Chapter-7

Conclusions and Policy Implications
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CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Introduction

A dramatic and significant change has come in the perception towards the foreign trade and its role in the overall strategy of development after the initiation of economic reforms in India. It has been the principle concern of this study to understand these changes in India’s foreign trade policies and performance since 1991 so that policy implications could be drawn regarding trade policy reforms. This chapter recapitulates briefly the important findings of the study and gives suggestions for the future growth of India’s foreign trade in long-term perspective.

7.2 Major Findings of the Study

The major findings and conclusions from the detailed descriptive and empirical analysis in different chapters of this study are summarised below:

7.2.1 Findings Pertaining to Pre-Reforms Foreign Trade Policy
1. The study points out that the main feature of India’s foreign trade policy during the pre-reforms regime has been the presence of a system of import substitution. A complex system of quantitative restrictions on imports was used in the import policy, in which licenses had to be obtained to import capital and intermediate goods. The Indian tariff regime supported the system of protectionism. Average tariffs were generally higher than those in other developing countries and constituted an important part of government revenues. By the late eighties, the share of tariffs in government revenues amounted to 34.8 percent. Restrictions to exports were carried out under a licensing regime which mostly aimed at exporting primary and intermediary goods necessary to produce sophisticated commodities.
2. The study discovers that some liberalization took place during 1975-1991 both in import policy and export policy. In the import policy framework a process of gradual dismantling of regulations was adopted in order to achieve a liberal framework of imports in the country. In seventies, various initiatives were taken to liberalize the import policy such as:

- The Open General License (OGL) list was steadily expanded to include capital goods and intermediate inputs.
- The share of canalized imports was consciously reduced, extending the room for import of machinery and raw materials by private entrepreneurs.
- Several export incentives were introduced including the Replenishment (REP) licenses, which could be freely traded on the market helping to relax constraints on imports and foreign exchange.

During eighties, various schemes like import replenishment scheme and open general licenses scheme were enlarged and broad based to help Indian manufacturing and export sectors in generating larger export surplus. A new passbook scheme was introduced for providing an ease to the regular exporters for importing. Easy availability of imports was allowed for Export Oriented Units (EOUs) and Free Trade Zones (FTZs). The process of import of technology and capital goods was liberalized extensively. However, the liberalization was within the structure of controls and focused on rationalization and removal of some recognized distortions.

3. The study finds out that different liberal measures were also incorporated in the export policy such as:

- By the year 1966, a number of export incentive schemes like cash compensatory scheme and duty drawback scheme were introduced in Indian export policy to improve export performance of India.
- In the decade of seventies, the export policy resolution was passed by the parliament and certain priority was accorded to export policy and programs. The changes were largely in four areas i.e. industrial licensing, import licensing, export incentives, and bureaucratic
procedures. However, the most important change in the foreign trade policy during this period was the export incentives granted to the trade.

- During the decade of eighties a policy of vigorous export promotion was kept as an aim and various changes were made in the export policy. The ambit of different schemes like cash assistance, duty drawback was increased significantly and notable changes were made in various duty exemption schemes. Two new export processing zones were set up with the aim of export enhancement and a new scheme called as Export oriented units was introduced. The minimum qualifying limit of export houses and trading houses were also increased remarkably in the decade of eighties. Thus during this decade significant liberal measures were accommodated in the export policy.

4. The study identifies that in spite of the above reform measures in export and import policy, there were many restrictions on the trade policy front during the pre-reforms regime, such as:

- High Import Restrictions: Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) on 90 per cent of value added of manufacturing; import licensing based on 26 separate lists; 55 goods under “canalized imports” i.e. restricted to imports only by state agencies; other non tariff barriers like actual user policy, phased manufacturing program and government purchase preferences existed.

- High Tariffs: Maximum rate was 400 per cent (Average import-weighted rate was 87 per cent with a standard deviation of 41 per cent); rate of effective protection was 164 per cent.

- Significant Export Controls: 439 items were subject to controls.

- Imposition of Export Taxes and Subsidies: Taxes levied on minerals and agricultural products; direct subsidies targeting specific sectors.
➢ No larger emphasis on Export Promotion: Inward looking import-substitution strategy followed.

