



An Analysis of Bilateral Economic and Trade Relations Between India and UAE - Post Liberalisation Period

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Abstract- Purpose: India is one of the fastest developing economy in the world with abundant natural and other resources and to ensure the constant and rapid development of the economy, the bilateral relations between various countries are utmost important. The major objective of this paper is to examine and analyse the bilateral economic and trade relations between India and UAE especially after the liberalisation policy opted by India from 1991 which will be treated as the back-bone of our rapid economic and industrial development. **Methodology:** The major sources of data for this study is secondary in nature. The data used for this study are from journals and publications of RBI, DGFT, Economic Surveys, Published reports of Indian embassy, websites of Indian and UAE Ministry of Commerce and leading news papers, books etc. **Findings:** United Arab Emirates (UAE) is the second largest export destination of India, 3rd largest importing country of India and the Balance of Trade with India and UAE trade is favourable or positive for the last 23 years of this study except for two years. **Implications:** This study indicates that there is a strong bond of economic and trade relationship between India and UAE and it is steadily progressing. The relationship between these countries are most relevant because of the major Indian expatriate community of India are residing in UAE. **Originality:** This paper entitled "An analysis of bilateral economic and trade relations between India and UAE- post liberalisation period" is an empirical study based on the facts and figures of the economic and trade during the post liberalisation period is of the original work even though other papers are published in various journal in other journals. But this study is different based on the statistical results collected from Economic Survey of India and other reports processed with the help of scientific statistical methods which makes difference from other papers.

Key Words: UAE: United Arab Emirates, FDI: Foreign Direct Investment, LPG: Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation, GDP: Gross Domestic Product, USD: United States Dollar, GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council.

I. INTRODUCTION

Importance of the Study

Bilateral relationship in various commercial and non-commercial sectors are one of the important scale of measurement of the relationship between two nations. India- UAE relationship is very crucial for both countries are concerned as a very fast developing economy in the world like India and the most wealthiest countries in the world like UAE. Moreover, the majority of the Indian expatriates are residing in UAE and Indian's are emerged as important investors in UAE results in India has an huge export opportunities to UAE and vice versa.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The review of literature consists of the existing relevant literatures or journals in the area of the bilateral relations between India and UAE. This section provides an insight into the existing or current level of knowledge in this area of research.

Heena Goel and Anjali Sharma, (2015) in their journal entitled "India's Merchandise Trade with UAE: Growth, Prospects and Future Potential" depicts India's merchandise trade with United Arab Emirates, its

trends, growth, changes and composition of commodities between the periods 1997-1997 to 2013-2014. In this journal the Authors approached this topic with some systematic quantitative techniques Real Growth Rate, Export and Import Intensity Index. The major findings of this paper is that the bilateral trade relations between India and UAE is developing in a systematic manner that result in the acceleration of the economic, commercial and strategic partnership between these countries.

Dr. Anup Barman, (2016) drawing the attention of the strong and concrete relationship between the two countries in all spheres after the union of the United Arab Emirates in 1971. He depicts the cooperation and relationship between these countries in all sectors of trade, commerce, economic, cultural and social aspects and also drawing attention to the various strategic investments in these countries.

Meena Singh ROy and Md. Muddassir Quamar, (2017) narrates Indo-UAE new strategic partnership in the light of the recent visit of the leaders of both countries expressing a strong bond of political commitment on both sides to expand their strategic ties and expansion in strategic areas like energy , security, defense Information Technology and Space.

Baldev Raj Nayar, (2006) in this paper, the author give a detailed account of the impact of globalisation to the India economy entitled " India's Globalisation: Evaluating the Economic Consequences". He describes the deep integration of the Indian economy with the global economy about the foreign trade and discussions of the macro economic indicators like GDP and the influence of the economic development, FDI and various social problems in the economy.

Nilanjana Kumar, (2010). The paper entitled "Effect of Economic Indicators on Export Performance of India: pre and post liberalisation period" narrates the impact of the export growth and the growth in various macro-economic indicators GDP, Per capita Income. Net National Income, Balance of Payment etc. during the period of 1986 to 2011.

Objectives of this Study

1. To analyse the bilateral economic and trade relations between India and UAE after the economic liberalisation of India.

III. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

In this present study of "An Analysis of Bilateral economic and trade relations between India and UAE- Post Liberalisation Period", the major sources of data are from Secondary sources. The data are obtained from various websites of Indian and UAE Ministry of Commerce, journals and publications of RBI, DGFT, Economic Surveys, Published reports of Indian embassy, leading news papers, books etc.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

India and UAE have shared trade links through the centuries. The trade, which was dominated by traditional items such as dates and fishes, underwent a sharp change after the discovery of oil in UAE. With the emergence of UAE as a unified entity in 2nd December,1971, exports from India started growing gradually over the years. The real impetus, however, started after Dubai positioned itself as a regional trading hub by early 1990s and about the same time, the economic liberalization process started in India.

Growing India-UAE economic and commercial relations contribute to the stability and strength of a rapidly diversifying and deepening bilateral relationship between the two countries. Both sides are

striving to further strengthen these ties for mutual benefits. India-UAE trade, valued at US\$ 180 million per annum in the 1970s, is today around US\$60 billion making UAE, India's 2nd largest trading partner for the years 2001-02 to 2007-08 after USA, first position in trading partnership from 2008-09 to 2012-2013 and following second rank in the trade export since 2013-2014 till date . UAE is the second largest export destination of India with an amount of over US\$ 30 billion for the year 2018-19. For UAE, India is the largest trading partner for the year 2018-2019 with an amount of over US\$ 29.78 billion (non-oil trade).

Export Trade Between India and UAE (USD Millions)

Year	UAE	India's Total Export	% of Export to UAE
1996-1997	1,476.01	33,469.95	4.41
1997-1998	1,629.56	34,784.98	4.68
1998-1999	1867.59	33218.72	5.62
1999-2000	2082.74	36822.49	5.66
2000-2001	2597.52	44560.29	5.83
2001-2002	2491.79	43826.72	5.69
2002-2003	3327.48	52719.43	6.31
2003-2004	5125.58	63842.55	8.03
2004-2005	7347.88	83535.94	8.80
2005-2006	8591.79	103090.53	8.33
2006-2007	12,021.77	126,414.05	9.51
2007-2008	15,636.91	163,132.18	9.59
2008-2009	24,477.48	185,295.36	13.21
2009-2010	23,970.40	178,751.43	13.41
2010-2011	33,822.39	249,815.55	13.54
2011-2012	35,925.52	305,963.92	11.74
2012-2013	36,316.65	300,400.58	12.09
2013-2014	30,520.42	314,405.30	9.71
2014-2015	33,028.08	310,338.48	10.64
2015-2016	30,316.50	262,291.09	11.56
2016-2017	31,175.50	275,852.43	11.30
2017-2018	28,146.12	303,526.16	9.27
2018-2019	30,126.73	330,078.09	9.13

