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Abstract

India's foreign policy has been guided by objectively assessing its national interests. However, in its implementation, India invariably adheres to a set of basic principles on which no compromise is made. The SAARC is such cooperation that consists of specific developing and underdeveloped countries; India is also a member of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation). The clear objective of this study is to evaluate the Share of trade of India with SAARC Countries, India with Asian Countries, and SAARC with Asian Countries from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The Secondary Data was adopted to conduct this study, collected from various e-source sources such as journals, articles, and websites. Data has been analyzed with the help of multiple tables in the present study. The Present Study has evaluated that INDIAN Country has acquired a 5.87% share of ASIAN export. The INDIAN Country has acquired a total no. of 3.50% share of import in the ASIAN import. The INDIAN Country has achieved a total no. of 62.30% share of export in SAARC's export, and the INDIAN Country has acquired a total no. of 52.16% share of import in SAARC's imports.

Key Words: FDI, Country Economic Integration, SAARC, Trade, India, Foreign, Policy

Introduction: -

India's foreign policy is guided by objectively assessing its national interests. However, in its implementation, India invariably adheres to a set of basic principles on which no compromise is made. India does not believe in interference in the internal affairs of other countries. However, an act - innocent or deliberate - by any Country has the potential of impinging upon India's national interests. In that case, India does not hesitate in quick and timely intervention. Mind it: Intervention is qualitatively different from interference, particularly when the intervention is made at the request of the Country concerned. (Examples: Bangladesh 1971, IPKF in Sri Lanka (1987-90), Maldives (1988).

“India's foreign policy is highly affected by the economic and regional integration, the trade policy effects with perfectly competitive markets,” Sec. 7.9 "Relation and Trade wars," Regional integration has the potential to promote economic development in member countries irrespective of size and the level of growth; this is just one advantage of cooperation; the benefit may also accrue to countries that liberalize labour and capital movements across borders, that coordinate fiscal policies and resource allocation towards agriculture and other sectors and that coordinate their monetary policy

India has adopted various types of foreign policies

India adopts multiple kinds of foreign policies; these policies have listed below as

1. Panchsheel.
2. India is Opposed to the Export of Ideologies and Change of Regimes
3. India Does Not Endorse Unilateral Sanctions
4. Constructive Engagement Over Aggression

A brief explanation of the above-mentioned foreign policies

1. **Panchsheel**, It is the combination of the total no. of five basic principles as: -
 - i) Mutual respect's territorial integrity and sovereignty, ii. Mutual non-aggression, iii. Mutual non-interference, iv. Equality and mutual benefit, v. Peaceful co-existence.
2. **India is Opposed to Export Ideologies and Change of Regimes:** India believes in and supports Democracy; however, India does not believe in exporting ideologies. By extension of the above principle India does not endorse the idea of regime change in a particular Country by using force or other means by another Country or a group of countries.
3. **India Does Not Endorse Unilateral Sanctions:**

India also does not endorse the idea of imposing sanctions against any individual Country by another Country or group of countries unless the United Nations have imposed these sanctions as a result of international consensus.
4. **Constructive Engagement Over Aggression**

India advocates the policy of constructive engagement over aggression. It believes that violent retaliation and confrontation can only complicate matters. War is no solution; after every war, the conflicting Parties ultimately come to negotiating table, by which time much damage has already been done

Brief Profile of SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an organization of South Asian nations, founded in 1985 and dedicated to economic, technological, social, and cultural development emphasizing collective self-reliance. This potential can be exploited only through deeper cooperation; the process of economic integration in South Asia gathered momentum with the implementation of the South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) in 1995 under the broad framework of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Its seven founding members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan joined the organization in 2007.

Trade-in ASIAN Countries and SAARC Country

The total no. of the two countries, ASIAN Country and SAARC Country, are depicted as their trade share from the year 2004 to the year 2008 in the below-listed paragraph.

Trade-in SAARC Country

Country integration typically reduces trade barriers, increasing intra-Region trade and business promotion with other parts of the world. The SAARC is one of the Countries in which most countries are either developing or underdeveloped. The total no. of import & export share of SAARC increased by 0.8% and 0.24%, respectively, from the year 2004 to the year 2008.

