IUT Journal
of
Advanced Research and Development

Published by

ICFAI University, Tripura

Editorial Board

Advisory Board

ISSN: 2455-7846

Review Board

MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR IN CHIEF

The Chief Editor and Editors of the advanced research journal of Management, Engineering, Law, Paramedical Science, Nursing, Basic Science, Education, Physical Education and Yoga, Special Education, Clinical psychology and Liberal Arts i.e. IUT Journal of Advanced Research and Development (JARD) would take it as their duty to express the deep gratefulness to the contributors and readers of current volume.

We feel proud to bring the present issue of the online IUT Journal of Advanced Research and Development. We consider that the contribution in this multidisciplinary will help in the inclusive and sustainable growth process. Keeping in tune with this dignified idea, the current issue of IUT-JARD has addressed some current issues covering diversified field.

This issue needs an integrative and a holistic approach to the solution. Finally, the information contains in this journal volume has been published by the IUT obtains by its authors from various sources believed to be reliable and correct to the best of their knowledge, and publisher is not responsible for any kind of plagiarism and opinion related issues.

Dr. Dhananjoy Datta

Faculty of Management and Commerce

ICFAI University, Tripura

ASSESSMENT OF FOOD HYGIENE PRACTICE AMONG FOOD VENDORS IN AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES ZARIA

AJAYI Ayodotun Edward
Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

FaderoOluwakemi Florence
Department of Public Health
Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

CHIROMA Laminu
Department of Public Health,
Lead City University, Ibadan, Nigeria

Fatima MuhammedRasheed
Federal college of forestry mechanization, afaka, Kaduna State

Abstract

This study assessed the food hygiene practice among food vendors in Ahmadu Bello University Campuses in Zaria, Nigeria. The result was motivated as a result of unsatisfactory nature of food hygiene practice on the campuses and the role it plays in the etiology of food and water borne diseases prevalence in ABU Zaria. Descriptive survey method was employed to the food handlers in Ahmadu Bello University Campuses Zaria. In the study data was obtained through the use of questionnaire distributed to a total of 105 food vendors on the campuses using simple random sampling while 105 were completely filled and returned by the respondent. The study revealed that the respondent who have no formal education (4%) and are mostly female (60%) with the span of age between 26-35 years (45.3%). Hygiene practice regarding cooking and serving of meal were unhygienic as respondents wash their hand when dirty (10.7%) and washed used plate only when customers finish eating (93.3%) also some of them use pot with cover to preserve and store food instead of refrigerators. The source of water is mostly from the borehole since is the available mean in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. As regard personal and environmental hygiene majority are engage in poor hygiene practice, dust bin is empty daily. More doors and windows have no net that will prevent insect from entering the dining hall to contaminate the food. Appropriate recommendations are finally offered in the area of health education by the university health care service to educate food vendors on how to improve hygiene practice and guidelines on rules and regulation covering licensing and inspection procedure on food preparation and handling in all campuses of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Keywords: Hygiene, food, environment, health

INTRODUCTION

Food is essential to provide energy and to supply materials from which all synthesis chemical and bodily structure. Also energy is required even at rest, when no voluntary physical activities are being undertaken. It is necessary for cellular activities for the functioning of the organ of the body and for growth and maintenance of tissue in has resulted in a proliferation of food vendors and hawkers to urban area have led to the need to feed the large number of working people away from their place of residence. In many countries street vendors prepare the first meal of the day for the law income workers, in Thailand, for the law income workers in Thailand for example 20% of household eat most or all of their meal outside or bring the cooked home. The Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nation (FAO) estimate that up to 30% of house hold food expenditure, were devoted to prepare food purchased outside the house hold (Simon 2004). Through there is an old adage "Prevention is better than cure "there seem to be strong imbalance in the medicine of modern society. We have plenty of new technique for performing intricate operation but few for teaching people on how to keep out of harm away. We all know that disease cost the country many millions of pounds a year in drugs and medical care of pound a year in drug and medical care in lost. Productivity and sickness benefits and a large proportion of bill are caused by infections disease.

Arnold (2001) noted that it has now become part of the modern way of life to eat in restaurants, canteens, and hotels. So that one infected person employed in the preparation of food can pass his or her infection on the large number of others, such infection can be prevented from spreading. First by adequate reporting, second by temporary excluding the infected person from handling food. It is therefore necessary to ensure that all food handlers are not only fit for employment in food industry, but that they are free from intermitted infectious and contagious disease. As nothing is more dangerous to people than other people, we all harbor germs in our nose and throat, in our bowel and in our hands. Such germs may be spread from one person to another through air, via common object or by direct touch, since most infectious agent originate in people those engage in handling food, most be trained and encourage to maintain the hygiene possible standard of hygiene. Equally the environment must be kept spotlessly clean at all times World Health Organization (WHO, 2020).

Food hygiene deals with the prevention of contamination of food stuffs at all stages of production, collection, transportation, storage, preparation, sale and consumption. Food borne illness is defined as a disease, usually either infectious or toxic in nature, caused by agents that enter the body through the ingestion of food. This process of kitchen safety includes proper storage of food items prior to use, maintaining a clean environment when preparing the food, and making sure that all serving dishes are clean and free of bacteria that could lead to some type of contamination. The food storage aspect of food hygiene is focused on maintaining the quality of the food, so that it will be fresh when used in different recipes. Food safety according to World Health Organization, (WHO, 2019) is a scientific discipline describing handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent food borne illnesses.This includes the number of routines that should be followed to avoid potentially severe health hazards. Food can transmit diseases from one person to the other as well as serve as a growth medium for bacteria that can cause food poisoning. Debates on genetic food safety include such issues as impact of genetically modified food on health of further generations and genetic pollution of environment, which can destroy natural biological diversity.

Keeping a sanitary workplace will also cut down on the chances of some type of food borne illnesses from developing when people consume a prepared food. Food contamination occurs most commonly from excreta on people's fingers, flies etc. (i.e. faeco-oral transmission). Food contamination may also occur by skin infection especially the hands of food-handlers (staphylococcal food poisoning), consumption of diseased animals (tape worm, brucellosis etc) or chemicals used as pesticides on crops. Every person is at risk of food borne illness.

It is a widespread and growing public health problem both in developed and developing countries; the effect being more devastating in developing countries. Consumers have a reasonable expectation that the foods they purchase have been produced and processed under hygienic condition and that the food has not been adulterated by addition of any biological, chemical, or physical hazard. These expectations are regularly enforced by regulations that govern production, processing, distribution and retailing of foods and drugs in any country.

Statement of the Problem
According to National Agency for Food Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC 2021) Food poisoning does not necessarily happen by accident. It is usually cause by the failure of food

handlers and vendors to observe standard hygiene practice in the handling of foods. Consequently, people are increasingly being affected by food borne disease such as diarrhea, botulism, typhoid fever, dysentery etc. it causes considerable morbidity with serious tragic consequences. Food poisoning has resulted in illness and loss of considerable working day with resultant socio-economic consequences. Valuable time, man power and health care resources which could be used on more deserving causes are lost in treating food poisoning which could have been prevented. It is commonly assumed that food hygiene coasts a fortune whereas the reverse is the case.

Despite the effort of food regulatory agencies in monitoring and controlling the activities of food vendors, the incidences of food borne diseases continue to be the increase with attendance negative consequences. The researcher observed food handlers in Ahmadu Bello University campuses, Lack food safety, consequently when preparing the food, they don't take care of their personal-hygiene such as covering hair during cooking and cleaning table after serving regularly. They don't care about the temperature of boiling the ingredient in the food therefore in Ahmadu Bello University Campuses lack that knowledge of boiling ingredient because in the process of boiling they boil all the calories in the ingredient/nutritional values which result to **some** effect or diseases in the customers.

Research Question
The basic questions to be addressed are:

1. What are the methods used by Ahmadu Bello University Zaria Food vendors to preserve food?
2. What are the methods used by food vendors in Ahmadu Bello University Zaria to store food?
3. What are the sources of water mostly used by the food vendors cooking in the campuses of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria?
4. What are the methods used by Ahmadu Bello University Zaria to take care of Environmental hygiene?

Hypothesis
There is no significant relationship between food hygiene and practice among the food vendors in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Campuses.

Objective of the Study

The major Objective of this study is to assess food hygiene and practice among food vendors in Ahmadu Bello University Zaria Campuses. Specific Objective are.

1. To examine the method of preservation of food among food vendors in Ahmadu Bello University-Zaria.
2. To evaluate the common method of storing food among the food vendors in Ahmadu Bello University-Zaria
3. To determine the sources of water supply mostly used by food vendors in cooking food in Ahmadu Bello University-Zaria.
4. To determine food preservation techniques used among the food vendors In Ahmadu Bello University Zaria.

METHODOLOGY

The population comprises of food vendors in all cafeterias at Samaru, Kongo and Shika Campuses of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Kaduna State. A total number of 84 registered food vendors in all campuses of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria was obtained from the Association of cafeteria in Campuses via the students' Representative council (SRC). The distribution is as follow; Samaru campus has a total 42 food vendors, 34 in Kongo and 8 in Shika respectively.

Data Presentation and Analysis

The data collected were presented as shown in the tables below, these include: socio-demographic characteristics, food and water hygiene, prevention, preparation, and storage of food as well as cooking and serving of food.

Table 1: Did you receive any training on Preparation of food?

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	72	68.6
No	33	31.4
Total	105	100

This revealed that most of the food vendors received training on preparation of food with a highest frequency of 72 (68.6%) of the total survey and 33 (31.4%) are not trained.

Table 2: Distribution of category of services rendered by respondent

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Full service restaurant	55	52.3
Cafeteria	30	28.6
Local bukateria	20	19.0
Total	105	100

The table above shows that 55 respondents are into the full service restaurant representing 46.7% and 34.3% operate cafeteria, while 19% representing a frequency of 20 respondents operate as local bukateria.

Table 3: indication of the sources of water supply for cooking

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Pipe borne water	47	44.8
Stream	10	9.5
Borehole water	34	32.4
Water tank	14	13.3
Total	105	100

This showed that 44.8% of respondents use pipe borne water for cooking, while 32.4% of those interviewed use borehole water. However, 13.3% of the food vendors use water tank and only 9.5% representing a frequency of 10 respondents use water tank respectively.

Table 4: indication of the types of water served customer to drink

Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Sachet water	85	81.0
Boiled water	-	-
Tap water	14	13.3
Well water	6	5.7
Total	**105**	**100**

This showed that majority of customer served are given sachet water to drink, with a frequency of 85 (81.0%) of total food vendors, 14% served customers tap water to drink, while 5.7% served customers with well water to drink and none of the respondent served boiled water as drink water.

Table 5: Indication of where respondents store water for use

Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Metal container	46	43.8
Plastic container with cover	36	34.3
Other container with cover	23	22.0
Total	105	100

This showed how food vendors stored their water for cooking with respondent storing water in plastic container with cover as the highest with a percentage of 34.3% of total food vendors survey while 43.8% of respondent store their water in metal container with cover and 22.0% respondents store theirs in other container with cover.

Table 6: Indication of where respondent keep raw food items

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
On the floor	26	24.8
Put on shelf	60	57.1
On carpet	12	11.4
Left outside	7	6.7
Total	105	100

This showed that 57.1% of food vendors representing the highest number of respondents with a frequency of 60 keep their food on shelf followed distantly by those that kept on the floor at 24.8%.

Table 7: Indication of where respondent store cooked food.

Respondent	Frequency	Percentage(%)
In pot with cover	4	3.8
In refrigerator	24	22.9
In food warmer	73	69.5
In other container	4	3.8
Total	105	100

This showed that majority of respondents stored their cooked food in food warmer with a frequency of 73 food vendors representing 69.5% of the total analyzed, 22.9% store their food in refrigerator, while the remaining 3.8% uses with cover to store their cooked food and 3.8% store theirs in container.

Table 8: Type of water used to wash utensils for cooking

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Soap water	46	43.8
Used/dirty water	-	-
Clean water	31	29.5
Soapy and clean water	28	26.7
Total	105	100

This revealed that 43.8% of food vendors utilized soap and clean water to wash their utensils, while 29.5% used cleaned water, 26.7% utilized soap and clean and none of the respondent use dirty water.

Table 9: Practice of food hygiene by hand washing before handling food

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very often	40	38.1
Often	45	42.9
When dirty	12	11.4
When convenient	8	07.6
Total	105	100

This indicated that most of the food vendors often wash their hands before handling food with frequency of 40 representing 38.1% of total respondents.

Table 10: Clothes worn by respondent during cooking and serving of food.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Attractive clothes	29	27.6
Apron	40	38.1
House clothes	11	10.5
Apron and cap	25	23.8
Total	105	100

This showed that predominance of food vendors used apron during cooking with the highest frequency of 40 and a percentage of 38.0%. 23.8% and 10.5% of respondent use house and attractive clothes during cooking.

Table 11: Indication of available of toilet near canteen.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	34	32.4
No	71	67.6
Total	105	100

This showed that 32.4% of respondent have toilet close to their canteens, while 67.6% of them do not have within their canteen.

Table 12: Practice of food hygiene by plate washing.

When are plate washed	Frequency	Percentage (%)
When much are enough to wash	20	19.0
As soon as customers finish eating	85	81.0
When it's convenient	-	-
Total	105	100

This showed that the highest percentage, 81.0% of food vendors wash their plates as soon as customer finish eating, while a frequency of 20 representing 19.0% only wash their plate when they are much and enough to wash and none of them wash it is convenient.

Table 13: Practice of hygiene when any respondent is having cough or catarrh.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Use of toilet tissue to clean	31	29.5
Used of handkerchief to clean	40	38.1
Stop coming to shop to let go	18	17.1
Go somewhere to do	16	15.2
Total	105	100

This showed that most of the respondent uses handkerchief to prevent catarrh and cough when handling food with a frequency of 40 representing 38.1% of food vendors while 29.5% uses

toilet tissue to clean and 17.1% of them stop coming to shop until they are well. However, 15.2% of respondents go somewhere to blow their cough or catarrh.

Table 14: Practice of hygiene by preventing flies from perching on food.

Manner of prevention	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Use of insecticides	57	54.3
Drive them with broom	-	-
Use of door and window net	48	45.7
Total	105	100

This showed that majority of respondent preventing flies from perching on foods by using insecticides to kill flies, representing 54.3% of the respondent analyzed, while 45.7% uses door and window net to prevent flies.

Table 15: Distribution of respondent on what to do with leftover foods.

Response	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Throw it away	48	45.7
Store in refrigerator and reheat	23	21.9
Give it out	24	22.9
Store in pot and reheat	10	09.5
Total	105	100

The above table indicated that 45.7% of respondents representing a frequency of 48 food vendors throw away their leftover foods, followed by 22.9% give it out and 21.9% store their leftover in refrigerator and reheat, while 9.5% of them store it in the pot and reheat.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In the analysis of data on assessment of food hygiene and practice among the food vendors in Ahmadu Bello University Campuses, a lot of unhygienic practices were discovered. The finding of this work showed that minority of respondent (4%) had no formal education, due to lack of knowledge and ignorance about food hygiene. They are likely to have been practicing unhygienic procedures as they can only practice what they know. The research also showed that a number of those interviewed (10.7%) washed their hands only when dirty and also number of (2.7%) washed hands when it is convenient to do so. This is contrary to the rules of hygiene where by washing of hand should be done at interval and not when the hands are assumed dirty.

This has proved that food handlers are the major sources that aid to contaminate and transfer infection to customer, as a result of poor food handling such infection include cholera, diarrhea, typhoid fever, etc. Similarly, good number of food vendors washed the dirty dishes only when it is convenient as shown in table 17, this could be due to lack of assistance in washing while serving meals to customers, this is not ideal, according to according to Okolie (2003), such dirty utensils can attract flies to perch on them. For flies are important vectors in carrying microorganisms, if such are use later it could spread food born disease to people. While most of the respondent use door and window net to prevent flies (37.3%), some (62.7%) use insecticides on exposed food can cause a very fatal food poisoning that may lead to death. Arnold, (2001) stated that chemical treatment of food either in its raw or uncooked stated can lead to food contamination and poisoning. It was experienced in the year 2013, when 'killer beans' was sold in the market. Killer beans were named thus, because beans in its, raw stated were chemically treated leading to poisoning of the customer from the various food vendors.

The finding also showed that some of the respondent stored their cooked foods in pots with covers, however, if the pot is not properly covered it will constitute a major sources of danger, rodents and pest may gain entry into such containers and contaminate the food (Onwuna, 2013) also when such food is kept for long time toxic chemical from containers may reach food in quantities beyond permissible units, which can cause damage to body cells and can lead to the body cells becoming cancerous. About 21.3% of respondent stored their uncooked food on the floor inside the restaurants. Storing of food in such place may lead to persistent odour inside the restaurant, which will invariably attract rodents and pest which according to Brush (2009), may be carriers of a number of diseases that may be transferred to food through their urine. Faeces or saliva as they grow on these stored foods. This may lead to further food contamination.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion this study has demonstrated that the practice of food hygiene among food vendors as assessed in Ahmadu Bello University Campuses was poor, in adequate and unsatisfactory which implies the food vendors are predisposed to transmission of food born disease which pose a great challenge to health care providers of the university and to Nation at large.

Recommendation

Base on the finding of the study, the following recommendation are made:

1. There should be development of health education program by school health care provider to educate food handlers on how to improve food hygiene practice and to device other feasible and culture approach measurers to promote food hygiene.

2. Guidelines on rules and regulations covering licensing and inspection procedures on food vending should be developed by school authorities in conjunction with food vendors.

3. There should be motivation of vendors through given of award to improve their operation, regular inspection by student' representative council (SRC) who are required by given technical advice and strategy foe hygiene practice.

4. Encourage a strong relationship among the school authorities, the food vendors' student' representative which would lead to operation of policy guidelines for their regulation of food hygiene among food vendors on the campuses.

5. Periodic medical examinations should be conducted among food vendors by the university health services unit to assess the healthy status of food vendors in ABU Zaria so as limit disease transmission from food vendors to students.

6. Punishment of food vendors who are found guilty of not adhering to the regulation of food hygiene practice as recommended by the University

REFERENCES

1. Akaeze, S. (2009): Nutrition and health "*this day" vol. 5, 1573*, august, 13th , pg.26.

2. Anold, F. (2001): Hygiene and food production. Edinburg and London: Pitman press.

3. Brown sell V.L., Griffith, C.J, and Jones, E (2001): Applied science for food studies. Longman scientific and technical, Longman Group (FE) Limited, Hong kong.

4. Brown sell, V.L.: Griffith, C.J: and Jones, E (2002): Basic science for food studies. Longman group Limited, England.

5. Brush H.A. (2009): Studies of Diarrhoea Disease in Central Anerica. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene: Vol. 12. Pg. 567-574.*

6. Bryan, F.L. (2002): Hazard Analysis Critical Control, Point Evaluation: A Guide to Identify Hazard and Assessing Risks Associated with Food Preparation and Storage. *World Health Organization, Geneva: Switzerland.*

7. Christie, A.B. and Christie, M.C. (2003): Food Hygiene and Food Hazards Faber and Faber Limited, London.

8. Dashe V. (2016) Nutrition and Fitness. Monograph, Department of Physical and Health Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

9. Donald S. McLaren (2001). Nutrition and its Disorder. 3th Edition. Churchill Living stone: Longman Group Limited, New York.

10. Hobbs B.C. and Roberts, D. (2002): Food Poisoning and Food Hygiene. Edward Arnold, London, Melbourne, Auckland.

11. Kanay – Okeke, J. (2007): Poisons Students Eat 'Sunday concord' January 12, p.M7.

12. Khari, W.L.(2003): A Successful Food Service Operation. Chain Storage Books, England

13. Musa, O.I.: Akande, T.M. (2001), Food hygiene practices of food vendors in secondary schools in Ilorin: Nigeria Postgrad. Med. J. 10, 192-196.

14. Osaili, T.M.: Abu Jamous, D.O.; Obeidat, B.A,; Bawadi, H.A,; Tayyem, R.F,; Subih, H.S. (2013) Food Safety Knowledge Among Food Workers in Restaurant in Jordan: *Food Control 31, 145-150.*

15. Oyedele, E. (2004): History of Samaru and Environs up to 1987- A History of Ahmadu Bello University Press, Zaria.

16. Singha, P. (2004): An Inductory Text on Biostatistics (2nd Ed.) Ahmadu Bello University press, Zaria.

CORRUPTION: THE PORTRAYAL OF NIGERIAN CHRISTIAN POLITICIANS IN THE EDITORIAL CARTOONS OF THE NATIONAL DAILIES.

ODEWALE, Victor Taiwo,
Department of Religious Studies,
ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife

Abstract

In recent times, corruption has become a lyrical hype being chorused by some parts of our society, most especially the political class. For some time now, there have been series of divergent submissions on the topic and the generated issues often virtually inundate the pages of Nigerian newspapers on daily basis. The cultures of corruption respect not the age, race, colour, or spiritualism. Hence, this paper takes a look at the involvement of the nation's Christian politicians in the river of the ignoble act with a view to assessing the position of the cartoonists on the disposition of the said politicians to public fund. The paper adopted a semiotics content and thematic analyses of the manifest data of the Nigerian Tribune, The Punch, The Nation, and Daily Trust which were analysed from systematically selected editions of the newspapers. The paper examines the portrayal of the nation's Christian politicians in relation to corrupt practices in the selected editorial cartoons. Past studies have revealed that the issue of corruption had received a lot of attention from the perspective of its negative effects on the societal spheres. The study finds out that corruption has become a universal language understood by someif not all the sectors of the society, Christian politicians inclusive thereby making them irresponsible to the electorates(inability to deliver the dividends of democracy). The paper concluded that the cartoonists ridiculed and condemned the disposition of some corrupt Christian politicians to public treasury through the use of humourcaricature and imagery.

Key words: Corruption, Christian Values, Politicians, Electorates, Cartoons.

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a dishonest exploitation of power for personal gain or an extremely depraved immorality.[1] It is a total departure of public officials from the oath of office they constitutional swore to uphold.[2]In the submission of Olurode, corruption becomes endemic when there is an

---

[1]Microsoft® Encarta® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
[2]Huntington, S. (1998).*Modernisation and Corruption: Political Order of Enhancing Society*. Yale: New Harem.

increasing tempo in money material acquisition and consciousness.[3] He attributed this simply to what he described as misplacement of values in the socialisation process. This misplacement is a result of inequality existing in the process of the distribution of 'national cake'.

