the base everything being equal, arrangement accommodate traders of contracting states which exchange on the base of item by item, Across the board tax decrease, sectoral premise and so on.... , exceptional treatment given to least created contracting states to expel non-levy boundaries with shared advantage. All contracting states delegate alludes to a committee of SAARC meet once in a year for report accommodation of progressive advancement through execution of those policies and guarantee that all advantages through trade extension similarly circulate among contracting countries. For better correspondence, all contracting states consent to make stride through this agreement like as a superior vehicle. In trade, numerous countries are confronting the issue of equalization installment, so the two countries need to determine the issue inside 90 days; on the off chance that issue isn't explained, at that point it will be introduced to the SAPTA committee for arrangement.

The development of regional trade alliances has been one of the real improvements in worldwide relations as of late. For all intents and purposes all countries are individuals from an alliance, and many have a place with mutiple. Regional agreements shift broadly, however all have the target of diminishing obstructions to trade between part countries. At their least difficult, these agreements only evacuate duties on intra-alliance trade in products, however many go past that to cover non-tax hindrances and to stretch out progression to venture and different policies. At their most profound, they have the objective of economic association and include the development of shared official, legal, and authoritative organizations.

Enthusiasm for economic examination of preferential trade progression has expanded with the ascent of regionalism as of late. It is contended that trade

progression and regional economic incorporation can enable a region to increment intra-regional trade by investigating the size of the market. This may thusly yield effectiveness and bring benefits by investigation of economies of scale as well as by powerful and upward moves underway capacity. By presentation to a regional market, recently broken local firms become increasingly focused and gain the certainty to go into worldwide challenge. Driven towards joining by the weight of economic enthusiasm of the region, seven South Asian countries-Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka-shaped the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1985.

One of the real goals of arrangement of SAARC gathering was to quicken the procedure of economic and social improvement in part States. In this way, trade advancement was additionally effectively sought after as an area of economic co-operation. The likelihood of Intra-SAARC trade extension has been examined utilizing macroeconomic and regional trade connection models. It is commonly discovered that between country contrasts underway and utilization patterns, venture conduct, charge and non-charge structures leave extensive degree for further regional trade development. At present, intra-SAARC trade is very low as contrasted and that of regional discussions, for example, European Union (EU) and Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) (Rajeev Jain and J. B. Singh, 2009).

The South Asian region establishes around 23 percent of the world's populace and has 15 percent of the world's arable land, yet just 6.0 percent of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) based worldwide total national output (GDP) and record for around 2.0 percent of world products trade, and around 3.0 percent of world outside direct venture. The South Asian region is exceptionally assorted regarding country measure, economic and social advancement, geology, political frameworks, dialects, and societies. Three of the eight countries under South Asian region, viz., Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan, are landlocked and rugged; while Sri Lanka is an island and the Maldives is an archipelago of low-lying coral islands in the focal Indian Ocean.

For the most part it very well may be expressed that the arrangement of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as a regional organization is to quicken the procedure of economic and social advancement in part states and to have a more prominent cooperation with in the eight individuals from SAARC. It is commonly discovered that intra-country contrasts underway and utilization patterns leave extensive degree for further regional trade development. South Asia has gained great ground in changing trade systems and cutting levies since the mid-1990s when the vast majority of the countries in South Asia began with changes. The countries have likewise embraced

significant mechanical deregulation and other basic changes. The legislatures and the private segment perceive that solid fares are basic for in general economic development and neediness decrease. In addition send out drove development has turned into a key pushed in every part country. Each member country has been integrating with the global economy, as evidenced by the significant increases in the merchandise trade. In this paper India's trade with SAARC countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were taken and these countries trade relation with India were analyzed and results were produced.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an intergovernmental organization which advances improvement of economic and regional mix. SAARC is an indication which serves to South Asia's kin to discover answers for regular issues in a soul of kinship and comprehension. Most importantly, the possibility of SAARC was ascended from the possibility of European Union, ASEAN and other such geo-political gatherings which have ascended political and economic powerhouses in their individual land areas. The SAARC was set up in Dhaka during the first SAARC summit hung on December 7-8, 1985. Briendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev who was the lord of Nepal, expressed at the First Inaugural Session of the SAARC Summit in 1985, "Regional cooperation can reinforce the structure of an enduring building of tranquil conjunction through activities and collaborations in the fields like the social, logical, innovative and economic circles." The SAARC was propelled the South Asian Free Trade Area in 2006, making free trade area for 1.6 billion individuals. India received the National Self Reliance Policy (NSR) subsequent to picking up freedom from the British Rule. At first, SAARC was shaped by seven-part countries of South Asia to be specific: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Nepal, Maldives, India and Sri Lanka, and these countries kept on being individuals till date. Afghanistan ended up eighth individual from SAARC in 2005. SAARC keeps up perpetual conciliatory relations with the United Nations as a spectator, and United States and South Korea are likewise go about as eyewitnesses.

