



The Evolution of Trade Relations Between Norway and India: A Bibliometric Analysis from 1894 to 2025

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Abstract

Bilateral trade relations are a critical tool for strengthening economic integration, technological transfer, and sustainable development in an increasingly globalised economy. The example of the trade partnership between Norway and India represents a unique type of collaboration between the high-income, innovation-driven European economy and the rapidly developing emerging economy, marked by increasing commercial activity in the energy, maritime services, renewable technology, pharmaceuticals, and information technology sectors. Despite this growth, the academic study of this bilateral association remains fragmented across subject fields and disciplines. The proposed paper aims to critically review the framework, development, and scholarly coverage of trade relations between Norway and India by uncovering the prevalent themes of research, most active writers, collaboration models, and current trends in the academic literature, and allowing for a major gap in the future research process. Peer-reviewed journal articles were searched in the Scopus database to identify articles published between 2000 and 2025 in the area of economics, business, and social sciences to conduct a bibliometric analysis of the topic. VOSviewer was used to analyse the dataset and visualise the citation networks, keyword co-occurrence, co-authorship and country-based research collaboration. The results show that academic interest in sustainability, renewable energy cooperation, institutional frameworks, and technology-intensive sectors is gradually increasing, whereas services trade, digital commerce, and involvement of small enterprises are disproportionately low. The patterns of co-authorship also indicate limited direct cooperation between scholars in Norway and India, suggesting that research production was regionalised. In general, the paper shows that relations between Norway and India in trade have shifted from a strictly commodity-based exchange to a diversified, economically meaningful collaboration, which serves as a beacon for further empirical research and policy development to enhance sustainable bilateral economic cooperation.

Keywords: *Bilateral Trade; Bibliometric Analysis; Norway–India Trade Relations; Global Value Chains; Economic Integration; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)*

Introduction

International trade is at the core of economic growth, industrial development and global integration. Trade allows countries to specialise based on comparative advantage, reach broader markets, and also obtain technologies and resources unavailable in their home countries. The bilateral trade relationship has gained particular significance in an increasingly globalised world economy as countries look to diversify their economic relationships, minimise their susceptibility to local shocks, and build stronger long-term cooperation. In this environment, the trade connection between Norway and India is a unique form of economic interaction between a high-income European market and fast-developing emerging markets (Chen & Liu, 2024).

Norway and India are very different when it comes to the structure and level of development. Norway is a small, open economy with a high level of productivity, good institutions, and a high technological endowment, especially in areas of maritime transport, offshore engineering, fisheries, renewable energy, and petroleum. India, on the other hand, is a leading economy of the world in terms of population, production capacity, and its globally competitive services sector that is spearheaded by information technology and pharmaceuticals. The differences bring about an economic complementary in which each nation is able to produce goods and services that the other demands more of, and thus this forms the foundation of a mutually beneficial exchange of trade (Kawale & Nanotkar, 2024).

The bilateral trade between Norway and India had, in the past, been insignificant and focused on a small segment of commodities. Nevertheless, globalisation and trade liberalisation, as well as the enhancement of logistics and increased foreign direct investment, have led to an increase in trade volumes and the level of sectoral diversification in the last 20 years. The engagement of Norway in the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) structure and the increased involvement of India in international trade networks have also promoted institutional discourse and negotiations that would enhance accessibility to markets and establish cooperation on regulations. This has led to a progressive extension of bilateral trade, beyond traditional goods to fields of knowledge like renewable energy technology, digital services, infrastructural development and advanced manufacturing (Aggarwal & Chakraborty, 2017).

The concept of sustainability has also become a significant aspect of trade relations between Norway and India. Norway has established itself as a global model in environmental regulation and clean-energy development, whereas India experiences the acute problems associated with climate change, urbanisation, and energy security. Renewable energy equipment, environmental services, and low-carbon technologies are therefore not just an economic opportunity but also a strategic tool for supporting sustainable development goals in the two countries. The orientation of bilateral cooperation is more and more influenced by this correspondence between commercial interests and environmental priorities (Dinda, 2018).