5. The study also support the argument of many economists (Bhagawati & Srinivasan 1993, Krueger 1985, Aksoy 1992) that lack of adequate flexibility in policies implementation, lack of coordination among policies, a tendency of the policy implementing agencies to follow the literal meaning of the words instead of the spirit of the policy, and delay in processing of application etc. made export promotion policies not as effective as it should be. For instance, at the end of eighties a liberal policy for imports of capital goods to promote modernization and export production was started but in practice the impact of the same was nullified by the high custom tariff. Thus, overall India’s pre-reform policy structure has been characterized by high tariff and non-tariff barriers and more inclined towards import substitution strategy. As a consequence the policy environment has not been encouraging for the sufficient growth of foreign trade.

7.2.2 Findings Related with Pre-Reforms Foreign Trade Performance

The analysis of the data depicts that as a result of these deficiencies in the policies structure, the trade performance of India has been modest. India’s share in world trade declined from 2 per cent in the fifties to 0.4 per cent in eighties and 0.5 per cent in nineties. India’s foreign trade has not increased substantially in volume terms. The export share of many agricultural products declined significantly. The share of manufactured goods though increased, yet India’s foreign trade could not achieve much diversification and dynamism in pre-reforms regime.

7.2.3 Findings Pertaining to Post-Reform Foreign Trade Policy Scenario

1. It is find out that India’s trade liberalization efforts can be broadly divided into two periods. The first five years from 1991 to 1996 was a period of intense liberalization as tariffs fell dramatically. The second half of the
nineties can at best be characterised as a period of sluggishness in the pace of tariff compression in general, as the average tariff level remained largely unchanged. In fact, while the simple average tariffs remained more or less constant, there was a slight increase in the trade-weighted tariffs from a low of 25 percent in 1996 to 30 percent by 2000 (Rajan and Sen 2002). In the second decade of trade reforms the tariff deceleration process furthered and successive steps has been taken to reduce the tariffs. As a result the peak rate of custom tariff has declined up to only 10 percent in 2007-08.

2. The study highlights that India’s trade policy reforms have been aimed towards freeing imports and exports; rationalization of tariff structure/reducing tariffs; de-canalisation; liberalization of the exchange rate regime; setting up of trading houses, SEZ’s and Export promotion industrial parks; to provide various exemptions under the EXIM policies to boost exports and imports, and to make the trade policy regime transparent and less cumbersome. The main objective of the Government’s Export Import Policy has been shifted towards promotion of exports to the maximum extent. Therefore, quantitative restrictions on imports of agricultural products have been phased out in 2001. Services trade barriers have also come down and contributed to the expansion of a new dynamic services sector.

3. It is observed that in the post-reforms regime, lowering of restrictions on trade has been the focus agenda of trade policy makers. Consequently, all goods can be imported without a license or other restrictions at present. Quantitative restrictions on exports have been removed barring only few items necessitated on account of security, health, safety, environment and public morals. Moreover, minimum export price has been abolished in the new foreign trade policy regime. With this, further liberalization has come in state trading in exports especially since 2002.
4. The lifting of exchange controls and elimination of overvaluation of the rupee that had served as additional barriers against the traded goods sector, also accompanied the nineties reforms. (As a part of the 1991 reform, the government devalued the rupee by 22 per cent against the dollar from 21.2 rupees to 25.8 rupees per dollar. In February 1992, a dual exchange rate system was introduced). As a result of reforms, the Indian Rupee is now being managed according to market principles with the Reserve Bank of India intervening occasionally to curb excessive volatility whenever such circumstances arise. Full convertibility had been preserved in the Foreign Exchange Management Act for current account transactions. A more recent development has been the move towards capital account convertibility. Several steps have also been taken to liberalize foreign exchange transactions.

5. An analysis of India’s trade policy by the Index of MA-TTRI index point out toward the greater involvement of India in multilateral and bilateral initiatives. It shows that during post-reforms regime India has not relied solely on unilateral reforms. It has become increasingly involved in bilateral and regional trade agreements (RTAs). Also, taken together, the trade policy reforms in India since 1995 have been, in part, in tune with the objective of honouring the commitments to the WTO.

