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The discussions were structured around the three focal themes with presentations by the resource person followed by discussions among the delegates. The basic objective is to involve the younger generation of South Asians in promoting peace and regional cooperation in South Asia. Inaugural Session In his welcome remarks, Mr. Pratapsingh Rane, President, Board of Trustees of The International Centre, Goa appreciated the significance of the present exercise in creating a breakthrough in peace, economic development and regional cooperation in the South Asian region. Highlighting the criticality of the region, he hoped that through this exercise one can create a roadmap for South Asia where fundamental freedoms are protected and peaceful conditions created. Pai Panandiker in his keynote address pointed out that South Asia, has been for long perceived as a region of instability and deep mutual mistrust. As a result, South Asia has lagged behind, suffering from poverty, deprivation and violence as the rest of the world has moved ahead. There is therefore a need to take a critical look at the future of South Asia which is already home to 1. There are lessons of history that may be studied by the younger generation which has to look afresh at the challenges that the region faces. It is the younger generation which can show the way and that is where the present project undertakes a very vital exercise. Rahul Tripathi, giving the overview of the project pointed out that the three themes selected were vital to the long term peace and security in South Asia and had to be seen in an interlinked manner. In that context the present exercise was very vital as this was perhaps for the first time such an event was taking place outside the leading dialogue centres. Jayant Chhaya, Director, The International Centre, Goa, in his vote of thanks hoped that the rich experiences of the past will help in guiding the future course of the project. The younger generation to which the responsibility has been passed on will make sure that the South Asia Together becomes a reality. He expressed his gratitude to all who were involved in the present endeavour. Pai Panandiker Paper by: There is a link between democratization and regional stability as it affects both internal and external peace. What happens within a society impacts on people across boundaries and in South Asia this trend has been quite manifest. Democracy is to be seen as a political order in which people elect their leaders, hold them accountable for their actions and in which individuals and groups enjoy basic civic and cultural freedoms. For this a robust democracy should have regular and fair mass elections, flow of information and ideas to the public via opposition political parties, press and civil society organizations that inform wide debate and decision making and finally constitutionally guaranteed basic civic and cultural rights. But this requires a political and social structure which ensures a balance between sectors and groups. The discussions following the presentation encompassed a wide range of issues covering the basic conceptions of democracy, stakeholders in the democratization process, applicability of western models and national security perceptions and democracy. The participants agreed that democracy should be judged in incremental terms as a gap existed between the normative conception of democracy and what actually exists. There has been a gap between the reality and promise of democracy in South Asia. The institutions of governance have often looked upon themselves as rulers and not as agencies to serve the people. Human security and the security of the people were not getting adequate attention in the discourse on democratization in South Asia. Often national security decision making process remains highly centralized and authoritarian as the ruling elites had a tendency to exaggerate the security threat. It was felt that the debate on applicability of western models was futile and it was more important to see whether the democratic institutions that have been developed are functioning or not. One has to look for the reasons within if the institutions are not performing. Democracy and federalism were also significant issues that had to be dealt with sensitivity. Another key question would be how to manage political violence as it has the potential to undermine democracy. For effective democratic functioning there should be a National Agenda emerging out of basic consensus among political parties

