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Assessment of India –Nigeria Trade Relations (1999-2018)

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ABSTRACT:- The study assessed India- Nigeria trade relations for a period of 20 years from 1999 to 2018 using ex-post facto research design. Data were obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics. The export of goods from Nigeria to India and the import of goods from India to Nigeria were used to measured trade relations. The study used t-test, charts, and tables to address the variables. Microsoft Excel software package and statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 20 were used to analysed the data. The finding revealed that the Nigerian government benefited from engaging in trade relations with the Indian government more. Also, for the past 20 years, it is only Nigeria that benefited from trade relations with India. The study found that Nigerian government engagement in trade relations to the Indian government is not beneficial to India. The study recommended that the Nigerian government should continue to export goods to India since they are the ones benefiting for the past 20 years of engaging in trade relations with India. The Nigerian government should engage in a serious diversification of the economy such that more sectors like agriculture, human capital development, technology, and industrialization should be more emphasis on and give more priorities for future trade. The Indian government should focus on technology and modern medical equipment so that they can benefit from engaging in trade relations with Nigeria. They should try to develop advance and industrial goods so that the Nigerian government can import such goods from them more.

Keywords:- Trade relations, Import and Export

I. INTRODUCTION

It is uncertain whether India benefited more from engaging in trade relations with the Nigerian government for the past few decades or whether the Nigerian government benefited more from engaging in trade relations with the Indian government for the past few decades. The Indian government has exported goods from Nigeria especially those that they have a less absolute advantage in producing them with low cost of labor and capital while the Nigerian government import goods from India especially the one that they have a less absolute advantage in producing them.

The ability of the Nigerian government to produce goods at a very large quantity using very low inputs such as labour and capital help the country to have an absolute advantage over the Indian government. There are lots of goods imported from India to Nigeria and this process that Indians may benefit more from engaging in trade relations with Nigerian government since they have been producing goods with a very high quantity at a very low input such as labour and capital. The issue concerning Nigeria and India is that these two countries were colonised by the British but after the colonisation of the British Government India is developed than Nigeria in terms of infrastructure and industries making them to engaged absolute advantage in the majority of goods used in Nigeria when comparing to what is produced by Nigerian. India's trade with Nigeria may be lost them or Nigeria trade relations with India may lose to Nigeria. trade relations are to ensure that each country benefited from the other countries in terms of what they cannot produce or manufactured at very input such as labour and capital.

The major problem is that the Nigerian government had engaged in trade relations with the Indian government when Nigeria return its role to a democratic government in 1999. They have imported goods from India and the Indian government also has exported goods from the Nigerian Government. Yet, the country that benefited from trade relations over this period is uncertain or the country that lost from engaging in trade relations over this period is also uncertain.

Kabiru and Abdulaziz (2016) conducted the same study but viewed it from trade complementarity but this study looked at the country that benefited more and the one that benefited less or lost from trade relations. The study used a period that is more current that the past reviewed or study.

The objective of this study is to assess the India -Nigeria trade relations from 1990-2018. The specific objectives of this study are to: ascertain whether India or Nigeria benefited from trade relations in Nigeria and also determine the position of Nigeria in trade relations with India.

The scope of this study is restricted to the assessment of India –Nigeria trade relations from 1999 to 2018, 20 years, and this period are because Nigeria had democratic government 1999 since then, the government of Nigeria and India have been engaging in trade relations with Nigeria. The period is also chosen because the Indian oil companies participated in Nigerian bid rounds in 2005-2007 and won 6 oil blocs: ONGC Mittal (OMEL) won 3 oil prospecting license (OPL), known as OPL 279, OPL 285 and OPL 297 (these numbers are serially assigned to oil companies by the Nigerian government when they acquire blocs in Nigeria). Sterling oil company won 2 (OPL, 2005 and OPL 2006) and ESSar won (OPL 226).

The hypotheses of this study are stated below:

H_{01}: Nigerian Government has not gained from Trade Relations with the Indian Government from 1990 - 2018

H_{02}: Indian Government has not gained from Trade Relations with the Nigerian Government from 1990 -2018

India Nigeria Trade Relations

Trade relations stared in Nigeria and India before 1960 when Nigeria had independence. It is known that Indian government oil companies have been scouting for energy in Nigeria. India's ONGC Videsh Limited, a state-owned company is making significant deals in Nigeria's crude oil sector, and also private oil companies such as Essar, Sterling Group, and Sandesara. Also, ONGC Mittal Energy Ltd (OMEL) entered into a US$6 billion infrastructure deal with Nigeria in exchange for two offshore acreages and oil exploration rights (Naidu 2010). This investment by India termed 'aid for oil strategy' was a deal to establish a refinery, power plants, and railway lines in Nigeria(Obi 2009).