Therefore, corruption in Nigeria has indeed become a terrible thorn in the flesh of the Nigerian government and the country as a whole. This was observed as a serious threat affecting the proper development of the country shortly after independence. Ever since then, both the government and the governed have groaning seriously under the firm grip of this monster. Various governments in Nigeria had in the past waged war against this agent of retardation to no avail. Anti-graft agencies with different togas were put in place to checkmate the spread of corruption but all were to no avail. In the forefront are the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission and other related offences (ICPC) Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) and Economic and financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) among others. These bodies are constitutionally empowered to decisively bring to book whoever(regardless of class or social status) found guilty of this ignoble act (corruption). To the dismay of the generality of Nigerians, however, the multitude involved in this economic crime, only few, if at all, have been successfully prosecuted by these agencies. A good number of the corrupt politicians or government officials sometimes, ended up in plea bargaining for the return of the part of the stolen fund to avoid being prosecuted by the EFCC or other responsible bodies. Hardlycana day pass in Nigeria without having one case of corruption or the other reported on national dailies so much that the current Buhari-led administration which promised with vigour to tackle the problem headlong again appears to be overwhelmed by the magnitude of the ravaging power of the monster. The former Nigerian Senate President,BukolaSarki was prosecuted by Code of Conduct Bureau (CCB) for false declaration of assets. Equally, former governor of Benue state, Gabriel Suswan was tried by the EFCC for alleged misappropriation of over #3 billion while in office.[4]Justice Ngwata and others arrested some time ago were also tried by the commission for offences ranging from money laundering to acquisition of illicit property through the diversion of public funds. The turn in this chain of events was the case of Ibraheemlarmode, the then chairman of EFCC who was tried by the senate for not remitting part of the recovered money looted worth over #1 trillion into the government coffer. The indictment of the man is a clear indication that the country is in a big

---

[3]Olurode, L.Democracy, the Money and the Citizens Rights.
[4]Olumhense, S.*This Anti-Corruption Game*. Abuja: *Daily Trust*, 9 Nov 2015.

mess. While the trial was still on, the EFCC helmsman was unceremoniously booted out of office by the president. The alarming rate at which corruption permeates into the fabric of the society is seemingly worrisome. As a result, public fund meant to provide social amenities and make the masses feel comfortable are often stashed into foreign banks for personal use. Most times such money is hidden in some residential houses: a case study of former Managing Director, Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) Andrew Yakubu who stockpiled $9.8million in his house in Kaduna. Besides, millions of both local and foreign currency have been found hidden in residential buildings and shops in Lagos. Ayo Oke, the former Director-General, Nigeria Intelligence Agency (NIA) and the Secretary to the Government of the Federation, David BabachirLawal were both suspended as a result of their involvement in various corrupt practices.[5]This development is as a result of the anti-graft policy of the Buhari-led administration. However, to get huge amount of money stashed abroad back into the nation's treasury becomes issues of litigations and almost an impossible ventures.

Those juicy positions in the country are the exclusive rights of the few in the corridor of power; favouritism and nepotism are all by-products of corruption and the government of the day has at various times been indicted of this ignoble act.[6]This was later buttressed by the eventual pardoning of two political heavy weight who enjoyed the prerogative of mercy as extended by President Buhari. The two people who were the former governors of Plateau and Taraba states (Joshua Dariye and Rev. Jolly Nyamen) were sentenced to various jail terms for misappropriating billions of naira of public funds while in office.[7] This action really generated hues and cries against the government in this pursuits of anti-corruption fight. According to Omoregbe, the nation's political sphere is made up of dishonest and fraudulent people whose main purpose of coming to government is to enrich themselves and their cronies even at the expense of the poor masses.[8]Government at various levels have been trying to put an end to this trend but with little or no result. All along, the fight against corruption has not being seen as the sole responsibility of the government, because journalists and scholars from various fields have also taken the bull by the horns.

[5]Taiwo-Obalonye, J., Breaking: Suspension News Shocks SGF, Abuja, *The Sun,* 19th April, 2017, p.1.

[6]Adeola Adebayo, #500mGrass Cutting Scandal: EFCC rearraigns ex-SGF BabachirLawal, *Premium Times,* Nov. 30, 2020, p 1.

[7]Wale Odunsi, Buhari Explains Pardon Granted to ex-GovsDariye, Nyame Convicted for Corruption, *Daily Post,* May 2, 2022, p.1.

[8]Omoregbe, J.(2004). *Ethics: A Systematic and Historical Study*. Lagos: Joja Education Research and Publishers Limited.

HISTORY OF EDITORIAL CARTOONING IN NIGERIA

Cartooning, originally came to limelight in Britain in 1840s when studio practices were on decline. John Leech pioneered the use of cartoons in ridiculing the socio-political atmosphere of the moment. Since that period, cartoons have attracted tremendous relevance across the globe not only as an instrument of information or entertainment but as a means of critically assessing national developmental strides besides improving the sales of newspapers.[9]

Therefore, viewing this trend from the perspective of the press, the crusade is done through various journalistic approaches exposing the societal ills: news story, editorial opinions, letters, photographs, and the use of editorial cartoons among others. According to Akinloye, editorial cartoons are formidable instruments of opinion formation transforming otherwise complex social issues into quick and easily readable depictions that facilitate understanding of the event in question.[10]Scholars saw cartoons as a significant tool in propagating and promoting the cultural value system of Nigeria. Throughout Nigerian history, editorial cartoons have served as unique windows to show the worth of both grassroots and national practices of the citizenry including religion. According to Onipede, (Onipede, 2007: 2)[11] comic exaggeration as a form of arts is not the innovation of white men; it has been in Nigeria as a form of lampooning social political ills

[9]Onakpa, M., Cartoons, Cartoonists and Effective Communication in the Nigerian Print Media in International Multidisciplinary Journal, Vol. 8, 2014, pp. 32-41.

[10]Akinloye J. (2010).'The Role of Editorial Cartoons in Democratisation Process in Nigeria: A Study of Selected Works of Three Nigerian Cartoonists'. (Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, University of Lagos.

[11]Onipede, A.*Cartoonin in Nigeria: A Brief Outline*. An Exhibition of Commemorative Cartoons. 2007.

before the advent of the colonial masters. Traditionally, the operational theory of cartoon has been part and parcel of the Nigerian society which was used to ridicule and correct the vices of the society. This act of lampooning found expressions in verbal and visual elements including proverbial and mocking songs often rendered during festivals like Egungun and Oro in Yoruba land. In the sphere of religion, cartoon is an instrument of visual propaganda that was religiously used during Martin Luther reformation in Germany. As a result of high level of illiteracy among the people then, there was a need to pass difficult information against Pope and clergy via visual satire. Consequent upon this, Lutheran artists in Wittenberg and Nuremberg produced many broadsheets and pamphlets satirising Catholic beliefs.[12]

However, according to Olaniyan (2002: 124)[13] the modern form of cartooning has no proper linkage with the indigenous type; it is purely the innovation of the colonial masters. This is as a result of the contact with the Western world. The first Nigerian cartoonist to work in the media was AkinolaLasekan.[14] He was so popular because of his exploration on the political dimension of the country. Unlike nowadays, Lasekan made use of woodblocks, an approach which made embellishment almost impossible. [15] As a graphic artist, teacher and illustrator, Lasekan worked with the *West Africa Pilot,* a paper established in 1937 by NnamdiAzikwe (1904 – 1996).[16]According to Jegede, Lash was occupied with lot of social ills that characterised the then colonial administration. Unlike the modern newspapers, his cartoons were often found on the front page of the daily.

MAJOR VALUES OF CHRISTIANITY

From the time immemorial, Christianity as a religion has built very strong reputation in issues relating to ethics and human values including social justice, gender relativity, transparency, honesty, accountability and the likes in the society and more in the corridor of governance or any type of administration. Beside the contribution from the parlance of culture,the value of

---

[12]Akinloye, J. (2014).. *I voted Only for the Head too: Visual Satire and the Democratic Governance* in Africa, International Journal of Comic Arts, 2014.

[13]Olaniyan, T.(2002). 'Cartooning Nigerian Anti-colonialism.Images and Empires: Visuality' *in Colonial and Post-Colonial Africa*.

[14]Olaniyan, T.(2002). Cartooning Nigerian Anti-colonialism. Images and Empires: Visuality in Colonial and Post-Colonial Africa.

[15]Jegede, D.(1990). *Growth and Trends in Newspaper Cartoons: The Last 30 years, 30 Years of Journalism in Nigeria*. Lagos: Lagos State University.

[16]Sobowale, I.(1985). 'The historical development of Nigerian Press',inUgboajah F. Okwu. (ed.),*Mass Communication Culture and Society in Africa,* London: Hans Zell Publishers.

accountability is acquired from sacred writing of Christianity as stipulated in the Decalogue (The Ten Commandment) 'Thou shall not be covetous,'[17] the faithful have no choice than to project the embedded value in the society while strictly adhering to the commandment. This commandment has really removed the toga of corruption from the faithful. The religion is regarded by AdetunjiFatokun as a furnace equipped with the power of refining gold which eventually makes it cherished by all and sundry. Here the wild and corrupt human beings are indoctrinated into the Christ-like characters which they exhibit.[18] As a result of life transformation experienced, the people become both morally and spiritually upright, devoid of sharp practices.

The above assertion is an ideal situation where all things being equal, everybody enjoys dividends of good governance regardless of party affiliations. Nowadays, the reverse is the case, churches are gradually turning to havens for the criminals and the corrupt minds. For instance, a politician of repute, Chief Bode George was celebrated with pump and pageantry after his release from prison. Bode George, a top notcher of the then ruling party (PDP), was jailed for embezzling public fund. The church roll out drums for people like this so as to get their fair share of the looted money. How can these same churches sanitise the corrupt society? Hence, this paper examines how Christian politicians are portrayed by the cartoonists of the selected national dailies.

ANALYSES OF THE SELECTED EDITORIAL CARTOONS

Six contemporary editorial cartoons by four different cartoonists drawn from four selected national dailies were examined and analysed. The thematic preoccupation of the artistic works collected from *Nigerian Tribulne, The Punch, The Nation* and *The Daily Trust* were brought to the fore. Though, through various demonstrations of artistic expertise in relation to socio-religious issues within the polity, the cartoons focused the same theme of showing the ethical position of the religion in the light of the contemporary socio-religious problems. Therefore, the use of cartoons in depicting how corrupt Christian politicians are, worth mentioning because these newspapers' cartoonists showed how funny this could be used torevealthe reality of the side of the politicians, painting them black or otherwise. These forms of cartoons are mostly

---

[17]Holy bible, Exodus 20: 17.
[18]Fatokun, A.(2012). 'Christianity and Good Governance in Nigeria'.*In Religion and Government in Nigeria.*Ibadan: Samprints& Graphic Co.

called editorial cartoons. They are single or double panel graphics that comment on political cum religions' events. They serve to define the significant topics of discourse and record them, thus creating a 'snapshot' of the political or religious climate in a given period.[19] They, typically, combine artistic skill, hyperbole, and satire in order to question authority and draw attention to social ills. An artist who draws such images is called an editorial cartoonist. Editorial cartoons are defined as graphic presentation typically designed in a one-panel, non-continuing format to make an independent statement or observation on politico-religious events or social policy. They often employ humour, sarcasm, analogy or irony to point out shortcomings or hypocrisies within the economic and politico-religious system.[20] Using imagery, metaphor, symbolism, and other rhetorical/literary devices, the cartoonists define political and religious situations and attempt to interpret them visually in a way that is both amusing and thought-provoking. At times, cartoons can be misunderstood and as such can attract negative reactions from the readers.[21] For instance, in September 2005, over 300 people were killed in the Northern part of Nigeria during a religious riot fueled by a Danish Editorial Cartoon publication: *Jyllands-Posten*Muhammad Cartoons, which satirized the Islamic religious leader, Prophet Mohammad and his teachings as the sole cause of terrorism in the world.[22]Such occurrences show that cartoons are formidable forces and can as well serve as the mirror of the society. This paper in relation to the content of meaning examined how these selected cartoons were used to show how some Nigerians Christian politicians are swimming in the rivers of corruption. According to Christian teachings, Christian politicians are supposed to be salt of the world upholding the ethical position of the religion wherever they are found.

[19]Adekanbi, A.(1997). 'Cartooning and Animatio*n'*, (unpublished Bachelor of Arts Long Essay, ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, 1997).

[20]Akande, O. (1992). 'Illustration of Daily Times of Nigeria', (unpublished Master of Arts thesis, University of Ibadan.

[21]Navasky, V. 'Why are Political Cartoons incendiary?'
'http://hums3001.unsw.wikispace.net/Mohammed+Cartoons [accessed 5 July 2012] (para.4 of 18)

[22]Asowata, V. (2005) 'NigerianEditorial Cartoon: A Retrospective', *Cartoonists National Conference, 2005*, International press Centre.

Figure 1, Preaching against corruption by Obasanjo, *Daily Trust***, February 1, 2016**

The above cartoon is a clear usage of a figure of speech (allusion) demonstrated in a visual and sarcastic manner.[23] The imagery of three personalities, as shown on the panel, is divided into groups: one represents Obasanjo, the former president of Nigeria while the other stands for two members of the former National Assembly(8th Assembly)i. e. Ekweremadu, the then deputy senate president and another member of the house. The bottom line of the preacher in a long multi-colourfulgarmentwith a big bell decked in the caricature of Obasanjo was a clarion call of repentance to all the then National Assembly members to eschew corrupt practices in their attempt to discharge their constitutional duties to the electorates. The preacher made them to know that failure to repent will fetch them the wrath of God. In a seemingly quick reaction, one of the two addressees who incidentally occupies the seat of the deputy senate presidentship,

---

[23]Modestus , Preaching against corruption by Obasanjo, *Daily Trust*, February 1, 2016

rustically reminded the preacher that his hands are not clean either as he also bribed the 4th and 5th members of the assembly in order to secure a botched 3rdterm bid.[24]

ANALYSIS

This cartoonist positioned this work of art against the backdrop of the reportage of cases of corruption charges against some officials of the 8th Assembly. The senate president, Dr. BukolaSaraki, in particular, was accused of false declaration of assets while allocation of huge sum of money by the leadership of the house for the purchase of vehicles for the house members raised another dust. This was so in the light of economic recession that has really thrown a lot of Nigerians into the sea of hunger and desperation.

Therefore, the cartoonist through his third eye was able to sensitize the members of public about the unnecessary spending of the house members by using the caricatures of the personalities on the cartoon panel.

Using the biblical symbols and imageries, the cartoon revealed the corrupt nature of both groups. The preacher's garment is not white but rather dented and decorated with multi-colours, an indication that he is in the preaching style of 'do as I say and not as I do'. The demonstrated energetic preacher as shown in the caricature is a sign of the preacher's willingness to wright the perceived wrongs but which may not be easy due to his antecedents.

Here, the cartoonist commended the Christian politician (Obasanjo) for having the courage to speak out at a time nobody was ready to bell the cat. It was after this attack on the honourable members that the electorates came to know that they were not being well represented. At the same time, the work was used to lampoon the Christian politician (Obasanjo) for corruption stemmed from his over-ambition wanting to rule against the constitutionally recognized two terms. This is inferred from the reaction of the addressees. The implicature, therefore, is that Christian politicians too may be corrupt as a result of his/her over-ambition.

---

[24]BakareMojeed, How We Aborted Obasanjo's third Term Agenda- Ken Nnamani, *Premium Times, Oct. 22, 2021,* p. 3.
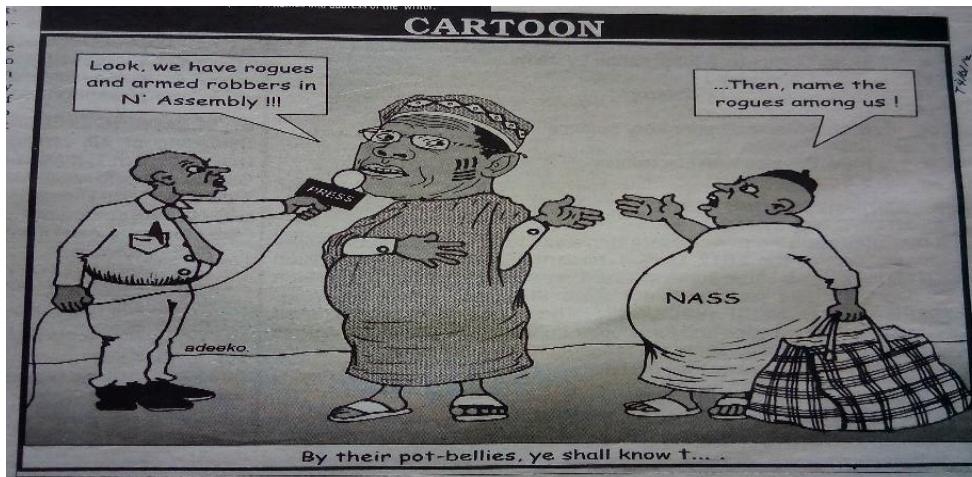
Figure 2, By their pot-belly, we shall know t…,*Nigerian Tribune***, June 6, 2012**

The above single-panel cartoon titled **By their pot-belly, we shall know t…,** contains four individuals: a journalist, Obasanjo (Christian), National Assembly member and the cartoonist.[25]When the question was fired, Obasanjo was quick to accuse members of National Assembly of being rogues and armed robbers and in a swift response, the figure, NASS who presumably is with a Ghana-must-go bag containing some wads of currency asked Obasanjo to name the rogues among them but the answer to the commanding tone was supplied by the fourth person, the cartoonist himself 'by their pot-bellies, we shall know t…,'. This is another allusion to the Christian sacred writing, by their fruit we shall know them.

---

[25]Adeeko,.S. By their pot-bell, we shall know t…, *Nigerian Tribune,* June 6, 2016

ANALYSIS

Going by their protruding tummiesand the submission of the cartoonist, both the accuser (Christian politician) and the accused (NASS) are guilty of the allegations of rogue and robbery even the journalist is not exempted from the pot-bellies, though not as big as those of the two (Obasanjo and the NASS).The imagery of corruption (pot-belly) is well pronounced in the caricature. Again, the Christian politician is portrayed as a trumpeter announcing and at the same time condemning the unwholesome criminal practices within the four walls of the National Assembly. However, his pot-belly which is a symbol of corruption betrayed him.Corrupt practices are social vices often preached against by Christian clergy. It is highly condemned by the adherents of the religion but ironically becomes the garment of Christian politicians. The use of suspense as a literary device was exemplified towards the end of the sentence indicating the unending nature of the ignoble habit. Even currently, the 9th National Assembly headed by Ahmed Lawan is seen as a puppet in the hands of the Buhari-led administration because of what exchanged hands between the duo clandestinely: corruption.

Figure 3, Jonathan will contest in 2015 – Edwin Clark, *Punch*, April 12, 2012.

The single panel cartoon with an insertion 'Jonathan will contest in 2015 – Edwin Clark' is a satirical epicenter of misplacement of priority dovetailing into corruption.[26]This is against the backdrop of 2015 general elections. Though, the president had earlier said that he would not seek re-election, the sycophantic politicians surrounded with assured him of victory if contested. Among such is a frontline Ijaw leader, Chief Edwin Clark. In this cartoon, the president

---

[26]Omeke, B. Jonathan will contest in 2015 – Edwin Clark, *Punch,* April 12, 2012.

(Jonathan) playing mothership role of feeding a baby tagged 'governance'(his constitutional duty) was carried away by his personal ambition symbolized by a goat which has the inscription '2015 General Elections. The animal is being fed at the expense of the human being represented by the baby. The malnourished baby was crying for attention which is a bottle containing the needed meal (milk). The animal is well and excessively fed compared to the small child. This is noticed in the spill of the milk which already painted the floor white.

ANALYSIS

The above cartoon was in the wake of the preparation for the 2015 general elections. Though, the president who had earlier declared that he would not seek re-election in 2015 was quick to retract his speech after tasting the booties of office.Jonathan, identified through his dressing style in the cartoon, symbolizes a Christian politician, the goat stands for a stubborn inordinate ambition, and the bottle signifies pleasure while the baby represents governance/masses who is denied attention due to the priority given to inordinate ambition.The reflection could be observed in the kwashiorkor nature of the neglected crying starved baby.

Here, we can see the head of the country saddled with the responsibility of caring for the generality of the masses through good governancediverting the resources to address personal needs, what a corruption! Christian sacred writing teaches love and contentment. As expected, Christian politicians must abide by the teaching but as shown in this cartoon, Jonathan (Christian politician) failed to adhere to this teaching.

Figure 4, News: NASS promises to be guided by wishes of Nigerians, *Nigerian Tribune*,

April 1, 2012

The cartoon entitled 'NASS promises to be guided by wishes of Nigerians' was packaged in the light of common political empty promises.[27] The popular adage, promise is a debt, has lost its savour in the political terrain of the country (Nigeria) due to regular backlog of heaps of unfulfilled promises placed at the door steps of the electorates during electioneering campaign in Nigeria. From this background, the cartoonists, SegunAdeeko employed humour and imagery to capture the minds and expectations of average Nigerians from the political class that seems not

---

[27]Adeeko, S. News: NASS promises to be guided by wishes of Nigerians, *Nigerian Tribune*, April 1, 2012

concerned with the plight of downtrodden masses. If the maxim in the Christian parlance 'let your yeah be yeah and nay be nay' is anything to go by, electorates are expected to enjoy better when Christians are in governance but the reverse is the case in Nigeria today. From the cartoon, the then Senate President, David Mark as usual assured Nigerians of the sensitivity of the National Assembly to their plight but to the utmost shock of the masses as portrayed by the cartoonist, the cadaverous masses' request of his refurbishment was not given attention by the Christian politician who side looked the symbol of masses with disdain. Senator David Mark was the then head of the Nigerian upper chamber.

ANALYSIS

The cartoonist used this caricature to sarcastically satirise the political class (Christian politician in particular) for neglecting the masses who voted them into power by not upholding their manifestoes. The look of the Christian leader as portrayed in the cartoon revealed metaphorically that nothing could be done from his part to assuage the suffering of the people despite huge constituent allowance which never get down to the poverty stricken masses. Here, the element of deception which is unchristianly manifested in the attitude of the senate president, no love! No care!

Figure 5, We Love You, *The Nation*, June 4, 2012

Sanni, in his authorial intrusive employed the tool of caricature and symbol to portray Christian leaders in governance as corrupt and insensitive to the plight of the poor masses.[28] The then president, Jonathan and other two politicians were stabbing a woman tagged democracy while they reiterated their love to her. The woman holding a child tagged masses is in a serious agony including the child simply because of the stabbing by the political class that should have protected, cared and nurtured her (the nation's democracy). Directly in front of the woman are two vulturesmaking separate remarks about their observations. The three-in-one single panel cartoon symbolized different ideologies ridiculing the stakeholders dominating the nation's political landscape.

