

THE PATTERN FOR DEVELOPMENT ADOPTED BY INDIA LESSONS FOR NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the development pattern adopted by India and draws valuable lessons that can be applied to Nigeria's own development journey. India's transformation from a developing nation to an emerging economic powerhouse offers insightful strategies and approaches that could be instrumental in addressing Nigeria's unique challenges. The study focuses on key aspects of India's development, such as education, inclusive growth, infrastructure, industrialization, agriculture, technology, private sector engagement, entrepreneurship, social welfare, and governance. Through a comparative analysis, the paper identifies relevant lessons for Nigeria and emphasizes the need to tailor these lessons to suit Nigeria's distinct context. By learning from India's experiences, Nigeria can foster sustainable and inclusive development, bolster its economy, alleviate poverty, and improve the overall well-being of its citizens. The research underscores the importance of adaptability and innovation in implementing successful development models, ensuring a brighter and more prosperous future for Nigeria.

The objective of this paper is to examine the. To examine the pattern for development adopted by India lessons for Nigeria.

The paper's recommendations the Nigeria government need to sign some MOU with Indian government such as: Emphasis on Education: India places a strong emphasis on education and human capital development. Investing in quality education, skill development, and vocational training can equip Nigeria's workforce with the necessary skills for a rapidly evolving job market and contribute to economic growth.

In conclusion, the recommendations provided in this paper would be useful for developing there is needs for proper database of the citizenship by doing this you will get the all-full database of you people in other to dispatch support from the government. However, there is need to organize campaign to village people on to government agender.

Keywords: Health sector, Education, Agricultural, Nigeria, India

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Nigeria got an independence from British colonial rule on October 1, 1960. Independence Day is celebrated annually on October 1st, marking the country's freedom and sovereignty. On this day, Nigerians come together to commemorate their nation's independence through various events, ceremonies, cultural displays, and festivities. Moreover, almost six two years (62). However, but still country is not developed enough if you compare to Indian as country gained its independence from British colonial rule on August 15, 1947. Independence almost because some issues in the country such as: Political Instability, Corruption and Governance Issues, Economic Dependency on Oil, seventy-six years (76). Furthermore, Now India are more develop country than Nigeria in some many areas like: Economic Policies and Reforms, Agriculture and Green Revolution: India's agricultural sector underwent a significant transformation during the 1960s and 1970s with the implementation of the Green Revolution, India's IT and services sector has been a major driver of economic growth and employment.

In conclusion, the issue of sub development in Nigeria is a critical concern that requires urgent attention. The government reduce his daily expenditure and other unnecessary expensive in other improve country. Never the less, there is need improve the good partnership with Indian government.

Objectives of the Study

- Examine the pattern for development adopted by India and draw lessons for Nigeria.
- Explore efforts of the Nigerian government in partnerships with India.
- Assess the pattern for development between Nigeria and the Indian government.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study employs mixed methods of data collection, presentation, and analysis, using both primary and secondary sources:

Primary Sources

- Questionnaires: To gather quantitative data.
- Interviews: To gather qualitative data.
- Secondary Sources:
- Document and content analysis from various literature and online sources.

Analysis

The analysis should be designed to address the objectives using the data collected through the chosen methods:

Quantitative Analysis

- Statistical analysis of questionnaire responses to identify patterns and trends.
- Qualitative Analysis:
 - Thematic analysis of interview transcripts to understand detailed perspectives.
 - Document and Content Analysis:
- Review and synthesis of secondary data to support the primary data findings and provide additional insights.

LITERATURE REVIEW

We examine the pattern of output within manufacturing to see whether India had a bias in 1981 in favor of labor-intensive activities (Kochhar, 2006). We first divide industries into those that are above the median and those below the median in terms of labor-intensity. Then, for each country, we calculate the ratio of the total value added by above-median-labor-intensity industries to the total value added by below-median-labor-intensity industries.