The prime goals of the SAARC incorporates advances the welfare of the general population of South Asia, quickening the Economic development, social advancement, giving stately vocation to all people and building trust and gratefulness for other country's concern. It would advance trade between the part countries, tackle questions between part countries, and by gathering, part countries can manage universal issues better. SAARC countries are cooperation in the area of agribusiness, provincial, biotechnology, culture, vitality, condition, economy and trade, account, subsidizing instrument, human asset improvement, destitution mitigation, individuals to individuals contact, security angles, social advancement, science and innovation,

correspondences, and the travel industry. The executive of India Narendra Modi depicted SAARC during the visit of the Prime Minister of Nepal to India, it is an "imperative instrument to add to the quality of every part country and advance aggregate activity for shared flourishing in the region". This demonstrates the significance of SAARC countries in the world.

SAARC ECONOMIES: AN OVERVIEW

The absolute populace of eight SAARC countries is over 1.6 billion and 40% of this populace is living beneath destitution line. The ignorance rate is about or considerably in excess of 50 percent (Giri et.al 2015). As the ASEAN countries picks up welfare from open trade, the South Asian countries additionally attempted to make up for lost time its minute under the flag of SAARC. The vigorous development of India has been made the quickest developing region in the World. Dr. Annette Dixon (World Bank South Asia Vice President) said "South Asia has been versatile to worldwide choppiness because of its restricted presentation to log jams in other significant economies combined with the tailwinds of good oil costs, capital streams, and settlements. Be that as it may, monetary and budgetary vulnerabilities remain and countries ought to endeavor to address them through producing income and making progressively financial space". On the off chance that we talk about the SAARC economy, it is the third biggest in the world in the terms of GDP (PPP) after the United States and China and eighth biggest as far as ostensible GDP (Giri et.al 2015). According to the World Bank information base, the south Asian region (as characterized by SAARC) is one of the region which establishes 23.7 percent of the World's populace and contributed 3.8 percent of the World's GDP (current US\$). Considering the market-measure as far as product trade (% of GDP) represented 56.6 percent of World's product trade (% of GDP). Regarding country measure, topography, economic and social advancement, dialects and societies, the South Asian region is various in natures. Out of eight countries which have been gone under SAARC, three countries viz., Afghanistan, Nepal, and Bhutan are landlocked and precipitous; where Sri Lanka is an island and Maldives is a low-lying island in the focal Indian Ocean.

The region was slowest developing region during 1970s, however it was interpreted itself as one of the quickest developing regions in the World since 1980s. The normal GDP development of South Asia in 1961 was 4.4 percent, however the development of South Asia had been continued at a normal of 6.3 percent in 1990 pursued by higher normal development rate of 6.9 percent during 2010-2016.

The Gross capital arrangement (% GDP) was 27 percent in 1990, it had been generously expanded at a normal of 34.3 percent during 2007-2016. As respects financial position, at present all countries of the South Asian region have monetary shortfall with the exception of Afghanistan and Nepal. "Financial policy has a wide scope of effects for improvement. The monetary deficiency influences macroeconomic dependability, capital consumptions are required for development, and assessments and social spending matter for value," said World Bank South Asia Chief Economist Martin Rama. "With the as of now low oil costs, this is likewise an ideal time for South Asian policy producers to present or grow express carbon charges. This would improve natural and financial supportability in the meantime." Because of splitting of worldwide oil costs since 2014, Indian economic action has been helped; it has been made further improvement in current record and monetary positions and caused a sharp decrease in swelling.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH SAARC COUNTRIES

In India, the outside area has shown a stamped change since the equalization of installments emergency in 1991. The emergency was overwhelmed by a progression of stringent measures with a superseding target to respect every single outside commitment without depending on rescheduling of any outer installment commitment. While effectively managing the emergency through an alteration program, it was chosen to dispatch at the same time an exhaustive program of auxiliary changes in which the outer segment was concurred an exceptional accentuation. The real trade policy changes in the post-1991 period included rearrangements of methods, evacuation of quantitative limitations, and considerable decrease in the duty rates. Different advances were additionally taken to advance fares through multilateral and reciprocal activities, including distinguishing proof of push areas and regions. The policy position denoted a move from the arrangement of direct fare appropriation to backhanded limited time measures. India additionally took a few policy activities at the multilateral levels for presenting new levies.

