

INDIA TRADE WITH SAARC COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The assay of trade betwixt the countries is a stirring phenomenon in international trade. Rehashing the trend is somehow higher. According to this study an assay made between India and SAARC. An assay is formed around the new bent in India's business relation with SAARC countries. The South East Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is regional Inter-Governmental Organisation and geo political union in South East Asia. Its member States includes Afganistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, Srilanka. SAARC comprises 3% of the world Area 21% of the World total population and 9.12% of the total economy as of 2015. This organization organized for the welfare, and developmental of economical and regional integration. It launched the South Asian Free Trade Area in 2006. Saarc maintain the permanent diplomatic relation with its multilateral entities including European commission... However, SAFTA is the first step taken By SAARC in the era of regional trade bloc and an economic union. There is much speculation and its favourable effect on international trade. Focusing on the analysis of SAARC, this paper was trying to Study the Macro Economic Overview of SAARC Countries till 2015 To Study the Trade Performance of India with special refrence to SAARC countries till 2012-13. And to study the trade basket of India with reference to SAARC Countries.

KEYWORDS: Trade and Trade Policy

INTRODUCTION

While International trade and commerce is perhaps as old as civilization, the development of international economics as an independent branch of economic theory is a relatively recent trend.

Trade is the transfer of ownership of goods and services from one person to another or one entity to another something trade was barter, the direct exchange of goods and services. Later, one side of the barter were the metals, precious metals (coins), bills, paper money. Modern traders instead generally negotiate through a medium of exchange such as money. As a result, buying can be separated from selling, or earning. The invention of money (and later credit, paper trade) while trade between more than two trader is called multilateral trade and trade between nation is called Foreign trade /International Trade or external trade. External trade improves the welfare of a country by allowing higher levels of consumption and investment. It generates higher employment and higher wages rate and social welfare.

Here are some Importance of International Trade :

- International Trade enables the fuller utilization of resources. Underdeveloped countries are not in a position to use their mineral resources, so they export their raw materials to developed countries where the same are needed the most.
- Because of International Trade the trading partners gets goods cheaper than otherwise. Because every country produce those goods in the production of which it has to occur less comparative cost.

- By virtue of International Trade consumers get an opportunity to consume a large variety of goods produced by different countries. This improves the quality of life.
- International trade enables every country to dispose of their surplus production. Some countries produce more than their own requirement. They sell this surplus production in other countries and avoid the occurrence of deflationary pressures in the domestic economy.
- International Trade encourages countries to compete with each other in the production of different kinds of goods at low cost of production. Competitiveness stimulates productivity.
- It widens the extent of market. Every country makes an attempt to produce different goods in large quantity. This induces production on large scale and thereby generates economies of scale.

Over the past 25 years trade has grown enormous due to deepening economic integration. Intra regional trade expansion is the most direct form of regional economic cooperation. Larger market and complete utilization of production capabilities, transfer of technology, comparative advantage, economies of scale due to better utilization of entrepreneurs, manpower and natural resources with which the power nations are endowed in varying degree are some of the benefits of the intra trade regional trade expansion. To achieve these benefits of economic integration with South Asia. A cooperative body of South Asian leaders in 1980 then led to the establishment of SAARC in the year 1985 and the agreement of South Asian Free Trade Area in 2004 it was made to enhance mutual trades and economic cooperation among the contracting states, through exchanging concessions with this accordant agreement.

SAFTA

It is an agreement done on 6th January 2004 at the 12th SAARC summit in Islamabad, Pakistan. It has created a free trade area for 1.6 billion people in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka and Bhutan... These seven countries signed the agreement to reduce custom duties on all traded goods.

The SAFTA agreement came into force on 1st January 2006 and its operational following the rectification of the agreement by seven governments the exports under SAFTA has been considering upward launching the Trade Liberalisation Programme. As per 2013 The SAFTA has reached US \$3 billion due to TLP. It has smoothened the function of trade between the seven countries.