7.2.4 Findings Related with Post-Reforms Foreign Trade Performance
The study observes that India’s trade with the world have shown a remarkable increase during post-reforms regime. Trade integration (Goods and Services Trade as a percentage of GDP) has grown significantly i.e. from 25 percent in the period 1995-99 to 49 percent for the period 2006-09. In case of merchandise exports, during all but 3 financial years out of the last 19 financial years India clocked double digit export growth (in rupee terms) and in 9 of those 16 years rate of growth of exports was more than 20 per cent. In case of merchandise imports, double digit growth was recorded in 17 of the 19 years and in 12 of those 17 years rate of growth was more than 20 per cent. The semi log
regression coefficient of merchandise exports was 0.16 percent for post-reforms regime as compare to only 0.10 per cent for pre-reforms period. This shows that exports have increased more vigorously after the initiation of reforms. Further, the export coefficient was 0.21 percent for the period 2002-07, which points out towards the faster growth of exports. Compound growth rates of merchandise exports was 17.32 per cent (rupee terms) and 13.73 per cent (US dollar terms) for post-reforms period as compare to 11.06 per cent and 7.63 per cent respectively for pre-reforms period. The compound annual growth rate of merchandise exports in volume terms also grown substantially during the post-reforms regime i.e. from 4.57 per cent to 11.71 per cent. A perceptible positive shift has been observed on net terms of trade as demonstrated by the increment in the index. The income terms of trade, which depicts the import purchasing power of export, improved during the nineties on account of strong export growth, in volume terms. Added to this, India’s merchandise export growth rate has been higher than world export growth rates. The analyses of India’s trade performance with the help of different trade ratios also presents that despite the cyclical movements in the export import ratio, during this period, financing of country’s imports were largely made out of the export earnings. Thus the trade performance of India has improved during the post-reforms regime.

7.2.4.1 Merchandise Trade Performance

1. The analysis of data related to commodity composition of India’s merchandise exports shows that during pre-reforms regime there has been a persistent dominance of labour-intensive low technology products such as clothing, textiles, shoes and other leather goods in India’s export basket. However, evaluation of percentage share of major commodities in India’s total exports shows that the share of these items has been declined during the post-reforms period. It is observed that the share of iron & steel products, organic chemicals, as well as electrical and non-electrical machinery and parts have replaced labour and resource-intensive exports. Moreover, petroleum and petroleum products have considerably gained in
importance and now account for close to 15 per cent of merchandise exports. A further analysis of merchandise exports according to Reserve Bank of India’s classification depicts that the share of high technology manufactured goods such as pharmaceuticals, radio and telecommunication equipment, and office and computer equipment has increased in India’s total exports. However, a comparison of India with other East and Southeast countries demonstrates that India’s share in high technology products has been quite modest, so further efforts to increase this share is indispensible.

2. A further analysis of commodity composition of India’s commodity exports on the basis of RCA index (Table 6.6 & 6.7) depicts that India has a very high comparative advantage in the case of textile product group and a moderate comparative advantage is also present in the case of iron and steel product group as well as chemicals products group. On the contrary, machinery and automotive products do not have any comparative advantage for India. This suggests that though India should try to improve its share in the technology intensive products still there is a need to focus on some traditional manufacturing products such as iron & steel, chemicals and textiles.

3. Results of the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index also show that with the liberal measures of trade policies in different years of post-reforms regime, the commodity concentration has been decreased (Table 6.8). This is true for both chapter wise and section wise data. The Concentration Ratio (Table 6.9) used in this study is based on the 25 biggest merchandise export categories. The result shows that the concentration of exports has decreased over the years as the ratio has declined from 82 percent to 79 percent in the period 1991-92 to 2008-09. This shows that when compared with the inception year of reforms India’s commodity structure has diversified, but still the concentration ratio is significantly high, which highlights the need for further diversification.
4. Instability ratios also illustrate that traditional export products have been unstable during the post-reforms regime. Trend growth rates of top 25 commodity groups indicate that some new products have registered high growth rates while; our traditional commodity groups are not growing significantly. There exists considerable scope for further diversification of India’s export basket in terms of its composition especially in those products where India may have higher competitiveness in production such as textiles, iron and steel and chemical products as well as some emerging groups such as engineering goods and petroleum products.