India's private sector companies are leading in investments in other areas such as telecommunication, pharmaceuticals, steel, textiles, automobile, and power generation. According to Indian High Commissioner Abuja, over 100 Indian companies have investments in Nigeria. Prominent among them are Bharti Airtel, Bajaj motorcycles, Chellarams, Birla Group, Kirloskar, Mahindra, Ashok Leyland, NIIT, ApTech New India Assurance, Bhustan Steel, KEC, Tata group, and Skipper Electricals. There are also the Stallion Group (involved in the sale of Hyundai motors, stallion rice, stallion chemicals and fertilizers and Tata Group (the automobile maker, pitching its tent in Nigeria, with opportunities for the sale of Nano, the world's cheapest car). Tata group has a presence in Africa since 1967 in the transport, information technology, hotels, mining, and telecom sectors (Modi 2010). The Tata Africa Group opened a subsidiary office in Lagos, Nigeria, in October 2007 (Sudeep, 2009). Following that, Tata now prides itself as one of Nigeria's main automobile service providers. There is India owned Dana Group that is into the manufacturing of different products in Nigeria-including plastics, foods, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals. For instance, Dana Plastics, a subsidiary of the group has not only established itself as one of the top three manufacturers of plastic household wares in Nigeria but now also exports from Nigeria to other African countries like Gambia, Namibia, and Mozambique (Indian High Commission in Abuja, 2013). Dana plastic products are popular in Nigerian markets and are highly patronised. Dana Adaora Osondu-Oti Industries Limited, another subsidiary of the Dana Group is the supplier of Danaco Full Cream Milk, Sun Yum Instant Noodles, Aquadana, and their products have increased the choices available to Nigerian consumers in its product areas (Indian High Commission in Abuja, 2013). Dana Foods Limited, the rice production arm of the Dana Group has a fully automated 20 tonnes per hour (TPH), brown rice polishing facility in Lagos. Dana Steel Rolling Company in Katsina (it acquired the federal government-owned Katsina Steel Rolling Company in 2006 after the privatisation process) produces reinforcing and general-purpose steel for construction and is committed to Nigeria's industrialization. This Steel Company currently has an installed capacity of 207,000 metric tonnes per annum and has invested about N9 billion on the expansion of the firm (Infinities, 2011).

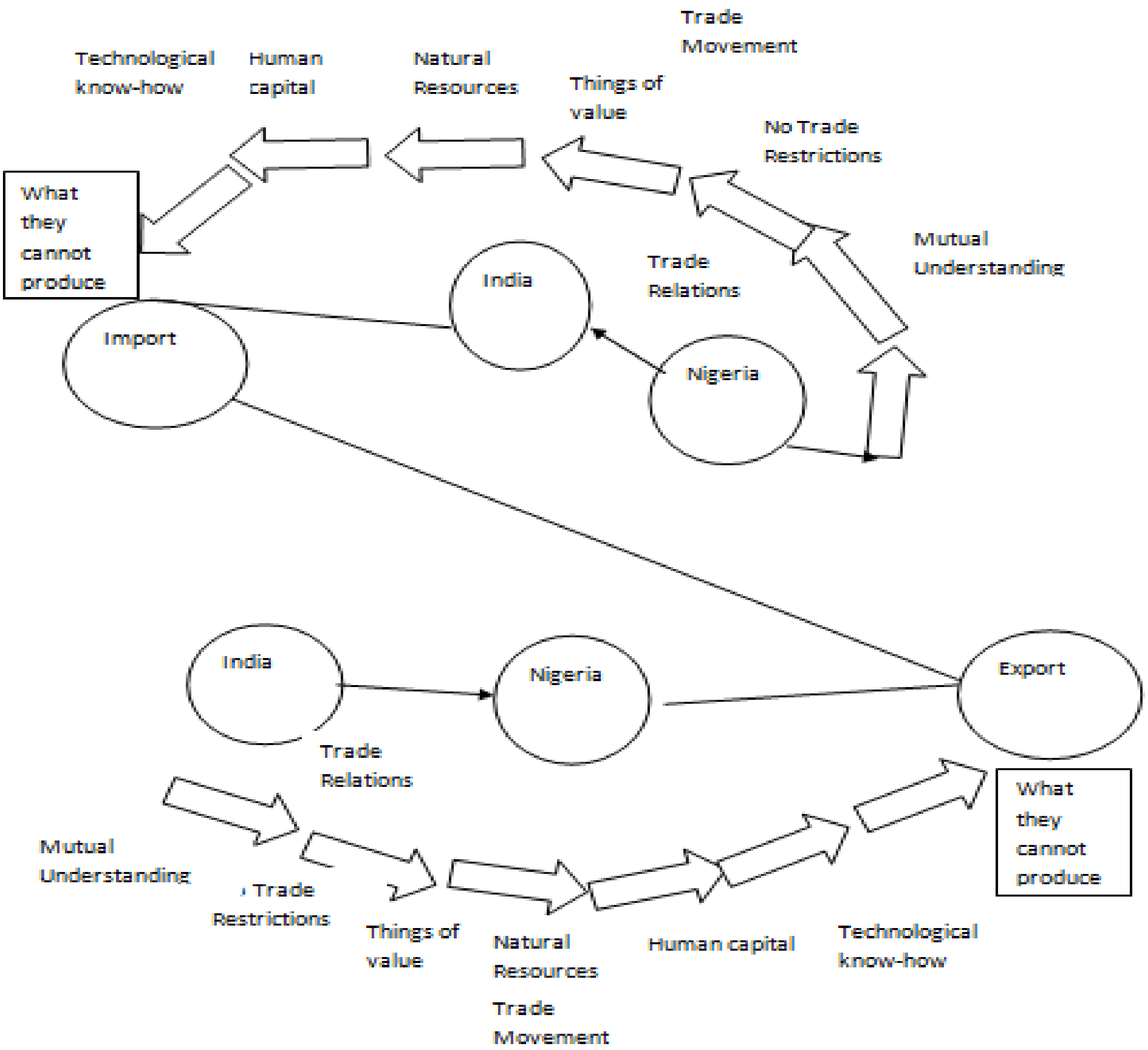
Companies such as Chellarams that started with textile trading in 1923, has expanded and diversified into manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and services. For example, it is into assembling of three-wheelers and bicycles, used by ladies, gents, and children, and also into manufacturing of full cream milk such as Oldenburger, and Real Milk in Nigeria; all of which captured a substantial share in Nigeria's consumer market. In the area of manufacturing in Nigeria, Indian companies are now the major investors, among other foreign companies.