The Some specific parameters belong to trade measurement as import and export. These parameters can ensure the surplus and deficit of any region, such as the Country, Continents, and Regional Integration. (Ansari et al., 2011)

Asian Country-wise Trade from the year 2004 to the year 2010: Import and Export

The total no. of 11561,2006 million of dollars imported & exported by Afghanistan respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The total no. of 10353 4492 Million dollars imported & exported by Nepal respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The total no. of 151317,80136 Million dollars imported & exported by Pakistan respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The total no. of 2050, 1970 Millions of dollars imported & exported by Bhutan respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The total no. of 81262,55310 Million dollars imported & exported by Bangladesh respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The total no. of 50303,34853 Million dollars imported & exported by Sri Lanka respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The total no. of 4545,1052, millions of dollars imported & exported by the Maldives respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008.

The major objective of this study: -

- To evaluate the Share of trade of India with the SAARC Countries.

The hypothesis of the study

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the Total Export and Total Import of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN Country

H_a: There is a significant relationship between the total Export and Total Imports of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN Country.

Research Methodology: -

The nature of the present study is descriptive and analytical. The non-experimental research design has been adopted to conduct the study. The total no. of 48 countries belong to the Asian Continents. Out of 48 Asian Countries, the total no. of 8 countries belongs to SAARC Regional Integration (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation); Indian Country is also included in the SAARC Country because India is also a member of the SAARC Regional Integration. The Area of the present study is the Asia Continent; the period of this study belongs to 5 years, from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The secondary data have collected with the help of various e-sources, such as journals, websites, and articles for operating the study. The secondary data have been analyzed with the help of multiple tables in this study. The trade measurement has been depicted using two variables, import and export; data have been diagnosed with the help of various tables to conduct this study.

Discussion: - I

Export & Import; ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN Country

The below-listed table has depicted the Export-Import Scenario of the Asian Country.

Table -1

Export & Import; Asian Country		Amt: Million of dollars
Year	Imports	Exports
2004	1388726	1535122
2005	2615179	2900745
2006	3062153	3475868
2007	3586444	4050687
2008	4285907	4750767
TOTAL	14938409	16713189

Source: UNCTAD, 2009

Table 1 reveals the total no. of 14938409,16713189 million dollars imported & exported by the Asian Continent respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. There were 4750767 million dollars imported against the total no. of 4285907 million dollars exported by Asian Countries in 2008. There were 1388726 million dollars imported against the total no. of 1535122 million dollars exported by Asian countries in 2004.

Table 2

Export & Import; SAARC Country		Amt: Millions of dollars
Year	Import	Export
2004	96072	92724
2005	237775	192993
2006	287799	235376
2007	341655	268710
2008	445309	331968
TOTAL	1408610	1121771

Source: UNCTAD, 2009

Table -2 reveals the total no. of 1408610,1121771 million dollars imported & exported by SAARCS Country respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. There were 331968 million dollars imported against the total no. of 445309 million dollars exported by the Asian Country in 2008. There were 96072 million dollars imported against the total no. of 92724 million dollars exported by the Asian Country in 2004.

Table -3

Export & Import; INDIAN Country		Amt: Million of dollars
Year	Imports	Exports
2004	51523	42379
2005	142842	99620
2006	175242	120861
2007	215241	145393
2008	292701	176858
TOTAL	877549	585111

Source: UNCTAD, 2009

Table -3 reveals the total no. of 14938409 and 585111 million dollars imported & exported by India, respectively, from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The maximum no. of 331968 million dollars imported against the total no. of 445309 million dollars exported by the Asian Country in the year 2008. There were 51523 million dollars imported against the total no. of 42379 million dollars exported by the Asian Countries in 2004.

Discussion: - II

Total Export- Total Import of the Countries - ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN (from the Year 2004 to the Year 2008, for five years)

The below-listed table has depicted the Total Export-Import Scenario of Asia, SAARC, INDIAN Country from the year 2004 to the year 2008.