In other words, the evidence suggests that many of the unique features of India's development that were apparent in 1981 have not changed, despite reforms. The evolution in diversification since the unleashing of liberalization in 1980 also supports this interpretation.

OVERALL RELATIONS

According ministry of external, India and Nigeria enjoy warm, friendly, and deep-rooted bilateral relations. India, with a population of 1.3 billion, and Nigeria, over 190 million, are large developing and democratic countries with multi-religious, multi-ethnic, and multilingual societies. India as the largest democracy in the world and Nigeria as the largest in Africa, become natural partners. The struggle against colonialism and apartheid in the formative years after independence of the two countries laid strong foundation for the engagement of the two countries. India and Nigeria are playing an important role in the South Cooperation.

NEW DELHI, Sept 6 (Reuters) - Nigeria has secured nearly \$14 billion of pledges from Indian investors and seeks an economic cooperation pact with the South Asian nation, a presidential spokesperson said on Wednesday.

India's Jindal Steel and Power (JNSP.NS), opens new tab has committed to pump \$3 billion into Nigeria's steel sector and Indorama Corp plans to invest an additional \$8 billion to expand its petrochemical facility in the West African country, spokesperson Ajuri Ngelale said in a statement.

Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive and coordinated approach by the Nigerian government, private sector, civil society, and international partners. Key strategies should include tackling corruption and improving governance, diversifying the economy, investing in infrastructure and human capital, fostering a conducive business environment, promoting social inclusion, and ensuring policy continuity and effective implementation. Long-term and sustained commitment to these strategies can help Nigeria overcome its development challenges and progress towards achieving inclusive and sustainable development (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Intuition.

Year	Number of Technical Colleges	Student Enrolment	Number of Secondary schools	Student Enrolment
1991	208	46,083	3,854	1,653,891
1992	202	40,878	5,840	1,814,000
1993	190	72,136	5,948	1,865,189
1994	300	72,136	6,092	2,794,498
1995	240	76,434	5,991	2,934,349
1996	252	89,536	5,859	2,941,781
1997	261	1,179	6,001	2,941,781
1998	261	1,426	5,860	2,901,993
1999	261	1,425	6,008	3,123,277
2000	261	1,835	6,009	3,600,204
2001	261	1,835	5,959	4,032,083

Source: C.G.E. Salami (2013)

According to C.G.E. Salami (2013) the Nigerian Living Standard Survey (NLSS, 2006) estimated the poverty Enrolment in Secondary and Vocational/Technical Institutions (1991-2001) the collapse of the world economy since 2008 are considered. Although more vocational skills training institutions are being constructed, (Osunde & Omoruyi, 2004). highlight that government efforts to promote skill acquisition through the development of these institutions have not produced the expected impact. For some of the aforementioned reasons, young people are not motivated to take advantage of opportunities linked with vocational education, despite the establishment of more vocational training institutes. The pattern of student enrolment in secondary and vocational schools reveals that while there have been more technical/vocational colleges since 1991, the number of enrolled students has been falling since 1997. In contrast, enrolment in secondary schools has increased during the same period (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Total Number of Universities, Applications and Admission Between 1999-2009.

S No	Year	No of Universities	No of Applications	No Admitted	Left Over
1	1999/2000	45	417,773	78,550	339,223
2	2000/2001	46	467,490	50,277	417,213
3	2001/2002	52	550,399	60,718	544,321
4	2002/2003	53	994,380	51,845	942,535
5	2003/2004	54	1,046,950	105,157	941,793
6	2004/2005	56	814,878	122,492	719,386
7	2005/2006	75	916,371	N/A	N/A
8	2006/2007	76	803,472	123,626	679,846
9	2007/2008	94	1,054,053	194,521	859,532
10	2008/2009	95	1,182,381	N/A	N/A
...
X	2012/2013	122	1,503,9	N/A	N/A

Source: Iruonagbe, C.T. (2015)

According to Iruonagbe, (2015) **Table 2** shows the admission capacity of Nigerian universities between 1999 and 2009. This shows that the available universities are barely able to accommodate 20% of the applicants. This also reflects the fact that government alone cannot help because the available public universities are poorly funded and there is a dearth of adequate human and material resources; which invariably gives credence to the emergence of private universities in Nigeria.

