



Reviving SAARC

STRENGTHS



- Through the years SAARC has been a central platform for South -Asian diplomacy and played an important role for mutual Co-operation and it is still relevant.
- The revival of SAARC will increase the Co-operation between countries in the region which can be resulted into better economic development.
- SAARC is the important association where China never gained admittance despite attempting effort
- It will help India and other nations to formulate policy for the region without Chinese influence.



WEAKNESSES

- The Indo-Pak rivalry and strained relationship of Afghanistan-Pakistan are regarded as weakness of the association.
- The whole SAARC region lacks basic infrastructure and majority of the nation exhibits poor economic development, struggling with poverty and other social problems.

OPPORTUNITIES



- The revival of SAARC will give India a leadership role in the region; on the other hand for Pakistan it will be a way out of its diplomatic isolation.
- The meeting attended by all the SAARC nations on the Initiative of Prime Minister Modi during CoVid-19 pandemic instigate hope that this type of Co-operation is needed.
- Revival of SAARC will give the possibility of formation of South Asia Free Trade Zone which can be beneficial for all members.
- The South Asia is one of the least integrated regions and accounts for less than 5% of trade within the region; hence there is enormous opportunity to increase the trade post-revival.



THREATS

- The inroads made by China in the South Asia region through its economic influence on the member countries and Border Road Initiative and debt trap policy hinders any attempt for revival of this regional association.
- The formation of BIMSTEC and other sub regional forums as viable alternatives to SAARC also poses threat to importance of the South Asian Organisation.