Table -4

Total Export-Import (From the Year 2004 to the Year 2008): ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN Country

Countries	Imports	Exports
ASIAN	14938409	16713189
SAARC	1408610	1121771
INDIA	877549	585111

Source – Based on Table 1, Table 2, Table 3

Table 4 reveals that the SAARC has acquired the total no. of 9.430% share of export in the ASIAN's export and the SAARC has acquired the total no. of 9.430% share of import in the ASIAN's import because the total no. of 1408610,1121771 Millions of dollars imported & exported by SAARCS' Country respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008 and the total no. of 14938409,16713189 Millions of dollars imported & exported by Asian Continent respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The INDIAN Region has acquired a total no. of 62.30% share of export in SAARC's export. The INDIAN Country has achieved a total no. of 52.16% share of import in the SAARC's import because the total no. of 14938409, 585111 million of dollars imported & exported by Indian Country respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008 and the total no. of 1408610, 1121771 million of dollars imported & exported by SAARCS' Country respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008. The INDIAN Country has acquired a total no. of 5.87% share of export in ASIA's export, and the INDIAN has acquired the total no. of 3.50% share of import in the ASIA's import because the total no. of 14938409, 585111 million of dollars imported & exported by India respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008 and the total no. of 14938409,16713189 million of dollars imported & exported by Asian Continent respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008.

Conceptual Frame Work regarding the Hypothesis Testing

The non – experimental research design; to find the relationship between two variables, i.e., Export and Import of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN Country in this study.

Hypothesis Testing

H₀: There is not a significant relationship between the Total Export and Total Import of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN Country

H_a: There is a significant relationship between the total Export and Total Import of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN Countries.

Table -5

Correlation Test			
Variable	Particular	Exports	Imports
Total Exports of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN	Pearson Correlation	1	1.000**
	Sig.		0.003
	N	3	3
Total Imports of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN	Pearson Correlation	1.000**	1
	Sig.	0.003	
	N	3	3

Source – SPSS Software, Based on the Table – 4

Table 5 reveals that the Pearson Correlation Test indicates the following values – 1.000, 0.003 < 0.05 ($P < 0.05$); a significant relationship exists between the total Export and Total Import of the Countries, i.e. ASIAN, SAARC, INDIAN. As a result of this, one can say that we fail to reject the "alternative hypothesis." we reject the null hypothesis- There is no significant relationship between the Total Export and Total Import of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN Countries under this Hypothesis Testing. Thus one can also say that the Total Imports of the ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN Countries and the Total exports of the ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN Countries are both highly correlated variables with each other. As the export of the Countries- ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN rises, the import of these Countries also rise. (Refer to Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5).

If the number of years goes on, then the export of the Countries- ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN rises more rather than the import of these Countries, as per the proportion of the geographical size of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN respectively. **(Refer to Table 4 and Table 5).**

Results/ Conclusions of the Study

- As the no. of the year goes on from the year 2004 to the year 2008 then, the volume of trade in the term of import-export also raised, SAARC has acquired a total no. of 9.430% share of export in the ASIAN's export, and SAARC has achieved the total no. of 9.430% share of import in the ASIAN's import.
- The INDIAN Country has acquired 62.30% of the SAARC's Country export. The INDIAN Country has acquired a total no. of 52.16% share of import in the SAARC's import because the total no. of 877549, 585111 million of dollars imported & exported by India Country respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008.
- The INDIAN Country has acquired a 5.87% share of ASIA's export. The INDIAN Country has acquired the total no. of 3.50% share of import in the ASIA's import because the total no. of 877549, 585111 million of dollars imported & exported by Indian Country respectively from the year 2004 to the year 2008.
- As the export of the Countries- ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN rises, the import of these Countries also rise. **(Refer to Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5)**. Suppose the number of the year goes on. In that case, the export of the Countries- ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN rises more rather than the import of these Countries, as per the proportion of the geographical size of the Countries, i.e., ASIAN, SAARC, and INDIAN respectively. **(Refer to Table 4 and Table 5).**

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