With these positive trends, the trade relationship still suffers a number of structural constraints. Geographic distance increases the cost of transportation, and discrepancies in regulatory frameworks, taxation, customs, and business cultures offer obstacles to companies that wish to enter foreign markets. Competitiveness can also be influenced by tariff structures and non-tariff measures, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises. These issues promote the significance of well-coordinated policies, institutional backing and information-sharing systems in enhancing the bilateral trading performance (Bragina & Cherkashina, 2025).

Academically, the research on Norway-India trade relations serves as a good starting point to understand more issues like trade between the developed and developing economies, institutional factors shaping market integration, and how sustainability is changing its role in international trade. Nevertheless, the available studies in this field are still disjointed across fields and industries. The aim of this paper is to

fill this gap by analysing the scholarly information about Norway-India trade relations in a systematic manner through a bibliometric approach. The study will focus on giving an orderly background to the development of this significant bilateral economic relationship by determining the prevailing themes in research, key participants, and potential prospects of this relationship (Lumempouw, 2024).

Importance of the Study

The research is important due to a number of economic, academic and policy-oriented factors. Norway and India are two economies with different structures that provide a profound understanding of economic cooperation between North and South, as well as the dynamics of interaction between developed and developing markets. The analysis of this alliance can be used to explain the diversification of the export portfolio of the established economies to high-growth areas as they simultaneously cope with technological change and sustainability transition. At the same time, the research contributes to the knowledge of the ways developing economies, like India, use international trade as a tool to support economic growth, create employment opportunities, enhance productivity and transfer technologies (Patel, 2020–2025). The bilateral trade relations also have a critical influence on foreign direct investment flows, integration of supply chains and growth of productivity in the two countries over the long term. The study indicates the impact of institutional set-ups, trade agreements and harmonisation of the regulations in determining access to the market and competitiveness of the cross-border operating firms. With the integration of the empirical evidence in the literature, the research will provide policymakers with evidence-based information that may help them in fine-tuning the trade facilitation policies, reducing non-tariff trade barriers and strengthening the bilateral economic structures. In addition, the paper defines under-researched areas and new industries in the Norway-India trade, which will aid in future scholarly research. It also helps the firms and investors to assess the commercial risks, strategic opportunities, and market-entry considerations. Theoretically, the study is important to the wider debate about small open-economy trade policies, integration of emerging markets, and the increased role of sustainability issues in the modern trade systems. Finally, the study brings the fragmented academic literature together into a unified analytical structure and thus makes the theoretical understanding as well as practical applicability of future economic cooperation efforts between Norway and India more effective (*Institutions, Market Concentrations, and Trade*, 2022).

Methodology

The research uses a bibliometric approach in order to review academic literature on the field of trade relations between India and Norway. The Scopus database was accessed by the use of both structured keyboards to retrieve academic publications by means of combining keywords like Norway, India, bilateral trade, international trade, exports, imports, and economic cooperation. The time limit chosen is 2000 to 2025, as it helps to include both the initial efforts made in the field of academic research and the more recent ones in bilateral trade studies. To achieve uniformity and academic purity, a set of filters was used to select only peer-reviewed journal articles that were published in the English language and in the subjects pertaining to economics, business, and social sciences. The reference-management software was used to erase any duplicate records, and the completed dataset was then imported into VOSviewer to continue with the analysis. Then, bibliometric methods were used to investigate citation networks, patterns of co-occurrence of key words, co-authorship patterns and the patterns of research collaboration by country. This method allows identifying the influential studies, the leading research groups, and developing the thematic priorities, while maintaining the sense of objectivity, repeatability, and even systematizing the field of academic coverage of the Norway-India relationships in trade.