The introduction of official websites in the late 1990s gave rise to the name e-Government (Mittal & Kaur, 2013). The term "electronic governance," sometimes known as "e-Governance," describes the application of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to give organizations and citizens easier access to information and services from the government. To put it another way, eGovernment uses ICTs-particularly the internet—to enhance the way that businesses, government agencies, and individuals receive services from the government. technology is being used, the Indian government.

According to Das, Kashab, (2018) with a remarkable track record of small business development initiatives, SMEs have taken center stage in India's economic landscape since independence. They have done so by creating jobs, generating revenue, and addressing issues of regional inequality. Due to the demands of globalization, although strong external orientation was evident in some sectors as early as the 1980s, India's small firm policy has only been actively pursuing policies that highlight the significance of internationalization, trade, and interdependence in the areas

of innovation, learning, market, and business strategies since 1991 (and, starting in late 2006, for MSMEs, including the "medium" for the first time) (Figure 1).

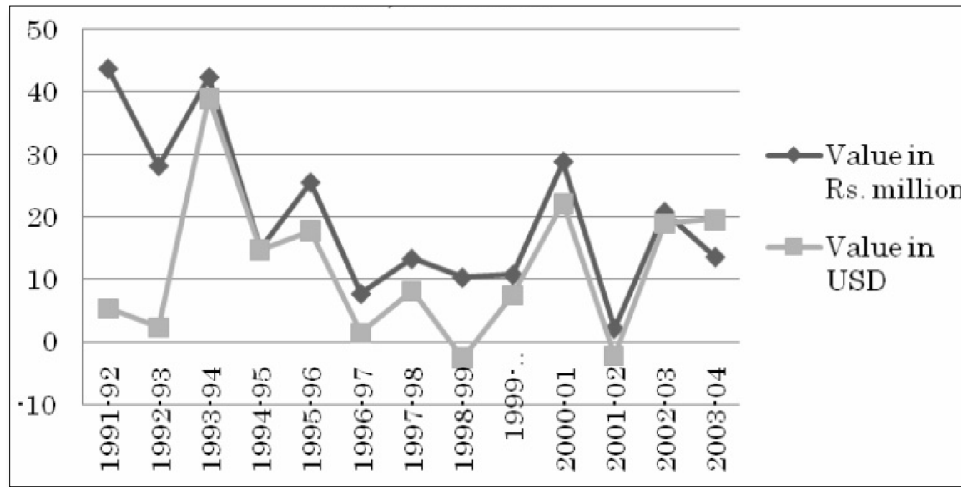


Figure 1. Rate of growth.
Source: Das (2006: 115)

This is particularly true when it comes to the export results from the small business sector. Exports from the SSI appear to have seen negative growth rates in addition to significant fluctuations over the previous 15 years or so. Observers have seen a decrease in the proportion of small business exports to total exports.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Apart from trade relations between Nigeria and India, the issue of joint investment occupies a significant aspect of Indo-Nigerian economic relations. In fact, this helps to reinforce economic cooperation between the two countries. As on 2007, there were about 25,000 Indians residing in Nigeria, although some estimates put it at about 40,000 (Gopalkrishna, 2008). Most of them reside in big commercial cities such as Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt and Kaduna. In terms of human resources development, over 100 companies of Indian ownership and joint venture partnerships operate in the Nigerian economy, thereby protecting India's investment interests in Nigeria.

India's recent experience in reducing its aid dependency while moving in the direction of becoming one of the leading emerging economies in the world has played a central role in its foreign policy towards Africa. In this connection, India has invested massively in the Nigerian economy.

Said by Wapmuk, A (2014), To fully explore the potential of their recently established strategic alliance, the two nations should step up their efforts.