Source: Department of commerce, Govt. of India Table :1

**India's Export to UAE and Total Exports
(Fig. No. 2)**

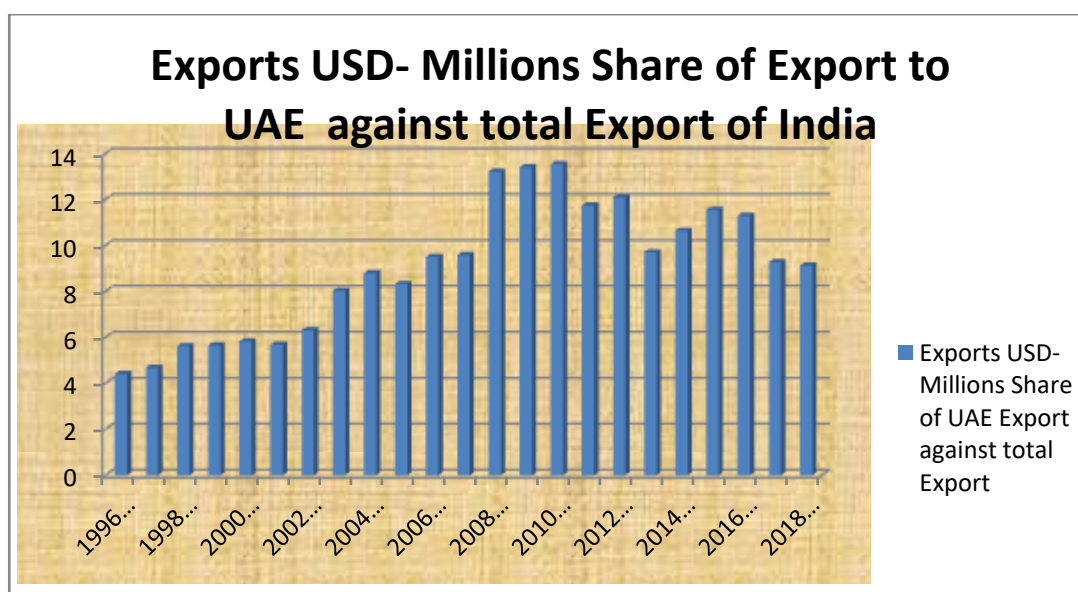
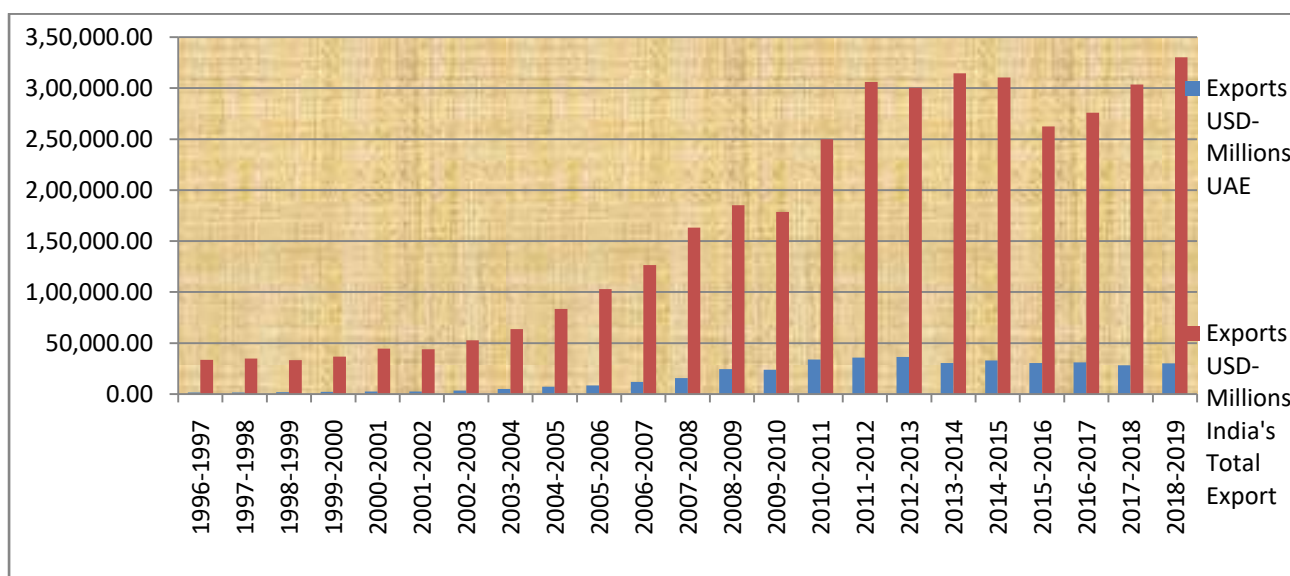
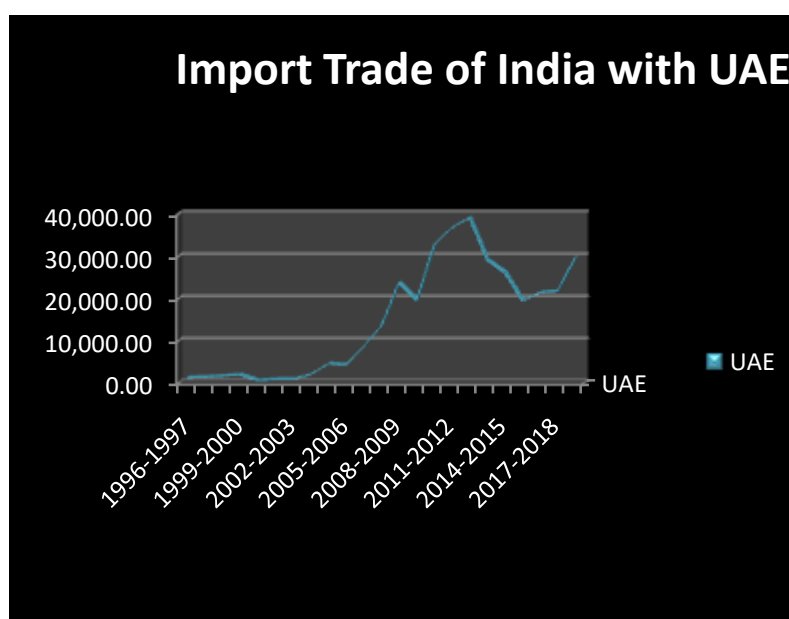


Fig. No.3

Import Trade Between India and UAE (USD Millions)(Table No.2)

Year	UAE	India's Total Import	% of Import from UAE
1996-1997	1,327.71	39,132.41	3.39
1997-1998	1,475.04	41,484.49	3.56
1998-1999	1,721.24	42,388.71	4.06