Co-authorship and author

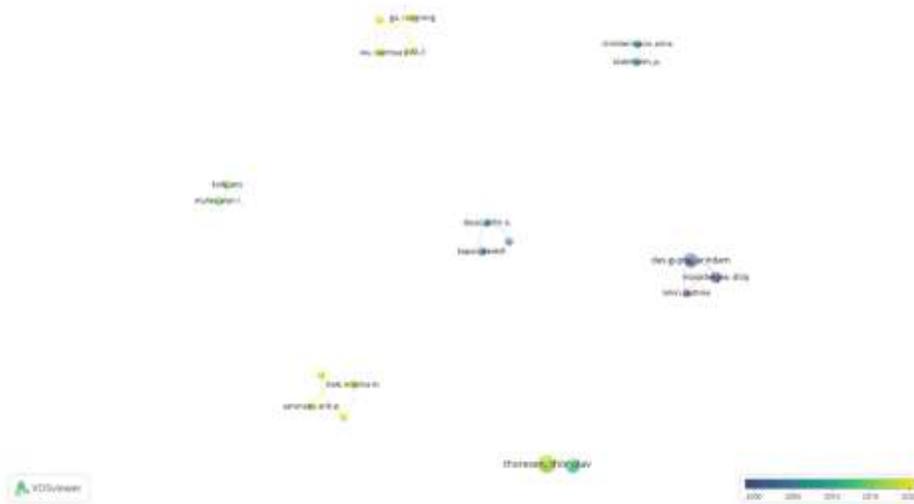
On the basis of co-authorship and the unit of analysis as authors, out of 167 authors, 20 met the threshold; each author has a maximum of 1 document and a minimum citation of 20.

Table 1

ID	Author Name	Documents	Citations	Total Link Strength
15	Bott, Kristina M.	1	113	3
19	Cappelen, Alexander W.	1	113	3
148	Sørensen, Erik Ø.	1	113	3
155	Tungodden, Bertil	1	113	3
152	Thoresen, Thor Olav	5	47	3
93	Muller, Alan R.	1	78	1
64	Kolk, Ans	1	78	1
72	Lambert, Peter J.	3	42	3
33	Desai, Mihir A.	1	40	2
59	Kapur, Devesh	1	40	2

Figure 1

Co-authorship and author



The authors in cluster one talked about how perceived detection and moral suasion played a key role in influencing the behaviour of 15000 taxpayers in Norway (Bott et al., 2019). The authors in cluster two [Co-authorship and author analysis, co-authorship and organisation analysis] revealed that Carbon tariffs can decrease the growth of an economy, make life more difficult for the people, reduce trade, and lower the production levels of industries that use a lot of energy (Gu et al., 2023).The authors in the third cluster indicated how tax structure, including marginal tax rates and exemption limits, significantly

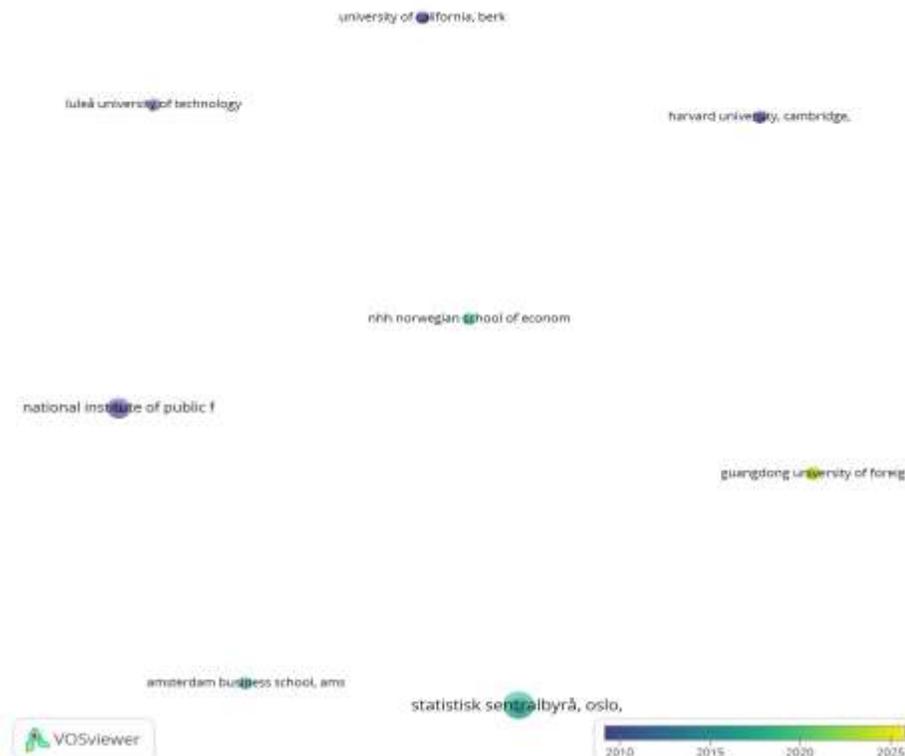
impacted both revenue collection and compliance (Das-Gupta et al., 1995). The authors in the 4th cluster highlight how the increase in migration of skilled workers between developing and developed countries will require policy changes in the home country over the time period of 50 years (Desai et al., 2004). The authors in cluster 5 study taxation as a social responsibility of a corporation, as an issue for multinational companies operating in countries that are still developing. Research conducted in India suggests that these companies, mainly the ones with strong csr reputations, pay higher taxes than local firms (Muller & Kolk, 2012). The authors in cluster 6 analyse the political, economic, and potential future of the taxation of chemical compounds in Europe, directing their attention towards fertiliser taxes in multiple European countries. The paper concluded that well-designed tax schemes, linked to the damage done to the environment, can improve cost effectiveness and public acceptance, but monitoring costs and uncertain environmental outcomes remain challenging (Söderholm & Christiernsson, 2008). The authors of cluster 7 compare two methods measuring the redistributive effects of income tax schedules over time, employing the use of a normative tax progressivity index. Using both approaches to Norwegian data from 1992-2004, it shows that the transplant and compare method has several advantages over the fixed-income procedure (Lambert & Thoresen, 2008).