Most of these Indian firms started arriving when Nigeria returned to democratic rule in 1999. When President Obasanjo assumed office, he engaged in image laundering and canvassing for foreign direct investment to develop the country dilapidated infrastructure after 16 years of military rule and attendant human rights abuses that deterred foreign investors. India was one of the countries that the President visited in the year 2000 to source for investments. Also, India's economic liberalisation and subsequent economic boom have resulted in its increasing external economic cooperation. Thus, Indian companies have to a larger extent taken over the manufacturing of all types and also exports of finished goods from Nigeria to other African countries. In 2003, Aarti Steel established an ultra-modern wet flu continuous galvanising line plant sprawling over 10 acres of land at industrial estate in Ota community in Ogun State. The main product lines are manufacturing of full hard galvanised products for the production of corrugated roofing sheets, galvanised plain sheets/coils from 0.12 mm to 0.80 mm (Baghla 2009).

India is the largest trading partner of Nigeria and Nigeria is India's largest trading partner in Africa with the bilateral trade touching US $ 13.89 billion in 2018-2019. Indian owned/operated companies are the 2nd largest employer in Nigeria after the Federal Republic of Nigeria. More than 135 Indian companies are currently operating in Nigeria in diverse fields such as pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, electrical machinery and equipment, plastics, chemicals, etc. Some of the major companies include Bharti Airtel, Tata, Bajaj Auto, Birla Group, Kirloskar, Mahindra, Ashok Leyland, Skipper, Godrej, Simba Group, NIIT, Aptech, New India Assurance, Bhushan Steel, KEC, Dabur, etc.

The bilateral trade between India and Nigeria during the year 2018-19 registered US $ 13.89 billion, as against US$ 11.76 billion recorded during the year 2017-18, which makes India the largest trading partner of Nigeria. Indian exports to Nigeria during the period 2018-19 were US$ 3 billion, as against US$ 2.25 billion in 2017-18, showing annual growth of 33.27%. India's imports during the period 2018-19 recorded US $ 10.88 billion, as against US$9.5 billion in 2017-18. Out of the total imports of US$ 10.88 billion from, crude oil alone accounted for US$ 9.43 billion. India is the largest importer of Nigeria's Crude Oil. Nigeria has emerged as the fifth-largest supplier of crude oil and the second-largest supplier of LNG in 2018.

Conceptual Model



Researcher's Model: Trade Movement Model

The Model is conceptualized by Opusunju, Murat, and Inim to describe trade movement between two countries that has basic features of international trade (export and import). The model noted that before trade between two countries can exist there must be certain conditions that initiated the trade movement. The first condition is that there must be a mutual understanding.