5. While analysing the commodities basket of merchandise imports, the study identifies that the crude oil and petroleum products group under bulk items category of import, taken together, has been the single most important category of merchandise imports during the post-reforms regime. Share of export related items consisting of chemicals, pearls and precious stones, cashew, textile yarn and fabric, leather, raw cotton, silk, wool and jute has remained high for most of the post-reforms period. The high share of export related items in total imports and the presence of trade-weighted average tariffs of 62 per cent in agriculture and close to 9 per cent in manufacturing still imply a significant difference between domestic and world prices, and act as an indirect tax on exports through imports. This reduces the competitive strength of Indian exporters.

6. The analysis of the trends in the share of India’s exports and imports to major export destinations during the post-reforms regime shows that the share of OECD group (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) including United States of America (USA), European Union (EU), and Japan has declined. On the other hand, the share of developing countries including North, East and Southeast Asian countries, African countries and Latin American countries increased in a significant way. Another notable feature has been the emergence of gulf countries or OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) as a significant
export destination. In the post-reforms regime, the direction of trade has shown a distinct shift in favour of Asian countries. China, which was only the 9th largest trading partner of India in 2000-01 has emerged as the second highest trading partner. However, though China has the position of a significant bilateral trade partner for India yet India has a trade deficit from China’s trade. In fact, among its top 10 trading partners, India had bilateral trade surplus with five countries, namely the UAE, USA, Singapore, the UK and Hong Kong in most of the post-reforms period. Considering this, there is a need to further strengthening of trade links with these economies.

7. By using multiple regression technique the study find out a positive relationship of GDP and openness with India’s exports. As GDP and openness in India increases then exports also increases. To support this argument the data of India during post-reforms regime is available which depicts that export increased with the increase in openness and GDP. However, there is a negative relationship between rupee appreciation and exports, which is also visible since 2006, when the rupee appreciate in relation with its major trading partners and exports declined. Added to this, it is examined that if economic activities are rising, relative prices are in favour and import tariffs are coming down, then imports will increase.

7.2.4.2 Service Trade Performance

The study point out that during the post-reforms regime, service export and import has been considered as a non-tradable sector. But after the initiation of reforms India penetrate in global markets more rapidly for services than for goods. Service exports have far outpaced the growth in merchandise export, which is a reflection of comparative advantage of India in favour of services. Along with it, some other features such as the rising share of India in world service trade, constant increase in the share of service export to GDP, and achievement of higher growth in services exports than many developing countries is also a reflection of growing comparative advantage of India in the outsourcing
market. India has emerged as a global player in some services sectors such as information technology and business process outsourcing, as well as pharmaceuticals.

7.3 Policy Implications of the Study

The main focus of this study is to understand the changes in India's foreign trade scenario after the initiation of reforms in the economy so that policy implications could be drawn regarding trade policy reforms for the future growth of India's foreign trade in long-term perspective. So, this part of the study is summarising the useful policy implications that are derived from the above findings and conclusions.

7.3.1 Suggestions Pertaining to Foreign Trade Policy

The study demonstrates that substantial trade policy reforms measures have been initiated in the post-reforms regime. However, there are various tariff, non-tariff and regulatory issues, which demands further liberal initiatives.

First, in India, despite of very substantial tariff reduction and rationalization, tariff structure remains complex. In a comparison of tariff structure of different regions, it is observed that India's trade regime is more restrictive than South Asian and lower-middle income countries.

Therefore, as a part of further reform, it will be best for India to move to a single uniform tariff for non-agricultural goods. This will ensure an ending to the plethora of exemptions and raising tariffs. The single tariff rate also has the advantage of transparency and administrative simplicity. It eliminates the prospect of a higher tariff through classification of one's product as finished rather than intermediate and removes the provisions of exemptions. Thus, further reductions in tariff rates, especially the peaks in a few key sectors, and simplification of the overall structure to a much smaller and narrower range of rate bands is necessary.

Second, in addition to high and complex tariffs, India continues to have a policy of tightly regulating trade. It monitors imports of around 300 sensitive products and uses state trading companies in agriculture, officially to ensure the country's food security. As shown in Table 3.5 various custom duties and export
restrictive measures though reduced during the course of reforms, yet they are high as compare to even average of South Asia. Tariff rate quota usage in agriculture is high, and export licensing system prevails in country even after 18 years of reforms. Therefore further rationalization and reduction of duties and taxes should be a part of trade policy reforms.