ANALYSIS

The political class represented by the ex-president tagged government (Christian politician) and the two other (insecurity and corruption) in a unanimous decision were busy with their swordsworking towards the killing of the nation's nascent democracy and her offering (masses). The cartoonist metaphorically depicted democracy with woman imagery simply to reveal the fragile and the weak nature of women while the two vultures in their shocking remarks represent carnivorous being positioned to cannibalize on democracy in case she dies. The possibility of her death is certain going by the oozing of the blood as a result of the continuous stabbing she suffered from the callousness of the political class. Their action, according to the founding father of sociology, Auguste Comte cited by Ogunbameru, is described as a social dynamic.[29] It is capable of setting the whole country in disarray, if not on fire.

The cartoon portrayed Christian politician as an ally of insecurity and corruption. Christian doctrine lays emphasis on not to be equally yoked with unbelievers. By interpretation, they should not engage in vices capable of engendering crises be it economic, social, and political or security wise. Instead of condemning their act of wickedness, he colluded with them in carrying out their nefarious act. This implies that there is no difference between him and the two politicians (insecurity and corruption). The bottom line of this cartoon is the presence of chaos

[28]Sanni, A. We Love You, *The Nation*, June 4, 2012
[29]Ogunbameru, O. Sociology: 'A Contemporary Science of Human Interaction in Society', Ibadan: Penthhouse Publications, 2009, pp. 33-47

and disillusionments in the nation's life engendered by the inability of the Christian politicians to abstain from all forms of unwholesome and corrupt practices.

Figure 6.Nigeria ja-ga-ja-ga, *The Daily Trust,* **July, 2017.**

Sincerely, one does not need to be endowed with the power of clairvoyance before concluding that this cartoonist, Bulama in his artistic manner has been able to ridicule the current state of disharmony in Nigeria, a one-time peaceful nation. He humorously, through the use of caricature and imagery portrayed a Christian politician: Professor Osinbajo (the nation's Vice President) as a leader who preaches peace in spite of the various challenges confronting the nation: corruption, insurgency, banditry freedom agitation, Fulani Herdsmen palaver, economic recession, insecurity, abduction and kidnapping among others. The caricature of the then acting president, YemiOsinbajo, leaning on the worn-out, old model smoky car tagged 'Nigeria' is beckoning to the aggrieved representatives: the Biafra agitators, the looters, the criminals, the academics, the members of the press, the Fulani Herdsmen, the book Haram terrorists and the northern leaders to come together as a united people and rescue the country from the impending disintegration. The budget that will aid the free movement of the car through pumping of the tyres (economy and security) is not given attention.

ANALYSIS

In this cartoon the Christian politician is portrayed as a selfless non- corrupt leader who believes in the oneness of the country despite the challenges being faced currently on the nation's political landscape. To establish and ridicule the state of confusion in the land, the cartoonist employed the use of imagery. He was able to show how scattered the polity has become. Here, the cartoonist was of the opinion that dialogue with all and sundry regardless of their status or political leanings can be a vital instrument in addressing the nation's multifaceted problems. Consequently, there will beadequate security of lives and property with economic growth inclusive if the budget is passed under a peaceful atmosphere as advocated by the politician.

CONCLUSION

Without doubt, this paper has been able to x-ray the historical and modern development of cartooning in Nigeria with a view to exposing the demonstration of the expertise in relation to socio-religious and political issues in the contemporary Nigeria.

Through the works of the cartoonists, it has been proved objectively that Christian politicians as portrayed are not different either from every other politician. The fivecartoonists, drawn from the four purposively selected national dailies were unanimous in their authorial judgment that Christian politicians are not better than their counterpart in the other religions. Nigerian politicians as trick-stars are characterized with stylized blandishment blindfolding the gullible electorates.[30] They are the engine room of sugar-coated speeches, full of rhetoric, verbose and deceptions.[31]This is due to their involvement in vices like deception and corruption as observed in figure1 while in figure 2, the trait of corruption was also corroborated as their caricatures betrayed their financial transparency and accountability. Stashing away money (attention) for personal use which is tantamount to corruption (financial malfeasance) is evidenced in figure 3. Jonathan, instead of improving the lots of the electorates who voted him into power, was busy diverting public resources to financing personal ambition (2015 general elections). Figure 4

---

[30]Odewale, V., 'Edtorial Cartoons and the Portrayal of Boko Haram Insurgency in the Selected Nigerian Newspaper', (A paper presented at the Third Biennial Conference, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, March 2017.

[31]Akpoghiran, P. *et al,* Television News Perspective of Conflict Reporting: The Nigerian Television Authority as a Reference Point, in *Journal of Media and Communication Studies*, Vol. 5, No 2, 2013. Pp. 12-19.

justifies the empty promises and diplomatic statements often made available by politicians, Christian politicians inclusive. All the money meant to better the lots of the masses at their constituencies was diverted to personal use. There is however a swift in the trend of the position of the cartoonists in figure 6 where a Christian politician symbolized agent of unity advocating for a peaceful and progressive nation. This implies that as there exists corrupt Christian politicians in the nation's polity, the upright ones also abide but they may not be as many as the corrupt ones.

REFERENCES

1. Adeeko,.S. By their pot-bell, we shall know the…, *Nigerian Tribune,* June 6, 2016

2. Adeeko, S. News: NASS promises to be guided by wishes of Nigerians, *Nigerian Tribune*, April 1, 2012

3. Adekanbi, A. (1997). 'Cartooning and Animatio*n'*, (unpublished Bachelor of Arts Long Essay, ObafemiAwolowo University, Ile-Ife, 1997).

4. Adebayo A., '#500mGrass Cutting Scandal: EFCC re-arraigns ex-SGF BabachirLawal,' *Premium Times,* Nov. 30, 2020, p 1.

5. Akande, O. (1992). 'Illustration of Daily Times of Nigeria', (unpublished Master of Arts thesis, University of Ibadan.

6. Akinloye J. (2010). 'The Role of Editorial Cartoons in Democratisation Process in Nigeria: A Study of Selected Works of Three Nigerian Cartoonists'. (Unpublished Master of Arts Thesis, University of Lagos.

7. Akinloye, J. (2014). *I voted Only for the Head too: Visual Satire and the Democratic Governance* in Africa, International Journal of Comic Arts, 2014.

8. Asowata, V. (2005) 'Nigerian Editorial Cartoon: A Retrospective', *Cartoonists National Conference, 2005*, International press Centre.

9. Fatokun, A. (2012). 'Christianity and Good Governance in Nigeria'. *In Religion and Government in Nigeria.* Ibadan: Samprints& Graphic Co.

10. Holy bible, Exodus 20: 17.

11. Huntington, S. (1998). *Modernisation and Corruption: Political Order of Enhancing Society*. Yale: New Harem.

12. Jegede, D. (1990). *Growth and Trends in Newspaper Cartoons: The Last 30 years, 30 Years of Journalism in Nigeria*. Lagos: Lagos State University.

13. Microsoft® Encarta® 2009. © 1993-2008 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

14. Modestus, Preaching against corruption by Obasanjo, *Daily Trust*, February 1, 2016

15. Navasky, V. 'Why are Political Cartoons incendiary?' 'http://hums3001.unsw.wikispace.net/Mohammed+Cartoons [accessed 5 July 2016] (para.4 of 18).

16. Odewale, V., 'Edtorial Cartoons and the Portrayal of Boko Haram Insurgency in the Selected Nigerian Newspaper', (A paper presented at the Third Biennial Conference, Faculty of Arts, University of Ibadan, March 2017).

17. Odunsi W., Buhari Explains Pardon Granted to ex-GovsDariye, Nyame Convicted for Corruption, *Daily Post,* May 2, 2022, p.1.

18. Ogunbameru, O. Sociology: 'A Contemporary Science of Human Interaction in Society', Ibadan: Penthhouse Publications, 2009, pp. 33-47

19. Olaniyan, T. (2002). 'Cartooning Nigerian Anti-colonialism. Images and Empires: Visuality' *in Colonial and Post-Colonial Africa*.

20. Olaniyan, T. (2002). Cartooning Nigerian Anticolonialism. Images and Empires: Visuality in Colonial and Post- Colonial Africa.

21. Olumhense, S. *This Anti-Corruption Game*. Abuja: *Daily Trust*, 9th Nov, 2015.

22. Olurode, L. Democracy, the Money and the Citizens Rights.

23. Omeke, B. Jonathan will contest in 2015 – Edwin Clark, *Punch,* April 12, 2012.

24. Omoregbe, J. (2004). *Ethics: A Systematic and Historical Study*. Lagos: Joja Education Research and Publishers Limited.

25. Onakpa, M., Cartoons, Cartoonists and Effective Communication in the Nigerian Print Media in *International Multidisciplinary Journal*, Vol. 8, 2014, pp. 32-41.

26. Onipede, A. *Cartoonin in Nigeria: A Brief Outline*. An Exhibition of Commemorative Cartoons. 2007.

27. Sanni, A. We Love You, *The Nation*, June 4, 2012.

28. Sobowale, I. (1985). 'The historical development of Nigerian Press,' inUgboajah F. Okwu. (ed.), *Mass Communication Culture and Society in Africa,* London: Hans Zell Publishers.

FOOD AND CULTURE: THE SPANISH FIT

Darshana Bhattacharjee
Assistant Professor,
Amity School of Foreign Language, Amity University Kolkata

Abstract

This study aims at exploring Spanish cuisine with the intention of understanding its specialties, historical and traditional rootsassociated with customs and diversity. Culinary literature is replete with observations of experts about food being more than a medium of nutrition. It communicates about culture, evolution and history of a place and also its regional uniqueness. Applying this perspective within the domain of Spanish food, this study concludes that culinarypreferences of Spaniards is no different to the rule applied globally.It's present cuisine has undergone stages of evolution, evolving under influence of different cultures that the nation has been exposed to over time. Also there are regional variances, with dishes being intricately linked to raw material available and easily procurable. This has been noted in different nations and the Spanish experience is no different.

Key Words: Spain, Food, Culinary, Culture, Spanish Food, Tradition, Spanish Delicacies, Menu, Spanish, Spanish Cuisine, Cuisine.

INTRODUCTION

Culinary related literature emphasises that food is not only about eliminate starving and provide nutrition but also about culture,traditions and religion. Roland Barthes in 'Toward a Psychosociology of Contemporary Food Consumption' had drawn attention to cuisines being multidimensional and therefore being a vital part of our identity, our evolution and also our culture. Barthes states that like dress often is indicative of professions, food too indicates a relation with something and thus it is studied, analysed and discussed. In addition to being a reminder of tantalizing smell and gratifying taste, food communicates about religion, region and ethnicity of people. VatikaSibal in 'Food: Identity of Culture and Religion,' states that identification of region is often linked to culinary habits. Like pasta is linked to Italians and burgers to Americans, which is also indicative of the fact that food habits differ on regional basis internationally. Even within each nation, this regional variation in food habit of citizens is

noticeable. Meagan Morris in the article 'The Most Popular Eating Habits across America'specifies the eating patterns of the different states. People of the Midwestern states have made ranch their staple for every meal. Ranchis a creamy dressing, often used as a dip for fried items like French fries.A cheese alike, but which melts easily is also widely used in cooking in the region and as a touch to vegetables on meal plates. Beef and corn are also found frequently on the menu for servings. Morris states, in comparison, the west is all about vegetables and seafood. Fruits and vegetable salads are enjoyed by people in this region, though ironically it is the Midwest which produces most of them. Juice intake is also high in the West as is their penchant for burgers, not reported in diets of the Midwest. Southern states go a step further thantheWest and adapt fast food as the principle source of food and nutrition. More the fried items on plate, the merrier these Americans feel. A major point of difference in the South compared to the other two states mentionedis this that their meal is a family affair. Sunday meal is all about a large spread over which family and extended families bond and this is frequently hosted. On regular days, family members gather for at least one meal together. East has a similarity with South, as far as their attraction towards seafood is concerned. But beyond this Eastern meals are more about soups, spicy preparations and pretzels, a salty baked item. Sunday meal, in this part, is brunch with friends over booze and not the elaborate family affair so evident in the South (Morris 2021). Such different consumption patterns indicate that while culture and tradition varies between nations, such differences and variations can be noted between regions also. To this extent then, food habits of communities do offer insights into the prevalent culture and traditions of regions and nations.

Religion too has an inherent link with food, with the practice of preparing different food items for religious festivals and religiously important day being prevalent across the globe. VatikaSibal in the article notes about the Muslim month of Ramadan, or Ramzan, and the practice of abstinence from food for a month during specified time periods. Muslims believe this was the period, over which their Holy Quran was revealed to Prophet Mohammad. An interesting facet of this time period is community eating during iftar. This refers to the evening meal, through which Muslims break their fast daily and which they have together. The spread usually consists of juices, syrups, fruits, beans and fried items. Sibal also cites the examples of Orthodox and Conservative Jews adhering to religiously determined food habits, commonly referred to as kosher diet. This, according to the Jewish scriptures, outlines how followers are expected to

prepare and consume animal related food like meat, milk and others so that consumption aligns with religious requirements and traditions. It is held by the orthodox Jewish order that such eating habit will have a cleansing effect on followers leading to spiritual salvation. Sibal mentions adoption of vegetarianism for religious reasons by Hindus, Buddhists and Jains as it magnifies qualities of non-violence, tolerance towards others, abstinence from harming others and healthy mind and body. It is held that such dietary practices can aid individuals in spiritual emancipation. Avoidance of meat, for example, is norm to prevent animals from being slaughtered and to control intake of carbohydrate rich food. Like in the case of nations, in religion too, habits differ according to faith. Not all Hindus are vegans and not all Muslims consume beef. Depending on sects or faith groups, within religions, menus are determined.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

From the above discussion it can thus be deduced that culinary habits of groups, in specific, and populations, in general, are strong indicators of nationalities, regional lineages, preferences and religion. This validates the opinion expressed by experts that food is more than just nutritional intakebecause of which consumption habitshave always been accorded a place of importance in all traditions and cultures. Building on the above outlined analysis, this paper applies the approach in the Spanish context and undertakes to explore how popular dishes of Spain communicate about the nation's culture, tradition, religion and diversity. Outcome of the research is to be aligned with the perspective much like nations, their food preferences comprises a variety which emanates from differing local cultures and beliefs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In arriving at the relevant design of research for their works, researchers choose from either qualitative, the quantitative or the mixed methods (Creswell 1994). Selection of approach is determined by the purpose of the study. Like when research tends to comprehend particular behavioural pattern of individuals, qualitative approach is the preferred route compared to quantitative approach (Myers, 1997). As this study aims to decipher the relation between food and culture, history and tradition of Spain, qualitative research approach has been applied. Data was collected from secondary sources and principally through review of existing literature

published in journals and academic platforms, media reports, columns and feature writings on food and related subjects and chaptersfrombooks on the subject of food history.

Information gathered from review of secondary data was categorized into different dishes Spanish menus are famous for, what are their specialities, aspect of the region and religion and it associsation with and how that differs from the other parts of the country. Analysis of these aspects, aided in establishing the relation culinary habits share with traditionality, thereby underlining existence of the same in Spain like in other countries. As such finding of this study aligns with fact that culinary habits are similar across the globe in the sense that they are reflections of customs and culture.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Traditional food and generational preferences

To assess the level of acceptance of traditional food and beverages among individuals hailing from different generations, Lucia Fez-Munoz and colleagues conducted a cross sectional study covering nations spread across three continents. In their article 'The Food Identity of Countries Differs between Younger and Older Generations: A Cross-Sectional Study in American, European and Asian Countries," the author states that to every generation, traditional food and beverages is a reminder of specific food identities and continuance of culinary traditions within their respective countries. These food and beverage offerings exemplify the culinary habit of people of different nations, since such consumption patterns have been in existence for long periods of time. As such, the researchers reported homogeneity in respect to food identity in relation to the countries they covered in the study. This aspect of food identity implies that every nation has a specific set of traditional food and beverages which is accepted and devoured by citizens irrespective of their age group. In other words, several countries produced results which signify that their traditional food is immensely popular and continues to be in vogue among old and young generationsalike. However, Lucia Fez-Munoz and colleagues mentions that countries which have specific and popular regional dishes, lacked such degree of homogeneity. Within these nations, China and Mexico being relevant examples, sustenance of traditional food and beverages, have been challenged by the pence of popular regional delicacies. Dishes consumed within these nations have been constantly churned by diverse situational evolutions, implying

frequently altering menus. This has been termed as heterogeneous food identity, with the other group of countries displaying homogenous food identity.

SavinaGygli and others in 'The KOF-Globalization Index – Revisited' lists exposure to other cultures, food habits, population size, administrative regions and relation between them as factors influencing changes in food intake pattern. Case in point isNetherlands, where high immigration numbers are contributing to alteration in food choices. Lucia Fez-Munozand others concluded from their study, regarding the question about which dishes and beverages can be considered traditional, the young were more unanimous compared to the senior generations in their views. Most respondents, in the first age bracket, explained traditional items in much the same way. Fast foods, items that can be consumed while on the go, were identified as traditional by significant number of young respondents. Seniors, however, had their individualized versions of it and thus had diverse opinions. Yet the commonality thread within them is this that traditional food should take time to get cooked. Older respondents were more in favour of elaborate cooking. Lack of requisite culinary skills is also a reason for the young to adapt fast food and processed food. The study notes high dependency on processed food items among these people, because of paucity of time and absence of knowledge to cook.

Yet it has been noted by the researchers that serving of new dishes and beverages, which can be considered traditional, and reintroduction of traditional recipes are being undertaken by more and more young people. Case in point is *tiramisu*, a dessert dish, which finds no mention in topical books till about 1960s.This sweet item was mentioned by a higher population of young study participants, who named it among traditional dishes, compared to the older age groups. To them *panettone* is traditional and is hence consumed on Christmas Day. The practice for several year of eating this sweet cake, to the older generations, signifies obedience to customs. That influences their understanding of tradition in regards to which the younger people appear more involved, aware and in depthexplorers. Jungmin Lee in 'Anthocyanins of acai products in the United States' mentions about acai being enjoyed in Brazil in a new format named *acai natigela* which is serving of acai paste with slice of fruits as toppings. The anti-oxidant properties of acia have appealed to the younger generations, who happen to be health conscious.

In the study conducted by Lucia Fez-Munoz and team, it has been concluded that traditional food and beverages named by participants are dishes frequently consumed by them for at least one

meal a day. Be it breakfast or dinner, traditional item on the plate happens every day across most nations. Notable exceptions being Indonesia, Brail and Netherlands, countries wherein snacks are consumed for meals more often than traditional food and drinks. In Chile, consumption of traditional food and beverages were found to be seasonally high coinciding with the cultivation period when fresh ingredients for preparing the meals and drinks.

The above underlines the importance of traditional food and beverages in the national identity context. These dishes are valued by residents and therefore consumption is regular and habitual. Having being referred to as central to the cultural image of countries, by researchers and culinary experts, traditional food and beverages has different interpretations among young and old. Yet, irrespective of the difference in dishes it is enjoyed equally by both.

Spain and its food

In 'Why food is at the center of Spanish life' author Miriam Gonzales Durantez humorously notes that if one says something harsh to a Spaniard, there remains a fair chances of he or she seeking an apology and being pardoned by the offended. But if anything unsavoury is uttered about their food and their mothers or the food of their mothers, all hell will break loose. Insulting Spanish food, and worse still their traditional food and beverages, is never forgiven in Spain, because it is an aspect of pride for nationals. While the country has slowly evolved from the orthodox line of thought and action, their food has not undergone major alterations. From being a canonical follower of Roman Catholic Church, the country now witnesses growing lack of trust between religion and governance. As such gay marriage was legalized in Spain in 2007, in spite of the church not holding a favourable perception about gays and thus their marriage. Notwithstanding these changes, the Catholic roots have brought forth traditional items, which continue to be enjoyed by Spanish people. So, *percebes*and*tocinillo de Cielo*still gets served in Spanish meal. The first requires immersing of barnacles quickly into boiling water, while the later is a preparation of nuns hailing from the Poor Clare order, with the eggs they receive from brides who visit them with the request to pray so that the weather gods stay calm on the nuptial day.

Spanish history is also about the county's domination by Arab rulers for about 800 years, reminiscent through custom, red brick architecture and stunning mosques. Arab influence is

prominent in the culinary items like in *nougats*, *turrones* in Spanish, which are made using almonds and honey at Spanish Levant. Also are the *berenjenas con miel de cana* or auberginesfried in dark honey, popular in the Andalucía regions, and tuna *escabeches* which is mostly prepared from yellowfin tuna. Durantez in the article clarifies techniques for cooking these dishes was brought into Spain by the Arab and has been in use since then. Durantez further mentions that a notable aspect of food in Spain is the strong regional tastes and diversity in spread. The pride among regions to be a part of the country and the bond which units them also manifests in the culinary aspect. From food to football, the regions remain united in their commitment to serve people their best dishes. As such Spaniards hold that the best regional cuisines can never be cooked, to the same standard, outside the region. Thus the *Castilian soup* along with garlic and bread, *Manchego vegetable stew* eaten with fried eggs and the lightly poached *Galician hake* along with olive oil and paprika will not taste the best if it is consumed outside the respective region. In fact *hake* aids in enhancing the flavour of fish or meat without masking the original flavour, in accordance with the principle of Spanish cooking, which is to do as little possible to a good ingredient and rather allow it to retain its natural flavours and tastes as much possible.

Although claims are made by Madrid residents that the best fish is available in this part of Spain, Durantez argues that mouth watering seafood and fishes are best found in the northern part of the country. Case in point is Asturias, having both mountains and coastlines, wherein seafood and fishes are combined with produces of the land to prepare delectable delicacies. A famous offering of this region is *fabes con almejas*, a preparation made from clams and white beans. Competitiveness exists between different regions of Spain over regional food offerings. Residents of Basques remain overtly critical about the Andulasian custom of frying fish after it's dipped in batter. Andulasians in turn disapprove of servings of lamb and roasted pig, popular among people of Castalia, because they perceive it to be representation of austerity. Castilians criticize dishes served by Catalans, on the premise of those dishes not being truly authentic but influenced by French culinary styles and also because of the complicated preparation processes.Durantez further mentions that Galician food does not find favour in Levante as residents disapprove of the way Galicians inflame *orujo*after finishing their meals, accompanied by recitation of verses to scare the spirits of the deceased. This practice is not endorsed by other

states of the county, and therefore accords a separate place to Celtic culture inspired preparations.

Another similarity Spanish customs related to meals has with Southern region of United States is the practice of having family meals. Durantez mentions about families sitting down for dinner together is essential, strengthening ties between members. After dinner meals, during weekends, it is socially required for families to indulge in 'sobremesas' at the table. This refers to discussions about spectrum of topics over coffee and orange or mandarin or any sweet item. Such exchanges can be short lived or continue for hours.