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF SAFTA

- Eliminating barriers to trade in and facilitating the cross border movement of goods between the territories of the contracting states.
- Creating effective mechanism for the implementation and application of this agreement for its joint administration and resolution of disputes.
- Enhancing condition of fair competition in the free trade area, and ensuring equitable benefits to all contracting states of SAARC.
- Establishing a framework for further Regional Cooperation to enhance the mutual benefits of this agreement.

PRINCIPLES OF SAFTA

Principles of governance –SAFTA will be governed by the provision of this agreement and rules and regulation decision and agreement to be framed upon its contracting states of SAARC.

Principles of mutuality—It shall be based on the principle of mutuality and reciprocity of advantage in such way as to benefit equitably all contracting states in such a way, taking into account their economic and industrial development pattern of their external trade and tariff policies and system.

Principles of obligation -- The contracting affirm their existing rights and obligation with respect to each other under Marrakesh agreement establishing the WTO and other treaties.

Principles of removal Trade barriers—it involves free movement of Goods, between countries through, inter alia, the elimination of tariff, non tariff restrictions on the movements of goods and any other equivalent measures.

Principles of harmony—It shall entail adoption of free trade facilitation and other measures, and the progressive harmonization of legislation by the contracting states in the relevant areas

NEED FOR THE STUDY

After the policy of liberalization the trade has become the international trade in the year 1990 all Domestic trade and investment reign to accent their alliance with the world economy by enacting the body cooperation in 1985. SAARC the accomplishment has been considered very minute and trade among the countries was still very slow. Since the south Asian SAARC countries consist of one-fifth of the total population of the world and it consist of 15% arable land of the total world. With the recent strategy of inter regional trade has arisen the question in mind with the competitiveness among the SAARC countries give arisen the question of regionalism. In this study the paper was trying to analyzing the performances of India with SAARC countries.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the economic performance of SAARC countries.
- To Study the Trade Performance of India with special reference to SAARC countries till 2012-13.
- Trade basket of India with special reference to SAARC Countries.

MACRO ECONOMIC INDICATOR OF SAARC COUNTRIES

SAARC is the Intergovernmental organization and geopolitical unions of nation s in South Asia. It comprise 3% of the world area, 21% of the world total population and 9.12%of the global economy.

Progress in South Asia in terms of economic integration and the performance of SAARC as an institution have remained debatable. While there is no denying the fact that South Asian economic integration has to travel a long and winding road, it must be acknowledged that the region has also achieved certain milestones. India's merchandise trade with seven South Asian countries has reached USD 19.21 billion during April-January period of the current fiscal.

The same stood at USD 20 billion in 2013-14. "During the five-year period of 2009-10 to 2013-14, Indian exports to SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) countries grew at a compounded annual growth rate of

20.18 per cent, while imports grew at 10.52 per cent.”

The main products traded between these countries include agri goods, electronics, textiles, dairy products and metals.

From macroeconomic point of view, the South Asian region is not a non performing region. Led, by India it is the fastest growing region in terms of GDP growth rates. It is projected to grow at an average growth rate of 7.4 and 7.6 percent respectively in 2016 and 2017 as per the world bank estimates this is feat given that South Asian region like other region, was impacted by the global financial meltdown. Its size in term of real GDP much larger than some of the notable regional economics grouping including ASEAN, SACU, SADC, COMESA, GCC, CARICOM among others India is the largest country and Pakistan is the second largest country among the saarc nation. All countries of this region have adopted globalisation and liberlisation to enhance trade and development. Among the seven countries Maldives has the highest GDP and Purchasing Power Parity. 2016

Table 1

COUNTRIES	GDP PPP US\$
MALDIVES	14,833
SRILANKA	10,372
BHUTAN	7,641
INDIA	5,855
PAKISTAN	4,736
BANGLADESH	3,733
NEPAL	2,376

