tool such as Percentage, Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, t-test, Co-relation coefficient, t-test for paired data and regression line.

**Fourth chapter** deals with the economic co-operation and economic relation between India and African countries.

**Fifth chapter** outlined the constraints of the trade between India and African countries such as constraints for the export (lack of raw material, high cost of production lack of domestic support etc.), determinants to Import, Problems of Transportation and communication, problems of payment and clearing arrangements and other constraints.

**Sixth chapter** highlights the prospects of foreign trade and economic co-operation between India and African countries.

**Seventh chapter** gives a findings of the research and a set of suggestions for enhancing India and African countries trade.

**Findings**

The export from India to Benin, Kenya, Sudan and Zambia found to be more while the import from Egypt and Tanzania found more as compared to export.

Exports and Imports both may be estimated on the basis of time which help to improve the trade of India with all the six countries.

As per the results of the study, there is a positive relationship between India and African countries (Benin, Kenya, Sudan and Zambia) in terms of trade and economic relation. Government of India plays an immense role for strengthening trade and economic relation between India – Egypt, India-Tanzania.

**Suggestions**

India and Benin may benefit through cooperation in supply of inputs for production and market.

India and Egypt and Tanzania may improve their tariff and non-tariff structure under a liberalized trade policy.

**Summary**
The main thought of the international trade hardly need no emphasis for any nation to afford remain as a closed economy these days from a country point of view both the import and export are must for the benefits of geographical differences and division of labour for making the imports more beneficial on a large scales and decreasing the deficiency of domestic demand (to made ensure the export of a country rise fast in relation of its imports).

Economic and trade relation between India and Africa have witnessed a steady growth in the recent years. Indo-Africa trade stood at $ 967 million in 1991. By 2006-07, India’s export to Africa stood at $ 8.4 billion, while import aggregated $ 11.4 billion, having almost doubled since the previous year. The current level of bilateral trade stands around US $ 36 billion (2007-08). Recognizing the vast potential existing between the two region, both the sides have agreed to increase the level of bilateral trade to US $ 90 billion (2014). Africa has a significant place for India’s foreign trade. Thus, Indo-African co-operation and bilateral relations have reached the billion dollars last year and that many Indian conglomerates have already expressed interest in investing in Africa such as Birla Aditya, BHEL, Tata Motors, Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) etc.

The major items of India’s exports are machinery & instruments, drugs, pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals, electronic goods, transport equipment etc. The
major items of India’s imports are metafiles ores and metal scrap, pearls, precious & semi-precious stones, non-ferrous metals, leather etc. In this research, an attempt will be made to analyze the Indian trade and economic relation with African Countries and to explore the potential for future trade opportunities with African continued.

The first chapter deals with the Introduction of International Trade, Concept of Foreign Trade, Importance of Import-Export, History of Indo-African Countries trade and economic relation and relevance of the present research work.

In the second chapter presented review of literature, objectives of study, hypothesis, research methodology and introduction of study area.

The third chapter analyzed the Export-Import with selected African countries like Benin, Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and Zambia with the help of statistical tool such as Percentage, Arithmetic mean, Standard deviation, t-test, Co-relation coefficient, t-test for paired data and regression line.

Fourth chapter deals with the economic co-operation and economic relation between India and African countries.

Fifth chapter outlined the constraints of the trade between India and African countries such as constraints for the export, determinants to Import, Problems of Transportation and communication, problems of payment and clearing arrangements and other constraints.

Sixth chapter highlights the prospects of foreign trade and economic co-operation between India and African countries.
Seventh chapter gives a set of findings and suggestions for enhance India and African countries trade.

Findings

Export and Import Comparison Between India and Selected African Countries

The findings of the research work are as follows:

(i) **India with Benin**: According to the analysis, it was found that India get more export with Benin. Only in 2008-09, export fall down as compared to previous year.

(ii) **India with Egypt**: According to the analysis, it was found that Indian import from Egypt fluctuate after the year 1999-2000 yet import from Egypt more than export.