Mate of Spanish speaking regions

While some of the above mentioned dishes signify the identity of Spain, one particular drink has become synonymous with Spanish speaking South American nations. Mate, deriving its name from the fauna whose leaves are used, has a preparation order akin to that of tea. Leaves of Yerba mate, are soaked in hot water and then strained into containers made from calabash gourd or cattle horn. A metal straw is also provided to sip the drink. In the article 'Where some keys of South American China are sniffed and a walk with Olaf the Viking is made,' published in Miguel de Cervantes underlines the tradition of Yerba mate being used as a drink among the Guarani and Tupi tribes prior to arrival of the Europeans. Besides them ethnic segments like Ava, Mbya and Kaiowa of Paraguayan regions also drank mate. Post intrusion by colonial forces, mate evolved into a sought after export item being high on popularity ratings in international markets.

Though the Guarani community were consumers of mate for long, its spread across Paraguay happened post colonization of the country by Spain, notes the article 'Colonial History of Yerba Mate.' First mention of the drink was in 1536 by Juan Francisco de Aguirre a Spanish conqueror. Chronicles document the popularity of *mate* among Spanish settlers and occupiers of the yerba and other available varieties. Inhuman conditions gatherers of mate leaves wee being exposed to, growing addiction among consumers and opposition by the religious Church raised apprehensions against the drink and got the Spanish rulers acting to control its consumption and subsequently banned its use across regions controlled by them.

Jasmine Garsd in the article 'Tea Tuesdays: Gift of the Moon, Bane of the Spanish — The Story of Yerba Mate' notes that Hernando Arias de Saavera banned the drinking of mate in 1616 across Spanish controlled regions which included Buenos Aires. Though the Spanish had prompted people to look down upon the drink as not being hygienic for consumption and hence should be avoided, yet across their colonies like Peru, Bolivia and Chile *mate* became immensely popular. Even Spaniards themselves gradually developed a fascination for it. Garsd mentions that such was the level of affinity for *mate* among Spanish settlers, they happily traded their undergarments and daily use items like blankets for the leaves to prepare the drink, when they did not have anything else to pay for their purchases. The same passionate attachment is palpable even today across countries like Chile, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay and the southern regions of Brazil. Cultural representation of *mate* can be traced to 1857, when the first tango styled song was composed by Santiago Ramos and titled 'Toma*mate, che*.' The lyrics go as:

A girl said, when he saw me

This porteno kills me.

Drink *mate*, che

Drink *mate*.

CONCLUSION

The above outlines that Spanish regions have their specific and signature cuisines, which are savoured and taken pride in. Residents feel strongly about their respective delicacies and also hold critical views regarding food of others. In this aspect, Spain is similar to nations like United States and others wherein regional variants of food is prominent and is often linked to attribution of certain specific characteristics. Thus the notion about food being an indicator of regions and nations is validated in the Spanish case.

Culinary related literature presents plenty of studies that have explored the relevance of food beyond table and consumer. Studies have presented the social and cultural linkage of food and also the way it manifests nationality. Like *paella valenciana* or *gazpacho* are cuisines indicative of Spanish land. Or *fideua*and tortilla for that matter. These are strongly linked to Spain and supplement other elements to build up the cultural and traditional identity of the country. Several similar examples can be cited for other countries also. Cuisines, here, becomes the medium

through which the country of origin of an individual can be assessed. Preference of food also contains hints about the specific region individuals hail from. Within Spain, as has been discussed above, and other nations, what is served on the table and enjoyed wholeheartedly differs from region to region.This is influenced by the evolution of local traditions and culture, which has had its impact on the kind of preparations that have happened over time. Local availability of items is also an influence. So, from what is consumed, it is possible to guess the region and also a bit about the region. All of these aspects are found to be relevant and noticeable factors across Spanish kitchens.

REFERENCES

1 Barthes, R.. (na). *Toward a Psychosociology of Contemporary Food Consumption.* Available: https://scholarblogs.emory.edu/sustainablefooditaly/files/2016/07/rolandbarthes.pdf. Last accessed na.

2 Creswell, J. W. (1994). *Research design: Qualitative and quantitative approaches*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications. na.

3 Frez-Munoz, L. et al. (2021). The Food Identity of Countries Differs Between Younger and Older Generations: A Cross-Sectional Study in American, European and Asian Countries. *Frontiers in Nutrition*.

4 Garsd, J. (2015). *Tea Tuesdays: Gift Of The Moon, Bane Of The Spanish — The Story Of Yerba Mate.* Available: https://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2015/03/17/393355841/tea-tuesdays-south-america-runs-on-yerba-mate. Last accessed na.

5 Gygli, S. et al The KOF Globalisation Index – revisited. *Review of International Organizations.* (2019). 14 (543). 74

6 Miguel De Ceventas. (na). *Where some keys of South American China are sniffed and a walk with Olaf the Viking is made.* Available: https://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor/en-busca-del-hueso-perdido-tratado-de-paraguayologia--0/html/ff4b16b6-82b1-11df-acc7-002185ce6064_17.html. Last accessed na.

7 Morris, M. (2021). *The Most Popular Eating Habits Across America.* Available: https://www.eatthis.com/regional-eating-habits/. Last accessed na.

8 Myers, M. D. (1997). Qualitative Research in Information Systems. *MIS Quarterly*. 21 (na), 241-243.

9 Sibal, V. (2020). *Food: Identity of Culture and Religion.* Available: https://www.wathi.org/food-identity-of-culture-and-religion-researchgate/#. Last accessed na.

10   Yeomans, J. (2018). *14 Spanish dishes you should try -- from churros to jamón.* Available: https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/essential-spanish-dishes/index.html. Last accessed NA.

11   Yerba Matero. (na). *The Colonial History of Yerba Mate.* Available: https://yerbamatero.com/blogs/history/colonial-history-yerba-mate. Last accessed na.

CAPITAL MARKET PERFORMANCE: ITS IMPLICATIONS ON EXTERNAL TRADE IN NIGERIA

Gbenga Festus BABARINDE
Department of Banking and Finance, Modibbo Adama University Yola,
Nigeria;liftedfgb@gmail.com

Tajudeen IderaABDULMAJEED
Department of Banking and Finance, Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria

Kenneth OgbeideENORUWA
Department of Banking and Finance, Nasarawa State University Keffi, Nigeria

Musa Dantata ABDULRAHMAN
Department of Banking and Finance, University of Nigeria, Enugu Campus, Nigeria

Abstract

Capital market as a financial market for long term loanable funds for financing business, trade and investment, is expected to significantly influence trade not only at the domestic level but also at international level. However, despite the involvement of Nigerians in international trade, there is a perceived gap between capital market function of financial intermediation of loanable funds for use in international trade and the growth rates of import, export and total external trade in Nigeria. Therefore, in this currentstudy, we examined the Nigerian capital market performance and its implications on external trade in Nigeria from 1982 to 2019using annual time series data obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria's statistical bulletin. The data were analysed using Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) and Granger causality techniques. Three ARDL models were specified and estimated whereby three capital market performance indicators, namely, stock market capitalization ratio (ratio of market capitalization to gross domestic product);total value of shares traded ratio (total value of shares traded as a ratio of gross domestic product); andstock market turnover ratio (total value of shares traded as a ratio of stock market capitalisation); in company of exchange rate and gross domestic product as control variables; were regressed against each of the growth rates of total export, total import and total external trade in Nigeria. The study found a long-run relationship between capital market performance and external trade in Nigeria. However, the Nigerian capital market performancedoes not have significant long-run effect on total import, total export and total external trade in Nigeria. The Granger causality tests reveal that stock market capitalization ratio has a unidirectional causality with total export growth rate in Nigeria, but neither stock market turnover ratio northe value of shares traded ratio has causal relationship with total export growth rate in Nigeria. Moreover, this study established no evidence of causality between each of

the three indicators of capital market performance with total export, total import and total external trade in Nigeria. This further reveals lack of current capacity of the Nigerian capital market to spur external trade growth in the country and hence the need for Nigerian government in partnership with the private sector to further develop the Nigerian capital market.

Key words: Capital market performance, external trade, import, export, market capitalization.

INTRODUCTION

International trade refers to exchange of goods and services across international borders (Elias et al., 2018). Foreign trade otherwise called external trade, or international trade is a capital intensive business transactions carried out across different national boundaries and outside the domestic country. External trade could be bilateral (between two countries) or multilateral (among three or more countries) and the activities involved include importation, exportation and re-exportation of goods and services among trading partners in different countries. Therefore, because of the need for larger financial resources to finance trade at the international scene, international merchants (exporters and importers) do look up to financial institutions, banks and non-banks, in the financial markets (money and capital markets) for financial accommodation and partnership.

The capital market has been described as a platform and financial market for trading long term loanable funds in the form of securities such as shares, stocks, loan stock, bonds and derivative securities (Babarinde, Abdulmajeed et al., 2020). The capital market, by enabling corporations to raise funds to finance their investment in real assets, connects the financial sector with the real sector of the economy and, in the process, facilitates real sector growth and economic development, (Onwumere et al., 2012). The market also provides a platform for capital formation for financing trade and investment in local and international transactions. A well-developed capital market is therefore, expected to finance trade both locally and internationally.

Theoretically, as a platform for raising medium to long term financing, the capital market should be able provide finance and facilities that will promote the growth of external trade in the country. However, despite the involvement of Nigerians in international trade, most especially in importation of goods and services, there seems to be perceived gap between capital market

function of financial intermediation of loanable funds for use in international trade and the growth rates of import, export and total external trade in Nigeria. The extent to which the Nigerian capital market perform its role in financing external trade transactions in the country has remained largely unclarified empirically by extent studies. Empirically, studies abound on the relationship between capital market and the economic growth (Adeusi et al. (2013), Acquah-Sam and Salami (2014), Amu et al. (2015), Agu (2018),Inimino et al. (2018), Acha and Akpan (2019), Abina and Lemea (2019), Babarinde et al. (2020)). For instance, capital market performance has been argued to spur economic growth by most studies (like Khetsi & Mongale, 2015; Ologunwa & Sadibo, 2016; Babarinde et al., 2020). Other studies confirm the impact of banks and other financial institutions in enhancing the growth of entrepreneurial development in Nigeria (Bruno & Lucky, 2015). Furthermore, other empirical findings have proved the positive role of financial market on small scale in Nigeria (Olawale et al (2019)); the positive role capital market in industrial development in Nigeria (Offum and Ihuoma (2018); Owui (2019)); the role of banks in non-oil export (Ningi (2013)) and banks other financial institutions also have shown to spur entrepreneurial development in Nigeria (Bruno and Lucky (2015)). Moreover, the positive role of international trade, particularly export in the economic growth of Nigeria has been empirically established in various past studies (like Arodoye and Iyoha(2014), Lawal and Ezeuchenne (2017), Elias et al (2018)). In a related study, Umar and Nayan (2019) argue the positive significant impact of export on selected African countries' stock market development. However, there seems little or no clear empirical evidence on the role of capital market in the growth of external trade in a developing country like Nigeria. The dearth of empirical evidence on the nexus between capital market and external trade in Nigeria is a motivation for this study considering the importance of external trade in the Nigerian economy.

Therefore, the main thrust of study is to determine the implications of capital market performance on external trade in Nigeria between 1982 to 2019 and the specific objectives of the study are to:

i. Examine the effect of capital market capitalization ratio on external trade in Nigeria in terms of total import, total export and total external trade.

ii. Determine the influence of capital market turnover ratio on external trade in Nigeria in terms of total import, total export and total external trade in Nigeria.

iii. Assess the impact of total value of shares traded ratio on external trade in Nigeria in terms of total import, total export and total external trade.

To attain the above objectives, the study seeks to provide answers to the following research questions:

i.   To what extent does capital market capitalization ratio, turnover ratio and total value of shares traded ratio influence total import in Nigeria?

ii. To what extent does capital market capitalization ratio, turnover ratio and total value of shares traded ratio affect total export in Nigeria?

iii. To what extent does capital market capitalization ratio, turnover ratio and total value of shares traded ratio impact total external trade in Nigeria?

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section two contains literature review while methodology is described in section three. Results and discussion of findings is the subject matter of section four and finally section five concludes the paper.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Although, specific studies on the impact of capital market on external trade appear scarce, therefore related empirics are reviewed below. Four strands of studies reviewed are financial market (capital market) nexus small scale industries performance; capital market-export growth nexus; capital market role in the economy; and impact of international trade on the economic growth.

Among the financial market (capital market) nexus small scale industries performance studies is Olawale et al (2019) which evaluated the impact of the Nigerian financial markets on small and medium scale enterprises in Gusau metropolis, Nigeria. The authors affirm a positive and significant relationship between financial markets and small and medium scale enterprises in the metropolis. Finding from Owui (2019)'s examination of the impact of capital market indicators (industrial loan, equity, market capitalization) on industrial sector financing in Nigeria reveals that industrial loan and market capitalization have significant impact on the growth of industrial sector financing in the country. However, the study indicates that equity does not exert significant impact on the growth of industrial sector financing in Nigeria. In a related study,

Offum and Ihuoma (2018) revealed a unidirectional causality running from market capitalization ratio and total value of shares traded ratio to industrial performance in Nigeria.

In another related study on capital market-export growth nexus, Ningi (2013) analysed banks financing of non-oil exports in Nigeria and established evidence of the relative importance of non-oil export financing by banks in predicting the direction, composition and pattern of trade in non-oil goods in Nigeria. In the same vein, Bruno and Lucky (2015) investigated the impact of banks and other financial institutions on entrepreneurial development in South-South, Nigeria. The study's results revealed a positive and significant impact of banks and other financial institutions on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria.

Furthermore, various studies have related capital market to the performance of the economy. For instance, Abina and Lemea (2019)which investigated capital market and performance of Nigeria economy, found unidirectional causalities running from GDP to total market capitalization and the total value of new issues in Nigeria. However, Acquah-Sam and Salami (2014) established positive bi-directional relationship the GDP and stock market development in Ghana. Moreover, from their study, Acha and Akpan (2019) showed that causality runs unilaterally from capital market performance indicators to GDP with the latter exerting positive significant impact on the Nigerian economy. Inimino et al. (2018) concluded that market capitalization and number of deals have long-run positive and significant effects on economic growth in Nigeria unlike the volume of the transaction which has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in the country. Similarly, Oke and Adeusi (2012) confirmed in Nigeria, that market capitalization and total new issues are positively related to GDP but number of deals and value of transactions are negatively related to GDP in the long-run. Ologunwa and Sadibo (2016) found that capital market ratio and turnover ratio are both significant and positive drivers of economic growth in Nigeria. Similarly, Babarinde et al. (2020) examined the impact of capital market performance on economic growth in Nigeria. The authors concluded that capital market has a positive impact in the long run and negative impact in the short-run on economic growth in the country. In the same vein, Danlami et al (2018) investigated the short and long-run cointegration with the causal nexus between financial developments, trade and output growth in Nigeria. The study posits that financial instability retards growth significantly while financial liberalization indicates positive impact, but insignificant effect on growth. Conversely, Adeusi et al. (2013) and Amu et al. (2015) found that the capital market does not have a significant impact on the economy of

Nigeria. However, Agu (2018) found evidence of a negative relationship between stock market capitalization and real GDP in Nigeria.

Susanto et al (2011) investigated the effects of financial development on trade of both agricultural and manufactured products. The results show a positive impact of financial development on bilateral trade flows for the manufacturing sector, which enjoys a greater impact than the agricultural sector where developing countries (Asia, Latin America, MENA and SSA) experience greater impacts of financial development on exports in both agriculture and manufacturing sectors than do advanced countries. Abayomi (2013) investigated the determinants of the external trade in Nigeria and study indicates that GDP, inflation rate, capacity utilization exchange rate and export are all positively significant while government expenditure, interest rate and import are negatively signed with external trade in Nigeria. In another study, Kalaycı and Özden (2020) determined the nexus between international trade, financial development and economic growth in South Korea. The study indicates that domestic credit to private sector has the strongest effect on economic growth compared to the sum of exports and imports of goods and services in South Korea. Umar and Nayan (2019) examined the long-run impact of export growth on stock market development in 12 African countries including Kenya, Egypt, Malawi, Ghana, Mauritius, Namibia, and Zambia. The authors reveal that export growth has a long-run positive and significant impact on the African stock market development.

Among the empirics on international trade nexus economic growth is Lawal and Ezeuchenne (2017) which in Nigeria, showed that there is a long run relationship between international trade and economic growth, such that import and trade openness have insignificant effect in the short run but significant effect in the long run while export and balance of trade are significant in both the short and long run. Furthermore, the study showed that economic growth is independent of imports, exports and balance of trade but economic growth has a unidirectional causality with trade openness. Elias et al (2018) posits that there is a significant impact of export trade on the Nigerian economic growth while import trade exerts no significant impact on the Nigerian economic growth. Similarly, Arodoye and Iyoha(2014) show that there is a stable, long- run relationship between foreign trade and economic growth where the sources of Nigeria economic growth variation are due largely to own shocks and foreign trade innovations.

In summary, the empirical review above shows the dearth of clear cut empirical findings on the role of capital market in external trade in Nigeria. Some strands of studies proved the positive

role of the banks and non-bank financial institution in small scale business financing as well as non-oil exports financing. Most studies reviewed focused on the nexus between capital market and economic performance with divergent views of positive, negative and non-significant nexuses the two variables, even though most studies in Nigeria are skewed towards empirical evidence of a positive impact of capital market on economic growth in Nigeria. From this review, it is perceived that there is an empirical lacuna on capital market implications on external trade growth. Hence, the motivation for this study.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Data Description

This study is based on ex-post facto research design, which entails the use of past data, which cannot be manipulated, to establish a relationship between variables of interest, which in this study, are capital market variables and external trade in Nigeria. The data are annual time series obtained from Central Bank of Nigeria (2019)'s statistical bulletin. The study period covers 1982 to 2019 due to data availability. In line with the study of Onwumere et al (2012), we used three (3) indicators of stock market growth, namely, market capitalization ratio, turnover ratio and values of shares traded ratio, to represent capital market performance which constitute the explanatory variables in conjunction with exchange rate, and gross domestic product as control variables. The three dependent variables for the three models of this study are total import, total export and total external trade in Nigeria.

The variables of study are defined and described in Table 1.

Table 1: Meaning and Measurement of Variables of Study

Variables	Notation	Meaning	Measurement
Total import growth rate	TMGR	Imports are the goods and services that are bought by residents of a country, but made outside of the country (Elias et al., 2018). This is total value of imports (CIF) for both	Total value of imports as a percentage of GDP

		oil and non-oil transactions in Nigeria.	
Total export growth rate	TXGR	Export is the total number of goods and services produced within a country that is been purchased by a foreign country (Elias et al (2018). This is the total value of exports and re-exports (FOB) for both oil and non-oil transactions in Nigeria.	Total value of exports and re-exports as a percentage of GDP
Total external trade growth rate	TTGR	This is the total value of external trade for both oil and non-oil transactions in Nigeria.	Total external trade as a percentage of GDP
Stock market capitalization ratio	SMCR	This is the extent to which the stock market contributes to the economic growth of a country. It is indicative of the size of the market.	Market capitalization as a percentage of GDP
Stock market turnover ratio	SMTR	This is a measure of stock market liquidity as indicated by the volume of capital market transactions carried out in a particular period of time.	Total value of shares traded as a percentage of the market capitalization
Total value of shares traded ratio	TVTR	This is the another indicator of market liquidity as shown by the value of securities traded in the capital market over a period of time.	Total value of shares traded as a percentage of GDP.
Exchange rate	EXCR	Monthly average official exchange rate of the Naira (N/US$1.00)	Percentage (%)

Economic growth	GDPGR	Gross Domestic Product growth rate is the changes in the annual Gross Domestic Product(GDP) at current basic prices (₦' Billion). Change in GDP is the difference between the current year's GDP (GDP_t) and the previous year's GDP (GDP_{t-1}).	$\dfrac{(GDP_t - GDP_{t-1})}{GDP_{t-1}}\%$

Source: Researchers' design, 2021.

Estimation Procedures

This study follows a four-step estimation procedure that begins with unit root test, followed by cointegration test and estimation of the ARDL Bounds test for cointegration as proposed by Pesaran et al. (2001) as well as pairwise Granger causality tests. The unit root test was conducted on each variable to ensure the variables are stationary or cointegrated. It was also employed to ascertain the order of integration of the series and that such variables are not integrated order greater than one, even if they are mixed orders one and zero. Having found the variables to be I(1) and I(0) series, the F-bounds test of cointegration was conducted. According to Pesaran et al. (2001), the decision rule for the test is as follows: If the calculated *F*-statistic exceeds the critical value for the upper bound *I(1)*, then we can conclude that there is cointegration. However, if the calculated *F*-statistic is less than the critical value for the lower bound *I(0)* bound, then we conclude that there is no cointegration. Finally, if the *F*-statistic falls between the lower bound *I(0)* and the upper bound *I(1)*, the F-bounds test is regarded inconclusive.

Having established cointegration between capital market performance and external trade in Nigeria, the study therefore estimated the long-run and, short-run and error correction model as well as Granger-causality test of the nexus between capital market performance and external trade in Nigeriausing the stationary time series data. Thereafter, some diagnostics tests like Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation LM, Ramsey RESET and ARCH heteroscedasticity tests, were carried out on the estimated models to ascertain the degree of reliance that may be placed on the estimates of the model for policy analysis and control purposes.

Models Specification

There are three models specified and estimated in this study. The models are total export growth rate model, total import growth rate model and total external trade growth rate model. In each of three models, three capital market performance indicators, namely, stock market capitalization ratio, total value of shares traded ratio andstock market turnover ratio, in company of exchange rate and gross domestic product as control variables, were regressed against each of the growth rates of total export, total import and total external trade in Nigeria. Models one, two and three are specified in equations (1), (2) and (3) respectively as ARDL specification. The variables in the models still retains the measurement and meaning described in Table 1.

Thus, the Nigerian capital market performance and its implications external trade is specified in the form of ARDL equations (1), (2) and (3) below.