1999-2000	2,003.24	49,738.06	4.03
2000-2001	658.98	50,536.45	1.30
2001-2002	915.09	51,413.28	1.78
2002-2003	956.99	61,412.14	1.56
2003-2004	2,059.84	78,149.11	2.64
2004-2005	4,641.10	111,517.43	4.16
2005-2006	4,354.08	149,165.73	2.92
2006-2007	8,655.28	185,735.24	4.66
2007-2008	13,482.61	251,654.01	5.36
2008-2009	23,791.25	303,696.31	7.83
2009-2010	19,499.10	288,372.88	6.76
2010-2011	32,753.16	369,769.13	8.86
2011-2012	36,756.32	489,319.49	7.51
2012-2013	39,138.36	490,736.65	7.98
2013-2014	29,019.82	450,199.79	6.45
2014-2015	26,139.91	448,033.41	5.83
2015-2016	19,445.68	381,007.76	5.10
2016-2017	21,509.83	384,357.03	5.60
2017-2018	21,739.11	465,580.99	4.67
2018-2019	29,785.33	514,078.42	5.79



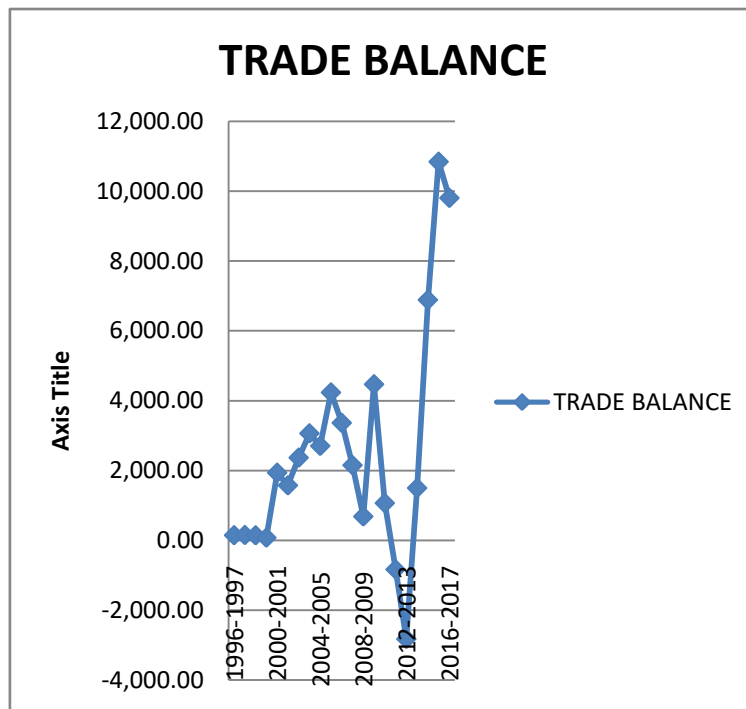


Fig. No. 4

Correlation between Export and Import with United Arab Emirates (USD Millions)

Year	Export	Import	X- X̄	Y- ȳ	Xy	X ²	Y ²
1996-1997	1,476.01	1,327.71	-16,003.23	-13,534.42	216,594,436.18	256,103,370.43	183,180,524.74
1997-1998	1,629.56	1,475.04	-15,849.68	-13,387.09	212,181,092.63	251,212,356.10	179,214,178.67
1998-1999	1867.59	1,721.24	-15,611.65	-13,140.89	205,150,975.37	243,723,615.72	172,682,989.99
1999-2000	2082.74	2,003.24	-15,396.50	-12,858.89	197,981,899.89	237,052,212.25	165,351,052.03
2000-2001	2597.52	658.98	-14,881.72	-14,203.15	211,367,301.42	221,465,590.16	201,729,469.92
2001-2002	2491.79	915.09	-14,987.45	-13,947.04	209,030,564.65	224,623,657.50	194,519,924.76
2002-2003	3327.48	956.99	-14,151.76	-13,905.14	196,782,204.05	200,272,311.10	193,352,918.42
2003-2004	5125.58	2,059.84	-12,353.66	-12,802.29	158,155,137.88	152,612,915.40	163,898,629.24
2004-2005	7347.88	4,641.10	-10,131.36	-10,221.03	103,552,934.50	102,644,455.45	104,469,454.26
2005-2006	8591.79	4,354.08	-8,887.45	-10,508.05	93,389,768.97	78,986,767.50	110,419,114.80
2006-2007	12,021.77	8,655.28	-5,457.47	-6,206.85	33,873,697.67	29,783,978.80	38,524,986.92
2007-2008	15,636.91	13,482.61	-1,842.33	-1,379.52	2,541,531.08	3,394,179.83	1,903,075.43
2008-2009	24,477.48	23,791.25	6,998.24	8,929.12	62,488,124.75	48,975,363.10	79,729,183.97

2009-2010	23,970.40	19,499.10	6,491.16	4,636.97	30,099,314.19	42,135,158.15	21,501,490.78
2010-2011	33,822.39	32,753.16	16,343.15	17,891.03	292,395,786.94	267,098,551.92	320,088,954.46
2011-2012	35,925.52	36,756.32	18,446.28	21,894.19	403,866,359.11	340,265,245.84	479,355,555.76
2012-2013	36,316.65	39,138.36	18,837.41	24,276.23	457,301,297.76	354,848,015.51	589,335,343.01
2013-2014	30,520.42	29,019.82	13,041.18	14,157.69	184,632,983.67	170,072,375.79	200,440,186.14
2014-2015	33,028.08	26,139.91	15,548.84	11,277.78	175,356,396.78	241,766,425.35	127,188,321.73
2015-2016	30,316.50	19,445.68	12,837.26	4,583.55	58,840,223.07	164,795,244.31	21,008,930.60
2016-2017	31,175.50	21,509.83	13,696.26	6,647.70	91,048,627.60	187,587,537.99	44,191,915.29
2017-2018	28,146.12	21,739.11	10,666.88	6,876.98	73,355,920.42	113,782,328.93	47,292,853.92
2018-2019	30,126.73	29,785.33	12,647.49	14,923.20	188,741,022.77	159,959,003.30	222,701,898.24
	$\Sigma X =$ 402022.42	$\Sigma Y =$ 341829.07			$\Sigma XY =$ 3858727601.35	$\Sigma X^2 =$ 4093160660.42	$\Sigma Y^2 =$ 3862080953.09