Mutual Understanding: The model asserted that there must be a mutual understanding between two countries before trade relations can be established. A country that has repeated war or crisis with another country cannot create a good trade relation with such a country. For example, Russia and USA may not have a good trade relationship since the two countries are always at war and crises. It is further stated the mutual understanding is where the country has a unique feeling concerning the survival and growth of the other countries.

No Trade restriction: The second condition for trade movement to be possible is that there must be no trade restrictions. The trade ban should not be possible in the two countries especially those items that are unique for a particular country to survive or grow with. For example, petroleum, computers, and ICT facilities that are unique for the survival and growth of developing countries that cannot produce effectively and efficiently. The developed countries that do not have natural resources such as petroleum, cold, ore, tin need to trade with the country that has these natural resources. The trade restriction should be placed on goods that are harmful to society. There are goods that the nation or society does not require consumption or used such as hard and harmful goods.

Things of Value: The third condition for trade to exist between the two countries is that there must be things of value. Each country must be able to produce a particular good that the other country cannot produce. The country must be known for particular things such as China is known for technological know-how, Nigeria is known for natural resources, Bolivia is known for exporter of Brazil nuts, Saudi Arabia is the leading oil producer and Russia is known for Unclear weapons etc. These things of value are what the country has that the other country does not have. It is something very unique that is well demand and easy research the supply country since one country is a demand country and the other is a supply country.

Natural Resources: The fourth condition is that before trade relations exist, the two counties must have natural resources. Each country of the world is blessed with natural resources. It is only some countries that have abundant of natural resources such as Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, United State of America, India, China, Venezuela, Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, etc and other countries of the world may not have the same type of natural resources that the country that they transacting business has. It is unique for these countries that transact business with the other country since the two countries cannot be blessed with the same type of resources at the same level.

Human capital: Almost all the countries of the world are blessed with human capital. It is the skills, knowledge, education, capacity, and attributes of labour in a particular country that influence their productive capacity and earning in the country. If the countries have more human capital, there will be limited engagement in the import of goods and more engagement in the export of goods.

Technological know-how: The last trade movement variable is technological know-how. Technological know-how is the ability of a country to advance in technology and developed modern technologies in the production of goods. A country that is not technological advance will engage more in the importation of industrial goods and manufacturing goods. However, a country that is technological advances will import less and export more which will help such a country to grow. For example, Nigeria is a technologically less country while China is a technologically advanced country.

Trade Relations: Before export and import must exist, there must be two countries and more goods. Each country must know what to produce and what they cannot produce after concerning the listed conditions (mutual understanding, no trade restriction, things of value, natural resources, human capital, and technological know-how).

Illustration using India and Nigeria in the Model

Nigeria established trade relations with India by exporting its goods to India from the model. It is believed that Nigeria may benefit from engaging in trade relations with India or loss from engaging in trade relations with India. There is the export of goods from Nigeria to India which implies that there is mutual understanding, no trade restriction, things' of value, natural resources, human capital, and technological know-how before Nigeria export their goods to India. However, one or more conditions may be missing but trade can still exist between Nigeria and India. For example, India is not blessed with natural resources like petroleum and they exported petroleum to India.

India also engaged in trade relations with Nigeria by importing goods from India to Nigeria. India may benefit more or less from the import of goods by the Nigerian government. There is the import of goods from India to Nigeria which implies that there is mutual understanding, no trade restriction, things' of value, natural resources, human capital, and technological know-how before India import their goods to Nigeria. However, one or more conditions may be missing but trade can still exist between India and Nigeria. For example, Nigeria is not blessed with technological know-howw and they import goods from India.

II. ABSOLUTE ADVANTAGE TRADE THEORY

This theory was coined by Adam Smith (1776) who is regarded as the father of modern economics, and who was the first person that advocated free trade. He defines absolute advantage as the process by which an individual or country can produce a particular product at a lower cost than another or in the other country. Therefore, a country that trades across national borders should specialize in producing goods that it has an absolute advantage over another. Smith argued "what is prudence in the conduct of every private family can scarce be folly in that of a great kingdom. If a foreign country can supply us with a commodity cheaper than we can make it, better buy from them with some part of the produce of our industry employed in a way in which we have some advantage" (Smith, 1776, p. 357). Smith maintained that the specialization in the production of goods and services would lead to increasing the total output. Also, global efficiency in the utilization of available resources when a country exports a portion of goods it produces at a lower cost and imports the products that its trading partner produces at a lower cost than at home. Smith argued that as advocated by mercantilism, it was impossible for countries involved in a trade to have benefited from such transactions because the export of one country is another country's import. According to Smith, all countries would benefit if they practice free trade and specialize in what they could produce cheaply. This implies that trade is possible when a country produces a particular commodity using less labour about the other state and vice versa. Smith argued that, in the era of the free market, even though a state's employment might exceed domestic consumption, it would encourage the nation to improve its productive powers. Consequently, the revenue and wealth of the country would be tremendously accelerated. Smith assumed that every country or person had an absolute advantage over another.