Model 1: Total Export Growth Rate Model

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Delta TXGR_t = {} & \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{1i} \, \Delta TXGR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{2i} \, \Delta \text{SMCR}_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{3i} \, \Delta \text{SMTR}_{t-1} \\
& + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{4i} \, \Delta TVTR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{5i} \Delta GDPGR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{5i} \Delta \, EXCR_{t-1} + \sigma_1 TXGR_{t-1} \\
& + \sigma_2 SMCR_{t-1} + \sigma_3 SMTR_{t-1} + \sigma_4 TVTR_{t-1} + \sigma_5 GDPGR_{t-1} + \sigma_5 EXCR_{t-1} \\
& + \sigma_7 ECT_t + \mu_{t1} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots(1)
\end{aligned}
$$

Model 2: Total Import Growth Rate Model

$$\Delta TMGR_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{1i} \Delta TMGR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{2i} \Delta SMCR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{3i} \Delta \text{SMTR}_{t-1}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{4i} \Delta TVTR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{5i} \Delta GDPGR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{6i} \Delta\, EXCR_{t-1} + \sigma_1 TMGR_{t-1}$$

$$+ \sigma_2 SMCR_{t-1} + \sigma_3 SMTR_{t-1} + \sigma_4 TVTR_{t-1} + \sigma_5 GDPGR_{t-1} + \sigma_6 EXCR_{t-1}$$

$$+ \sigma_7 ECT_t + \mu_{t2} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (2)$$

Model 3: Total External Trade Growth Rate Model

$$\Delta TTGR_t = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_{1i} \Delta TTGR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{2i} \Delta SMCR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{3i} \Delta \text{SMTR}_{t-1}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{4i} \Delta TVTR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{5i} \Delta GDPGR_{t-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{n} \beta_{6i} \Delta\, EXCR_{t-1} + \sigma_1 TTGR_{t-1}$$

$$+ \sigma_2 SMCR_{t-1} + \sigma_3 SMTR_{t-1} + \sigma_4 TVTR_{t-1} + \sigma_5 GDPGR_{t-1} + \sigma_6 EXCR_{t-1}$$

$$+ \sigma_7 ECT_t + \mu_{t3} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots. (3)$$

Where; Δ denotes first difference operator,

β_0 = the drift component,

$\mu_{t1,23}$ = the error terms,

β_1 - β_6 = corresponds to the parameters of the short-run dynamics of the models,

σ_1 - σ_6 denotes parameters of the long-run relationships, and

σ_7 constitutes the coefficient of the error correction term.

Theoretically, it is expected that capital market should facilitate the growth of external trade in Nigeria. Therefore, stock market capitalization ratio, total value of shares traded ratio and stock market turnover ratio should be positively signed with total import, total export and total external trade. Furthermore, economic growth rate and exchange rate should have respective positive and negative implications on external trade in Nigeria. Consequently, the following mathematical relations should hold in the three ARDL models of the study: $\beta_{1i}, \beta_{2i}, \beta_{3i}, \beta_{4i}, \beta_{5i} > 0; \beta_{6i}$ and $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3, \sigma_4, \sigma_5 > 0; \sigma_6, \sigma_7 < 0$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Unit Root Test

The unit root test via the Phillips-Perron approach was conducted on each variable to determine stationarity (or otherwise) and the order of integration of the variables. The results of the test as presented in Table 3 indicate that gross domestic product growth rate (GDPGR), total import growth rate (TMGR), total external trade growth rate (TTGR) and total export growth rate (TXGR) are stationary at level unlike exchange rate (EXCR), stock market capitalization ratio (SMCR), stock market turnover ratio(SMTR) and total value of shares traded ratio (TVTR) which became stationary only after first differencing. The means that the variables of study are of mixed orders of integration of I(0) and I(1).

Table 2: Phillips-Perron Unit Root Test Statistics

Variables	PP Stat. at Level	Remarks	PP Stat at First Difference	Remarks	I(d)
EXCR	1.2614[0.9980]	Not stationary	-4.1209[0.0027]*	Stationary	I(1)
GDPGR	-3.2311[0.0260]* *	Stationary			I(0)
SMCR	-1.7217[0.4123]	Not stationary	-0.8918[0.0000]*	Stationary	I(1)
SMTR	-2.5931[0.1034]	Not stationary	-9.0538[0.0000]*	Stationary	I(1)
TMGR	-6.9434[0.0000]*	Stationary			I(0)
TTGR	-6.7003[0.0000]*	Stationary			I(0)
TVTR	-2.2900[0.1804]	Not stationary	-7.9731[0.0000]*	Stationary	I(1)

TXGR	-6.5415[0.0000]*	Stationary			I(0)

Source: Authors' computation, 2021.Note: Values in [] are the probability values; ** and * denotes rejection of null hypothesis of unit root at 5% and 1% respectively since the p-value are less than 0.05 and 0.01.

Cointegration Test

The F-Bounds cointegration test results for the three models in Table 4 show that for each model, the F-statistics exceeds the upper bound critical values which led to the rejection of the null hypothesis of no levels relationship among the variables of study. This means that capital market performance and external trade in Nigeria are cointegrated, which implies the existence of a long-run relationship between capital market and foreign trade in Nigeria in the study period.

Table 3: F-Bounds Test of Cointegration Test

Test Statistic	F-statistic	Signif.	I(0)	I(1)
Model 1: TXGR	11.0022	10%	2.08	3.00
Model 2: TMGR	13.7285	5%	2.39	3.38
Model 3: TTGR	12.6013	1%	3.06	4.15

Source: Authors' computation, 2021.

Model Estimation Results

Since the unit root test indicates the series to be of mixed order of integration, (that is, I(0) and I(1) series) and the cointegration test confirms the existence of cointegration among the variables of study, hence, it is safe to apply the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) modelling technique in determining the effects of capital market performance on external trade in Nigeria.

ARDL Long-Run Estimates

The ARDL long-run estimates of the implications of capital market performance on external trade in Nigeria are presented in Table 4. The table (4) also contains the model's diagnostic tests.

Table 4: ARDL Long-Run Estimates

	Model 1: TXGR	Model 2: TMGR	Model 3: TTGR
Variables	Coefficients	Coefficients	Coefficients

TXGR(-1)	-0.2201[0.1493]		
TMGR(-1)		-0.3618[0.0176]	
TTGR(-1)			-0.2778[0.0635]
SMCR	-0.5103[0.9117]	0.9858[0.8085]	0.3463[0.9344]
SMTR	-3.5793[0.6245]	-5.4828[0.3949]	-3.8414[0.5647]
TVTR	6.6459[0.886]	7.5427[0.8566]	4.2446[0.9219]
GDPGR	3.0534[0.0018*]	3.0278[0.0007]*	3.0982[0.0007]*
EXCR	-0.0002[0.9009]	-0.0010[0.5546]	-0.0006[0.7395]
C	0.0313[0.9523]	0.0589[0.8985]	-0.0158[0.9735]
R-squared	0.3829	0.4479	0.4285
Adjusted R-squared	0.2594	0.3375	0.3142
F-statistic	3.1024	4.0577	3.7494
Prob(F-statistic)	0.0174**	0.0042*	0.0066*
Durbin-Watson stat	2.0146	2.0580	2.0226
Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation	0.4596[0.5554]	0.3406[0.6444]	0.2168[0.7541]
Ramsey RESET	2.6661[0.1133]	12.2216[0.0415]	5.8149[0.0224]
ARCH heteroskedasticity	0.7430[0.3803]	2.5501[0.1130]	1.1734[0.2731]

Source: Authors' computation, 2021. **Note:** Values in [] are the probability values; ** and * implies statistical significant at 5% and 1% respectively.

In the first model (total export growth rate model), stock market capitalization ratio (SMCR) and stock market turnover ratio (SMTR) have long-run negative and non-significant effects on total export growth rate (TXGR). However, total value of shares traded ratio (TVTR) is positively related to total export growth rate but none of the relationships is statistically significant. Gross domestic product growth rate (GDPGR) has positive and significant effect on total export growth rate while exchange rate exerts negative and statistically significant effect on total export growth rate in Nigeria. The R-squared of the first model (0.3829) signifies that the explanatory variables jointly account for 38% changes in the explained variable in the total export growth rate model. The Durbin-Watson stat (2.0146) of the model of approximately 2 suggests that the model is free from serial correlation problem and the F-statistic (3.1024) which is significant at 5% implies the overall fitness of the model. Moreover, Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation LM test also buttresses the lack of serial correlation of the residuals of the model while Ramsey RESET confirms the lack of specification error of the model. Furthermore, the ARCH heteroscedasticity shows no problem of heteroscedasticity in the model. Finally, the model's CUSUM test of stability depicted in Fig. 1 indicates the critical line (blue) to fall within both the upper and lower critical boundaries at 5% level. This implies that the estimates of the model are stable over time.

In the second model on total import growth rate (TMGR), both stock market capitalization ratio (SMCR) and total value of shares traded ratio (TVTR) exert long-run positive but non-significant effects on total import growth rate (TMGR) in Nigeria. However, stock market turnover ratio (SMTR) has negative and non-significant effect on total import growth rate (TMGR) in Nigeria in the long -run. Just like in the total export growth rate model, gross domestic product growth rate (GDPGR) has positive and significant effect on total import growth rate while exchange rate exerts negative and statistically non-significant effect on total import growth rate in Nigeria in the long -run. The R-squared of the second model (0.4479) signifies that the explanatory variables jointly account for about 45% changes in the explained variable in the model. The Durbin-Watson stat (2.0580) of the model of approximately 2 suggests that the model is free from serial correlation problem and the F-statistic (4.0577) which is significant at 1% implies the overall fitness of the model. In the same vein, Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation LM also buttresses the lack of serial correlation of the residuals of the model while Ramsey RESET confirms the lack of specification error of the model. Furthermore, the ARCH heteroscedasticity shows no problem of heteroscedasticity in the model. Finally, the model's CUSUM test of stability depicted in Fig. 2 indicates that the estimates of the model are stable over time.

In the third model on total external trade (TTGR), both stock market capitalization ratio (SMCR) and total value of shares traded ratio (TVTR) exert positive but non-significant effects on total external trade growth rate (TTGR) in Nigeria in the long-run. However, stock market turnover ratio (SMTR) has long-run negative and non-significant effect on total external trade growth rate in Nigeria. Gross domestic product growth rate (GDPGR) has positive and significant effect on total external trade growth rate while exchange rate exerts negative and statistically non-significant effect on total external trade growth rate in Nigeria in the long-run. The R-squared of the third model (0.4285) signifies that the explanatory variables jointly account for about 43% changes in the explained variable in the total external trade growth rate model. The Durbin-Watson stat (2.0226) of the model of approximately 2 suggests that the model is free from serial correlation problem and the F-statistic (3.7494) which is significant at 1% implies the overall fitness of the total external trade growth rate model. Other diagnostic tests carried out on the model, like the Breusch-Godfrey serial correlation LM test also buttresses the lack of serial correlation of the residuals of the model. Moreover, Ramsey RESET confirms the lack of specification error of the model. Moreover, the ARCH heteroscedasticity shows no problem of

heteroscedasticity in the total external trade growth rate model. Finally, the model's CUSUM test of stability depicted in Fig. 3 indicates the critical line (blue) to fall within both the upper and lower critical boundaries at 5% level. This implies that the estimates of the model are stable over time.

In summary, by the results of the three ARDL models of this study, capital market performance in terms of stock market capitalization ratio (SMCR), total value of shares traded ratio (TVTR) andstock market turnover ratio (SMTR) seem not to have significant long-run implication/effect on total import, total export and total external trade in Nigeria in the study period.
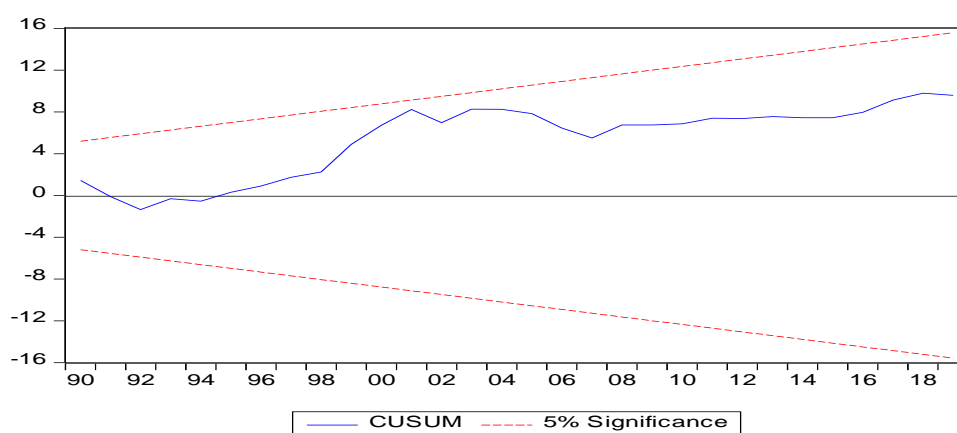
Fig. 1: Model 1: Total Export Growth Rate Model's Stability Test (CUSUM)
Source: Authors' computation, 2021.
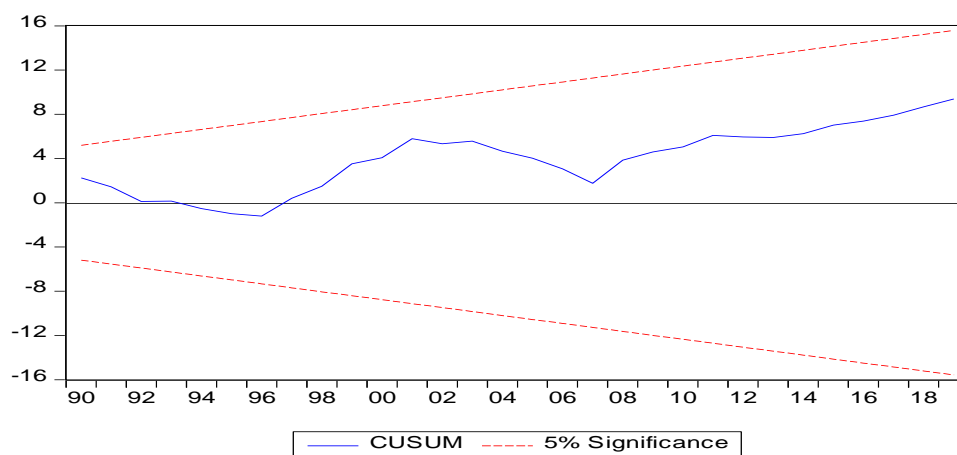
Fig. 2: Model 2: Total Import Growth Rate Model's Stability Test (CUSUM)
Source: Authors' computation, 2021.
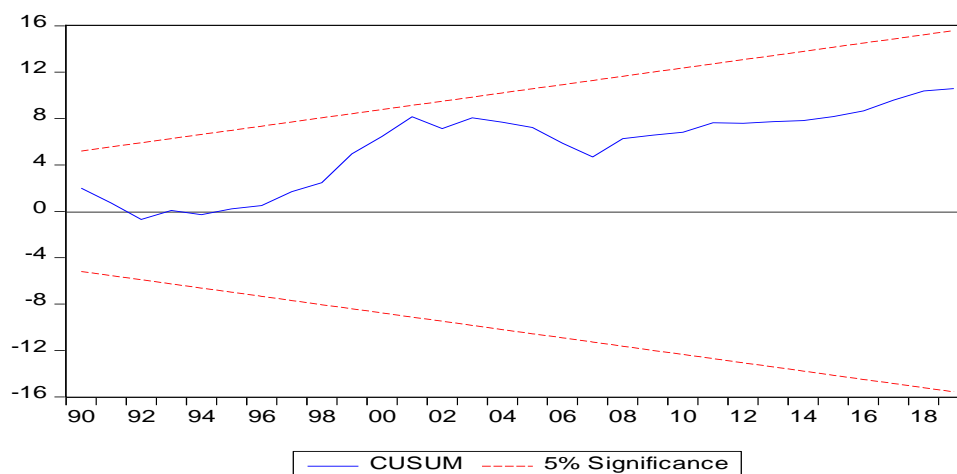
Fig. 3: Model 3: Total Trade Growth Rate Model's Stability Test (CUSUM)
Source: Authors' computation, 2021.

ARDL Error Correction Regression Estimates

The ARDL error correction regression estimates in Table 5 show the rate of convergence of the ARDL models to long-run equilibrium from short-run disequilibrium. The error correction term (ECT) in each of the three models is negatively signed and statistically significant at 1%. This suggests that the model corrects any error/disturbance in the short-run model to restore long-run equilibrium at 1.22%, 1.36% and 1.27% respectively.

Table 5: ARDL Error Correction Regression

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Dependent Variable	D(TXGR)	D(TMGR)	D(TTGR)
ECT	-1.2201[0.0000] *	-1.3618[0.0000] *	-1.2778[0.0000] *
R-squared	0.7196	0.7620	0.7461
Adjusted R-squared	0.7196	0.7620	0.7461

Source: Authors' computation, 2021.Note: * significant at 1%.

Pairwise Granger Causality Tests

In order to determine the direction of causality between capital market performance and external trade (total export, total export, total external trade), Granger causality test was applied to the stationary time series. The results of the test for each of the total export, total export, total external trade are reported and discussed in this sub-section.

Specifically, the results of the Granger causality analysis of capital market performance and total export trade in Nigeria are summarized in Table 6. Accordingly, stock market capitalization ratio (SMCR) Granger-causes total export growth rate (TXGR) in Nigeria without a feedback effect. This suggests a unidirectional causality flow from stock market capitalization ratio to total export growth rate in Nigeria. Except this, neither of stock market turnover ratio northe value of shares traded ratio has causal relationship with total export growth rate in Nigeria.

Granger Causality Analysis of Capital Market Performance and Total Export Trade in Nigeria

Table 6: Pairwise Granger Causality Tests of Capital Market Performance and Total Export Trade in Nigeria

Lags: 2			
Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
SMCR does not Granger Cause TXGR	36	2.7206	0.0815***
TXGR does not Granger Cause SMCR		0.0311	0.9694
SMTR does not Granger Cause TXGR	36	1.1640	0.3255
TXGR does not Granger Cause SMTR		0.2628	0.7705
TVTR does not Granger Cause TXGR	36	2.0152	0.1504
TXGR does not Granger Cause TVTR		0.0563	0.9453
NGDPGR does not Granger Cause TXGR	36	1.6871	0.2016
TXGR does not Granger Cause NGDPGR		0.9009	0.4165
EXCR does not Granger Cause TXGR	36	1.6784	0.2032
TXGR does not Granger Cause EXCR		1.9281	0.1625

Source: Authors' computation, 2021. Note: ***Rejection of null hypothesis of no causality at 10%.

Granger Causality Analysis of Capital Market Performance and Total Import Trade in Nigeria

The results of the Granger causality analysis of capital market performance and total import trade in Nigeria summarized in Table 7 indicate no causality between each of the stock market performance indicators (stock market capitalization, stock market turnover and value of shares traded ratios) and total import trade in Nigeria. Hence, capital market does not granger cause total import trade in Nigeria.

Table 7: Pairwise Granger Causality Tests of Capital Market Performance and Total Import Trade in Nigeria

Lags: 2			
Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
SMCR does not Granger Cause TMGR	36	1.0439	0.3641
TMGR does not Granger Cause SMCR		0.0822	0.9213
SMTR does not Granger Cause TMGR	36	1.1550	0.3282
TMGR does not Granger Cause SMTR		0.1118	0.8946
TVTR does not Granger Cause TMGR	36	0.7042	0.5022
TMGR does not Granger Cause TVTR		0.1244	0.8835
NGDPGR does not Granger Cause TMGR	36	2.0350	0.1478
TMGR does not Granger Cause NGDPGR		0.8363	0.4428
EXCR does not Granger Cause TMGR	36	0.9061	0.4145
TMGR does not Granger Cause EXCR		0.1307	0.8779

Source: Authors' computation, 2021.

Granger Causality Analysis of Capital Market Performance and Total External Trade in Nigeria

Finally, the results of the Granger causality analysis of capital market performance and total external trade in Nigeria summarized in Table 8 indicate no causality between each of the stock market performance indicators (stock market capitalization, stock market turnover and value of shares traded ratios) and total external trade in Nigeria. Hence, capital market performance does not granger cause total external trade in Nigeria.

Table 8: Pairwise Granger Causality Tests of Capital Market Performance and Total External Trade in Nigeria

Lags: 2			
Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
SMCR does not Granger Cause TTGR	36	1.8961	0.1672
TTGR does not Granger Cause SMCR		0.0426	0.9583
SMTR does not Granger Cause TTGR	36	1.0707	0.3551
TTGR does not Granger Cause SMTR		0.1861	0.8311
TVTR does not Granger Cause TTGR	36	1.3435	0.2757
TTGR does not Granger Cause TVTR		0.0725	0.9302
NGDPGR does not Granger Cause TTGR	36	1.9360	0.1613
TTGR does not Granger Cause NGDPGR		0.9105	0.4128
EXCR does not Granger Cause TTGR	36	1.1708	0.3235
TTGR does not Granger Cause EXCR		0.9542	0.3961

Source: Authors' computation, 2021.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this study, we examined the Nigerian capital market performance and its implications on external trade in Nigeria using annual time series data obtained from the Central Bank of Nigeria's statistical bulletin. The secondary data series of 38 years, from 1982 to 2019 were analysed using Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) technique and pairwise Granger causality test as suggested by the preliminary tests of unit root and cointegration. Three ARDL models were specified and estimated whereby three capital market performance indicators, namely, stock market capitalization ratio (SMCR), total value of shares traded ratio (TVTR) andstock market turnover ratio (SMTR) in company of exchange rate and gross domestic product as control independent variables, were regressed against each of the growth rates of total export, total import and total external trade in Nigeria. The study uncovers an evidence of a long-run relationship between capital market performance and foreign trade in Nigeria and empirical findings from the ARDL regression suggest that the Nigerian capital market performance do not have significant long-run effect on total import, total export and total external trade in Nigeria. Granger causality tests reveal that except for stock market capitalization ratio which has a unidirectional causality with total export growth rate in Nigeria, neither of stock market turnover ratio northe value of shares traded ratio has causal relationship with total export growth rate in Nigeria. Similarly, stock market capitalization, stock market turnover and value of shares traded ratios have no causal relationship with total export, total import and total external trade in Nigeria,

The study argues that Nigerian capital market has not grown to a degree that it can efficiently and significantly finance and promote external trade in Nigeria, whether in the form of import, export and the entire activities of international trade.

This further reveals the degree of underdevelopment of the Nigerian capital market to spur external trade growth in the country and hence the need for the government in partnership with the private sector to further develop the country's capital market. The stimulation of the economy to spur the growth of the external sector of the economy in the area of international trade is also advocated in this study since this study affirms the positive role of economic growth in the growth of external trade in Nigeria.

REFERENCES

Abayomi, A. (2013). External trade and Nigeria economy: An impact analysis. *Journal of Poverty, Investment and Development, 1*(1), 157-163.

Abina, A. P., & Lemea, G. M. (2019). Capital market and performance of Nigeria economy (1985-2017). *International Journal of Innovative Finance and Economics Research, 7*(2), 51-66.

Amu, C. U., Nwezeaku, N. C., & Akujuobi, A. B. C. (2015). Impact of capital market growth on economic growth and development in Nigeria. *American Journal of Marketing Research,1*(3), 93-98.

Arodoye, N. L., & Iyoha, M. A. (2014). Foreign trade-economic growth nexus:Evidence from Nigeria. *CBN Journal of Applied Statistics 5*(1), 121-141.

Babarinde, G. F., Abdulmajeed, T.I., Mohammed, H. K. & Shuaib. A. A. (2020). Relationship between stock market indicators and gross capital formation in Nigeria (1985-2018): A long-run analysis. *Nigerian Journal of Accounting and Finance, 12*(1), 102-116.