In order to optimize the benefits of their economic interactions and advance their mutual interests, Nigeria and India need to devise policies that can effectively tackle the intricate ramifications of globalization.

Nigeria would greatly benefit from India's expertise in labour-intensive industrial production and poverty alleviation, especially considering the vast numbers of both countries.

To enable the free movement of citizens between the two nations, each should modify their immigration policies.

In its relations with India, Nigeria should emphasize the importance of technology acquisition and promotion, as this is still vital to the continent and nation.

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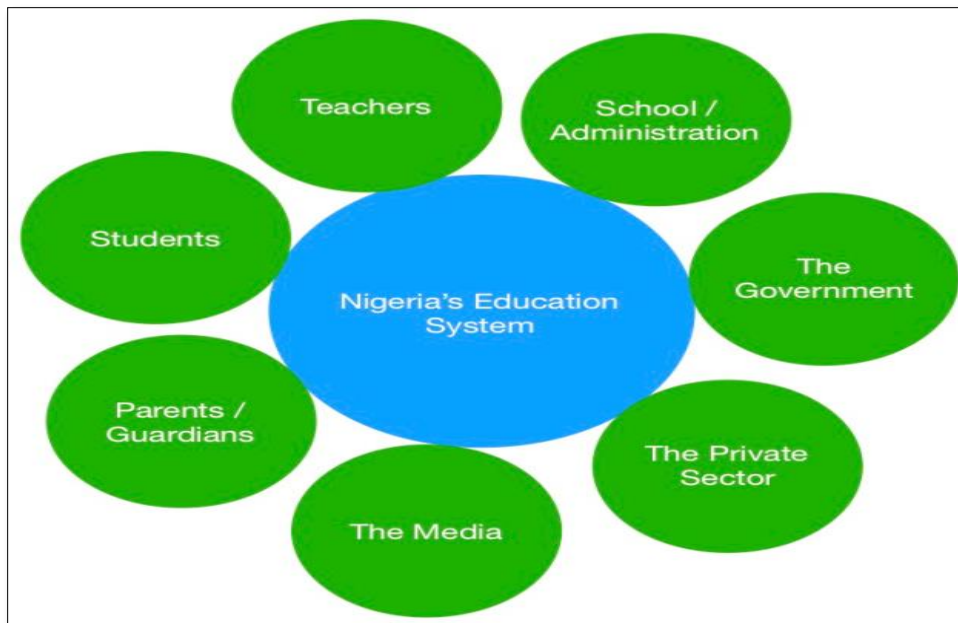


Figure 2. Nigeria education system.

Source: <https://nigeria2dot0.wordpress.com/2018/08/20/the-total-value-of-education-in-nigeria/>

Four major factors that shaped Nigeria's education sector in 2023 Fee hike (Qassim, S. 2023). The year 2023 began with Nigerian students groaning as some federal universities began increasing fees payable by the students, many of them by more than 100 per cent. Even after a presidential directive that the institutions halt arbitrary increases in fees, some institutions continued. Industrial Harmony in Universities: Meanwhile, in an unexpected turn of events for many Nigerians, the country's tertiary institutions, particularly the universities, witnessed a calm and peaceful industrial atmosphere this year. When ASUU was forced to suspend its eight-month-old strike in October last year, without the government acceding to the union. Attacks on schools: Another major event in the country's education system this year is the recurring attacks on educational.

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CONCLUSION

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RECOMMENDATION

There is need to updated the memorandum of outstanding between the two countries India and Nigeria in other support each other.

Nigeria government need to increase the volume of crude oil that Nigeria government sell it to India so that we can ask them to develop some part of the Nigeria like health system, Technology, and Agriculture.

"I recommend that the Nigerian government stop aligning closely with the US and UK, as despite the long-standing relationship, significant developmental progress has not been achieved in our country. Instead, let us consider focusing on Asian countries, particularly India."

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