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beyond which diverse politics should not operate. It was generally agreed that a reconciliation of democratic order and recognition of pluralistic realities form the key premises on which democracy may be sustained in South Asia. Peace and Security Chairperson: Ambassador Eric Gonsalves Paper by: Problems and Prospects" The author pointed out that the last decade and half had witnessed a certain globalisation of the economic and security dynamics which had created a set of new possibilities for the region. The logic of globalisation is likely to forge a different pace of regional integration in South Asia which could imply undoing the economic consequences of partition. In the security realm, the global attention is more focused on South Asia than ever because of rising extremism and potential for nuclear conflict. These changes may bring about change in perceptions and attitudes among the South Asian countries with regard to the way international intervention is seen in the region. India would be moving away from its traditional position of opposing external influence in regional disputes. In the security sphere, India might still be called upon to take up the responsibility in case of state failure in the neighbourhood. But to deal with such regional conflict situations, some kind of security multilateralism with India laying a leading role will have to be there. The discussions following the presentation extensively covered the issues and scenarios presented in the paper. It was felt that internal dimensions of security were equally important in South Asian context. Desirability of Indian intervention in case of state failure in the neighbourhood was seen as limited and could further create antagonism within smaller countries. Perceptions also differed with regard to India extending unilateral concessions to its smaller neighbours. As per one view such steps could further marginalize smaller states as the bigger states may try to monopolise them. Any intervention, even if on a request may provide a cover for hegemonism, it was noted. Dialogue within the region had to be structured around equality, tolerance, fundamental freedoms and understanding. South Asian countries often had different security paradigms and the fact that national security often becomes part of electoral dynamics further complicates the issue. Security policy is often moulded by the interests of the ruling elite, thereby making a emergence of a collective security system rather difficult. Besides, globalization was having unequal impact across the South Asian security region and this could be a source of threat to South Asian security as well. Securing peace was not going to be enough, it had to come with justice to people as well. The author responded to the comments by reflecting on the broad structural changes that have emerged in the region and else where and how these changes had necessitated a new look at the economic and security problematique. In any instance of a state failure in any country in the region, the question of use of force will come up inevitably. In such kind of a situation, security multilateralism rather than Indian unilateralism might be the answer. India in the past has faced the situation of being forced to take a position amidst countervailing political developments in the neighbouring countries. It signed treaties with some smaller countries which looked like alliance treaties, but they also played a role in providing security. Human security is certainly a very vital issue, but one would still need significant changes in state policy through sustained action and dialogues could, rather being abstract, provide specific suggestion in terms of what could be done. Muchkund Dubey Paper by: There had been instances where bilateral conflictual issues had been effectively dealt with by a favourable situation created by regionalism and multilateralism. In this context understanding of the neighbourhood and the regional reform was critical to interacting with the rest of the world. It had been noted that no country could individually harness the resources in commercially viable way. In South Asia, economic reforms had enhanced the scope of regional cooperation. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation SAARC initiated in has taken gradual steps at strengthening regionalism and is now at a stage where it requires deepening of the process. There has been a growing assertion on part of the non-state actors to further strengthen regionalism. The paper discussed four critical issues in the context of regional cooperation in the realm of trade, technology, investment and energy. Besides, India had negligible intra-regional imports, leading to huge deficit in intra-regional balance of trade. There was thus a need for greater integration between trade and investment activity within the region particularly with regard to smaller countries. Moreover, unilateral trade liberalization by India vis a vis its smaller neighbours could also be a viable policy option. One such area was the issue of movement of natural persons.

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In the field of software and information technology, South Asian countries could come together to a common platform to reverse the flow of technology from the South to North. For this there would be a prime need to bridge the existing digital divide in the region. The presentation was followed by discussions and critical inputs from the participants. India is in a position to take unilateral steps and that may generate long-term goodwill. Trade deficits within the region could be the major stumbling block towards the goal of Economic Union. Though the logic of globalization had started impinging on the SAARC process, overcoming political obstacles still remained challenge. Thus there was a need to reach out to potential stakeholders to speed up the process. Multiple regionalisms may be more beneficial as there is greater pressure to open up, it also allows SAARC to move at different speeds. If a country is not willing, one can use sub-regionalism or trans-regionalism as a viable option. There is a need to see the potential consequences of China becoming the second largest economy in the South Asian region and a strategy of engagement with it will have to be devised. In his response, the author pointed out that often multilateralism is used as a pretext to deflect attention from a serious involvement at the regional level. Thus a distinct commitment to regionalism was needed. The more politically homogeneous a region is the stronger is the conviction for regional cooperation. On the issue of political impediments to regional cooperation, one needed to have a belief in the paradigm that economic cooperation often provided the logic for settlement of political differences. There are other models of successful regional integration initiatives existing and the best options for South Asia have been shown to the policy makers. Example of the SAFTA has shown that despite the initial resistance, sound economic logic may finally prevail upon the policy making establishment. In his concluding remarks the chairperson pointed to the need to understand the logical compulsion for South Asia to move ahead. For this the sheer force of the logic and technical viability of regional cooperation had to be understood and the message could be carried back to respective countries to meet the challenges of globalization. When one is marginalized from mega groupings, regionalism offers a viable alternative to negotiate effectively as a group than as individuals against mega groupings. Another area where cooperation can be deepened is monetary and financial cooperation and coordination of macro-economic policies. SAARC provides a viable institutionalized mechanism to carry further the process of enhancing economic cooperation in the region. Concluding Session The concluding session consisted of presentation of reports by the Rapporteurs followed by discussions among the participants. It was felt that the present dialogue had enabled a very fruitful and frank exchange of ideas among the delegates. South Asia needs to take a realistic view of the present to arrive at a vision for the future. Such a vision should have people as the focus as they are the real stakeholders in democratization, peace and regional cooperation. The issues and the ideas that came up during the conference need to be further disseminated. The themes emerging from the conference would be subsequently taken up in the working group session in the next phase of the project. Latest Posts on Our Blog Message.