Third, it is observed that non-tariff measures played an increasing role in post-reforms regime as tariffs are progressively phased out. India used various contingency protection measures such as anti dumping, countervailing measures and safeguard impositions. India reported as a high user of anti-dumping and compensation measures. Over the period 1995–2008, India was the world’s leading initiator of anti-dumping investigations (564), followed by the United States (418) and the EU (391). Thus there is a need to reduce these non-tariff measures and further liberalize the trade sector.

Fourth, it is observed that India’s regulatory environment is not highly favourable to operating a business. This is evidenced by its rank of 133rd in the Ease of Doing Business for 2009 out of the 183 countries ranked in the Doing Business index. This rank is high even for South Asian average, which are 117. At the same time, the performance on the basis of governance is not encouraging. These are very significant sources of barriers of trade as they increase the trade cost. Thus India needs significant regulatory policy corrective measures in order to reduce trade cost and increase the trade sector competitiveness. For that a linkage should be established between trade policy, domestic economic policy, and institutional reforms. This would lessen the cost of doing business by reducing complex bureaucratic procedures. As pointed out by Razeen Sally (2005) a nexus between trade and FDI liberalization, and trade-related regulatory reform should be established so that competitive environment for enhancing productivity could be organized.

Fifth, internal trade and transactions costs may be of equal if not greater importance in enhancing volumes of foreign trade. As observed from table 3.8 India is improving in terms of logistics environment yet further ease of trading across borders and availability of trade finance to exporters is essential steps that
need attention of policymakers. Along with it, ICT and some other variables like electricity cost and enrolment ratio are a measure of the service-sector infrastructure in a country. But there is a large gap in India and world averages (Table 3.9) that need to be filled by the proper formulation and implementation of regulatory policies. Reforms should be taken in the following areas:

- Simplified and less stringent bureaucratic procedures like single window clearance and business friendly approach
- Better technology due to higher levels of foreign investment, faster loading/unloading methods
- Flexible labour laws
- Cheap availability of power and raw materials,
- Freight incentives by the Government,
- Lower ocean freight rates due to greater availability of vessels

7.3.2 Major Lessons from East and Southeast Asian Nations’ Trade Policy Reforms

1. China adopted a regional policy of trade liberalization and got the desired success from the SEZs. In India, though, SEZs have been created largely in imitation of China’s SEZs, but the particular aspects of China’s SEZs, namely the provision of adequate infrastructure, allowing flexibility in hiring and firing, and welcoming unrestricted foreign ownership, limiting fiscal sops to attract investors, are not present in Indian SEZs. Thus these factors behind the success of China’s foreign trade should be taken into consideration by Indian policymakers.

2. The exploration of success of trade policy reforms of China also edifies that China focused on consumer goods, which were manufactured through final assembly operations that are large in scale, but where a great deal of outsourcing to small enterprises is undertaken to preserve their competitiveness. Therefore, freeing of restrictions on the size of small-scale industries through de-reservation is necessary so that these
enterprises could grow fast and could contribute in the growth of foreign trade.

3. Although the speed of adjustment has varied, all countries in the East and Southeast Asian region tended to start with a focus on technologically simple labour intensive goods such as apparel and footwear, and then moved to a range of more capital-intensive, technologically sophisticated items, especially electrical and nonelectrical machinery. So a broad set of trade policies should be adopted that use tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions to avoid discrimination between domestic production and export production, and at the same time induce the high end goods exports. Notwithstanding this, as observed by the comparative analysis, India is far behind from most of the East and Southeast Asian countries particularly China in creative industries exports and high-technology exports. Therefore, there is a need to further enhancement of capacity particularly in these areas. India has to develop cost advantage during product process so that high-value markets can be captured. China has taken advantage of labour reforms in conjunction with the end of trade barriers in, for example, the apparel and textile industries. India can also enhance the labour reforms in these traditional export sectors and enhance the export trade.