Source IMF AND WORLD BANK

TRADE PERFORMANCE OF INDIA WITH SAARC COUNTRIES

India trade with SAFTA member has not been very impressive, both in terms of value as a percentage of global trade India’s Business with seven South Asian countries has gone up to USD 19.21 billion during April-January period of the current fiscal. In the Year 2013-14 it was USD 20 billion. The tenure of 2009-10 to 2013-14, Indian exports to SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) countries growing at a commened annual growth rate of 20.18 per cent, while imports grew at 10.52 per cent.”. The main products of trade between these countries include agri goods, electronics, textiles, dairy products and metals. India’s trade with SAFTA countries is approximately 2.6 percent of her total trade, with India’s exports to SAARC Countries have been below 5 percent of its total export since 2008 to 2009 except 2012-2013 which is 5.03%. The export share of India in the SAARC region has been 5 percent of its total product since 2008-2009 except 2012-2013 which is 5.03%. The export share of India in the SAARC region has been 4.6% from 2008-2009 to 2010-2011, it further declined to 4.34% in 2011-2012 but rose to 5.03%in 2012-2013. It is worth noting that India trade with SAARC region

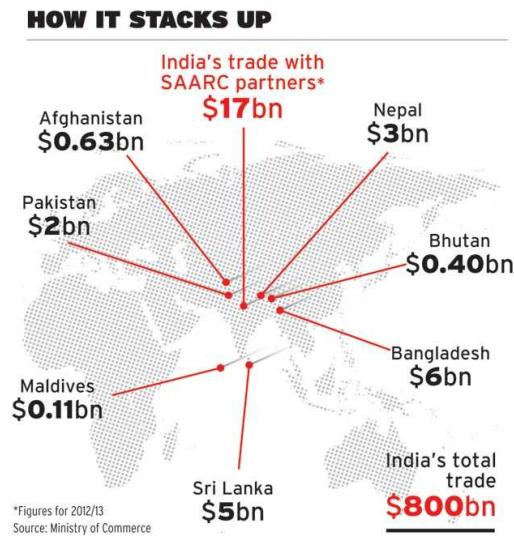


Figure 1

This Figure 1 India around trade deal with \$17 billion dollar with SAARC countries. It deal with other six leading countries those are Afganistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Srilanka, Bangladesh, this the data framed by ministry of commerce in 2012/13 are India trade Maldives in \$ 0.11 Billion in the year 2012/13 India trade Bangladesh with \$ 6 billion with Bhutan in \$0.40% billion India trade with Srilanka \$5Billion India s trade with Nepal \$3 billion India trade with Afganistan \$ 0.63%India trade with Pakistan \$ 2 billion India total trade with SAARC Countries is \$800 Billion. This the position of trade with other countries of SAARC with India.

India trade with India trade with countries. Mostly countries have several item of trade with other countries As India and Pakistan is having 1209 item which are under negative list of items as trade.

Afghanistan. Table 2 Data collected by commerce.nic.in

Table 2

S. No.	Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	EXPORT	242,911.61	256,913.51	287,887.63	258,129.99	343,603.32
2.	%Growth		5.76	12.06	-10.34	33.11
3.	India's Total Export	146,595,939.96	163,431,828.96	190,501,108.86	189,634,841.76	171,461,770.54
4.	%Growth		11.48	16.56	-0.45	-9.58
5.	%Share	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.20
6.	IMPORT	64,285.52	86,097.21	128,759.29	161,292.04	202,947.88
7.	%Growth		33.93	49.55	25.27	25.83
8.	India's Total Import	234,546,324.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	248,800,747.14
9.	%Growth		13.80	1.73	0.80	-9.10
10.	%Share	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.08
11.	TOTAL TRADE	307,197.13	343,010.72	416,646.92	419,422.03	546,551.20

As above Table 2 describe that in the year 2011-12the India export 242,911.61 to afganistan and it goes increases to2011-12 to 2015-16the data was 343,603.32 but in the year 2015-16 it was decreased the growth was declined to - 10.34%. And India Import from afganistan in the year2011-12 is 64,285 but was in the year by year in the year 2015-16 it

got the data of 202,947 and the share was.03% in the year and it got increase in the year 2015-16 by.08. The total trade was 307,197.13in the year 2011-12 and it got increased in the year 2015-16 by 546,551.20