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Chapter 2 : 'Make 21st Century Truly an Asian Century': PM

In recent years, Asia's economic and strategic environment has been transformed in a fundamental sense. The emerging 'Asian Economic Community'-encompassing ASEAN, China, Japan, India and South Korea-is being widely viewed as the centre of gr.

But two decades after SAARC came into existence, the reality is that politics casts a long and troubled shadow over this process. India is the dominant economic power in the entire South Asian region but most of its neighbours like Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan - who are rapidly becoming failed states - resent its dominance. India earlier sought to participate in other regional groupings like Bimstec or the Bay of Bengal rim of countries due to the frustratingly slow progress at SAARC. As is well known, tensions between India and Pakistan have virtually put paid to cooperation, if not integration, in South Asia. Towards this end, India can contribute to greater flows of trade within the region through unilateral trade liberalisation. If it desires to fend off China from South Asia, India must, therefore, import more from its neighbours so that they acquire a greater stake in its rise as an economic power. To be sure, measures like importing jute bags from Bangladesh or allowing the import of molasses from Pakistan by wagons instead of barrels and textiles at ad valorem rather than specific duty rates from both these countries can make a difference. But the need is for bolder liberalisation where India must take whatever they have to offer. This is indeed affordable as India has foreign exchange reserves and its balance of payments is healthy. The moves to usher in Safta would, however, be more meaningful if there is also greater connectivity within the region. But physical connectivity remains a major problem, thanks largely to politics rather than economics. For instance, Afghanistan is now being admitted as the eighth member of this regional grouping but Pakistan steadfastly refuses to allow India transit facilities to this country and Central Asia -due to its tensions with India. The long shadow of politics also may be seen in the lack of any momentum whatsoever on the export of natural gas from Bangladesh to India. To be sure, some amount of power trading is already taking place, with the action observed in regions bordering Nepal, Bhutan and India. The exportable power generated by hydel power stations in Nepal and Bhutan coincides with the seasonal peak demand in the supply-short Indian economy. But the only silver lining in this regard is Bhutan which sells its power to the highly power-deficit regions of West Bengal, Orissa and Northeast India. Its Chukha hydel project could well serve as a model for power trading in SAARC as a whole as Bhutan exports as much as 76 per cent of its generation to India, revenues from which constitute a significant fraction of its GDP. However, Bhutan is keen to diversify its power supplies as India is the only monopsonistic buyer at present. If economic efficiency rather than politics were the sole yardstick, Bangladesh should also be trading in power with India. The least cost short-term option is for it to import power from West Bengal at present and from Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh in the future to avoid the high domestic costs of electricity generation, according to a report Economic Reforms and Power Sector in South Asia: But politics is spoiling the party for South Asian power trade. While the economic imperatives include the need for placing the matter on sounder commercial principles and adopting suitable power trading models, such forces are not in command. Clearly, the challenge ahead is to address these political inhibitions head on if India is to successfully defend its turf and keep China out of SAARC. Towards this end, India must also highlight the successful example of its FTA with Sri Lanka to impress upon Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan that freer trade with the dominant partner is not inimical to their interests. Unless other SAARC members similarly benefit from integrating with India, the roadblocks to Safta will persist and they will turn to China for deliverance. In the past, India threw up its hands in despair and looked elsewhere to forge regional FTAs beginning with Asean and stretching all the way to the Gulf. There is talk of concluding similar agreements with Mercosur and the EU. Currently, there are RTAs in operation - more than the number of countries in the world. Safta, if it comes into being as scheduled, will only add to this "spaghetti bowl" of FTAs - to borrow an expression of Professor Jagdish Bhagwati.