Co-authorship and organisation

On the basis of co-authorship and the unit of analysis as authors, out of 115 organisations, 15 met the threshold, each organisation has a maximum of 1 document, and the maximum citations is 14.

Figure 2

Overlay visualization



The paper from the organisations in cluster 2 aggregates data from 1965–66 to 1992–93, highlighting that India's tax revenue and compliance were greatly influenced by the tax structure, while inflation and reduced intensity of assessment had significant negative effects, and enforcement tools had

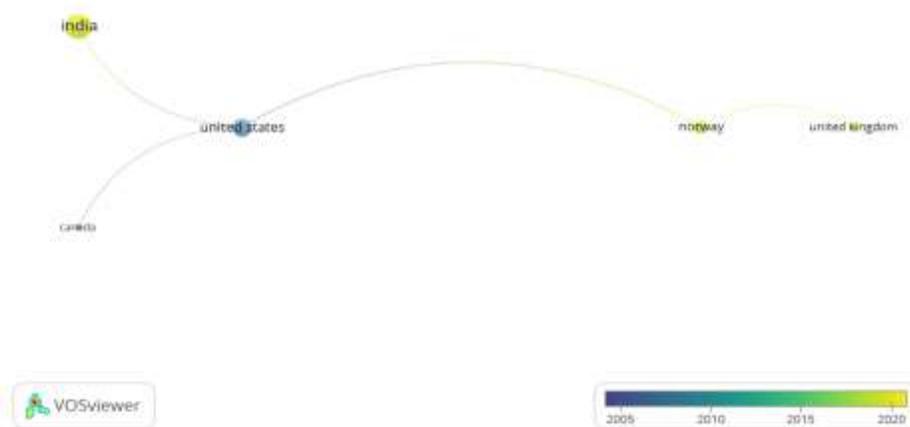
an impact. Even with best-practice policies, the revenue gains would be insufficient, showing that the need for comprehensive tax reform exists (Das-Gupta et al., 1995). The paper from the organisation includes 3 highlights of how the increase in migration of skilled workers between developing and developed countries will require policy changes in the home country over the time period of 50 years (Desai et al., 2004). The Paper from the organisation in cluster 4 highlights that the Evidence from India suggests that tax structure strongly affects revenue and compliance, while inflation and weak assessments reduce effectiveness, showing that there is a need for major tax reform. Likewise, the Norwegian study reviews methods to assess tax redistribution, illustrated using Norway's income tax system from 2005–2013 (Thoresen & Lambert, 2016). The paper from the organisation in cluster 5 shows that trade and domestic policy reforms can significantly decrease the carbon emissions and improve welfare, without an emissions tax, as clearly shown in India's electricity sector. Coordinating these reforms with an emissions tax further lowers emissions and produces greater welfare gains than an emissions tax alone (Khanna & Zilberman, 1999). The paper from the organisations in cluster 7 analyses the political, economic, and potential future of the taxation of chemical compounds in Europe, directing their attention towards fertiliser taxes in multiple European countries. The paper concluded that well-designed tax schemes, linked to the damage done to the environment, can improve cost effectiveness and public acceptance, but monitoring costs and uncertain environmental outcomes remain challenging (Söderholm & Christiernsson, 2008). The paper from the organisations in cluster 8 highlighted that perceived detection and moral suasion played a key role in influencing the behaviour of 15000 taxpayers in Norway (Bott et al., 2019).