Table No.3

$$\bar{X} = \Sigma X/n \quad 402022.42/23 = 17479.24$$

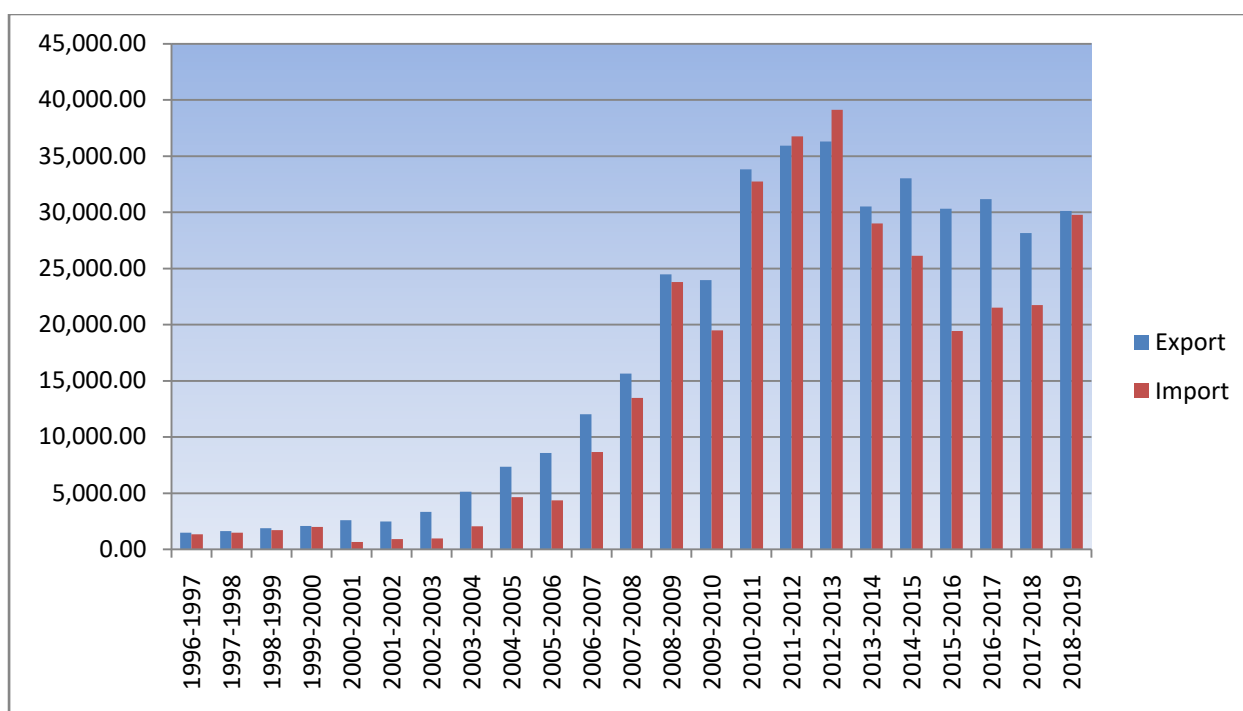
$$\bar{y} = \Sigma Y/n \quad 341829.07/23 = 14862.13$$

$$r = \frac{\Sigma XY}{\sqrt{\Sigma X^2} \times \sqrt{\Sigma Y^2}}$$

$$\frac{3858727601}{63977.814 \times 62145.643}$$

$$r = 0.971$$

Export and Import with United Arab Emirates



Source: Department of commerce, Govt. of India Figure :4

India's Major Exports and Imports to the UAE:

Major Commodities Export to UAE (US \$ Million)

Commodity	2016-	2017	%	2015-	2016	%	2014-	2015	%	2013-	2014	%	2012-	2013	%	2011-	2012	%	2010-	2011	%
	2016-	2017		2015-	2016		2014-	2015		2013-	2014		2012-	2013		2011-	2012		2010-	2011	
Cereals	643.5	643.5	2.06	624.6	624.6	2.06	581	581	1.76	560.9	560.9	1.84	571.8	571.8	1.57	896.1	896.1	2.49	657.3	657.3	1.94
Mineral Fuels/Mineral Oil/Waxe	3860.42	3860.42	12.33	3978.22	3978.22	13.13	6519.64	6519.64	19.74	5039.94	5039.94	16.51	6964.32	6964.32	19.18	6571.21	6571.21	18.29	4981.83	4981.83	14.73
Apparel and Clothing Accessories	2131.61	2131.61	6.81	1661.22	1661.22	5.48	1142.7	1142.7	3.46	789.86	789.86	2.59	642.64	642.64	1.77	626.33	626.33	1.74	539.5	539.5	1.6
Natural/Cultured Peals/Precious or Semi-precious Stones/Jewellery	13918.93	13918.93	44.46	12934.34	12934.34	42.7	12280.37	12280.37	37.18	12778.8	12778.8	41.87	18890.69	18890.69	52.02	18392.75	18392.75	51.2	19809.25	19809.25	58.57
Iron and Steel	523.5	523.5	1.67	288.9	288.9	0.95	641.6	641.6	1.94	528.2	528.2	1.73	562.3	562.3	1.55	524.8	524.8	1.47	348.3	348.3	1.03

Articles of Iron and Steel	517.1	1.65	510.9	1.69	701.7	2.12	791.2	2.59	723.8	1.99	461.5	1.28	525.6	1.55
Nuclear Reactors/Boilers/Mechanical Appliances	639.07	2.04	699.17	2.32	711.47	2.15	637.27	2.09	802.21	2.21	730.31	2.03	549.55	1.62
Electrical Machinery and Equipments	663.53	2.12	742.81	2.45	615.73	1.86	1035.7	3.39	903.61	2.49	974.56	2.71	805.16	2.38
Ships, Boats and Floating Structures	1122.1	3.58	782.11	2.58	1181.4	3.58	1068.6	3.5	686.81	1.89	1217.8	3.39	487.82	1.44
Other Commodities	7286.03	23.27	8067.79	26.64	8652.5	26.2	7289.91	23.89	5568.46	15.33	5530.08	15.39	5118.13	15.13
Total Exports	31305.8	100	30290.01	100	33028.08	100	30520.42	100	36316.65	100	35925.52	100	33822.39	100