Bangladesh Table 3 Source commerce.nic.in

Table 3

No.	\Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	EXPORT	1,838,669.09	2,798,257.77	3,741,126.05	3,944,038.17	3,801,378.72
2.	%Growth		52.19	33.69	5.42	-3.62
3.	India's Total Export	146,595,939.96	163,431,828.96	190,501,108.86	189,634,841.76	171,461,770.54
4.	%Growth		11.48	16.56	-0.45	-9.58
5.	%Share	1.25	1.71	1.96	2.08	2.22
6.	IMPORT	279,636.10	346,792.73	290,332.86	379,440.83	431,578.10
7.	%Growth		24.02	-16.28	30.69	13.74
8.	India's Total Import	234,546,324.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	248,800,747.14
9.	%Growth		13.80	1.73	0.80	-9.10
10.	%Share	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.14	0.17
11.	TOTAL TRADE	2,118,305.18	3,145,050.50	4,031,458.91	4,323,479.00	4,232,956.82

As above Table 3 describe that in the year 2011-12the India export 18,38,669.09 to Bangladesh and it goes increases to2011-12 to 2015-16the data was 3801,378.09 but in the year 2015-16 it was decreased the growth was declined to-3.62 %. And India Import from Bangladesh in the year2011-12 is 2118,305.18 but was in the year by year in the year 2015-16 it got the data of 4232,956.82 and the share was.03% in the year and it got increase in the year 2015-16 by 0.17 The total trade was 2118, 305.18in the year 2011-12 and it got increased in the year 2015-16 by 4232956.82

Table 4: Bhutan

S. No	Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	EXPORT	110,440.44	126,739.17	215,494.52	205,102.76	288,546.80
2.	%Growth		14.76	70.03	-4.82	40.68
3.	India's Total Export	146,595,939.96	163,431,828.96	190,501,108.86	189,634,841.76	171,461,770.54
4.	%Growth		11.48	16.56	-0.45	-9.58
5.	%Share	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.17
6.	IMPORT	97,357.11	89,244.65	91,932.97	91,527.93	181,579.91
7.	%Growth		-8.33	3.01	-0.44	98.39
8.	India's Total Import	234,546,324.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	248,800,747.14
9.	%Growth		13.80	1.73	0.80	-9.10
10.	%Share	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.07
11.	TOTAL TRADE	207,797.55	215,983.82	307,427.49	296,630.69	470,126.71

Source: commerce.nic in

As above Table 4 describe that in the year 2011-12the India export 18,38,669.09 to Bhutan and it goes increases to2011-12 to 2015-16the data was 288,546.80 but in the year 2015-16 it was decreased the growth was declined to-9.58 %. And India Import from Bangladesh in the year2011-12 is 97,357.11 but was in the year by year in the year 2015-16 it got the data of 181,579.91 and the share was.03% in the year and it got increase in the year 2015-16 by 0.07% The total trade was 207,797.55in the year 2011-12 and it got increased in the year 2015-16 by 470,126.71

Table 5: Maldives

S. No.	Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	EXPORT	59,778.57	66,609.97	64,298.93	93,314.67	117,031.15
2.	%Growth		11.43	-3.47	45.13	25.42
3.	India's Total Export	146,595,939.96	163,431,828.96	190,501,108.86	189,634,841.76	171,461,770.54
4.	%Growth		11.48	16.56	-0.45	-9.58
5.	%Share	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.07
6.	IMPORT	8,742.37	3,422.17	2,391.02	2,648.42	2,814.06
7.	%Growth		-60.86	-30.13	10.77	6.25
8.	India's Total Import	234,546,324.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	248,800,747.14
9.	%Growth		13.80	1.73	0.80	-9.10
10.	%Share	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	TOTAL TRADE	68,520.94	70,032.14	66,689.95	95,963.09	119,845.21