Empirical Studies

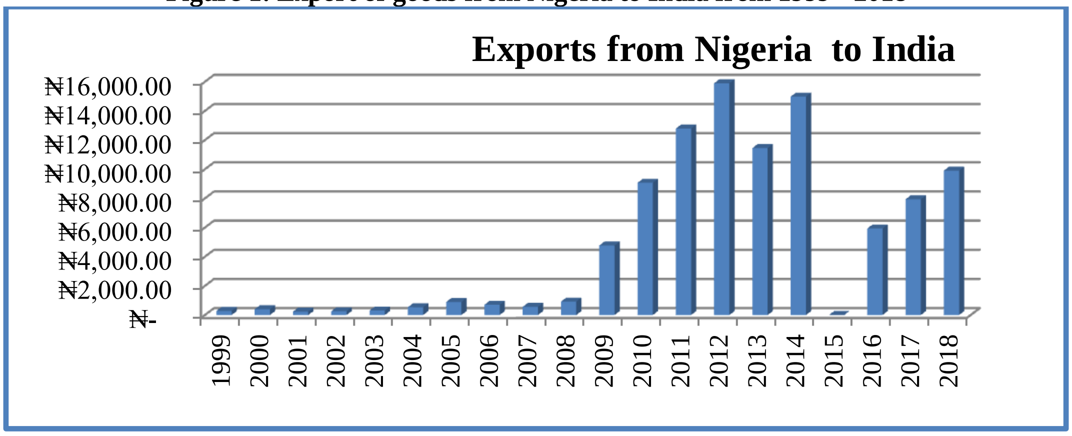
Kabiru and Abdulaziz (2016) studied used simple descriptive analysis and trade complementarity index to examine Nigeria-India bilateral trade relations for the period 2000-2014. Evidence from the trade composition result shows that Nigeria's imports from India are more diversified than its exports. All the major products imported from India by Nigeria account for a very much significant share in its total imports while for the exports only mineral fuels seem to contribute much to Nigeria's exports to India. Throughout the whole period, there exists a partial match between Nigeria's export supply and India's import demand as the trade complementarity indices lie between 31.98 and 45.21. Despite the existence of partial export and import match between Nigeria and India the trade complementarity index has been steadily increasing from 2000-2014, implying that Nigeria and India trade profiles are becoming more compatible

III. METHODOLOGY

The study used the ex-post facto research design. Data on export and import were collected from the National Bureau of Statistics. Data collected from the National Bureau of Statistics is unique, authentic, perfects, and explains the export of goods and services from Nigeria to India, as well as the import of goods and services from India to Nigeria or it, reflected the position of involvement of India and Nigeria trade relations.
The chart, graphs, and t-tests are used to analysed the trade relations between India and Nigeria from 1990 to 2018. The t-test is used showed if there is a significant difference between the means of India and Nigeria using e-view 9.00 to analyze the data.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

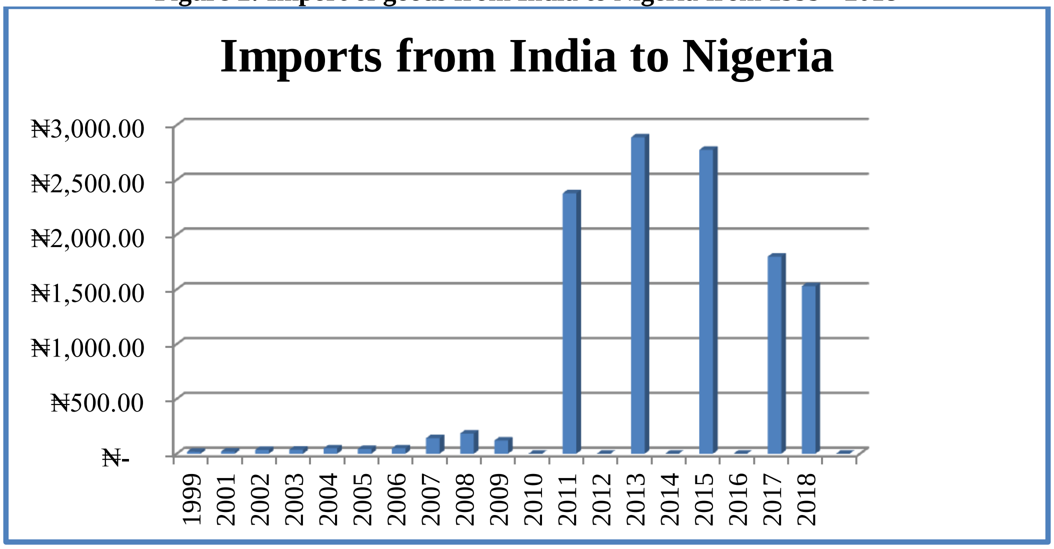
Figure 1: Export of goods from Nigeria to India from 1999 - 2018