Source: Department of commerce, Govt of India Table No.3

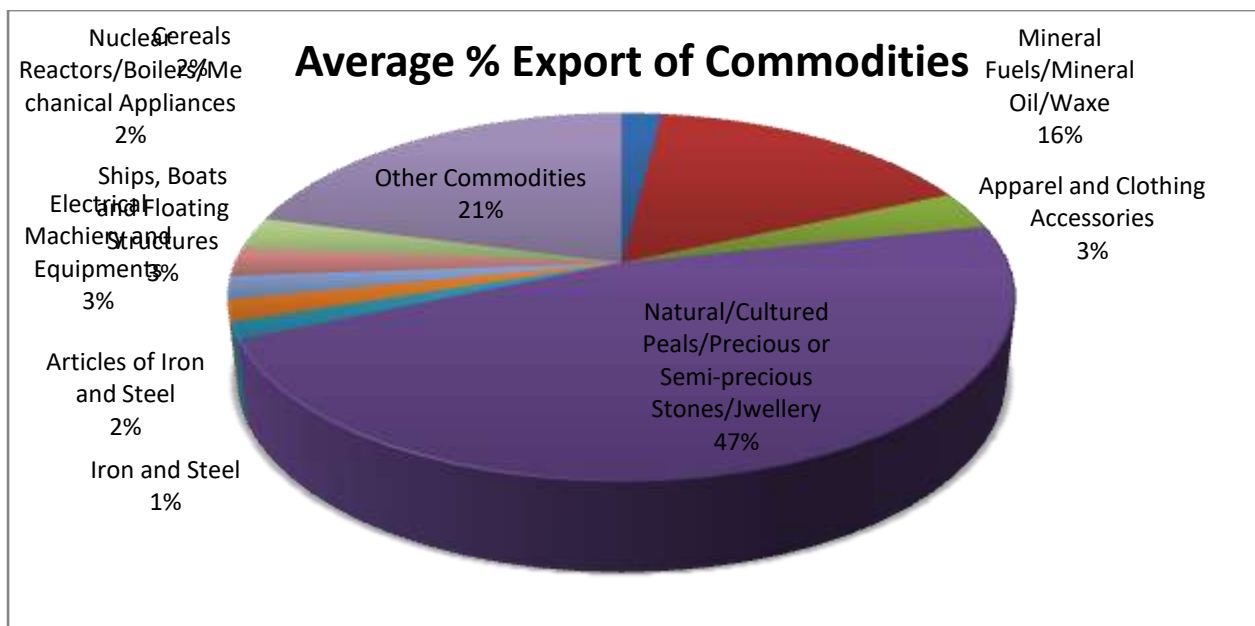


Figure No.5

Major Commodities Imports from UAE (USD Million)

Name of Product	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013	2011-2012	2010-2011	2009-2010	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006	2004-2005	2003-2004	2002-2003	2001-2002	2000-2001	1999-2000
EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS; PEEL OR CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS.	197.23	20.44	16.32	0.03	14.06	12.97	8.89	6.92	7.13	5.7	4.08	2.42	3.56	2.09	1.97	0.77	1.71	2.99	5.02	5.1

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, LIVE ANIMALS, FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTABRATES., EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS,COFFEE, TEA, MATE AND SPICES,ARTICLES OF LEATHER,SADDLERY AND HARNESS;TRAVEL GOODS, HANDBAGS AND SIMILAR CONT.ARTICLES OF ANIMAL GUT(OTHR THN SILK-WRM)GUT, PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER OR OF PAPERBOARD,CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS. etc.	29785.33	984.49
	21,739.11	512.19
	21,509.53	521.67
	19,445.68	549.92
	26,139.91	567.34
	29,019.82	674.68
	39,138.36	696.21
	36,756.32	957.88
	32,753.16	539.75
	19,499.10	408.53
	23,791.25	804.97
	13,482.61	336.44
	8,655.28	199.08
	4,354.08	178.96
	4,641.10	144.35
	2,059.84	102.14
	956.99	111.02
	915.09	108.96
	658.98	66.61
Total Imports	2,003.24	101.59

Table No.4

Major commodities Imports from United Arab Emirates (Average %)

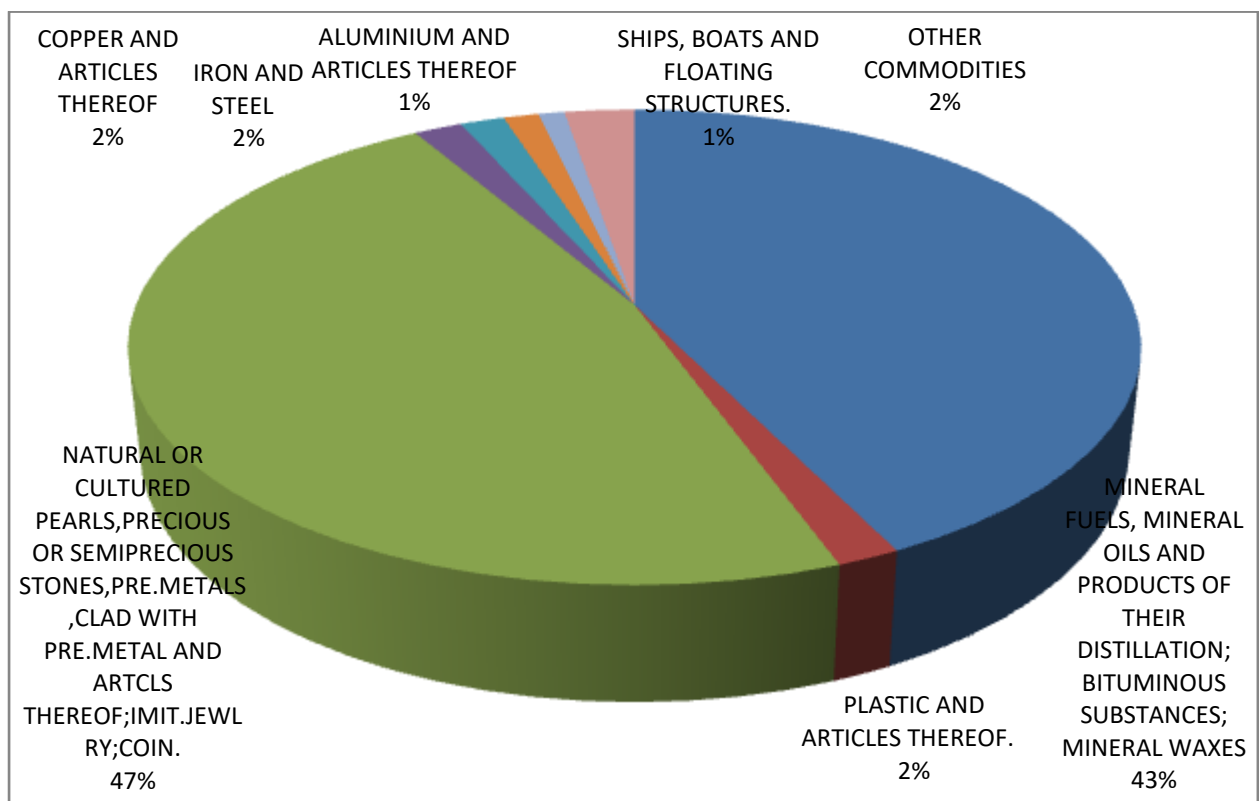


Figure No.6

India's Exports to GCC Countries (Figures USD Millions)