7.3.3 Suggestions Pertaining to World Trade Organisation

India’s foreign trade policy is working at three levels at present i.e. unilateral, bilateral and multilateral. Though the unilateral reform measure is the essence of a country’s trade reform success yet after examining India’s position in current scenario it can be asserted that different regional and bilateral agreements present the opportunity to liberalize and further open Indian trade with the rest of the world. At the regional level, the integration of South Asian countries into a trading block is important. Added to this, India should also participate in ASEAN trade and Regional trade pacts with these economies should be pursued.
Along with it, different trade agreements under the purview of WTO are providing various opportunities in different areas such as agriculture, services, and favourable manufacturing goods such as textile and clothing. So, trade policy reforms should be in such a direction that could help India to properly negotiate, protect and exploit these opportunities. Besides, while undertaking reduction commitments of WTO, there is a need to carefully identify sectors that could be subjected to greater tariff reductions than others. A defensive approach in regional and multilateral trade negotiations can only work for short term but in the longer term there is a need to increase the overall trade competitiveness. Thus, India should engage more progressively not only at unilateral and the multilateral level but also at the bi-lateral and regional level.

7.3.4 Suggestions Pertaining to India’s Foreign Trade Performance

1. It is found that India has been gaining revealed comparative advantage in emerging service trade areas such as financial services, and information and communication technology, but losing advantages in traditional areas such as transport, travel and tourism services. Thus, trade in services should be further increased as India has competitive advantage in many emerging service trade areas. The study suggests that India has large scope for increasing diversification into a variety of areas such as computer and communication services, consultancy and research and development (R&D) services, healthcare, entertainment services, ship repair services, satellite mapping services, educational services, accounting services, and hospitality services.

2. By the use of regression analysis, it is proved that both exports and imports are function of domestic income (economic activity), relative prices (approximated by REER) and openness (a variable employed as a proxy for reduction in trade protection). This analysis provides a significant policy implication that to enhance the trade within the economy; GDP and Openness should also enhance. Relative prices also play an important part so exchange rate policy should be focused to trade
enhancement. Capital account convertibility can introduced to make India a more open economy. But for that Indian manufacturer has to acquire the ability to compete on factors other than price. Since GDP is an important variable affecting exports so efforts should be done to achieve sustained economic development of India. Steps should be taken to hasten reforms on the fiscal, financial, infrastructure front and in foreign direct investment.

3. Oil imports have been found to be a greater part of India's total import bill as compared to the share of export related imports and capital goods imports. This study advocates that the share of oil imports should be reduced by raising the domestic production and avoiding the wasteful consumption of oil and petroleum products. There is a need for comprehensive bilateral counter trade agreements with OPEC groups so that diversified export products could be exported in exchange of oil imports.

4. India has taken various steps to increase trade competitiveness of Indian exporters such as liberalization of foreign direct investment, opening access to foreign competition in important sectors such as transport and telecommunications, and privatization of state-owned or controlled service providers. These policy reforms contribute in lowering prices, improving quality and increasing competitiveness of both manufacturing and service sector. Thus further reforms in these areas are essential so that business could grow freely in volume, utilize better machinery, moved up to higher technology levels, and make use of better international marketing channels. A more active approach to exploring and exploiting opportunities for greater external trade is also need of the hour.

5. Trade reforms should be focused to improve volume and value of trade, especially exports. Some measures to improve trade performance include pursuing value addition through capacity building and capability enhancement of exporters and diversification in export products and
markets. More steps are required to enhance world market share of core product categories in top ten markets. Added to this, new international trade blocs or agreements should be leveraged to increase the market access of Indian exports.

7.4 Directions for Future Research

In this study, some issues are analysed briefly, which can be explored in detail for future research. In addition, there are various dimensions of trade reforms in which a new research study can be initiated. Some of the future research areas are as follows:

- A study can be taken to find out the barriers to trade and the associated gains from eliminating these barriers.
- A study can commenced to unearth the elements of successful reform of foreign trade policy, and the differences in their applicability across sector and country.
- A study can be taken to measure the changes in income and price elasticity of India’s export and import at disaggregate level during the post-reform regime.
- A study can be taken to develop strategies for promotion of international competitiveness and exports of manufactured goods.
- A comprehensive study can be initiated to determine the impact of trade policy reforms on service export and import.
- A future study can evaluate the impact of trade policy reforms at disaggregate level i.e. on individual commodities and at trading partner countries.

In nutshell, this study demonstrates that several reform measures have been initiated to bring about transparency, remove controls, reduce tariff and other barriers, and simplify procedures in the foreign trade regime and these measures have positive influence on trade performance of India. So, there is a
need to further strengthening of reforms in future to harness the full potential of India in world trade.

7.5 References


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