The above figure indicated the export of goods from Nigeria to India for 20 years. In 1999, the export of N282.6 billion was exported from Nigeria to India and in 2000, the export of goods was improved at N395.5 billion but 2001 recorded a little decrease in export of goods from Nigeria to India at N231.7 Billion. Also, 2002 recorded a very little increase compared to 2001 with N260.1 billion in 2002. The increase in 2002 from the export of goods in Nigeria to India caused a very unique increase in the export of goods in 2003 at N309.1 billion. There was continuously an increase in export from 2004, 2005 and 2006 at N533.7 billion, N892.7 billion and N702.7 billion but there is a decrease in export of goods In 2007 at 561 but this decrease was unique more than that of 2001. 2002 and even 2003 and this may be due to an increase in the oil and gas prices in the capital market.

The 2008 export of goods from Nigeria to India improved at a very good amount which was N920.6 billion. It was in 2009 that the export of Nigeria started to improved more with a good increasing rate of growth such as 2009 had N4768.61 billion, 2010 had N9068.48 billion, 2011 had N12790.04 billion and 2012 had N15895.24 billion. It was also recorded that the export of goods from Nigeria to India in 2013 recorded a very little decrease at N11453.44 billion. The chart also revealed that 2014 had an increase in the export of goods from Nigeria to India at 14980.99 billion which was better than in 2013. It was in 2015 that there was no record of export transactions between Nigeria and India. The year after 2014 which is 2016 had N5933.83 billion unique export trade but 2017 and 2018 had a very unique increase in export trade at N7938.34 billion and N9906.69.

Figure 2: Import of goods from India to Nigeria from 1999 - 2018



The above figure indicates that 1999 had the import of goods at N 18billion from India to Nigeria but it was in 2000 that there was a very little increase of N2.2 Billion making 2000 to have N20.2 billion. The chat also had an increase in imports from India to Nigeria at 14.9 Billion between 2000 and 2001. However, there was an upward increase in 2001 at N35.1 billion and 2002 and 2003 also had an upward increase in the import of goods from India to Nigeria. The increase in 2002 and 2003 were N17.1 billion and N11.5 billion. The increase is that in 2003 there were N37.3 billion imported goods from India to Nigeria while 2003 had 48.8 imported goods from India to Nigeria. 2004 had decreased of the imported amount of goods from India to Nigeria at N5.3billion since it recorded 43.5billion in 2004.

In 2005, the imported goods from India to Nigeria were at little increase and the increasing rate was very small which amounted to 49.3 billion imported goods from India to Nigeria. Also, there was a unique increase of N141.6 billion in imported goods from India to Nigeria in 2006 but 2007 recorded a good increase in the imported goods which amounted to N184 billion imported goods. It is observed that there was a decrease in the imported goods at N119.9billion in 2008 but in 2009 there was no record of the transaction of imported goods from India to Nigeria.

It is recorded that 2010 had a unique increase in imported goods from India to Nigeria which amounted to N2377.3billion and 2011 there was no record of the transaction of imported goods from India to Nigeria. 2012 had a unique increase in imported goods from India to Nigeria which amounted to N2887.64billion which is more than 2010 increased. 2013 had no record of transaction of imported goods from India to Nigeria but 2014 had a decrease of imported goods from India to Nigeria at N2774.33billion compared to 2012 that had N2887.64 billion. The chart also showed that there was no record of the transaction in 2015 of imported goods from India to Nigeria but 2016 had N1799.45billion imported goods which are less compared to what Nigeria imported from India in 2014. The chart also revealed that 2017 had decreased imported goods from India to Nigeria at 1528.78 billion when compared to what Nigeria imported in 2016 (N1799.45billion) but 2018 had no record of transaction of imported goods from India to Nigeria.