Source: commerce.nic.in

As above Table 5 describe that in the year 2011-12 the India export 59,778.57 to Maldives and it goes increases to 2011-12 to 2015-16 the data was 11,7031.15 but in the year 2015-16 it was increased the growth was declined to 25.42%. And India Import from Maldives in the year 2011-12 is 8,742.37 but was in the year by year in the year 2015-16 it got the data of 2,814.06 and the share was 0.03% in the year and it got remain constant in the year 2015-16. The total trade was 68,520.94 in the year 2011-12 and it got increased in the year 2015-16 by 119,845.21

Table 6: NEPAL

S. No.	Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	EXPORT	1,313,024.45	1,680,555.92	2,177,023.41	2,785,909.77	2,490,305.82
2.	%Growth		27.99	29.54	27.97	-10.61
3.	India's Total Export	146,595,939.96	163,431,828.96	190,501,108.86	189,634,841.76	171,461,770.54
4.	%Growth		11.48	16.56	-0.45	-9.58
5.	%Share	0.90	1.03	1.14	1.47	1.45
6.	IMPORT	263,933.16	295,806.57	320,429.69	391,549.76	306,935.08
7.	%Growth		12.08	8.32	22.20	-21.61
8.	India's Total Import	234,546,324.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	248,800,747.14
9.	%Growth		13.80	1.73	0.80	-9.10
10.	%Share	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.12
11.	TOTAL TRADE	1,576,957.60	1,976,362.49	2,497,453.10	3,177,459.53	2,797,240.91

Source: commerce.nic.in

As above Table 6 describe that in the year 2011-12 the India export 1,313,024.45 to Nepal and it goes increases to 2011-12 to 2015-16 the data was 2,490,305.82 but in the year 2015-16 it was increased and the growth was declined to -10.61%. And India Import from Nepal in the year 2011-12 is 263,933.16 but was in the year by year in the year 2015-16 it got the data of 306,935.08 and the share was 0.12 in the year and it got remain constant in the year 2015-16. The total trade was 68,520.94 in the year 2011-12 and it got increased in the year 2015-16 by 2,797,240.91.

Table 7: PAKISTAN

S. No.	Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	EXPORT	744,826.91	1,123,262.97	1,383,234.04	1,135,211.32	1,388,910.62
2.	%Growth		50.81	23.14	-17.93	22.35
3.	India's Total Export	146,595,939.96	163,431,828.96	190,501,108.86	189,634,841.76	171,461,770.54
4.	%Growth		11.48	16.56	-0.45	-9.58
5.	%Share	0.51	0.69	0.73	0.60	0.81
6.	IMPORT	190,030.19	294,370.34	260,656.88	304,066.81	288,450.27
7.	%Growth		54.91	-11.45	16.65	-5.14
8.	India's Total Import	234,546,324.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	248,800,747.14
9.	%Growth		13.80	1.73	0.80	-9.10
10.	%Share	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.12
11.	TOTAL TRADE	934,857.10	1,417,633.32	1,643,890.92	1,439,278.14	1,677,360.88

Source: commerce.nic.in

As above Table 7 describe that in the year 2011-12the India export 744,826.91 to Pakistan and it goes increases to2011-12 to 2015-16the data was 1,388,910.62but in the year 2015-16 it was decreased and the growth was declined to -9.58%. And India Import from Pakistan in the year2011-12 is 190,030.19but was in the year by year in the year 2015-16 it got the data of 288,450.27 and the share was.12 in the year and it got remain constant in the year 2015-16. The total trade was 934,857.10in the year 2011-12 and it got increased in the year 2015-16 by 1,677,360.88