Babarinde, G. F., Gidigbi, M.O., & Abdulmajeed, T.I. (2020). Does stock market spur economic growth? Evidence from Nigeria. *Finance and Banking Review, 14*(1), 103-116.

Bruno, O. O., & Lucky, O. *(2015).* Impact of banks and other financial institutions in enhancing the growth of entrepreneurial development: An empirical study of south-south Nigeria. *Journal of policy and development studies, 9*(2), 1-13.

Danlami, M. R, Loganathan, N. Streimikiene, D., Mardani, A., & Hassan. A. A. G. (2018). The effects of financial development and trade openness on Nigeria's dynamic growth. *Economics and Sociology*, *11*(4), 128-141. doi:10.14254/2071-789X.2018/11-4/8

Elias, I.A., Ebere, A.R., & Eze, L. O. (2018). Impact of international trade on the economic growth of Nigeria. *European Journal of Business and Management, 10*(18), 22-30.

Inimino, E. E., Bosco, I. E., & Abuo, M. A. (2018). Capital market and economic growth in Nigeria: An autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds testing approach. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science, 2*(4), 87-96.

Kalaycı, S., & Özden, C. (2020). The nexus between international trade, financial development and economic Growth: The case of South Korea. *Revista Argentina de Clínica Psicológica, 29*(5), 715-725. DOI: 10.24205/03276716.2020.1066

Khetsi, Q. S., & Mongale, I. P. (2015). The impact of capital markets on the economic growth in South Africa. *Journal of Governance and Regulation, 4*(1), 154-163.

Lawal, E.O., & Ezeuchenne, K. (2017). International trade and economic growth in Nigeria *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science, 22(6ver8),35-43.* DOI: 10.9790/0837-2206083543

Ningi S.I. (2013). An analysis of banks financing of non-oil exports in Nigeria. *American International Journal of Contemporary Research, 3*(1)*,* 85-92.

Offum, P. F., & Ihuoma, C. E. (2018). Capital market and industrial performance nexus: Empirical evidence from Nigeria. *The Nigerian Journalof Economic and Social Studies 60*(3), 1-16. http://hdl.handle.net/10419/191729

Olawale, B.V., Idowu, A.S., Akudo, N. J., & Yahaya, A. (2019). Impact of Nigeria financial market on small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) in Nigeria: A survey of some SMEs in Gusau Metropolis. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Management, 4*(4), 53-61.

Ologunwa, O. P., & Sadibo, O. V. (2016). Capital market development and economic growth in Nigeria. *FUTA Journal of Management and Technology, 1*(1), 48-59.

Onwumere, J. U. J., Ibe, I. G., Okafor, R.G., & Uche, U. B. (2012). Stock market and economic growth in Nigeria: Evidence from the demand-following hypothesis.*European Journal of Business and Management, 4*(19), 1-9.

Owui, H. (2019). Capital market and its performance on industrial sector financing in Nigeria. *IIARD International Journal of Banking and Finance Research, 5*(1), 33 -43.

Pesaran, M. H., Shin, Y., & Smith, R. J. (2001). Bounds testing approaches to the analysis of level relationships. *Journal of Applied Econometrics, 16*(3), 289-326.

Susanto, D., & Rosson, C. P., & Costa, R. (2011, July 24-26). *Financial development and international trade: Regional and sectoral analysis.* A paper presented at the agricultural and applied economics association AAEA & NAREA joint annual meeting at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Umar, B., & Nayan, S. (2019). Long-run impact of export growth on stock market development in selected African countries. *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, 8*(2), 380-384.

OIL AND NON-OIL EXPORT EFFECT ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIA: A DYNAMIC CO-INTEGRATION APPROACH

Bukonla Grace Osisanwo
Department of Economics, OlabisiOnabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Olukayode Emmanuel Maku
Department of Economics, OlabisiOnabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

AnuKeshiroToriola
Department of Economics, OlabisiOnabanjo University, Ago-Iwoye, Nigeria

Abstract

This research looked at the impact of oil and non-oil exports on Nigeria's economic growth. This is due to sparse study on the precise export component that drives Nigerian output. The unit root was determined via the Augumented Dickey Fuller test, and the Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) estimation technique was used in the analysis of the time series data collected from the Central Bank of Nigeria from 1980 to 2017. The stationarity test revealed that none of the series are stationary at level. At first difference, they were all proved to have unitroot. Meanwhile, the result revealed that oil exports have a significant positive influence on growth, but foreign direct investment has a significant negative impact.Non-oil exports, on the other hand, have had an insignificant influence on Nigeria's economy. Despite the potential of non-oil export components, particularly agro-allied items like rubber and cocoa, the data suggest that oil export is the sole export component that promotes economic growth in Nigeria. Given this revelation, stronger finance and institutional structure are required to achieve adequate participation in the agricultural and industrial sectors by incorporating contemporary technologies into their operations in order to increase non-oil output for export.

INTRODUCTION

Every country on the planet aspires to be the best in the world. This goal will not be met until economic productivity increases (Isaksson& Robyn, 2005). Meanwhile, a country must be economically productive in order to amass sufficient resources in reserve to construct a robust military system capable of repelling external assault (Goldman &Blanken, 2016). As a result, economic growth defines a country's place among nations, with the greater a country's growth rate over time, the better its position in the committee of nations will be (Guerriero&Sen, 2012). However, quicker and more sustainable growth is a requirement for achieving the economic growth goal (Easterly, 2002). It is a universal truth that no country can be self-sufficient, regardless of its economy or history (Vijayasri, 2013). This indicates that, regardless of how well-equipped a country is in terms of resources, it will be unable to create all of the items required in the country, as resource endowment varies. As a result, the necessity for cross-national trading becomes critical in order to reap the benefits of goods that are not produced in one's own country (Reyes, 2012). International commerce refers to the exchange of goods and services among two or more countries.

Export entails selling items to overseas commercial partners, whereas import entails buying things from them. As most trade theories, including Mercantilism and the Hecksecher-Ohlin theory, show, the greater the export volume surpasses the volume of import, the better the nation's balance of payment, external reserve, and growth rate. To support this stance, Abou-stait (2005) argued that exports are a critical component of a country's economic development. Because of its multiplier effects on gross national income, it aids in improving the state of aggregate economic activity (Usman& Salami, 2014).

On the basis of the mix of goods exchanged, export is classified into oil and non-oil export. The selling of crude oil on the international market is a type of oil export that is exclusive to countries having crude oil reserves. "Oil is a commodity traded on the worldwide market and a simple source of money generating," according to Obadan (2006). (Osigwe, 2015). Non-oil exports, on the other hand, include agricultural products such as groundnut, palm oil, cotton, natural rubber, coffee, gum Arabic, sesame seed, and so on, as well as consumer items. When domestic demand for non-oil commodities is met and surpluses exist in commercial quantities, non-oil commodities can be exported (Okunnu, 2014).

Nigeria and other developing-world oil exporting countries rely largely on oil income for foreign exchange revenues and government budgeting. Previous research on the Nigerian economy has revealed that a single commodity dominates the export industry. The Nigerian economy was dominated by non-oil products (agriculture) in the 1960s and 1970s, but crude oil became the country's primary export product in the mid-1970s and has remained so to this day (Adewale, 2016). As a result, the government has enacted many programmes aimed at increasing non-oil exports and stabilising the economy. Despite these efforts, the output and contribution of the non-oil exports industry has remained low. Since the industry has failed to reach its full potential (Adenugba&Dipo, 2013). Despite the fact that numerous studies have looked at the impact of export on growth, there are few studies on the precise export component that drives growth. Furthermore, many research on this topic with a focus on Nigeria have focused on industrialization export promotion strategies without clear information on how powerful the influence of both oil and non-oil exports on economic growth is in a single study. As a result, this research is inspired by this assumption to fill this void by looking at the impact of oil and non-oil exports on Nigeria's economic growth.

The broad objective of this paper is to examine the effect oil and non-oil exports on economic growth in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to:

i.   analyse the trend of oil exports, non-oil exports and output growth in Nigeria.

ii.   Investigate the cointegrating relationship among oil exports, non-oil exports and output growth in Nigeria.

This study is based on country specific analysis using annual time series data on Nigeria from 1980 to 2017. The scope covers trade liberalization policy era and the period of oil boom in the nation. The paper will be of immense benefit to different categories of people namely: Government, policy makers, exporters, farmers and researchers. The paper would be helpful to the government to know the relative impact of oil and non-oil exports on the economy of the country and also to improve the share of both oil and non-oil export in GDP. The result of this study will help policy makers to formulate policies and programmes that can improve the contribution of oil and non-oil export to total revenue of the country which remain for now abysmally low. The outcome of this study will encourage the country to boost the production of non-oil product to increase the non-oil export contribution to GDP. This study will be useful to

future researchers in the area of oil and non-oil export and its contribution to GDP or total revenue.

This paper is divided, into five parts. The first section presents the introductory aspect while the empirical review was presented in the second section. The methodology, results and discussion were presented in the third and fourth section concurrently while the conclusion was presented in the last section.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Crude oil is an oily bituminous liquid made up of a variety of chemicals, mostly carbon and hydrogen atoms known as hydrocarbons. It also includes trace quantities of non-hydrocarbons, the most prominent of which are sulphur (approximately 0.02 to 0.6 percent by weight), nitrogen, and oxygen (Anyanwu, Onyebusi, Oachinam&Dimowo, 1997). Crude oil is defined by Todd and Lauren (2009) as a naturally occurring oily, bituminous liquid made up of a variety of organic compounds. It is found in enormous amounts under the earth's surface and is utilized as a fuel and as a chemical raw material. Non-oil exports, on the other hand, include agricultural goods, solid minerals, textiles, personnel, and other items that Nigeria exports other than petroleum products. Because of the significant differences in terms of volume and value of export profits, the CBN (1998) on Nigerian export product guidelines said that oil and non-oil exports have to be differentiated. Oil exports had taken over the lead in Nigeria, and had contributed significantly to the country's export goods throughout the years. Meanwhile, Kindlebenger (1977) defined growth as an increase in output from a certain quantity of input and optimization. According to Simon Kuznets (1955), economic growth is defined as a long-term rise in the ability to deliver more diversified economic commodities to the population, owing to technological advancements as well as institutional and ideological changes.

Five theories were investigated on the theoretical level to provide theoretical support and foundation for the relationship between growth and export. The Hecksher-Ohlin theory, developed by Eli Hecksher and Bertil Ohlin, explained the rationale for differences in factor endowments and factor prices between nations (Akeem, 2013). According to the hypothesis, the source of a country's factor endowments determines its comparative advantage. The model was built around two key assumptions: first, a country that specializes in the production and export of a commodity that requires extensive use of abundant resources, and second, a country that

specializes in the production and export of a commodity that requires intensive use of abundant resources. This implies that the criteria for individual factors are varied for different items. Second, factor endowment differs from nation to country. The capital-to-worker ratio in certain nations is larger than in others. A nation should produce and export a product that makes substantial use of relatively plentiful resources, according to the principle. Such a country should import the commodity that consumes a considerable percentage of its relatively limited and expensive resources. The New Trade Theory, developed by Paul Krugman in the late 1970s, emphasized that the extremely large economies of scale and network effect that might arise in major sectors are essential determinants in influencing international trade patterns. These economies of scale and network effects may be so powerful that they can even exceed the standard principle of comparative advantage. In certain sectors, there may be no observable variations in opportunity cost between two nations at any one moment. However, if a nation specializes in a certain industry, it may profit from economies of scale and other network advantages as a result of its specialization. In essence, the idea states that in a globalized economy, only nations that create low-cost, high-quality items on a huge scale can compete on the global market.

To represent the trajectory of international commerce, Raymond Vernon (1966) introduced the product life cycle model (Verter, 2015). Vernon proposed a five-phase product life cycle. To begin with, adding new products to the market stimulates commerce between comparable areas or nations. Second, the growth stage leads to increasing competitiveness, capital intensity, and exports, as well as technology transfer and foreign investment in other nations from the inventive country. Finally, as the inventive nation matures, its exports drop. Finally, when offshore manufacturing rose, saturation occurred, which happens when sales or distribution of a product(s) achieves a peak position, and the process of decline began (Verter, 2015). It is characterized by a concentration of manufacturing in developed nations, with creative countries becoming net importers of commodities that they had earlier brought to the market. Vernon noted that the labor utilized early in a product's life cycle is connected to the qualities of the producing nations. Production of this item is relocated to other nations after being well-known and extensively utilized in the native market. To conclude, Vernon's idea said that before exporting an item to another country, enterprises must first make and consume it domestically.

The company's product manufacturing and distribution sites will vary in the future. The comparative advantage of a product might shift from one nation to the next (Verter, 2015).

Marc Melitz (2003) suggested a new 'new trade theory' (NNTT) that stressed that trade is generally carried out with homogenous goods, based on the Ricardian, H-O model, new trade theory NTT, and intra industrial trade IIT models (equal in productivity). IIT noted that inter-industry trade in heterogeneous items happens in both developed and developing nations, while trade in homogenous products occurs largely in developed countries. Agricultural markets are usually susceptible to imperfect competition from downstream or upstream industries, according to NNTT. Farm goods are treated as differentiated and monopolistic rivalry throughout the supply chain.

On the other hand, the NNTT has a major flaw: it is predicated on the assumption of a representative business (Krugman, 1980). Firms are often heterogeneous rather than homogenous, which means their productivities vary. Melitz (2003) is generally acknowledged as a pioneer in the study of corporate heterogeneity and its consequences on international commerce. Melitz's efforts resulted in the formation of the NNTT. Another source of comparative advantage, according to Melitz, is company heterogeneity: given the dispersion of a sector's productivities, no business in that sector may be productive enough to export on average. Nonetheless, a few enterprises may still be able to generate enough to export. This knowledge is crucial because it explains why nations export or import goods in areas where they seem to have a comparative advantage or disadvantage. The third main element of the Melitz model is that free trade leads to resource reallocations not just within sectors, but also across sectors, with resources mostly moving from the least productive to the most productive enterprises. Otherwise, small firms and exporters would be compelled to shut their doors because, at least in the near term, they will be unable to compete advantageously with bigger enterprises in the market. Nonetheless, according to Melitz (2004), domestic safeguards for newborn sectors hinder growth, while removing restrictions would stimulate healthy competition and increased production.

In 1954, Walter Isard was the first to propose the gravity model of international trade (Baldwin &Taglioni, 2007). According to this theory, economic size and distance between countries are the key determinants of trade patterns across national boundaries. According to the theory, bigger economies are more likely than small economies to create goods and services for both local and international consumption. More significantly, the commodities these economies offer generate more cash, enabling customers to buy more imported goods. The idea goes on to claim that the cost of commodities imports and exports is affected by the distance or geographical location between different nations or marketplaces. The model assumes that size and distance are the sole variables determining trade. This suggests that 'the value of trading between two countries is proportional, other things equal, to the product of the two nations' GDPs, and falls as the difference between them widens' (Krugman, Obstfeld and Melitz, 2010). According to Pöyhönen (1963), a preliminary investigation of international trade reveals the existence of systemic traits that are certain to have a substantial influence on views of the drivers of commerce's geographical distribution. Rather than attributing the observed variances in their entirety to any one factor, isolating the factors that are likely to impact distribution may be the best method to measure the effect of trade policy.

Several research on the link between oil export and growth, as well as non-oil export and growth, have varied results in the literature. While there is increasing evidence pointing to a direct link between oil and non-oil exports and economic development, there is also evidence indicating they have a detrimental impact on GDP. For example, Akeem (2013) assessed Nigeria's competitiveness by analyzing her export performance and determining the causes of non-soil export. The data reveal that GDP has a favorable impact on non-oil exports and the consumer price index for the prior year. In a similar line, Okafor, Eje, and Nwafor (2016) look at the impact of non-oil exports on Nigerian development between 1986 and 2012. Non-oil exports had a considerable and favorable impact on Nigeria's economic development throughout the time period investigated, according to the report. Similarly, Khayati (2019) examines the impact of oil and non-oil exports on Bahrain's economic development from 1977 to 2015. Economic growth has a clear association with exports, according to the cointegration study. Oil impacts, on the other hand, have the greatest impact on real GDP. Furthermore, the findings suggest that oil exports have a clear short- and long-term association with growth. Ebrahim, Ahmed,

AbdulRashid, Taha, and Wazed (2012) investigate the influence of oil and non-oil exports on economic growth in a separate research. Oil and non-oil export factors were shown to have a favorable impact on Iran's economic development.

Aremu (2016), on the other hand, looks at the impact of oil and non-oil exports on the Nigerian economy from 1981 to 2015. It was discovered that oil exports had an inverse association with economic growth, but non-oil exports have a direct link. Melek, Plante, and Yücel (2018) also look at the effects of the shale oil boom in the United States on the economy, trade balances, and the global oil market. From 2010 to 2015, the shale boom increased US real GDP by 1% and improved the oil trade balance as a proportion of GDP by more than 1%, according to the analysis. The boom resulted in lower oil and gasoline costs, as well as a significant reduction in U.S. light oil imports. Furthermore, the analysis finds that the crude oil export embargo, which was in force for a substantial portion of the boom, was a binding constraint that would have remained so if the policy had not been lifted at the end of 2015. Similarly, using the Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Model, Adedokun (2019) explores the number of years it would take non-oil revenues to exceed income from oil sources. The findings suggest that government non-oil income will equal the level of 2014 government oil revenue in 2023 (9 years), but non-oil exports would require 466 years to equal oil exports. Non-oil revenues and non-oil exports, on the other hand, would take 14 years and 565 years to reach the 2011 record maximum oil earnings (oil revenues and oil exports) of 8,878.97 billion Naira and 14,323.20 billion Naira, respectively. Meanwhile, if non-oil income grows by 15% yearly, using 2014 as a base year, the aim may be met in 2025 (11 years), but non-oil exports must grow by 18% annually to meet the target in 2030. (26 years).

Uzma, Aarif, and Shabbir looked at the impact of oil and non-oil export earnings on economic development (2021). Oil and non-oil exports were discovered to have a short-run causal influence on economic growth. Furthermore, the Impulse Response Function and Variance Decomposition revealed that income from non-oil exports might outperform revenue from oil exports. The granger causality test, on the other hand, uncovers no link between any of the variables. Awoke, Iwuoha, and Awoke (2019) utilized the auto regressive distributive lag technique (ARDL) to investigate the impact of non-oil exports on Nigerian economic

development for both long-term and short-term relationships. The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN), Statistical Bulletin, 2017 included statistics on Real Gross Domestic Product, Exchange Rate, Inflation, Non-Oil Export, and Trade Openness for the period 1981-2017. The ARDL findings indicated that all of the variables seem to move jointly in the long term. Non-oil exports, on the other hand, are inadequate to drive Nigeria to an enviable position over the research period. It also said that all factors evaluated have the inherent ability to contribute to the development of non-oil export if they are effectively, efficiently, and appropriately regulated.

Many studies on the relationship between the expansion of the non-oil sector and the growth of the oil sector, as well as productivity growth, are obvious from a study of empirical literature on the nexus between oil, non-oil, and economic growth. However, research on the exact export component that drives growth are still few. Furthermore, many research on this topic with a focus on Nigeria have focused on industrialization export promotion strategies without clear information on how powerful the influence of both oil and non-oil exports on economic development is in one study. The majority of research have focused on either the impact of the oil industry on growth or the impact of the non-oil sector on economic growth in the nation. Although the country's income is mostly based on oil, the non-oil industry generates a significant amount of money as well; the difference is only in quantity. As a result, this research is driven by this assumption to fill this vacuum by looking at the impact of oil and non-oil exports on Nigeria's economic development.

RESEARCH PROCEDURES AND METHODOLOGIES

The ex post factor research design is used in this study. The study method was chosen because of its quasi-experimental aspect, which is particularly beneficial for evaluating how an independent variable, which was present in the participants before the analysis, effects a dependent variable. The neoclassical supply-side model proposed as a theoretical framework that the percentage of exports in GDP, as well as the growth of exports, mattered for overall economic performance, a link depicted in a model by Feder (1983). The export sector's output is assumed to be a function of labor and capital in the sector; the non-export sector's output is assumed to be a function of labor, capital, and export volume (to capture externalities), and the ratio of respective marginal

factor productivities in the two sectors is assumed to deviate from unity by a factor d. Feder (1983) developed an expanded neoclassical growth equation based on these assumptions:

$$G = a(I/Y) + b(dL/L) + [\delta /(1+ \delta) + Fx] (X/Y) (dX/X) \quad\quad (1)$$

where I/Y is the investment ratio; dL/L is the growth of the labour force; dX/X is the growth of exports; X/Y is the share of exports in GDP; $\delta/(1+\delta)$ is the differential productivity effect, and axis the externality effect.

Following this approach, this analysis updated the model used in Monir, Ebrahim, and Hamed (2012), which employed data from Real Gross Domestic Product, Oil Export, and Non-oil Export, as well as dummy variables as proxies for war years, revolutions, and oil shocks. The current analysis excludes proxies for the war years, revolutions, and oil shocks since they were assumed to be represented in the dynamic model used for the study when foreign direct investment was included. The model's functional form is as follows:

$$RGDP = f(OEXP, NOEX, FDI) \quad\quad (2)$$

The growth-export model in Dynamic OLS is therefore model as:

$$RGDP_t = X_t M^t + \sum_{in=m}^{i=m} \emptyset_l \Delta OEXP_{t=i} + \sum_{in=m}^{i=m} \Psi_l \Delta NOEX_{t=i} + \sum_{in=m}^{i=m} \Theta_l \Delta FDI_{t=i} + \varepsilon_t \quad\quad (3)$$

Where: M = [c, α, β, γ], X= [l, OEXP$_t$, NOEX$_t$, FDI$_t$] and m, n and l are the lengths of leads and lags of the regressors. Assume that the data is I(1), and that at least some of the right-hand side (RHS) variables are I(1) or I(2) (0). RGDP is for real gross domestic product, OEXP stands for oil export, NOEX stands for non-oil export, FDI stands for foreign direct investment, and _t stands for error term (stochastic term). The independent series' parameters should have the following signs: 1> 0, 2> 0, 3>0.

The data series spanned the years 1980 through 2017. The information was gathered from the Central Bank of Nigeria's (CBN) Annual Report, Statistical Bulletin, National Account, and Bureau of Statistics publications. In this work, the estimate is done using the Dynamic Ordinary Least Square (DOLS) cointegration method. This method, as well as Watson's (1993) technique as an alternative to OLS, share the same assumptions as OLS but provide certain benefits over OLS and maximum probability procedures. Based on the assumptions of linearity and non-stationary data, it generates the best linear unbiased estimator. By dealing with tiny samples and dynamic sources of bias, their technique outperforms the OLS. The Method is a robust single

equation technique that includes leads and lags of initial differences of the regressors to adjust for regressorendogeneity, as well as a Generalized Least Squares (GLS) process to account for serially correlated errors (Al-zzam, and Hawdon, 1999).