The job of India's trade has assumed significant position in SAARC countries. It is to be contributed financing and strategic labor, gives political pertinence and self-control to SAARC. Thus, the cooperation and coordinated effort with different regions can be fruitful when India plays a critical job. India has a noteworthy connection with SAARC countries by having prevailing position in wording land measure, populace, economic, logical, innovative and military advancements. Keeping these angles, the examination tries to break down the development and structure of India's two-sided fare and import trade relations with SAARC countries.

India has assumed an overwhelming job in South Asian region as far as Population measure, Economic, Scientific, military and innovative advancements. In the time of post advancement period India has been made disentanglement in strategies, evacuation of quantitative limitations and decrease in the tax rates. From that point, India has been found a way to advance fares through multilateral and two-sided activities in the distinguishing proof of push areas and region.

GROWTH OF INDIA'S TRADE WITH WORLD

Outside trade has assumed significant position since it requires fundamentally for common fulfillment of needs and utilities of assets. It prompts division of work and specialization at the worldwide level and fundamentally it tends to be inhabited to improve their way of life by having a decision of new and better assortments of merchandise and enterprises. As could be seen the important information are outfitted in the Table-1, the complete fare of India has developed from US\$ 44.56 million of every 2000-01 to US\$ 276.28 million out of 2016-17. As such, there was six overlay increments in the volume of fares during the time of 17 years. The rate of development is increasingly articulated after 2005-06 period contrasted with past period. During a similar period, the imports develop at a higher rate than fares.

As could be seen from the table, the imports were up from US\$ 50.54 million to US\$ 384.32 million demonstrating more than seven-overlay ascend during the 17 year time frame. The investigation recognized one recognize highlight that the India's general trade during the period was negative and equalization of trade was ascending over the period. During the period from 2000-01, the negative trade was fluctuating however during the most recent four years' time frame the trade shortage was significantly diminished. Since India's outer area saw noteworthy improvement during 2013-14.

Table-1: Performance of India's Exports and Imports (2000-17)

Year	India's Total Export (US\$ Billion)	India's Total Import (US\$ Billion)	Balance of Trade
2000-01	44.56	50.54	-5.98
2001-02	43.83	51.41	-7.58
2002-03	52.72	61.41	-8.69
2003-04	63.84	78.15	-14.31
2004-05	83.54	111.52	-27.98
2005-06	103.09	149.17	-46.08
2006-07	126.41	185.74	-59.33
2007-08	163.13	251.65	-88.52
2008-09	185.3	303.7	-118.4
2009-10	178.75	288.37	-109.62
2010-11	249.82	369.77	-119.95
2011-12	305.96	489.32	-183.36
2012-13	300.4	490.74	-190.34
2013-14	314.41	450.2	-135.79
2014-15	310.34	448.03	-137.69
2015-16	262.29	381.01	-118.72
2016-17	276.28	384.32	-108.04

During this period, trade shortfall was contracted fundamentally because of get in fares and control

in imports when contrasted with that in the previous year. Because of some get in development of trade accomplice economies and devaluation of the rupee served to India to develop its fare in 2013-14. India's imports additionally directed in 2013 due to the to a great extent driven by fall in gold imports and lower non-oil non-gold imports. This could be reflected log jam in residential economic exercises and will in general decrease in universal costs of certain products (for example metal). This wonder prompted a narrowing of India's trade shortfall in 2013-14 .

India's fares tumbled to \$262.29 billion of every 2015-16 while imports contracted to \$381.01 billion. During this period, India's trade shortfall recorded low \$-118.72 billion when contrasted with 2010-11 to 2014-15. A sharp decrease in the gold imports limited India's trade deficiency to be recorded low.