Table 8: SRI LANKA

S. No.	Year	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1.	EXPORT	2,095,145.80	2,168,769.33	2,764,366.96	4,103,801.13	3,463,995.55
2.	%Growth		3.51	27.46	48.45	-15.59
3.	India's Total Export	146,595,939.96	163,431,828.96	190,501,108.86	189,634,841.76	171,461,770.54
4.	%Growth		11.48	16.56	-0.45	-9.58
5.	%Share	1.43	1.33	1.45	2.16	2.02
6.	IMPORT	303,660.43	340,419.73	406,445.16	464,275.90	485,357.89
7.	%Growth		12.11	19.40	14.23	4.54
8.	India's Total Import	234,546,324.45	266,916,195.69	271,543,390.74	273,708,657.84	248,800,747.14
9.	%Growth		13.80	1.73	0.80	-9.10
10.	%Share	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.20
11.	TOTAL TRADE	2,398,806.23	2,509,189.05	3,170,812.12	4,568,077.03	3,949,353.44

Source: commerce.nic.in

Table 9

India's Total Imports	251.65	0.60	288.37	369.77	489.18	363.69	365.00
% share of SAARC countries	0.84	0.60	0.57	0.59	0.51	0.52	0.54

This table 9 show the India Total Export from 2007-08 to 2012-13 it get increased from 163.13to 211.59 and in terms of percent it was 5.91% to 4.82 % and in terms of India Total Import To SAARC Countries is 251.65 in year 2007-08 it got increased from 2012-13 to 365 and in terms of percent.84 to.54%.

As highlighted in above paragraph intraregional trade as a share of total trade in the SAARC region is among the lowest in the world. There are several other factors that constrain intra SAARC trade. The following chapter highlights the challenges for enhancing intra-SAARC trade and strategies for the same. Challenges the growth of intra-SAARC trade has been constrained by a number of factors. These include, among others, high and escalating trade cost, including restrictive customs procedures, administrative and technical barriers; informal trade; poor intra-regional connectivity; supply side constraints and weak in production, supply, research, development, industrialisation, productivity, infrastructure, resources, economic stability which need to be addressed. A. High and Escalating Trade Costs: In the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business', trading across borders index has six subcomponents namely (i) documents to export (total number), (ii) documents to import (total number), (iii) time to export (in days), (iv) time to import (in days), (v) cost to export (US\$ per container) and (vi) cost to import (US\$ per container). It has been observed that despite progress made in the past, the cost of doing business in South Asia remains high. The region suffers from outdated and inefficient border procedures, inadequate infrastructure, including those at the borders, lack of reliable logistics services, and absence.

Trade Basket of SAARC

As SAARC consist of seven foreign countries the trading was done of several items between these seven countries. To enhance the volume of trade SAARC adopted an oriented strategy and liberalized it external policy as per the guidelines of IMF and World Bank time to time. A large number of enterprises were returned to former to local owners to increases the participation of in the economy of SAARC countries. Both Tariff and Non Tariff barrier was reduced in order to accelerate the trade liberilisation in the member countries. Among SAARC Bhutan is the smallest country As Saarc comprises of 1/5 of the total world Saarc. The South Asian countries are basically not natural trading partners. Driven by their desire for export-led development and accelerate their growth process they began expanding their exports towards industrialized economies, moving form basic agricultural exports to that of labour-intensive manufactured exports.

Table 10: Bangladesh

Product Code	Product	EXPORT 2013	2014	2015
01	Live Animal	150	122	0
02	Meat and edible products	0	0.	0
04	Dairy produce	98153	77383	20598
09	Coffee, tea mate	70086	65732	41374
10	Cereals	76518	800614	332579
15	Animal vegetable fat oil	2178	2246	2479

Source trade map.com

As per this table India export these items to Bangladesh here product code, product name and export in terms of three years to remove the trade barrier and enhance the trade. As these are 2 digit level trade items.

Table 11: Afghanistan

Product Code	Product	EXPORT 2013	2014	2015
01	Live Animal	54	36	0
02	Meat and edible products	2861	5955	3938
04	Dairy produce	12578	7320	6049
09	Coffee, tea mate	7461	4851	1788
10	Cereals	43795	9749	1249
15	Animal vegetable fat oil	0	84	1

Source Trade map.com

As per this table India export these items to Afganistan here product code, product name and export in terms of three years to remove the trade barrier and enhance the trade. As these are 2 digit level trade items.