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Chapter 3 : Mahendra P. Lama | Revolv

12/28/ 1 Political Economy of Energy Cooperation in South Asia Mahendra P Lama Founding Vice Chancellor Central University of Sikkim Gangtok in>.

The list of participants is at Annex I. In his inaugural address, Dr I. Last two decades have witnessed an unprecedented rise in the interactions and networking among various institutions, agencies and civil society organisations of South Asia. Regrettably, as a result of South Asia missing opportunities after opportunities, the cumulative cost of non-cooperation has been very high. India could make some significant unilateral gestures to build confidence among its neighbors and to facilitate their participation in regional cooperation and development matters on an equal footing. He pointed out the need to reposition South Asia as a community in the changing Asian and global context. This will also enable South Asia as a region to reach out to the rest of the world. Fortunately, the composite dialogue process was now well in place with encouragement by creative activism on the part of civil society elements in the two countries. He remarked that there is now confluence of: He pointed out that the most critical aspects of cooperation and of the strength of South Asia are cultural exchanges including those through tourism. The participants noted that the Background Paper for the Conference contained references to: Following important points were made by the presenters Dr. The two processes can move on parallel tracks and become mutually reinforcing. Geographical realities, resource endowments and manifest complementarities point to significant benefits which could result for all partners from sub-regional cooperation in the North-Eastern sub-region of South Asia, comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and North Eastern areas of India. Developments in the neighboring regions of South Asia pose enormous challenges and offer significant opportunities to SAARC countries in the areas of trade, energy, and environment. He pointed out that the concept of border trade needs to be widened so as to cover trade at border. In this regard he recalled that the Government of India had already started drastically modernizing the facilities at 13 crucial customs points with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan. He stressed that it is non-tariff barriers and not tariffs barriers which were really restricting the movement of goods and services in the region. He observed that India tops the list in the imposition of these non-tariff barriers. He called for a comprehensive study to first identify these and then for undertaking of actions to remove them. He highlighted the difficulties in realizing Myanmar-Bangladesh-India gas pipeline. He emphasized the importance of cross border connectivity. Lack of timely action in this regard could be very costly to smaller countries in the region. In the Second Session, four concurrent Working Groups discussed perspectives of relations of South Asia with other regions. The participants discussed issues related to connectivity both within and outside the region, institutional linkages, migration and role of Diaspora, broadening of trade and investment activities including into services sectors like tourism, finance, education, insurance and banking. Following are some noteworthy outcomes of the deliberations in the four Groups: There are also issues of citizenship for Indians in Southeast Asia. East Asian countries may consider possibilities of: South Asia and GCC.

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Chapter 4 : Mahendra P Lama | Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India - calendrierdelascience.com

As the world deals with the "new normal" of a slowing China, regional financial and economic integration is more important than ever, and South Asia is strategically poised to play an influential part.