TRADE POLICY IN SAARC COUNTRIES

The significance of worldwide trade as a significant motor for development has been broadly bantered among the market analysts. Be that as it may, the trade as one of the fundamental fixings in economic development is overwhelmingly upheld in the writing. Indeed, even the multilateral foundations, for example, the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) proliferate policy exhortation dependent on the assumption that receptiveness produces unsurprising and positive ramifications for development. It has been discovered that increasingly open and outward-arranged economies reliably beat countries with prohibitive trade and remote speculation policies. In this manner, policies toward remote trade are among the more significant elements advancing economic development and combination in creating countries.

To the extent the trade policy of SAARC countries is worried, there is a ton of progress in the methodology. South Asia has gained great ground in changing trade systems and cutting levies since the mid-1990s when the greater part of the countries began with changes. The countries have likewise attempted significant modern deregulation and other auxiliary changes. The administrations and the private segment perceive that solid fares are basic for generally economic development and destitution decrease, and fare drove development has turned into a key pushed in every country. Every country has been incorporating with the worldwide economy, as confirm by the signifi cannot increments in the product trade [(exports in addition to imports)/GDP] proportions. The accompanying discourse in this area gives a review of trade policy measures started in SAARC countries.

Trade is considered as a part of generally advancement policy of Bangladesh. Bangladesh has sought after reasonable basic changes in need areas and trade progression with positive outcomes on

development and remote direct venture infl ows. Lately, Bangladesh has embraced an outward-arranged development technique which goes for decreasing the counter fare predisposition common in the economy and improving intensity while keeping in view medium-term objectives and long haul advancement plan.

In India, the outer area has shown a stamped change since the parity of installments emergency in 1991. The emergency was overwhelmed by a progression of stringent measures with a superseding goal to respect every single outer commitment without turning to rescheduling of any outside installment commitment. While effectively managing the emergency through a change program, it was chosen to dispatch all the while a thorough program of basic changes wherein the outside segment was concurred an exceptional accentuation. The policy measures embraced went for making household industry costefficient by improving productivity in asset use under global challenge, which was relied upon to infer a superior fare execution over the long haul. The real trade policy changes in the post-1991 period included disentanglement of strategies, expulsion of quantitative confinements, and generous decrease in the duty rates.

Moreover, the span of the fare motivating forces was expanded, broadening the advantages of different fare advancement plans to countless non-customary and non-fabricated fares. Following the declarations in the Export-Import (EXIM) policies, different changes were affected, for example, the evacuation of quantitative limitations, fortifying the fare generation base, expulsion of procedural bottlenecks, mechanical upgradation and improvement of item quality. Different advances were likewise taken to advance fares through multilateral and two-sided activities, including distinguishing proof of push areas and center regions. The policy position likewise denoted a move far from the arrangement of direct fare appropriation to backhanded special measures. India likewise took a few policy activities at the multilateral levels for tariffication of the non-duty hindrances.

According to India's pledge to the WTO, India consented to the staged expulsion of all equalization of-installments (BoP) related quantitative limitations by end-March 2001. The duty rates have experienced impressive legitimization during the 1990s. Preceding the 1990s, the greatest import obligation rates on specific things were more than 300 percent. The pinnacle rate of import obligation on non-horticultural imports was continuously decreased from as high as 150 percent in 1991-92 to the present degree of 10 percent (subject to specific exemptions). In 2004, India's first historically speaking coordinated Foreign Trade Policy for

2004-09 was declared by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The policy went for twofold the India's rate share in worldwide product trade inside 5 years and to utilize trade extension as a successful instrument of economic development and work age. The present trade policy of India visualizes accomplishing a portion of 5 percent in world trade in the two products and enterprises constantly 2020. Policy declared in April 2008 furnishes that so as to accomplish the ideal offer in worldwide trade and extending work openings, particularly in semi-urban and rustic areas, certain unique center activities have been distinguished for farming, handlooms, craftsmanship, diamonds and adornments, cowhide, marine, gadgets and data innovation (IT) equipment fabricating ventures and sports merchandise and toys segments. According to the policy, the Government of India will try deliberate endeavors to advance fares in these parts by explicit sectoral procedures that will be told now and again.