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Correlation Analysis

The Table 1 below **shows the association between** and among the variables: Economic growth, oil export, non-oil export and foreign direct investment.

Table 1: Correlation Matrix

	RGDP	OEXP	NOEX	FDI
RGDP	1			
OEXP	0.932475	1		
NOEX	0.926414	0.921191	1	
FDI	0.893229	0.924776	0.864236	1

Source: Author, 2019

The correlation coefficients for the link between series growth, oil export, non-oil export, and foreign direct investment are all below 0.95, suggesting that there is no issue of multicollinearity among the independent variables, as shown in table 1. The findings also reveal that they all have a beneficial relationship with development.

Unit root test

The unit root test result using Augmented Dicker Fuller (ADF) is presented as follows:

	Variables	ADF test (Prob) Cons &trend	Order	Stationary at
Level	**RGDP**	0.9567	-	-
	OEXP	0.4906	-	-
	NOEX	0.9899	-	-
	FDI	0.6043	-	-
First Diff	**ΔRGDP**	0.0467	I(1)	1st Diff
	ΔOEXP	0.0175	I(1)	1st Diff
	ΔNOEX	0.0001	I(1)	1st Diff
	ΔFDI	0.0000	I(1)	1st Diff

Table 2: Unit root test results.
Source: Author, 2019

The Table 2 illustrated thatall the variables are all non stationary at level at 5% level of significance. **After taking their** first difference, all the variables become stationary[I(1)] at 5% level of significance.

Trends Analysis of Oil and Non-oil Export in Nigeria

The trend of oil export and non-oil export in Nigeria is presented using the line graph as follows:

Figure 1: Trend of Oil Export in Nigeria 1980-2017
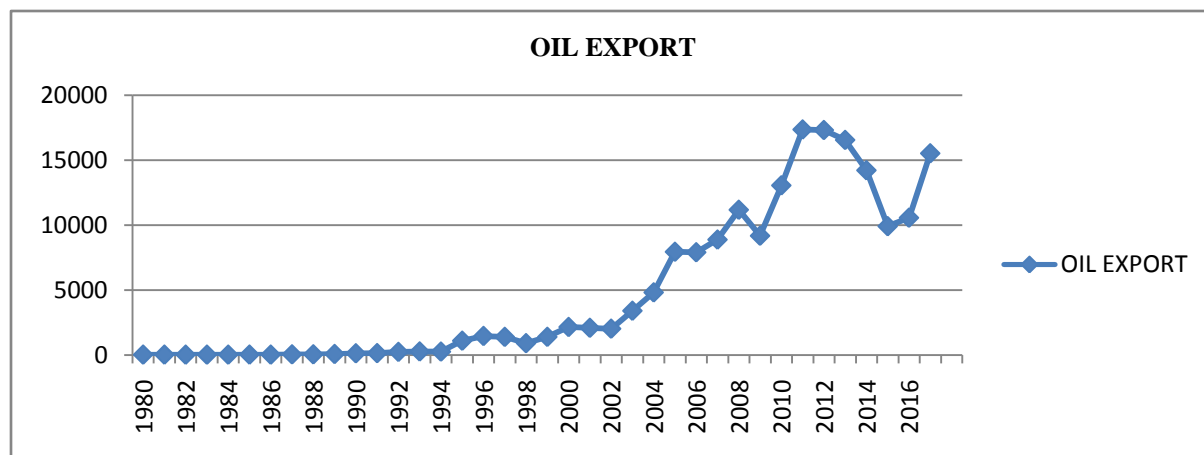
Source: Author, 2019

The trend in figure 1 indicates that oil export which was very low from 1980 to 1985 fluctuates slightly between 1985 to 1988 grew between 1988 and 2017 but the growth has not been stable can be attributed to occasional shocks in international oil price and OPEC regulations.

Figure 2: Trend of Non-Oil Export in Nigeria 1980-2017
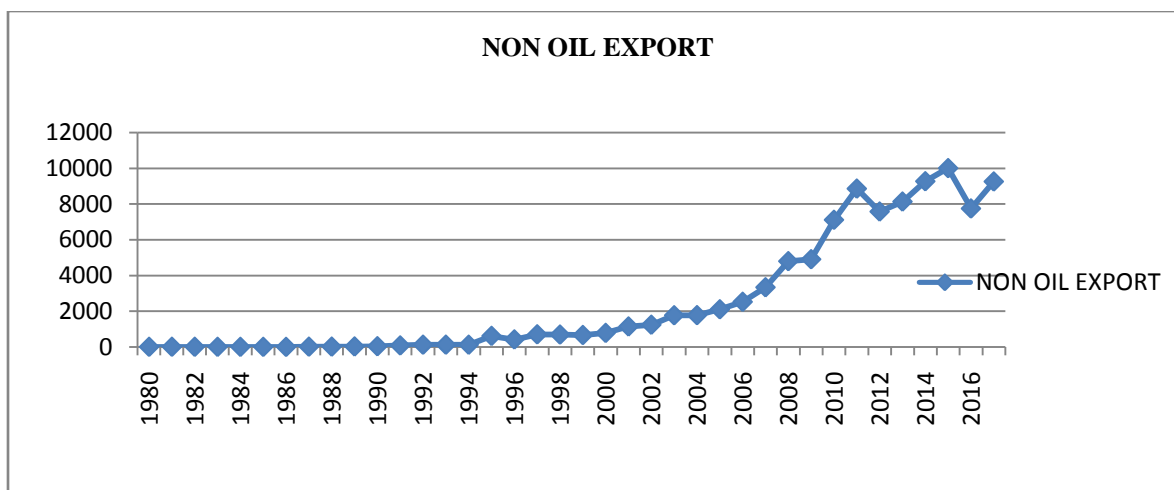
Source: Author, 2019

The trend in figure 2 indicates that non-oil export since 1980 up till 1994 was abysmally low or even zero begin to increase thereafter up till 2010 when it drops very sharply before it starts to rise and fall in zigzag direction but pick up again from 2016 to 2017 .

Empirical Analysis

To determine the effect of oil and non-oil export on economic growth in Nigeria, the lag selection criteria suggested a maximum of 3 lags by all selection criterions. The result of Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) regression is displayed in Table 4:

Table 4:Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares (DOLS) Regression

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
OEXP	0.278722	0.095159	3.427727	0.0088
NOEX	0.557923	0.097906	1.887292	0.0737
FDI	-0.327423	0.037293	-2.277491	0.0339
*C	16786887	711350.5	23.59862	0.0000
R-squared	0.992370			
Adjusted R-squared	0.987791			
Long-run variance	0.331492			

Source: Author, 2019

At the 5% level of significance, it is clear that oil exports (= 0.278722, t-value = 3.427727, p0.05) have a substantial positive influence on Nigerian growth, but foreign direct investment (=-0.327423, t-value =-2.277491, p0.05) has an inverse association with Nigerian

growth. Non-oil exports, on the other hand, had no discernible impact on economic development. The impact of oil export was positive, as predicted a priori, with each unit increase in oil export resulting in a 28 percent boost in economic growth in Nigeria. The impact of foreign direct investment on economic development was negative, contrary to expectations, implying that a unit increase in foreign direct investment causes a 33 percent reduction in economic growth in Nigeria.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study clearly reveal that oil exports have a considerable beneficial impact on economic development in Nigeria, but non-oil exports have little impact. The Nigerian economy is still far from diversifying away from crude oil exports, according to the analysis, and the crude oil sub-sector remains the economy's single most significant industry. This outcome backed with the results of Khayati's (2019) research on the impact of oil and non-oil exports on Bahrain's economic development. It was discovered that exports had a direct and substantial association with economic development. Oil impacts, on the other hand, have the greatest impact on real GDP. Furthermore, the findings suggest that oil exports have a direct influence on growth, both in the short and long term. Monir, Ebrahim, and Hamed (2012) found that oil and non-oil exports had a positive impact on economic growth. It was discovered that the factors of oil and non-oil export had a direct influence on Iran's development. It was also in accordance with Akeem (2013)'s competitiveness assessment of Nigeria's non-soil export performance and drivers. The data reveal that GDP has a favorable impact on non-oil exports and the consumer price index for the prior year. In a similar line, the analysis supported Okafor, Eje, and Nwafor (2016) findings on the impact of non-oil exports on Nigerian development from 1986 to 2012. Non-oil exports had a considerable and favorable impact on Nigeria's economic development throughout the time period investigated, according to the report. Similarly, Khayati (2019) examines the impact of oil and non-oil exports on Bahrain's economic development from 1977 to 2015. Economic growth has a clear association with exports, according to the cointegration study. Oil impacts, on the other hand, have the greatest impact on real GDP. Furthermore, the findings suggest that oil exports have a clear short- and long-term association with growth. Ebrahim, Ahmed, AbdulRashid, Taha, and Wazed (2012) investigate the influence of oil and non-oil exports on

economic growth in a separate research. Oil and non-oil export factors were shown to have a favorable impact on Iran's economic development.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis found that although the oil export component has a large positive influence on Nigerian economic development, the non-oil export component has no effect on Nigerian economic growth. As a result, the research has empirically proved the distinct export component that propels Nigerian economic development. Further research on export-led growth might dissect non-oil exports in order to determine the impact of each component on growth. The following policy alternatives are advocated based on the empirical findings: the government should diversify the economy by actively participating in the production and supply chain of agricultural products. To achieve strong outputs and contributions, the agricultural, manufacturing, and industrial sectors should be well supported and equipped. Also, as most industries in Nigeria rely significantly on the use of private generators, which is not cost efficient, the epileptic electrical supply must be rectified. This increased the overhead cost of manufacturing, which has an impact on non-oil industry outputs for export. Finally, in order to encourage local entrepreneurs to increase their production, the government should lower the high cost of purchasing industrial raw materials, machineries, and spare parts by lowering import duty on these inputs, which represents a significant overhead cost for the industries, reducing the quantities of their products available for export.

REFERENCES

Abou-Stait, F. (2005).*Are Domestic investments the engine of economic growth? An application of cointegration and causality analysis for Egypt, 1977-2003*, African Development Bank, Economic Research Working Paper 76.

Adedokun, A. (2019). Can non-oil incomes outride oil incomes in Nigeria? Evidence from Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average, *African Journal of Economic Review,* VII(I), 1-11

Adenugba, A.A. &Dipo, S.O. (2013). Non-oil exports in the economic growth of Nigeria: A study of agricultural and mineral resources, *Journal of Educational and Social Research,* 3(2): 403-418.

Adewale, A.A. (2016). Impact of oil and non-oil export on Nigeria economy, *Journal for Studies in Management and Planning*, 02(8), 1-11.

Akeem, U.O. (2013). Non-oil export determinant and economic growth Nigeria (1988-2008), *European Journal of Business and Management*, 3(3), 1-236.

Al-zzam, A., and Hawdon, D. (1999). Estimating the Demand for Energy in Jordan: A Stock-Watson Dynamic Ols (Dols) Approach, Surrey Energy Economics Centre, Department of Economics, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, UK,

Anyanwu, J.C., Onyebusi, A., Oachinam, H. &Dimowo, F.A (1997).*The structure of the Nigerian economy* (1960-1997), Onitsha: JOANEE Educational Publishers.

Aremu, I.R. (2016). Analysis of the effects of oil and non-oil export on economic growth in Nigeria, *hal-01401103v2*

Awoke, C.F., Iwuoha, J. andAwoke, C. (2019)Impact of Non-Oil Export on Economic Growth in Nigeria, *Enugu Journal of Social Sciences EJSS, Volume 4, Issue 2, 2019*

Easterly, W. (2002).*The Elusive Quest for Growth*, MIT Press.

Ebrahim, N.A., Ahmed, S., AbdulRashid, S. H., Taha, Z., &Wazed, M. A. (2012). Virtual collaborative R&D teams in Malaysia manufacturing SMEs, *Advanced Materials Research*, 433-438

Feder, G. (1983). "On exports and economic growth", *Journal of Development Economics*, 12(2), 59-73

Goldman, Emily O., and Leo J. Blanken. (2016*). The Economic Foundations of Military Power*. Working paper, University of California-Davis, 2016.

Guerriero, M. and Sen, K. (2012) What Determines the Share of Labour in National Income? A Cross-Country Analysis, IZA Discussion Paper No. 6643

Isaksson, A., Ng, T.H & Robyn, G. (2005).*Productivity in developing countries: Trends and policies*, UNIDO Research Programme

Khayati, (2019). The effects of oil and non-oil exports on economic growth in Bahrain, *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy,* 9(3), 160-164

Kindlebenger C.P, &Herrick B. (1977) *Economic Development.* McGraw-Hill Inc., Third Edition; 1977.

Kindleberger, C.P. (1978). *Manias, Panics, and Crashes: A History of Financial Crises*, Basic Books, New York.

Kuznets, S. (1955), Economic growth and income inequality. *American Economic Review* 45(1), 1–28. [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]

Melek, N.C., Plante, M. &Yücel, M.K. (2018).*Resource booms and the macroeconomy: The case of U.S. Shale oil*, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City Research Working Paper, RWP 17-10, https://doi.org/10.18651/RWP2017-10.

Monir, S.M., Ebrahim, N. &Hamed, E.M., (2012). Survey of oil and non oil export effects on economics growth in Iran. *Greener Journal of Economics and Accountancy*, 1(1), 08-18.

Obadan, M.I. (2006). "Overview of exchange rate management in Nigeria from 1986 to Date", *CBN Review, 3*0(3), 1-12.

Okafor, S.O, Akandu, V.O. & Ike, A.N. (2016).Non oil export-growth nexus in Nigeria: macroeconomic base for nonoil Export-LED growth policy, *British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade,* 14(1): 1-18

Okunnu, M.A. (2014). *Non-oil export development and promotion as a vital strategy for increasing foreign exchange earning in an economy*, Lagos State Polythenic, Ikorodu, Lagos, Nigeria.

Osigwe, A.C. (2015). The impact of oil resource abundance on building and construction investment in Nigeria, *International Journal of Economics and Society*, 1(2), 11-21.

Reyes, G.E (2012) International trade conditions: Challenges for less developed countries1Revista TENDENCIAS, XIII(1), 207-220

Stock, J.H & Watson, M.W. (1993).A simple estimator of cointegrating vectors in higher order integrated systems, *Econometrica*, 61, 783-820.

Todd, M. & Lauren, Y. (2009).*Saving Ghana from its oil: the case for direct cash distribution,*Center for Global Development Working Paper 186.

Usman O. A. and Salami A. O. (2008).The contribution of Nigerian export-import (NEXIM) bank towards export (non-oil) growth in Nigeria (1990-2005)", *International Business Management* 2(3), 85-90.

Uzma, K., Aarif, M.K. and Md. Shabbir A. (2021) Exploration of the effect of oil and non-oil export on economic growth in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-68487/v1

Vijayasri, G.V. (2013) The importance of international trade in the world, *International Journal of Marketing, Financial Services & Management Research*, 2(9), 111-119

THE CASE OF REVERSE MIGRATION OF LABOR IN INDIA IN THE AGE OF COVID19 PANDEMIC

Rajbir Saha
Faculty of Sociology,School of Social Sciences,
Indira Gandhi National Open University,New Delhi

ABSTRACT

According to economic survey, ninety three of the force comes underneath the organized sector in the country. People migrate for employment opportunities from rural areas to urban areas and find engaged with unorganized jobs to fight against the impoverishment. This paper aims to investigate the issues faced by migrant employees because of in progress pandemic of Covid19. It focuses on the explanations for and impact of reverse migration within the age of pandemic. The support have severely been full of those internment days and created the poor additional poorer. The pandemic affects not solely the human resources however impoverishment & hunger also are distressing the poor migrants. This study is based on secondary sources of information. As a whole, this analysis establishes the social and economic problems with migrant labor because of the age of pandemic and lock-down.

Keywords – Migration, Migrants, Covid19 and Socio-economic problems.

INTRODUCTION

The imposition of a nation-wide lock-down in response to the novel Covid19 pandemic in March, 2020 has been, fittingly, lauded as an efficient pre-emptive strategy. However, it's conjointly been instrumental in unintentional creation of multi-layered issues for the economy starting from production on one hand and demand/income generation on the opposite. One such pitfall has been the mass exodus of migrant employees from destination centers (primarily urban) to the supply centers in an endeavor to flee the starvation and dwindled access to essential things, brought on by sudden collapse of employment and lack of effective social protection mechanisms. As per Census 2011, the speed of growth of internal migrants was as high as forty four.9% between 2001-2011; the expansion exceptional even the population rate of growth of eighteen throughout a similar amount. the full variety of internal migrants stood at a staggering 455.7 million in 2011 the first reasons for a high internal migration in country has been regional inequality, lack of job chance or underemployment supply centers,

moreover as chronic 1% poverty, weak education system and talent match etc. whereas the destination areas do give them employment opportunities, a disproportionate share these employees additional typically than not, reside and add dismal conditions as informal employees and have none or terribly bit of savings. These little savings meant they failed to have a 'buffer' to influence the 'short term uncertainties' brought on by the pandemic. The nationwide lockdown hit the urban centers (like Delhi, Mumbai etc) the worst that also are the first destination centers for employees from different states/districts. the resultant never-seen-before reverse migration as inter-state and inter-district bans were upraised has dropped at the forefront of policy discussions not solely the immediate problems with this notably vulnerable cluster however conjointly the broader problems referring to their identification, informal and dismal employment conditions in destination centers as well as lack of social insurance and low talks power, to say some. at intervals the migrant employees, the inter-state migrant employees are particularly affected because of non-portability of entitlements and identification problems.

Objectives

1. To study the case of reverse migration of labor in India.

2. To analyze the impact on economic condition of migrant workers due to Covid19 pandemic.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The paper aims to analyze the problems faced by migrant workers during Covid19 pandemic, with emphasizing the reasons for and economic impact of reverse migration. The primary data will analyze the economic condition of reverse migration and from the secondary sources we could trace the general trend of reverse migration but it will not depict the actual scenario. The findings of the study were based on some major metro cities of the country because the case of reverse migration were mostly found in those cities in comparison to other ones.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Covid19, Migration and the loss of Livelihood

Migration is a practice of livelihood pursued by millions of individuals in India. Most of the employment and work migration is geared towards urban centers. Around half of the urban populace consists of migrants and among them one-quarter belongs to inter-state migrants **(Bhagat, R.S., Sahoo, Roy, & Govil, 2020)**. As per the indications from 2011 Census, Migrants coming from rural areas are mainly situated in around fifty-three million urban agglomerations **(Bhagat, R.S., Sahoo, Roy, & Govil, 2020)**. Migrant workers are the key element, which constitute the foundation of Indian economy. Reverse migration happens when there are no livelihood and work choices for workers and there are hopes of economic progress in the place of origin. In certain situations, they work and remain in urban areas for a longer duration of time, whereas in other situations, the livelihood strategy adopted by the rural poor is temporary migration. The sudden increased occurrence of Covid19 caused a deprivation of livelihood for all those workers who worked on temporary contracts, or with no contracts. A similar condition was also seen in other industries, like, manufacturing and non-manufacturing, mainly because of declining demand. This led to the decline of the labor market and also generated obstacles for employment. Moreover, this also made an impact on wages, and late increments. In urban areas, a male casual labor earns between Rs. 314 to Rs. 335 and around Rs. 186 to Rs. 201 for females, by engaging themselves in other works apart from public works **(Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2019)**. A significant number of migrants and informal sector workers lived only on minimal wages. Also, it has significantly impacted their food and dietary consumption, access to health care, and their children's education. As per the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy report, India's sudden declaration of the lockdown steered a hike of unemployment rate of 26 per cent from 21 per cent during April, and continuous fall in labor participation **(The Economic Times, 2020)**. Trade union report indicates, approximately 60,000—70,000 individuals, primarily pursuing domestic service and construction work, moved from Gujarat to their home state, Rajasthan, following the days after the lockdown was announced **(Sharma & Khanna, 2020)**. Decline in the rate of employment forced several migrant workers to starvation, which also sparked protests in various states. In Gujarat, around 2,500 workers came to the streets of Surat city to demand wages, food and seeking permission to

go back to their home states **(Langa, 2020)**. In addition, a shelter home in Delhi was allegedly set on fire by the migrant workers after having a fight with the staff over food **(Sengar, 2020)**. These migrant workers were severely affected by the Covid19 pandemic and ensuing lockdown, which led to their further destitution primarily because of the loss of livelihood.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Table 1 – Share of inter-state migrants among major Indian cities

Urban Agglomeration	%age of migrants to total population	%age share of inter-state migrants
Delhi	43.1	87.8
Mumbai	54.9	46.0
Kolkata	40.8	18.2
Chennai	51.0	11.8
Bangalore	52.3	35.1
Hyderabad	64.3	7.1
Ahmedabad	48.7	24.1
Pune	64.8	22.3
Urban India	**47.0**	**21.6**

Source :- Census of India 2011, D3 Migration table

Findings – The above table notifies the intensity of inter-state migrants from one state to another state. Among all the major cities in India, Pune constitutes 64.8%, Hyderabad is in second place with 64.3% and Mumbai comes in third place for 54.9%. On the other hand, the %age share of inter-state migration to total migrants, Delhi witnesses 87.8%, Mumbai is of 46% and Bangalore is in third place in inter-state migration, leading to an increase in the unemployment issues and creates poverty among the migrants. Because of this unemployment rate increased to 8.20% in

August 2020. Availability of workforce for the unorganized sector declined in the major cities in urban areas. The unemployment problem among the inter-state migrants workers leads to reverse migration to their respective home towns, causing many subsidiary effects such as increase in rural poverty, unemployment and also spread of Covid19.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Noticing the size and transmission of the disease, it is suggested that in such situations immediate steps that should be taken, first, migrant should be availed food and other basic amenities at camps by ensuring provision of better sanitation and hygiene to each one of them.

2. Provision of basic and preventive health kits, like, mask, sanitizers, and gloves.

3. Ensuring the practice of social distancing among migrants in order to prevent the transmission of the infection. Migrants who were suffering from anxiety, stress and depression should be provided counseling and psychological support.

4. Emergency relief and compensation should be granted to migrants for the challenges for the duration of at least 3-6 months under the Public Distribution System (PDS) should be universalized in order to deal with food insecurity.

5. An initiative of health insurance program for the migrant workers at the destination, in particular during any disease or pandemic, could be beneficial for both the state government and the migrants. And this also happened during lockdown, various migrants did not have identity cards, and therefore many of these workers did not the benefit of schemes provided by the government.