Sharma, All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher. Includes bibliographical references and index. Gujral 7 Introduction 12 R. A Continent Becomes a Region: India and the Future of Asia: Arranging a Soft-landing for Pakistan Manoj Joshi Economic Reforms and Integration in South Asia: The Asian Dimension Ajay Patnaik Emerging Asian Linkages Gulshan Sachdeva While discussing the nature and characteristics of Central Asian economies, the paper also deals with broad trends in their foreign trade, investment inflows, as well as regional economic initiatives. It is shown that although Russia is still an important partner, Central Asian countries have strengthened their economic relationship with many Asian countries. A special section also analyses the current status of Indo-Central Asian economic relations. Major economic trends, as well as certain recommendations for Indian policy makers are summarised in the concluding section. Since , the five Central Asian countries Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are witnessing transformation of their economic systems. All these countries have moved along this transformation to varying degrees. Despite having a very complex legacy of central planning, dissolution of the USSR, distorted economic structures, ethnic problems , the region has made some progress in market reforms. Due to certain specific features natural resources, strategic location, political systems and background of political elite , the region has used both standard as well as non-conventional strategies of economic transformation. The Economic Developments in Central Asia Soviet era leaders in more or less non-competitive regimes have tried to pursue economic stability, while securing their own dominance in the new political system. They have also tried to learn a few lessons from the Chinese model of development. After the failure of centrally planned system in the former Soviet bloc, countries in the region started their journey towards a market economy. Even in countries which still consider themselves socialist or communist, like China and Vietnam, the mechanism of economic coordination has shifted to a great extent from bureaucratic coordi- nation to market allocation of resources. From the vast literature on transition, soon a consensus on the new paradigm started emerging. Kornai³ highlighted two changes that were needed: Blanchard⁴ defined the process of change as comprising two ele- ments: The policy actions needed to put in place are outlined in many works,⁵ and are well exemplified by Fischer and Gelb. It also recognised that while initial conditions were critical, decisive and sustained reforms were important for recovery of growth and social policies designed to protect the most vulnerable sections. It emphasised that investing in people is the key to growth. Recently, the World Bank has highlighted the key role of the entry of new firms, particularly small- and medium-size enter- prises in generating economic growth and employment. It also calls for the need to develop or strengthen the legal and regulatory institutions to oversee the management and governance of enterprises, both those in the private sector and those remaining in the state sector. It recognises that winners from the early stages of reforms may oppose subsequent reform steps when these reduce their initially substantial but potentially temporary benefits or rents. The early winners may also capture the state, and force the economy into low level reform equilibrium. As a result of all these policy prescriptions and later empirical findings,¹⁰ a new branchâ€”economics of transformationâ€”came into existence to deal with these economies. In recent years, research in transition economies has moved from purely economics of transfor- mation to political economy of transformation. The theory of political economy of transformation in transition economies belongs to more fundamental research in recent years to integrate the political process into the analysis of economic problems. Apart from managing the challenges of transition, the region also faces the challenge of devel- opment. Trade and transit was interrupted with new borders,

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increased transportation costs, illegal check-points, and collapse of traditional markets. Industrial and agricultural production was hurt due to disruption in access to inputs and markets. There was loss of subsidies for budgets, enterprises and households, which were paid earlier directly or indirectly through social payments, as well as through prices below the market rate on transport and energy. There was also loss of administrative structures and skilled labour as traditional Soviet administration collapsed, and many Russians left the region. The access to secure water and energy resources was also lost in the region, which was key for the agriculture, industry and household requirements. Countries in the region were left with large environmental burdens including the Aral sea Economic Developments in Central Asia ecological disaster, as well as industrial, nuclear and biological waste. Above all, there were also ethnic tensions and civil war especially in Tajikistan. Despite a common historical and cultural background, including more than seven decades of Soviet legacy, the five Central Asian republics have had different abilities to cope with the transformation challenges. The transition strategies adopted by these countries have also been influenced greatly by the political environment in the region and in their particular countries. Uzbekistan adopted a gradual and cautious approach to market reforms, while Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic followed a relatively more aggressive approach. Turkmenistan and Tajikistan have cautiously joined later. These different policies have led to different macroeconomic outcomes, as well as different policy environments.