Table 1: T-test

One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Export	19	5148.7032	5640.72183	1294.07034
Import	15	804.3467	1122.36530	289.79348

One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0					
	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Export	3.979	18	.001	5148.70316	2429.9623	7867.4441
Import	2.776	14	.015	804.34667	182.8015	1425.8919

Source: SPSS Version 20.00, 2020

The table below showed the export from Nigeria to India is significant in Nigeria since the probability value is less than 1%, 5% and 10%. This implies that Nigeria's government engagement in trade relations is beneficial to the nations since the Nigerian government exported more goods to India such as crude petroleum, refined liquefied petroleum gas, and cocoa beans. However, the study revealed that from 1999 to 2018 Nigeria has been benefiting from the export of goods from India to Nigeria. The reason is that the Nigerian government export more of its product especially crude petroleum, refined liquefied petroleum gas, and cocoa beans to India while they import less of Indian goods to Nigeria

The table also showed that import from India to Nigeria is significant to India. The significance is incomparable to Nigeria since Nigeria imported less of Indian products with the period of review. The Nigerian Government imported Pharmaceutical products, Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, Vehicles other than railway, tramway, electrical and electronic equipment, plastics, organic chemicals, mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, articles of iron and steel, paper and paper board, articles of pulp and chemical products.

If the mean values are compared, it is also discovered that Nigeria benefited from trading with India (Export had a mean value of 5148.7032 while import has a mean value of 804.3467). Also, when the standard deviation is compared, Nigeria benefited more from exporting goods to India (export value is 5640.72183 and import value is 1122.36530) and when t-test values are compared from the table, Nigeria benefited from engaging in trade relations with India more (export has t-value of 3.979 and import has t-value of 2.776).

Table 2: Balance of Payment

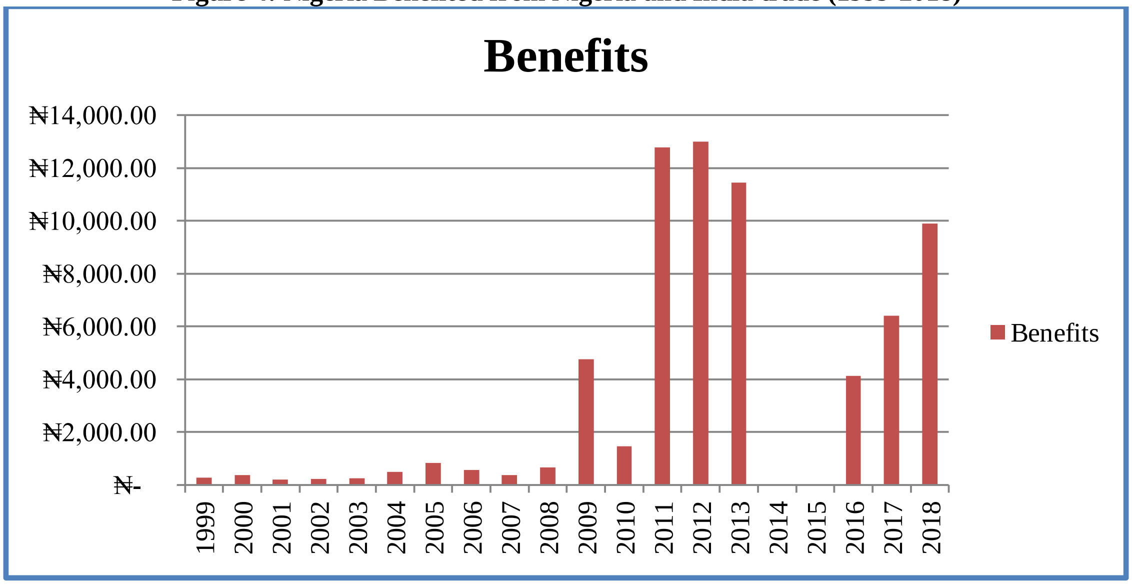
Years	Export	Import	Benefits(Nigeria)	Loss(Nigeria)	Benefits(India)	Loss(India)
M	₦'000'000	₦'000'000	₦'000'000	₦'000'000	₦'000'000	₦'000'000
1999	282.6	18	264.6			(264.6)
2000	395.5	20.2	375.5			(375.5)
2001	231.7	35.1	196.6			(196.6)
2002	260.1	37.3	222.8			(222.8)
2003	309.1	48.8	260.3			(260.3)
2004	533.7	43.5	490.2			(490.2)
2005	892.7	49.3	843.4			(843.4)
2006	702.7	141.6	561.1			(561.1)
2007	561	184	377			(377)
2008	920.6	119.9	663.6			(663.6)
2009	4768.61		4768.61			(4768.61)
2010	9068.48	2377.3	1470.82			(1470.82)
2011	12790.04		12790.04			(12790.04)
2012	15895.24	2887.64	13007.6			(13007.6)