Table 12: Bhutan

Product Code	Product	EXPORT 2013	2014	2015
01	Live Animal	15	22	56
02	Meat and edible products	924	1023	1015
04	Dairy produce	794	5163	4578
09	Coffee, tea mate	176	171	317
10	Cereals	2062	2708	4320
15	Animal vegetable fat oil	0	117	2162

Source trade map

As per this table India export these items to Bhutan here product code, product name and export in terms of three years to remove the trade barrier and enhance the trade. As these are 2 digit level trade items.

Table 13: Maldives

Product Code	Product	EXPORT 2013	2014	2015
01	Live Animal	21	100	128
02	Meat and edible products	4598	4491	6091
04	Dairy produce	3352	4714	4461
09	Coffee, tea mate	1120	979	1144
10	Cereals	10615	10665	12160
15	Animal vegetable fat oil	50	77	43

Source Trade map.com

As per this table India export these items to Maldives here product code, product name and export in terms of three years to remove the trade barrier and enhance the trade. As these are 2 digit level trade items

Table 14: Pakistan

Product Code	Product	EXPORT 2013	2014	2015
01	Live Animal	0	0	0
02	Meat and edible products	5478	6959	4817
04	Dairy produce	32150	31227	20795
09	Coffee, tea mate	61337	79350	56651
10	Cereals	11316	17293	19232
15	Animal vegetable fat oil	638	589	1073

Source Trade map.com

As per this table India export these items Pakistan here product code, product name and export in terms of three years to remove the trade barrier and enhance the trade. As these are 2 digit level trade items

Table 15: Sri Lanka

Product Code	Product	EXPORT 2013	2014	2015
01	Live Animal	5	23	9
02	Meat and edible products	0	0	38
04	Dairy produce	2787	1606	1159
09	Coffee, tea mate	71232	78927	94784
10	Cereals	23756	271185	88831
15	Animal vegetable fat oil	1367	1270	1150

Source Trade map.com

As per this table India export these items to Sri Lanka here product code, product name and export in terms of three years to remove the trade barrier and enhance the trade. As these are 2 digit level trade items.

Challenges

Nearly 1.5 billion people living below poverty line.

Ensuring Safe Food against agro chemical.

Food security at the back drop of climate challenges.

Skill enhancement of agro enterpreurship.

Integration and application of new various science products process and service.

Dissmertation of new and substainable developments.

Forging Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) in agricultural technology

To sum up, the growth of intra-regional trade has remained subdued due to considerations other than economic issues. In ensuring stability and growth in intra-regional trade, the Indo-Pak bilateral relationship plays a very crucial role. Apart from this, SAARC countries need to put in place adequate physical infrastructure in place which hampers their global competitiveness even in those sectors where they have revealed comparative advantages. Although major SAARC countries are better synchronised in terms of their GDP cycles, trade integration continues to be low due to high level of protectionism existing among the SAARC countries than the rest of world. In this context, successful outcome of SAFTA could play an important role in strengthening trade ties within the region. It is, however, to be expected that with further dismantling of tariff barriers under the SAFTA, a large part of the informal trade may come under purview of formal trade. This along with favorable Rules of Origin could raise intra-regional trade in the SARRC region. SAARC countries will need to take concrete steps for harmonisation of customs and other procedures, mutual recognition of certificates and standards and trade facilitation measures.

CONCLUSIONS

In the recent times India's trade with the selected SAARC countries witness a general increase in the overall trade. Though there is a general increase India's export to and from individual SAARC countries, there exists a difference in trade relation with India and individual member countries. In simple terms it is proved that in recent time the general trend is that India does more exports and imports with Bangladesh followed by Sri Lanka and Pakistan comes the third in terms of value. Countries reflect the present period of time, but this may change over. The SAARC Countries are performing better day by day. The challenges among intra SAARC trade are:

- High and Escalating Trade Costs
- Informal Trade
- Poor Intra-Regional Connectivity
- Supply-side constraints and weak productive capacities
- Trade Financing and Related Institutional Mechanism

- Lack of Trade Information Network

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