CONCLUSION

SAARC is an organization which quicken the procedure of economic and social advancement in part states. It serves to South Asia's kin to discover the answers for normal issues in a soul of fellowship. The South Asia region has been the quickest developing regions in the World since 1980s. The examination broke down the development and structure of India's respective fare and import trade relations with SAARC countries. India has been made disentanglement in methodology, expulsion of quantitative confinements and decrease in the tax rates. Since the post advancement period, India has been found a way to advance fares through the multilateral and two-sided activities in the recognizable proof of push areas and region. The investigation separated out the issue that in ongoing time India's trade with chose SAARC countries witness a general increment in the general trade. By the by, there exist a distinction in trade connection with India and individual SAARC part countries.

In the ongoing occasions India's trade with the chose SAARC countries witness a general increment in the general trade. Despite the fact that there is a general increment India's fares to and from individual SAARC countries, there exist a distinction in trade connection with India and individual part countries. The development of regional trade coalitions has been one of the real advancements in global relations lately. Basically all countries are individuals from a coalition, and many have a place with mutiple. Regional agreements fluctuate generally, yet all have the target of diminishing boundaries to trade between part countries. The point of the present examination is to look at the trade openings and difficulties of the SAARC trading coalition.

REFERENCES

1. Chaturvedi, Sachin (2007). "Trade Facilitation Measures in South Asian FTAs: An Overview of Initiatives and Policy Approaches", RIS Discussion Paper, No.118.
2. Chowdhury M. B. (2005). Trade reforms and economic integration in South Asia: SAARC to SAPTA. *Applied Econometrics and International Development*. 5(4); pp. 23-40.
3. Das, Dilip K. (2008). "The South Asian Free Trade Agreement: Evolution and Challenges", MIT International Review, Spring.
4. Giri Pratibha, Prithvi Karinje, Reeva Verma (2015). "A Study and Analysis of Challenges, Achievements and Hurdles faced by SAARC Nations in Trade Integration and Growth", *International Journal of Engineering Technology, Management and Applied Sciences*, January 2015, Volume 3 Issue 1, ISSN 2349 4476, pp. 204-215.
5. Government of India (2008), Foreign Trade Policy, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, April.
6. Jain and J. B. Singh (2009). "Trade Pattern in SAARC Countries: Emerging Trends and Issues", Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers Vol. 30, No.3, pp.73-117.
7. Kabir H.M. (2000). Trade Relations with SAARC Countries and Trade Policies of Bangladesh. *Journal of Economic Cooperation*. 21(3); pp. 99-151
8. Maheswararao (2015). "Growth of India's trade with individual SAARC Countries", *International Journal of Academic Research*, Vol.2, Issue-2(1), pp. 102-110.
9. Pohit, Sanjib and Taneja, Nisha (2000). "India's Informal Trade with Bangladesh and Nepal: A Qualitative Assessment," ICRER Working Paper, No. 58, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi.
10. Prof. Ravindranath N. Kadam & Dr. Vidya K. (2017). "A Changing Approach in Global Trade: An Over View", *International Journal of Computer & Mathematical Sciences*, Volume 6, Issue 12 December 2017, pp. 147-151.

11. Prof. Ravindranath N. Kadam & Dr. Vidya K. (2018). "Globalization and India: A Silver Jubilee Experience" International Journal of Enhanced Research in Management & Computer Applications (IJERMCA), Vol. 7, Issue 01, 27-1-2018.
12. Rahman, M., Shadat, W.B. and Das N.C. (2006). Trade Potential in SAFTA: An Application of Augmented Gravity Model. Dhaka, Centre for Policy Dialogue.
13. Rajeev Jain and J. B. Singh (2009). Trade Pattern in SAARC Countries: Emerging Trends and Issues Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers Vol. 30, No.3.
14. Rajeev Jain and J. B. Singh (2009). "Trade Pattern in SAARC Countries: Emerging Trends and Issues" Reserve Bank of India Occasional Papers Vol. 30, No.3, winter 2009
15. Rizwanulhassan and Shafiqurrehman (2015). "Economic Integration: An Analysis of Major SAARC Countries", A Research Journal of South Asian Studies, Vol. 30, No.1, pp. 95-105.
16. Sawhney A. and Kumar R. (2008). "Rejuvenating SAARC: The Strategic Payoffs for India", Global Economy Journal, Volume 8, Issue 2, pp. 1-17.
17. Shashi Upadhyaya, 2000. Pakistan and SAARC-A Study of Perception, Attitude and Role. Kalinga Publication: New Delhi, India.

Corresponding Author

Priyanka*

Research Scholar, Mewar University, Gangarar,
Rajasthan

ekta.eklavyaeducator@gmail.com