2013	11453.44		11453.44			(11453.44)
2014	14980.99	2774.33				
2015						
2016	5933.83	1799.45	4134.38			(4134.38)
2017	7938.34	1528.78	6409.56			
2018	9906.69		9906.69			9906.69

In table 2, it indicates that export from Nigeria to India is beneficial to Nigeria since Nigeria exported more of crude petroleum, refined liquefied petroleum gas, and cocoa beans to India. From 1999 to 2018, the engagement of Nigeria to India in trade relations is beneficial to Nigeria and lost to India. However, the Nigeria Government benefited more from transacting international business with India. The Benefit is that Nigeria had abundant natural resources such as crude petroleum, refined liquefied petroleum gas, and cocoa beans which made the Nigerian government benefit more in engaging in trade relations with the Indian government.

The lost is that the Indian government has Coal, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Mica, Bauxite, Chromite, Natural gas, Diamonds, Limestone, and Thorium but does not have crude petroleum, refined liquefied petroleum gas which made them demand a large quantity of the natural resources from Nigeria. Nigerian government engagement in trade relations to the Indian government is not beneficial to Indian since the India Government does not have abundant natural resources in terms of crude petroleum, refined liquefied petroleum gas, and cocoa beans.

Figure 4: Nigeria Benefited from Nigeria and India trade (1999-2018)



Source: output from Excel, 2020

The above figure also showed that Nigeria benefited from engaging in trade relations with India starting from 1999 to 2018. It is only Nigeria that benefited from trade relations with India throughout reviewed. This may be because of its abundance of resources such as petroleum, natural gas, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc and arable land. The oil and gas sector accounts for about 10 percent of gross domestic product, and petroleum export revenue represents around 86 percent of total export revenue. From the figure, Nigeria started the benefit from trading with India in 1999 at N264.6billion, and from it, they recorded an increase and decreased in the way the government of Nigeria benefiting from India Nigeria trade relation. However, the benefit is fluctuating which implies that some years the Nigerian government recorded a higher value of benefits while the other years recorded a lower value of benefits. It is recorded only two years that Nigeria did not benefit from engaging in trade relations with India. The reason may be due to no transaction records to cover these periods.

V. DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The study found that the Nigerian government is in trade relations with the Indian government from 1999 to 2018, 20 years. It was realized that the Nigerian government benefited from engaging in trade relations with the Indian government more. The past 20 years, it is only Nigeria that benefited from trade relations with India. The reason is that Nigerian Government have abundant of resources such as petroleum, natural gas, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, and arable land while Indian government has not gained from engaging in trade relations with Nigeria because they are blessed with Coal, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Mica, Bauxite, Chromite, Natural gas, Diamonds, Limestone and Thorium and Nigeria imported only pharmaceutical products, Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, Vehicles other than railway, tramway, electrical and electronic equipment, plastics, organic chemicals, mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, articles of iron and steel, paper and paper board, articles of pulp and chemical products from the Indian government.

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The study concluded that the Nigerian government is in trade relations with the Indian government from 1999 to 2018, 20 years. It was realized that the Nigerian government benefited from engaging in trade relations with the Indian government more. The past 20 years, it is only Nigeria that benefited from trade relations with India. The study also concluded that Nigerian government engagement in trade relations to the Indian government is not beneficial to Indian since the India Government does not have abundant natural resources in terms of crude petroleum, refined liquefied petroleum gas, and cocoa beans.

The reason is that Nigerian Government have abundant of resources such as petroleum, natural gas, tin, iron ore, coal, limestone, niobium, lead, zinc, and arable land while the Indian government has not gained from engaging in trade relations with Nigeria because they are blessed with Coal, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Mica, Bauxite, Chromite, Natural gas, Diamonds, Limestone and Thorium and Nigeria imported only pharmaceutical products, Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers, Vehicles other than railway, tramway, electrical and electronic equipment, plastics, organic chemicals, mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, articles of iron and steel, paper and paper board, articles of pulp and chemical products from the Indian government.

The study recommended that Nigerian government should continue to export goods to India since they are the ones benefiting for the past 20 years of engaging in trade relations with India. The Nigerian government should engage in a serious diversification of the economy such that more sectors like agriculture, human capital development, technology, and industrialization should be more emphasis on and give more priorities for future trade.

The Indian government should focus on technology and modern medical equipment so that they can benefit from engaging in trade relations with Nigeria. They should try to develop advance and industrial goods so that the Nigerian government can import such goods from them more.

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