	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%	2016	%	2017	%	2018	%	2019	%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	16,405.76	76.82	21,762.52	77.33	26,267.52	80.05	22,443.74	63.49	25,079.46	65.66	25,079.46	65.66	22,639.02	72.23	23,112.92	75.14	21,905.98	72.78	22,443.69	72.50	22,213.62	72.85
SAUDI ARABIA	2,942.56	13.78	3,471.84	12.34	3,939.70	12.01	8,864.90	25.08	9,284.40	24.31	9,284.40	24.31	5,091.87	16.25	3,759.30	12.22	3,858.24	12.82	3,957.28	12.78	4,351.67	14.27
OMAN	571.10	2.67	1,395.12	4.96	899.30	2.74	2,260.03	6.39	1,793.71	4.70	1,793.71	4.70	1,474.72	4.71	1,821.24	5.92	1,943.50	6.46	1,785.98	5.77	1,595.86	5.23
KUWAIT	825.99	3.87	687.65	2.44	798.26	2.43	749.78	2.12	884.86	2.32	884.86	2.32	909.91	2.90	1,128.21	3.67	986.72	3.28	977.48	3.16	987.13	3.24
QATAR	427.15	2.00	262.72	0.93	609.30	1.86	498.13	1.41	790.26	2.07	790.26	2.07	681.40	2.17	571.88	1.86	1,003.34	3.33	1,218.11	3.93	903.06	2.96
BAHRAIN	183.29	0.86	563.23	2.00	298.31	0.91	532.04	1.51	365.82	0.96	365.82	0.96	546.24	1.74	367.77	1.20	400.16	1.33	573.53	1.85	438.91	1.44

Table No.5

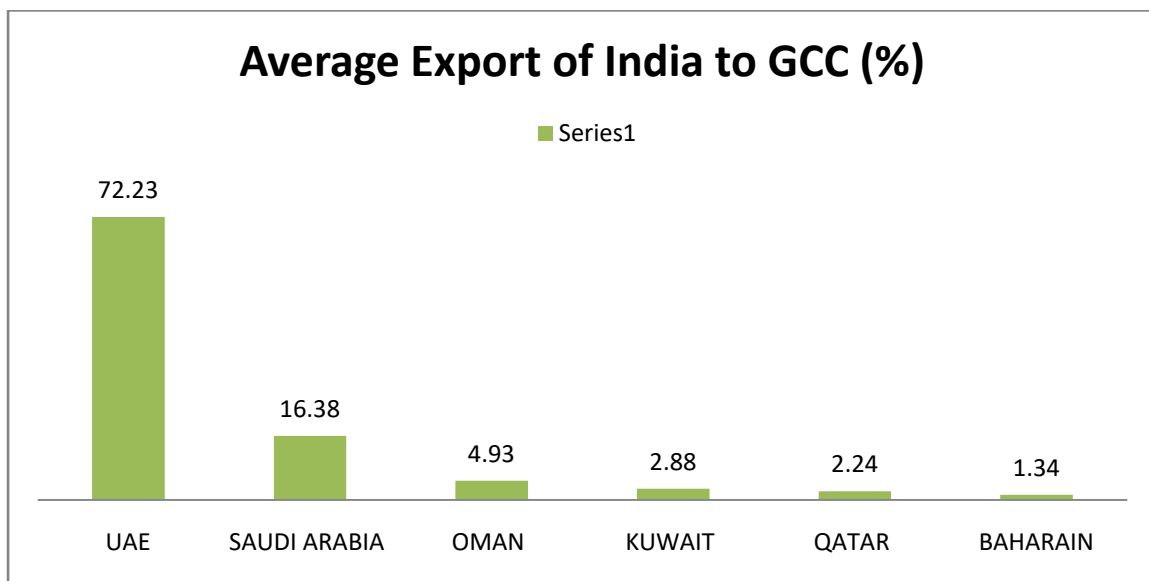


Fig. No.7

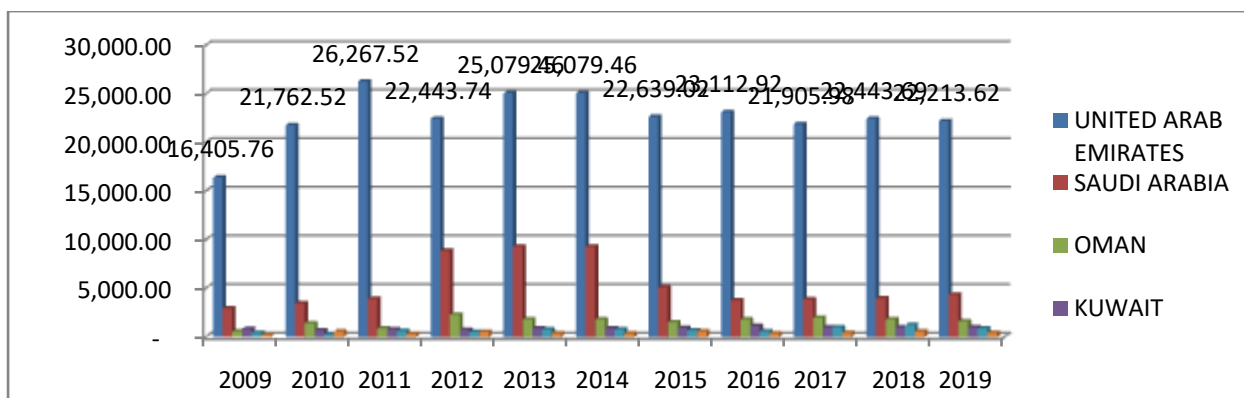


Fig. No.6

India's Imports from GCC (Figures USD Millions)

Name of Countries	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%	USD Millions	%
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	12,245.08	33.87	23,674.04	44.32	27,284.87	36.31	25,102.79	30.88	27,010.08	34.75	23,185.22	33.34	16,304.75	36.71	15,237.92	38.54	16,813.10	36.36	21,936.06	36.65	22,599.57	37.63
SAUDI ARABIA	11,855.52	32.79	15,132.57	28.33	23,774.41	31.64	28,943.88	35.61	22,892.11	29.45	21,092.33	30.33	15,431.00	34.74	14,458.63	36.57	15,570.90	33.67	21,722.36	36.29	20,379.46	33.94
KUWAIT	6,057.19	16.75	6,825.22	12.78	11,230.11	14.94	12,591.69	15.49	13,515.57	17.39	12,001.44	17.26	7,056.88	15.89	5,526.94	13.98	6,001.92	12.98	5,467.78	9.14	7,163.03	11.93
QATAR	3,344.99	9.25	4,842.55	9.07	9,289.79	12.36	12,534.27	15.42	11,244.47	14.47	11,418.91	16.42	4,014.98	9.04	3,097.41	7.83	4,764.87	10.30	8,163.52	13.64	6,960.95	11.59
OMAN	2,272.27	6.28	2,401.01	4.49	2,952.95	3.93	1,536.71	1.89	2,590.95	3.33	1,487.03	2.14	1,336.35	3.01	983.10	2.49	2,786.13	6.02	2,093.90	3.50	2,634.04	4.39
BAHARAIN	380.74	1.05	542.86	1.02	618.66	0.82	569.82	0.70	480.73	0.62	360.13	0.52	271.64	0.61	237.55	0.60	308.03	0.67	468.95	0.78	314.81	0.52