Co-authorship and country

Based on co-authorship with the unit of analysis being country, out of 31 countries with a maximum number of documents per country of 15, a minimum number of documents per country of 1, and a minimum number of citations per country of 6, 17 out of 31 countries exceeded the threshold.

Figure 3

Overlay visualisation



In the cluster Canada, India and the USA collaborated in writing a research paper where it was established that no single tax policy can effectively deter brain drain, and most of the instruments are more concerned with fairness and compensation rather than preventing brain drain. Any measures

suggested should be well coordinated internationally and closely work with the immigration authorities. Any of the policy alternatives involves the probability of undesired economic and behavioural effects (Desai et al., 2004). Cluster 2 encompassed the UK and Norway. The former paper claims that tax regimes are an expression of different cultures, so the idea of convergence is disputed. It also emphasises the role of non-Western states and argues that the concept of the global tax culture is Western-centric thinking (Livingston, 2020). The second article presents a randomised field trial that included more than 15,000 Norwegian taxpayers and found that moral appeals and detection probability statements on tax letters significantly boosted self-reported foreign income, the effects of which lasted in terms of improving tax compliance (Bott et al., 2017).

Co-occurrence all keywords

On the basis of Co-occurrence and the unit of analysis as all keywords, with the minimum number cooccurrences of a keyword as 3 of the 383, 14 met the threshold. The topmost keyword was taxation, which occurred 11 times, followed by “tax compliance”, which occurred 8 times, followed by “tax system”, which occurred 7 times.

Table 2

ID	Keyword	Occurrences	Total Link Strength
73	Corporate tax	3	0
115	Economic development	3	2
193	Income tax	6	3
220	International tax law	3	1
326	Tax	3	0
327	Tax administration	4	5
332	Tax compliance	8	7
336	Tax evasion	3	5
341	Tax policy	5	1
351	Tax system	7	0
354	Taxation	11	4

Figure 4
Overlay visualisation



Citation and documents

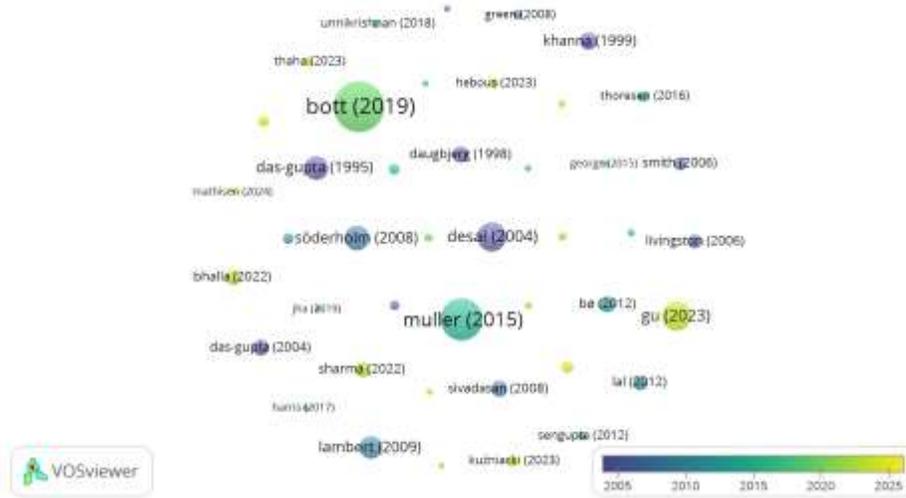
On the basis of citations with the unit of analysis as documents, with the minimum number of citations per document as 2, out of 83 documents, 43 documents meet the threshold.