(iii) **India with Kenya**: The result of the analysis shows that India get more export with Kenya. Import from Kenya fluctuated from the year 1998-99 to 2000-01.

(iv) **India with Sudan**: According to the analysis, it was found that some time India got more export with Sudan and some time import was more than export.

(v) **India with Tanzania**: According to the analysis, it was found that Indian got more export with Tanzania. Import from Tanzania decreased in 2003-04 and export decrease in the year 2009-10 as compared to previous year.

(vi) **India with Zambia**: According to the analysis, it was found that India got more export with Zambia, only in the year 2009-10, export was less than previous year.
From the above analysis, it has been found favourable trade between India with all the six countries of study.

The export from India to Benin, Kenya, Sudan and Zambia found to be more while the import from Egypt and Tanzania found more as compared to export.

Exports and Imports both may be estimated on the basis of time which help to improve the trade of India with all the six countries.

As per the results of the study, there is a positive relationship between India and African countries (Benin, Kenya, Sudan and Zambia) in terms of trade and economic relation. Government of India plays an immense role for strengthening trade and economic relation between India - Egypt, India-Tanzania.

**Suggestions for Boosting Trade and Economic Relations among India and African Countries**

- There is an urgent need to increase support to civil society organizations (working on trade and regulatory issues to generate new knowledge and expertise for bridging micro-macro gaps in mainstreaming trade into national development strategies.

- India and African countries may build up a system for a common information pool to take advantage in global market.

- India and Benin may benefit through cooperation in supply of inputs for production and market.

- There is a substantial scope for extending trade and economic relations among India and six countries of the study.
• There is a good potential to expand intra-regional trade between India and all the six countries on bilateral terms.
• India and Egypt and Tanzania may improve their tariff and non-tariff structure under a liberalized trade policy.
• On the basis of Economic Cooperation between countries India and Egypt, Tanzania, there may be an increase in the general welfare of population due to better production enhanced consumption and a rise in real income generated by the overall growth and development.

Relaxations of Trade Restrictions

The stabilization and structural adjustment measures initiated since 1991 marked a watershed in the country’s economic policies. The aim of the economic reforms to focus on free trade, liberalized trade etc. but it will be observed that all developing countries like India use some restrictions to protect their domestic firms. In Indian trade with African countries there is a need of more relaxations of trade restrictions. At present India provides more relaxation to Zambia under least developed country, but there is also need to provide trade relaxation to Benin because Benin is also least developed country.

Trade Expansion Working Groups
The economy of India have few trade expansion working groups like FICCI, EXIM BANK, DGCI&S, Commodity export promotion council (which focus on only few commodities exports), Indian foreign trade institute etc. There is an urgent need of more trade expansion group because in Indo-African relation there are potential of many commodities export. However, there is no council or commission to focus it.

**Need of Joint Commission with Zambia**

India have joint commission with five countries of the study. Only with Zambia, there is no joint commission for enhancing trade relations. The result of that imports from Zambia is more than exports for improving bilateral relation with Zambia, there is need of joint commission, so both government need to take step on this commission.

**Need of Joint Ventures for Research and Development**

Between India and African countries trade relations, joint ventures for research and development may be great benefit to these countries. The various African countries technical committee relating to health, agriculture, science and technology have specially identified various common areas of interests.

**Free Trade Agreement**

Among India and African countries trade, there is a need of Free Trade Agreements because trade with Benin, Kenya, Sudan and Zambia are favourable in terms of export and with Egypt and Tanzania trade favourable in terms of Import.
For balance of trade, India needs to increase Free Trade Agreement with all six countries of African which may be beneficiary for farming trade.

**Need to Stronger Economic Tie-Ups with Egypt and Tanzania**

There is need to strengthen trading relations between India and Egypt and India and Tanzania. At present, the trade relations between these countries beneficial for Egypt and Tanzania. The reasons behind this are that Indian financial crisis and Egyptian crisis of 2007. Some Indian companies shut their Egyptian units because of crisis which result import from Egypt greater than Indian Export which create imbalance of trade.