CONCLUSIONS

Stressful experience confronted by the migrants throughout the lockdown period has compelled them to move again to their local area and presently they're not inclined to go back to these city towns for task. producing employment more often than not in rural and adjacent semi-urban vicinity is a time eating venture, financial activities are catered round city towns, leading to large population strain in the ones regions. The urban-rural wage hole is any other reason which might pressure the opposite migrants to go back to the urban cities. Will it's feasible for them to accept

the salary hole and stay lower back within the villages? Can sufficient jobs be created and could the wage gap be well-known via the migrants can't be anticipated proper now. The outburst of the migrants can't be considered as their remaining selection as they are in a traumatized state now. It is vital for the kingdom governments and the employers to apprehend the function of migrants in the growth of the country. hence it's far vital for the respective states to frame policies to shield the migrants. It desires to be understood by way of the respective states that migrants play an vital role in the monetary development of the states and as a result proper protection and blessings wishes to be supplied to them. The states want to hold proper file of all migrants together with the circular and quick-time period migrants and body regulations to secure those individuals who are the spine of the financial growth. it's miles a extraordinary time to begin synergy and route among the union authorities and the nation government. it's far degree to useful resource those unrepresented marginalized oldsters, so the restoration manner of those human beings from the harm and regularly they get stepped forward after the routine of the economic system. As migration and migrants have affected the families in almost all dimensions in both rural and urban areas, huge inclusion of migrants in our reputable facts and get admission to will assist formulate strong and inclusive policy and programmes. The opposite migration makes many migrant workers unemployed, socially disadvantaged and economically vulnerable.

References

1. Bhagar, R. B, Reshmi, R. S, Sahoo. H, Roy. A. K, & Govil, D, (2020). *The Covid19, Migration and Livelihood in India,* A Background Paper for Policy Makers, International Institute for Population Sciences, Paper –I.

2. Langa, M. (2020). Lockdown:- Migrant workers in Surat come out on road demanding salaries. Retrieved from The Hindu: https://www.thehindu. com/news/national/ lockdown-migrant-workers-come-out-on-roaddemanding-salaries/article31313403.ece.

3. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Annual Report Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18. New Delhi: National Statistical Office, Government of India, 2019.

4. Sharma, S, & Khanna, S. (2020). India's migrant workers face long walk home amid   coronavirus lockdown.

5. Sengar, M. S. (2020). Delhi Shelter Allegedly Set On Fire By Inmates After Fight Over Food. Retrieved from NDTV: https://www.ndtv. Com/india-news/fire-atshelter-home-in-delhi-s-kashmiri-bagh-many-fireengines-on-spot-2210133.

6.   https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/indicators/indias-unemployment-rate-at-one-year-high-in-may-shoots-up-to-11-9-against-7-97-in-april-cmie/articleshow/83198105.cms.

ICFAI University, Tripura was established in 2004 through an Act of State Legislature (Tripura Act 8 of 2004). The University has been approved by the University Gants Commission, under section 2(f) of the UGC Act, 1956 and the University is empowered to award degrees under section 22 of UGC Act, 1956.

Accreditations >

- University Grants Commission (UGC)
- National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)
- Bar Council of India (BCI)
- National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)
- Distance Education Bureau (DEB)
- Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI)
- Tripura Nursing Council (TNC)
- Indian Nursing Council (INC)
- MSME(HI/BI), Govt of India has recognised as Host Institute to Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of MSMEs through Business Incubators
- Established Skill Management & Accreditation of Training centre (SMART) recognised by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, NSDC, Govt of India.

Membership >

- Member of the Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi, India
- Member of the Association of Commonwealth Universities, London, UK.
- Member of Institute of Engineers (India)
- Members of Association of Management Development Institutions in South Asia (AMDISA)
- Registered Member with Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India
- Member of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).
- Member of Vijnana Bharati.
- Member of Academy of Hospital Administration, Govt of India.
- National Cyber Safety and Security Standards (NCSSS)
- National HRD Network (NHRDN), Gurgaon
- Inter- University National Cultural Board (IUNCB)
- Amazon Internet services Pvt. Ltd for AWS (Cloud Computing) Program
- Oracle Academy bearing ID No.: 23681394
- Indo-Australian Chamber of Commerce
- VMware IT Academy

Ranking/Certificates >

- Ranked 7th among the Top Engineering Colleges of Excellence (Govt. & Pvt) in India by CSR GHRDC- Engineering Ranking 2020.
- ICFAI University Tripura is ranked 32 by India Today- MDRA Best Universities Survey 2020
- Ranked 27 in the Top 100 Engineering College ranking survey 2020 and ranked 3rd in the Top 10 Engineering colleges 2020 region wise ranking announced by Silicon India.
- Department of Chemistry of ICFAI University Tripura Nature Index ranked is 82nd in India as on 25th April, 2020.
- Established 'Institute Innovation Council (IIC) as per norms of Innovation Cell, Ministry of MHRD, Govt. of India
- Registered with NGO Darpan, Niti Ayog, Govt. Of India
- Certified by ISO 9001: 2015
- Best Universities & Colleges 2018-19 awarded to ICFAI University Tripura in the special category by Rubber Skill Development Council (RSDC).
- ICFAI University Tripura certified by Directorate of Social Welfare & Social Education.
- ICFAI Univesity Tripura got AAA rating in Northeast India by Careers360 Magazine – India's Best Engineering Colleges 2020
- ICFAI Law School got AA+ rating by Careers360 Magazine among India's (East Zone) best law Colleges 2021
- ICFAI University Tripura is recognized in the band "BEGINNER" under the category "University & Deemed to be university(Private/Self Financed)(Technical)" in ARIIA 2021

Science and Technology Programs
- B.Tech (CE, ME, ECE, EEE, CSE)
- B.Tech (Lateral Entry)
- BCA
- Integrated MCA
- MCA
- M.Tech

Basic Science Programs
- B.Sc (Hons) Physics
- B.Sc (Hons) Chemistry
- B.Sc (Hons) Mathematics
- M.Sc Physics
- M.Sc Chemistry
- M.Sc Mathematics

Education Programs
- B.Ed
- M.A (Education)
- M.Ed

Liberal Arts
- B.A-English (Hons.)
- B.A-psychology (Hons.)
- M.A-(English)
- M.A-psychology

Nursing Program
- ANM (Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery)

Allied Health Science Programs
- BSc. in Emergency Medical Technology
- BSc. in Cardiac Care Technology
- BSc. in Dialysis Therapy Technology
- Bachelor in Health Information Management
- Bachelor in Science in Medical Laboratory Technology (BMLT)
- Master of Science in Medical Laboratory Technology (MMLT)

Management & Commerce Programs
- BBA
- B.Com (Hons.)
- MBA
- MHA (Master of Hospital Administration)
- M.Com

Law Programs
- BA-LLB (Hons.)
- BBA-LLB (Hons.)
- LL.B
- LL.M (2 Years)

Special Education Programs
- B.Ed Spl. Ed (ID)
- D.Ed.Spl Ed (ID)
- M.Ed Spl. Ed (ID)

Physical Education & Yoga
- B.P.Ed
- D.P.Ed
- PGD in Yoga
- B.P.E.S
- B.P.E.S (Lateral Entry)
- M.P.E.S

Clinical Psychology Program
- M.Phil in Clinical Psychology

Library Science Program
- M.Lib.I.Sc (Integrated) – 2 Year
- M.Lib.I.Sc – 1 Year
- B.Lib.I.Sc – 1 Year

Certificate Programs
- French
- Data Science
- HR Analytics & HR Audit

Programs Offered at ICFAI University Tripura

Science and Technology

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B. Tech (CE, CSE, ECE, ME, EEE)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Phy/Chem/Math) with minimum 45%, (40 % in case of SC/ST/ OBC)aggregate marks	50,000	57,500	IT,ITEs, Manufacturing,Companies, Corporates, Telecom, Banks, Govt. Services
B. Tech - Lateral Entry (CE, CSE, ECE, ME, EEE)	3 Years	Pass in 3 - year diploma course with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	50,000	57,500	IT,ITEs, Manufacturing,Companies, Corporates, Telecom, Banks, Govt. Services
BCA	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination	29,000	32,000	IT,ITEs, Corporates, Banks,Govt. Services, NGO's.
Integrated MCA	5 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination	29,000	32,000	IT,ITEs, Corporates, Banks,Govt. Services, NGO's.
MCA	2 Years	Graduation in any discipline, with 40% and above aggregate marks.	30,000	33,000	IT,ITEs, Corporates, Banks, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research
M.Tech	2 Years	Valid GATE Scorer with B.Tech /B.E in Civil Engineering or B.Tech /B.E in Civil Engineering with 60% marks	60,000	65,000	Research, consultant to Pvt. Organization in the field of flood forecasting, flood inundation, flood disaster management, Entrepreneur.

Basic Science

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Sc. Physics (Hons.)	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with 40 % marks in Physics & pass in maths	29,000	31,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
B.Sc. Chemistry (Hons.)	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with 40 % marks in Chemistry	29,000	31,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
B.Sc. Mathamatics (Hons.)	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with 40 % marks in Mathematics	27,000	29,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
M.Sc. Physics	2 Years	Graduate with 45 %(40 % in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks in Physics	35,000	37,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
M.Sc. Chemistry	2 Years	Graduate with 40 % marks in Chemistry from a recognized University	35,000	37,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
M.Sc. Mathematics	2 Years	Graduate with 40 % marks in Mathematics	28,000	30,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate

Liberal Arts

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.A - English (Hons.)	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with 40 % marks in English	25,000	27,000	Jobs in Govt., Teaching in Schools/Educational Administrators/ Corporate, Banks, Telecom, Media, Journalism
M.A - English	2 Years	Graduate in any Discipline with minimum 45 % (40% in case of SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	26,000	28,000	Jobs in Govt., Teaching in Schools/Educational Administrators/ Corporate, Banks, Telecom, Media, Journalism/ Research
B.A - Psychology (Hons)	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with 50 % (45% in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks	22,000	24,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate
M.A - Psychology	2 Years	Graduate with 45 %(40 % in case of SC/ST/ OBC) marks in Psychology	24,000	26,000	Teaching in Schools/ Colleges/ Educational Administrator/ Corporate

Library And Information Sciences

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Lib.I.Sc	1 Year	Graduate in any discipline	21,000	23,000	School/ College/ University/ district/ State / National Librararies, Bank, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research
M.Lib.I.Sc- Integrated	2 Years	Graduate in any Discipline	21,000	23,000	School/ College/ University/ district/ State / NationalLibrararies, Bank, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research
M.Lib.I.Sc	1 Year	Graduate with B.Lib.I.Sc	21,000	23,000	School/ College/ University/ district/ State / NationalLibrararies, Bank, Govt. Services, NGO's, Research

Law

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
BBA-LLB Integrated	5 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ST, 42% in case of OBC) aggregate marks	30,000	32,000	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR
BA-LLB Integrated	5 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ST, 42% in case of OBC) aggregate marks	30,000	32,000	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR
LLB	3 Years	Graduate in any Discipline with minimum 45 % (40 % in case of SC/ST, 42% in case of OBC) aggregate marks	32,000	34,000	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR
LLM	2 Years	Graduate with LLB degree (Recognised by BCI)	35,000	40,000	Corporates, Banking, Judiciary, Legal Practice, NGO's IPR, Research

D* = Domicile: Students from North East States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura). **ND**** = Non-Domicile: Students from states other than North East states.

Management Studies

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Com (Hons.)	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 examination in commerce or Science with 45% (40% in case of ST/ SC/OBC) marks	26,000	28,000	Banks, Financial Services, Corporates
BBA	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) examination with minimum 40% marks	30,000	32,000	Banks, Financial Services, IT, Insurance, Telecom, Corporates, Consulting Companies.
MBA	2 Years	Graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45 % in case of SC/ST/OBC) aggregate marks	65,000	75,000	Banks, Financial Services, IT, Insurance, Telecom, Corporates, Consulting Companies, Research
M.Com	2 Years	B.com (Pass or Hons) from any recognized University/ Institution with 45% marks in aggregate Or equivalent grades. 5% relaxation will be given to SC, ST, and OBC candidates.	26,000	28,000	Banks, Financial service, Corporate, Tax consultants, Finance Advisor/Planner, etc
Master of Hospital Administration(MHA)	2 Years	Graduate with 50% aggregate marks (Preference will be given to MBBS, BDS, BHMS, B.Sc Nursing, BPT, BAMS, B.Sc Allied Health Science, Veterinary Sciences & B.Sc Pharma)	65,000	75,000	Hospitals(Government /Private), NUHM, NRHM, NRLM, Healthcare consultancy firm, Hospitality industry, Medico-legal consultancy firm, Insurance sector (Government/ Private)

Allied Health Sciences

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs)	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
Bsc. in Emergency Medical Technology	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45% marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	35,000 (3 years/6 semester) & 10,000 (Last 1 year/ 2 semester)	Opportunity in Government /Private hospital having ICU/ITU/Critical care unit, Demand in disaster management team for both state/central government, army/navy/airforce. Eligible for Post graduation courses.
Bsc. in Cardiac Care Technology	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45 % marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	35,000 (3 years/6 semester) & 10,000 (Last 1 year/ 2 semester)	Opportunity in Government /Private Hospitals in cardiology department, different cath- labs or diagnostic centers. Eligible for postgraduate courses.
Bsc. in Dialysis Therapy Technology	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45 % marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	35,000 (3 years/6 semester) & 10,000 (Last 1 year/ 2 semester)	Opportunity in Government /Private hospitals, NRHM, NUHM, NGO, clinics/healthcare setup offering dialysis treatment. Eligible for Post Graduation courses in dialysis.
Bachelor in Health Information Management	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with 45 % marks (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	35,000 (3 years/6 semester) & 10,000 (Last 1 year/ 2 semester)	Opportunity in Government / Private hospitals, diagnostic centers, NRHM/NUHM, legal firms,Healthcare consultancy .Eligible for Post Graduate courses.
B.Sc. Medical Lab Technology (BMLT)	4 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (Science Discipline) with 45% marks in PCB (5% relaxation for SC/ST/OBC Candidates)	26,000 (3 years/6 semester) & 10,000 (Last 1 year/ 2 semester)	Opportunity in Government /Private hospital having ICU/ITU/Critical care unit, Demand in disaster management team for both state/central government, army/navy/airforce. Eligible for Post graduation courses.
M.Sc. Medical Lab Technology(MMLT)	2 Years	Candidate must have passed degree, e.g. B.Sc. MLT/ B.Sc. Physiology/ Microbiology/ Biotechnology/ Biochemistry or equivalent B.Sc. Biosciences from a recognized University	60,000 (D*) 65,000 (ND)	Opportunity in Government / Private sector, Lab Technician, Medical Lab Incharge, Research and Development Manager (Laboratory), Technical Officer etc. Can pursue research or can flourish in academics as well

Education

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.Ed.	2 Years	Graduate or post graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45 % in case SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	45,000	47,000	Teaching in Secondary level
MA - Education	2 Years	Graduate in any discipline	20,000	22,000	Teaching in Schools/Educational Administrators/ Research
M.Ed.	2 Years	B.Ed. (1/2 years)/ B.EL.ED/B.Sc.B.Ed./ B.A B.Ed./ D.EL.Ed./D.Ed. with a Bachelors degree. 50% marks at all the levels	48,000		Teaching in Teacher Education

Physical Education and Yoga

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (D)*	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs) (ND)*	Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
B.P.Ed	2 Years	Graduate or post graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45 % in case SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	22,000	24,000	Jobs in Schools/ Colleges/ University , Physical Trainer
D.P.Ed	2 Years	Pass in 10+2 or equivalent with 50% of marks in any stream	20,000		Jobs in Schools/ Colleges/ Physical Trainer
PGD in Yoga	1 Year	Any graduate	16,000	21,000	Yoga Teacher in Schools, Yoga Therapist/ Yoga Psycologist/ Yoga Inspector in MNC's, Health Club, Yoga Club
B.P.E.S	3 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 examination or equivalent from any recognised education Board/ University	20,000		Jobs in Schools/ Colleges/ University , Physical Trainer
B.P.E.S(Lateral Entry)	1 Year	Pass in two years diploma in Physical education	20,000		Jobs in Schools/ Colleges/ University , Physical Trainer
M.P.E.S	2 Years	Candidates must have passed with at least 50% marks for Gen/OBC and 45% for ST/SC category. B.P.Ed (4yrs. Integrated)/ B.PEd. (1yr or 2 yr)/ BPE(3yrs)/ B.Sc (Physical Education)/ BPES (3yr).	30,000	35,000	Jobs in Schools/ Colleges/ University , Physical Trainer/Sports/Job in Govt. and Private sector as teacher,instructor, coach etc.

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs)		Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
			(D)*	(ND)*	
B.Ed. Spl.Ed. (ID)	2 Years	Graduate or post graduate in any discipline with minimum 50 % (45 % in case SC/ST/ OBC) aggregate marks	40,000	42,000	Teaching in Secondary level and at special schools
D.Ed.Spl.Edu (ID)	2 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline) with minimum 50% marks	25,000		Special schools, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan/ Resource teacher in General School/ Integrated/ Inclusive setup
M.Ed.Spl.Ed(ID)	2 Years	B.Ed. Spl. Ed (ID) / B.Ed. General with D.Ed. Spl. Ed (ID) with 50% marks (RCI).	37,500		Professional preparation of teacher educators- engaged in continuous professional development of teachers
M. Phil in Clinical Psychology	2 Years	M.A. / M.Sc degree in the Psychology with 55% marks in aggregate, Preferably with special paper in Clinical Psychology.	72,000		Qualified professional & extensive inputs & widesp- read Clinical experience to acquire the necessary skills in the area of Clinical Psychology

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee Per Semester(Rs)		Career Prospects Employment Opportunities
			(D)*	(ND)*	
ANM	2 Years	Pass in 10 + 2 (any Discipline)examination	43,000		Hospitals(Government /Private), NUHM, NRHM, NRLM, Healthcare consultancy firm, Hospitality industry, Medico-legal consultancy firm, Insurance sector (Government/ Private)

Program	Duration	Eligibility	Program Fee (Rs)
Data Science	6 Months	Minimum graduation in Science or Engineering.	25,000
HR Analytics & HR Audit	4 Months	Graduation with Computer Literacy	35,000
French	6 Months	Minimum pass in 10+2 (in any discipline)	15,000

STORY OF SUCCESS

Sudiptta Das
IndusInd Bank

Srikanta Chakraborty
TCS-Gr-II
Govt of Tripura

Akash Bhowmik
BYJU'S

Nachiketa Deb
accenture

Thingujam Nirmala
Indian Air Force

Rohit Chakraborty
amazon

Harshajyoti Roy
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Bidyut Bikash Saikia
WIPRO

Banakshi Buzar Baruah
L&T Infotech

Ajay Krishna Adapa
amazon

Roni Sutradhar
HDFC BANK

Neepa Sinha
IndiGo

Saikat Chakraborty
Justdial

Uttara Das
Tech Mahindra

Ravi Theja Polluru
IBM

Bhaskar Sharma
future group

Avinash Pathak
CISCO

Pradosh Kanti Chakraborty
BYJU'S

Prominent Recruiters

BYJU'S, epic research, OP, ILS HOSPITALS, samasta, Justdial, genpact, ILOGITRON TECHNOLOGIES, AXIS BANK, Bandhan Bank, UJJIVAN, WIPRO Applying Thought, future group, BASIX Equity for Equity, ICICI PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE, SBI Life INSURANCE With Us, You're Sure, airtel, spirevision Tech, TATA TRUSTS, IndusInd Bank, asianpaints, Kirloskar, HDFC BANK, pin click, BHARAT, IDBI FEDERAL IDBI Federal Life Insurance Co Ltd, MAC MEDITERRANEAN ALEEN TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED, SLK, नाबार्ड NABARD, IndiGo, NBIRT, L&T, farmsio, SOUTH INDIAN Bank, emami, ITI, PRAKRITHI ORGANIC FOODS, ZESTECH, Ujjivan Build a Better Life, TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES, PRAN, State Bank of India, MAK GROUP, BAJAJ CAPITAL, FIDELITY NATIONAL FINANCIAL, WhiteHat Jr

Our Resources

Team of Experienced Faculty Members who are alumni of reputed institutions like IITs, IIMs, NITs, National Law Universities & other renowned Institutions.

- ✓ Wi-Fi enable Campus
- ✓ Smart Class Rooms
- ✓ Labs / Workshop
- ✓ Enriched Library
- ✓ Hostels
- ✓ Full Campus is Under cctv Surveillance
- ✓ Yoga

- ✓ Medical Centre
- ✓ Gymnasium
- ✓ Soccer Field
- ✓ Basket ball court
- ✓ 24 x7 Ambulance Service
- ✓ 24 hours Power Generator back-up etc.
- ✓ Full Campus is Covered by Jio wifi, BSNL wifi, ICFAI wifi
- ✓ Badminton court

Unique Features

- • Fee concession for students from North Eastern States
- • N J Y Memorial Scholarships
- • Merit Scholarships during Admission and also during study at University
- • Signed MOA with IIT Bombay for setting up North Eastern Region Spoken Tutorial FOSS HUB at ICFAI University Tripura
- • French & Chinese Language as Elective Course for all Programs
- • Setup Virtual Lab in Collaboration with IIT, Delhi.

ICFAI University Tripura
Campus-Kamalghat, Mohanpur,
Agartala -799210, Tripura (W), India
Ph: +91381-2865752/62, +918787845302, 7085574556,
9612640619, 8415952506   Fax No; +91381-2865754

Agartala City Office
Colonel Chowmuhani, House no. 226797,
Palace Compound, Agartala -799001, Tripura (W), India
Ph: +91381-2329198, 7005302245

Guwahati Office
Uma Bora Complex, 1st. Floor, Bora Service Bylane, G.S. Road,
Guwahati,Assam - 781007, Ph: +913613595807, 9854116517,
7086011651

Manipur Office
Uripok polem Leikai, Mahum Building 3rd Floor,
Imphal West, Pin- 795001, Manipur.
Ph: 7422916755, 7085789234, 9362807590

Silchar Office (Assam)
2rd Floor of Gurukul Junior College, Arts & Commerce,
N.S. Avenue, Hailakandi Road,
near Gupta House (OppositeDas Colony), Silchar-788005
Ph: 76379 68599, 7002115455

Kolkata Office
195, Canal Street,
Shreebhumi Bus Stop, Near Vivekananda Statue
Shreebhumi, Kolkata-700048
Phone:- 7003634670 / 9883791321 / 03340042837

▶ YouTube
ICFAI University Tripura

📷 icfai_university_tripura

Website: www.iutripura.edu.in

Toll Free No. 18003453673
+916909879797
f /iutripura

ICFAI University, Tripura

Kamalghat, Mohanpur, Agartala - 799210, Tripura (W) Ph: 0381-2865752/62
Toll Free No. 18003453673 Website: www.iutripura.edu.in