Table 3

Rank	Author(s) & Year	Number of Citations
1	Bott (2019)	113
2	Muller (2015)	78
3	Desai (2004)	40
4	Gu (2023)	38
5	Söderholm (2008)	28
6	Das-Gupta (1995)	25
7	Lambert (2009)	23
8	Khanna (1999)	14
9	Bø (2012)	13
10	Das-Gupta (2004)	13

Figure 5

Overlay visualisation



The article that contains more citations indicates that tax compliance is higher when taxpayers are sent messages regarding the detection risk or moral responsibility. Messages that are detection-oriented are more powerful and enduring compared to those that are morally oriented (Bott et al., 2017). Muller & Kolk (2012) follow in the article Responsible Tax as Corporate Social Responsibility: The Case of Multinational Enterprises and Effective Tax in India. The third most cited author is Desai et al. (2004) in the article, Sharing the Spoils: Taxing International Human Capital Flows. The paper of Gu et al. (2023) is called " The Impact of the EU carbon border adjustment mechanism on economic growth and resource supply in the BASIC countries. Soderholm and Christiernsson (2008), in the article Policy Effectiveness and Acceptance in the Taxation of Environmentally Damaging Chemical Compounds are the authors with the fifth most citations.

Bibliographic coupling and documents

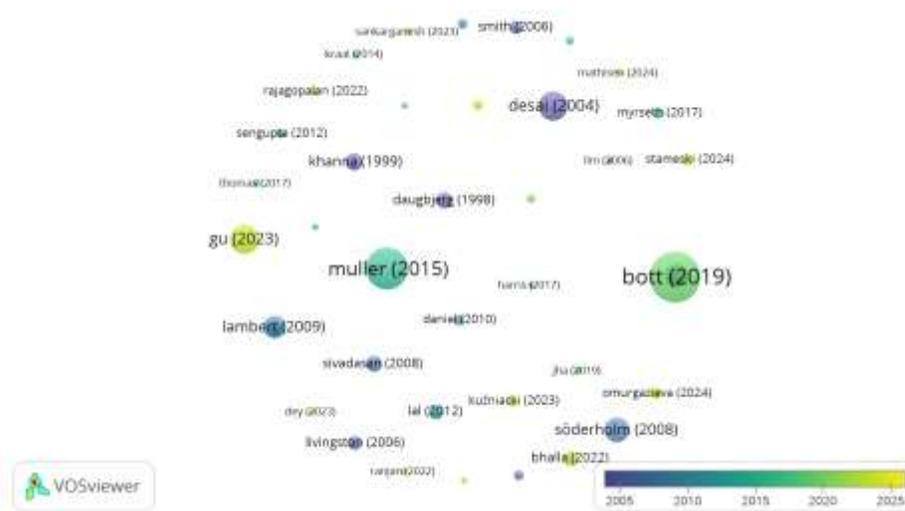
On the basis of bibliographic coupling and the unit of analysis as documents in the counting method, full counting with a minimum of 2m citations per document, as 2, out of 85 documents, 43 meet the threshold.

Table 4

Rank	Author (Year)	Total Link Strength
1	Thoresen (2016)	4
2	Sharma (2022)	3
3	Hebous (2023)	6
4	Smith (2006)	0
5	Sivadasan (2008)	0
6	Daniel (2010)	0
7	Lal (2012)	0
8	Bhalla (2022)	0
9	Myrseth (2017)	0
10	Livingston (2006)	0