Table No.6

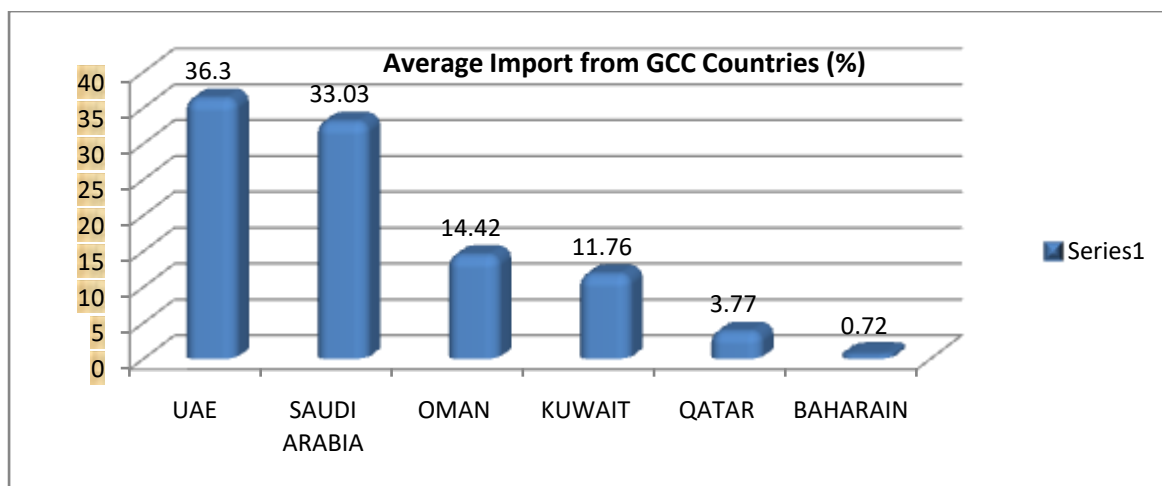
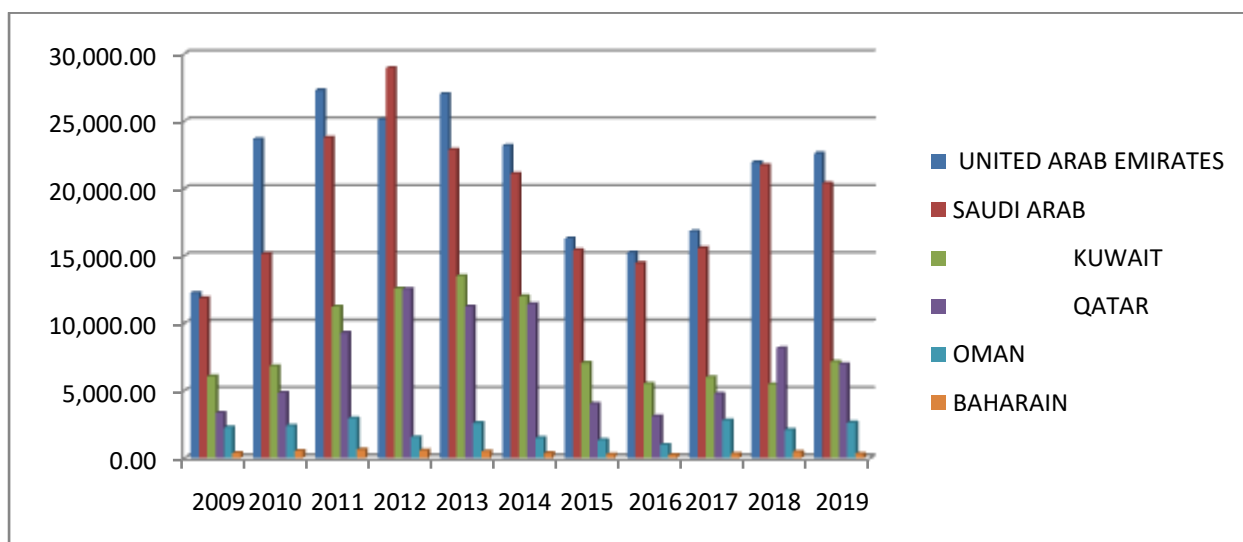


Fig. No.8

Imports from Various GCC Countries



Ranking of top 10 Exporting countries of India (yearwise) (Table No.7)

Name of Country	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
USA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
UK	2	4	4	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	5	6	6	6
HONGKONG	3	2	2	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	4
GERMANY	4	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	8		8	8	8	9	9	8	5	7	7	7
JAPAN	5	6	6	6	7		10	10	10						10	10					
UAE	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
BELGIUM	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9		9	9				1	9	9	9

showing a very high degree of trade balance between these countries. The three consecutive years of 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, Indian imports from UAE is comparatively very less and hence showing a very good favourable Trade Balance with UAE.

The Trade Balance between India and UAE is considered, during the last 23 years of this data collected from 1996-1997 to 2018-2019, only two years period of time the trade balance with UAE is unfavourable or negative but all other years of study the balance of trade is positive and some years it is very high positive. The balance of trade become negative in two years period time, in the year 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 and the major reason for this adverse situation is due to the increase in the price of the international market price of crude oil, one of the major import component from UAE.

The calculations of coefficient of correlation (r) between Export and Import of India showing a very high degree of positive correlation of 0.971. This indicates that the export and import of India to and from UAE is very positive and moving together i.e, increase of export in a year results in increase of import also. In short the conclusion is that the India-UAE trade is going on in a progressive manner and it reached a total trade of 59.91 Billion USD in the year 2018-2019 showing the record in the trade between these countries.

The Table No. 3 indicate that India's major export to UAE consists Natural, Cultural Pearls, Precious or semiprecious Stones, Jewellery having a major share of total export to UAE a share of range between 58.57% in the year 2010-2011 and 44.46% in the year 2016-2017. The average share of export of Natural, Cultured Pearls, Precious or semi-Precious Stones, Jewellery constitute 46.85% of the total export to UAE for the last 7 Years.

The second largest share of export to UAE is the commodity of Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oil and Wax. These components of export to UAE consists of an average of 16.27% of total export. The share of the total export to UAE consists of a range of 19.18% to 12.33% for the last 7 Years.