Progress with Transition The countries of Central Asia in the first decade of their transformation displayed some common trends and some significant variations. However, output decline in all the countries in the region was very deep and longer. Recovery in some of the countries was further derailed with the fiscal financial crisis in the Russian Federation in . According to the World Bank data, Central Asia had an average of seven years of declining output, resulting in loss of almost 41 per cent of the initial measured output. With the base year of , even at the end of the decade, Central Asia had recovered only 75 per cent of its starting GDP values. The highest loss of output was in Kyrgyzstan and lowest in Uzbekistan. Some of the countries in the region are now on a path of recovery. Overall, the success on market-oriented structural and institutional reforms has shown mixed progress in Central Asia. According to different methodologies and classifications developed by major Table Economic Developments in Central Asia multilateral organisations, as well as other independent agencies to measure reform progress in transition economies, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan have progressed much faster. Similarly, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan have been classified as countries which have achieved less progress in establishing market institutions. According to widely used indicators developed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development EBRD , level of reforms concerning prices, foreign exchange and external trade, privatisation, enterprise reforms and banking sector is high in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Republic. In some cases it is comparable to Russia and Poland. Tajikistan has also made significant progress in price reforms, external sector reforms and small privatisation. The level of reforms in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan is low, particularly in the external sector and enterprise, and banking sector reforms. Except Kazakhstan, other Central Asian countries are quite low in Euromoney risk ratings. Overall there has been very little improvement for the region. Most of the agricultural land in the region was cultivated collectively in collective and state farms that managed thousands of hectares and employed hundreds of member-workers. Though essential dimensions of transition in agriculture in former socialist countries include abolition of central planning, reduction of government interventions, elimination of price controls, development of functioning market services, emergence of rural credit institutions, technological improvements, new capital investment patterns and agricultural labour adjustments, still the most controversial component of agricultural transition in the region has been land reforms, i. During the Soviet period, only one form of land ownership was recognised. All lands were owned by the state, while farm enterprises were given land use rights. As a result, the first step in market-oriented reform in all the former Soviet republics is to give up this exclusive ownership Table Economic Developments in Central Asia of land and transfer it to private ownership. Kyrgyzstan has allowed private landownership. Kazakhstan restrict private ownership to household plots up to one hectare only, whereas Tajikistan and Uzbekistan retain full state ownership of land.

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Turkmenistan is an interesting case. Its post-Soviet Constitution, adopted in May , recognised private ownership of land. However, the property rights of private landowners are restricted to the most basic right to usufruct. Private owned land might not be sold, given away as gift, or exchanged. So rights of private landowners are in fact similar to Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Countries also differ in attitudes towards land transactions. Land use rights are secure in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan recognise land rights, but severely restrict transactions in land. Like in many other CIS countries, transformation in agriculture mechanism prescribed re- registration of former collective, or state farms in new organis- ational forms, such as limited liability companies, an agricultural co- operative, a joint stock company, an association, etc. The immediate outcome of the strategy has been retention of former collective structures as new organisational forms. The process has resulted in a corporate units created by reconfiguration of shares inside the former collective shell; b successor farm stay as is created by keeping the share in the former collective; c individual farms established by withdrawal of shareholders. External Economic Relations Central Asian economies inherited state-controlled foreign trade, which was subordinated to the central planning. In this situation price signals played very little role in allocation of resources. Foreign trade was, in fact, the responsibility of the Gosplan, the state foreign economic commission, the ministry of foreign economic relations and many other specialised foreign trade agencies. Individual enter- prises had very little role in conducting foreign trade. Economic Developments in Central Asia consumer goods. The production structure of the region was heavily oriented towards agriculture and mineral extraction. Because of lack of diversification and high import dependency, these countries were vulnerable to adverse trade shocks. External economic reforms in the region have covered five areasâ€” liberalisation of foreign trade prices, reform of the trade system, market diversification, phasing out of barter trade and currency reforms. Although the role of state in foreign trade has been reduced through- out the region, progress has been more pronounced in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are more gradual with foreign trade liberalisation, particularly in the foreign exchange market. In the last one decade, exports have grown and significant diversification of trade has taken place. The Central Asian experience with external trade could be clas- sified in distinct phases. The first phase between and was a period of adjustments to the shocks of sudden dissolution of the USSR and sharp fall in mutual trade. During this period, all regional economies except Turkmenistan , incurred sizeable and persistent external current account deficits. The main reason for this were:

Chapter 5 : China India Dialogue

Asia's quest for identity and security / R.R. Sharma --India's options in a changing Asia / S.D. Muni and C. Raja Mohan --A continent becomes a region: future Asian security architectures / Varun Sahni --India and the future of Asia: arranging a soft-landing for Pakistan / Manoj Joshi --Economic reforms and integration in South Asia: role of.

Chapter 6 : Welcome to the South Asia Together Website

Economic reforms and integration in South Asia: role of India in SAARC/Mahendra P. Lama. 6. The United States and the Asian powers/Chintamani Mahapatra. 7. Reform and.

Chapter 7 : N Chandra Mohan: From Bangladesh to Bimstec | Business Standard Column

Since the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was launched in , 18 summit meetings have taken place and its declarations are perfect official documents. However, in achievement front, there is little to demonstrate.

Chapter 8 : EconPapers: South Asian Survey

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