Figure 6

Overlay visualisation



The most strongly interconnected authors are Thor O. Thoresen, Zhiyang Jia, and Peter J. Lambert, whose article compares and contrasts different techniques of the quantification of the redistributive impact of tax systems over time. According to their results, it is much more conditional whether conclusions can be made about the direction of redistribution, which depends on the operationalisation of welfare and the identification of the effects of tax policy on its own (Thoresen et al., 2016). Subsequently, Sharma and Sharma (2022) explore ethical decision-making procedures of tax

practitioners in North India and determine several key factors that determine the ethical decision-making process, such as stakeholder perspectives, Machiavellian inclinations, and compliance costs, which significantly influence the ethical behaviour and consequently, the tax revenue output in the dynamic economic environment. This is confirmed later by Hebous et al. (2023), who show that audits can increase future compliance with taxes without any punishment imposed. The research outlines that the noncompliant taxpayers show heightened compliance in a period that lasts six years after the auditing process, which indicates deterrence, as well as there could be a learning effect of the audit experience. Smith and Mitry (2006) emphasise that consumers are sensitive to changes in tax policy and that the elasticity of price on spirits is estimated at 1.87; therefore, a 10-per-cent decrease in the price would increase the consumption by 18 per cent. Sivadasan and Slemrod (2008) examine the Indian income-tax amendment of 1992, which abolished the two-tier taxation of wages between partners of partnership firms. Their analysis shows that this shift resulted in firms transferring income between profits and wages, thus significantly accelerating the mean and median relative earnings of skilled workers. The paper argues that these income-shifting conditions explain nearly all reported growth in wage disparity after previous trade liberalisation and deregulation reforms, highlighting the strong company reaction to taxing incentives.

Co-citation and cited authors

On the basis of co-citations and the unit of analysis as cited-authors, where the minimum number of citations per author is set at 2, out of 144 authors, only 27 meet the threshold.

Table 5

Author	Citations	Total Link Strength
Alm	8	26
James R.	8	26
Allingham	5	17
Michael G.	5	17
Alan J.	5	15
Auerbach	5	15
Alesina	3	15
Alberto F.	3	15
Christopher S.	4	12
Armstrong	4	12
Bartels	2	12
Larry M.	2	12

the business decision-making, grounded on academic evidence, may increase the efficiency of trade, decrease uncertainty, and increase the long-term economic sustainability of the two countries.

Conclusion

The results of the research, which are gathered through empirical evidence, show that a small number of thematic areas, specifically energy cooperation, maritime industries, renewable technologies, and regulatory frameworks underlying bilateral trade arrangements, are predominantly represented by extant scholarship. The keyword event and citation analyses indicate the growth of interest in sustainable trade, green technology transfer, and infrastructure development, and a relatively smaller number of studies focus on services trade, digital commerce, and involvement of small and medium-sized enterprises. Further, co-author studies reveal the lack of direct collaborative interactions between Norwegian and Indian scholars, which suggests that a significant part of the literature is produced by localised academic communities instead of a genuine bilateral research collaboration. These findings highlight the strengths of existing research and the relevant gaps that should be addressed in future research. In terms of policy, improvements in regulatory harmonisation, logistic infrastructure and mechanisms of enabling investment will probably continue to tap into the potential of bilateral trade. In the case of scholars, future studies are to focus on firm-level trade behaviour, digital trading, environmentally minded trade policy, and reorganisation of global supply chains in the post-pandemic environment. In prospect, a logical roadmap is necessary to strengthen the Norway-India trade relations in a logical and sustainable manner. To ensure that transaction costs are minimised, policymakers need to focus on finalisation and successful execution of holistic trade agreements, wider regulatory dialogue platforms and simplified customs procedures. The two states need to invest in digital trade infrastructure and a data-sharing system to facilitate e-commerce and technology-based services. Renewable energy, maritime innovation, and green finance are joint initiatives that can serve as anchor areas of the long-term cooperation. To enhance bilateral knowledge production, academic institutions should encourage joint research programmes, joint datasets, and mutual fellowships. Furthermore, specific attention to small and medium-sized enterprises financing tools, access to the market, and business-matching would expand the involvement in bilateral trade and would provide more balanced shares of economic gains.

All in all, the Norway-India trade relationship is an example of how even fairly economically disparate countries can create mutually beneficial alliances in the context of the global economy that is becoming more interconnected and oriented towards sustainability. The continuity of academic research, policy alignment and involvement of the private sector will be essential to extract the maximum benefits of this bilateral economic relation in the long run.

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