The other major commodities of exports consists of

a) Apparel and Clothing Accessories having an average share of 3.35% of total export to UAE varying from 1.6% in the year 2010-2011, showing a gradual increase in the year after year and reached a peak share of 6.81% in the year 2016-2017.

b) Ships, Boats and Floating Structures consists of an average of 2.85% of the total export to UAE. The export of these components towards UAE is showing a constant increase from 1.44% in the year 2010-2011 and reached up to 3.58% in the year 2016-2017. It consists of luxury boats and 'Uru' from Baypure, Kozhikode, Kerala. The exports to UAE of these goods consists of 1,122.12 thousands of US Dollars in the year 2016-2017. Dubai is the hub of import of these luxury boats and ships in GCC from India and they used to export to other Arab countries like Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

c) Electrical, Machinery and equipments, total export to UAE consists of an average share of 2.49% showing a constant level of share of export 2.38% in the year 2010-2011 to 2.12% in 2016-2017.

d) Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Mechanical Appliances constitute an average level of export of 2.07% of total exports to UAE.

e) Cereals , exports to UAE consists of 1.96% on average of export to UAE. The share of export of this commodities to UAE was 1.94% in the year 2010-2011 and it reaches upto 2.06% in the year 2016-2017 and 643.48 thousands of US Dollars.

F) Articles of Iron and Steel consists of an average export of 1.84% in the total export to UAE. It was showing a gradual increase from the year 2010-2011 having a share of 1.55% (525.6 thousands of USD)

to 2.59% in the year 2013-2014 of 791.2 thousands of USD. Where as 1.65% in the year 2016-2017 consists of 571.1 thousands of USD.

g) Iron and Steel export to UAE showing an average of 1.48% share to UAE. It showing an increase from 1.03% in the year 2010-2011 having a total value of 348.28 thousands of USD to 1.67% in the year 2016-2017, a total value of 523.48 thousands of USD.

h) Other Commodities such as Organic Chemicals, Inorganic Chemicals, Organic or Inorganic compounds of Precious metals, Resinoids, Toiletry Preparations, Perfumery, Essential Oils, Meat, Edible Oils etc. consists of a range in between 15.13% in the year 2010-2011 to 26.64% in the year 2015-2016 having an average of 20.84% of total exports to UAE.

India is a country that has various chemical factories as well as research institutes. India earned 291784 thousand US dollars by exporting such compounds in 2017.

By exporting Toiletry Preparations, Perfumery and essential oils products to UAE, India earned 168871 thousands dollars in 2017.

India produces a huge amount of meat and its similar products and thus exports to various countries over the world. UAE imported 166619 US dollars in 2017.

India's exports to the UAE are well diversified with a large basket. India's major export items to the UAE are: Petroleum Products, Precious Metals, Stones, Gems & Jewellery, Minerals, Food Items (Cereals, Sugar, Fruits & Vegetables, Tea, Meat, and Seafood), Textiles (Garments, Apparel, Synthetic fiber, Cotton, Yarn) and Engineering & Machinery Products and Chemicals. India's major import items from the UAE are: Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Precious Metals, Stones, Gems & Jewellery, Minerals, Chemicals, Wood & Wood Products. India also imported 16.00 MMT of crude oil from UAE in 2014-15.

The table No. 6 showing that UAE is the largest importing country of India amongst the GCC countries having an average share of 36.30% of total import from GCC countries followed by Saudi Arabia 33.03%, 14.42% with Sultanate of Oman, 11.76% with Kuwait, 3.77% with Qatar and 0.72% with Bahrain.

The total import with UAE is 12,245.08 USD Million in the year 2009 showing a constant increase in value of imports and reaches up to 22,599.27 USD Million in the year 2019. As far as the percentage of total imports with UAE is concerned showing a mixed trends of ups and downs for the last 10 years of 2009 to 2019. It was 33.87% in the year 2009, increased to a peak level of this 10 years of study from 2009 to 2019 showing a percentage of 44.32% of total imports from UAE in the year 2010, followed by a decrease of imports to 36.31% in 2011, showing a deep decrease and showing the least in the 10 years of this study 30.88% in the year 2012, 34.75% in the year 2013, 33.34% in 2014, 36.71% in 2015, 38.54% in the year 2016 followed by 36.36% in the year 2017, 36.65% in 2018 and 37.63% in the year 2019.

The Figure No.7 showing that India's export towards the GCC countries consisting of UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain, on an average 72.23% of the commodities exports are towards United Arab Emirates. The statistics are showing that almost three fourth of the India's export towards GCC countries is to United Arab Emirates followed by Saudi Arabia showing an average export of 16.38%, Oman 4.93%, Kuwait 2.88%, Qatar 2.24% and Baharain 1.34%. All of these figures are showing that UAE is the country amongst the GCC countries where India is having a major share of export and strong tie of trade relations and become one of the strategic export partner in this region.

The Table No. 7 showing that UAE is the largest exporting country of India in many years having 1st rank and 2nd rank immediately after USA almost all years. UAE became the 6th Largest export country of India in the year 1998-1999, improving the rank to 3rd place in the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, followed by the next 7 consecutive years from 2001-2002 to 2007-2008 2nd place immediately after USA,

1st rank in the top 10 Exporting countries of India from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 and again 2nd rank for the years 2013-2014 till 2018-2019 followed by United States of America.

Amongst the GCC Countries consisting of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain only Saudi Arabia is coming under the top 10 exporting countries of India showing ranks of 8th place in the year 2008-2009, 9th rank in 2009-2010, followed by 7th Place in 2012-2013, 6th rank in the year 2013-2014, 5th rank in 2014-2015 and 6th export destination in the year 2015-2016. No other GCC countries are coming under the top 10 exporting countries of India. These discussions are showing that India is having a strong bond of trade relationship between UAE amongst the GCC countries even though doubtful that India explored this relationship strategically or not.

The Table No.8 of Top 10 Importing countries of India showing that import from UAE is either 3rd or 4th position after China, United States of America (USA), and sometimes after Saudi Arabia. During the end of 1990's and early 2000 period, the major imports of India are from USA, Belgium, Switzerland, UK, Japan etc., Where as the position of UAE during these periods are 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th or 16th position. But the imports from UAE are improved to 4th position in 2004-2005, 8th rank in 2005-06, 5th and 4th ranks in the years 2006-07, 2007-08 respectively. At the same time, the import from UAE against the total import of India improved a lot reached up to 2nd rank during 2008-09 to 2012-13 periods consecutively, 3rd position in the years 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 4th rank in 2015-2016, 3rd in the year 2016-2017, 4th and 3rd ranks during the years of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.

The Table showing ranks of top 10 importing countries showing that the position of many GCC countries, Iran and Iraq are improving their position indicating that import from these countries are increasing year after year from 2006-2017 till 2018-2019. The rank of Saudi Arabia with respect to imports are improved a lot from 22nd position in the year 2002-2003 to 2nd, 3rd or 4th positions from 2006-2007 onwards. The imports from Kuwait and Qatar to India are also showing a sign of improvement. The imports from other Arab countries of Iran and Iraq are improving to a certain extent.

All these discussions showing that the trade relationship with UAE are developing systematically year after year indicating that the strong trade relationship between India and UAE strategically including cultural, social and political because of the largest NRI population of India in UAE. The above discussions are showing that the relationship of India with other GCC Countries are also improving to a strategic level.

Findings:

1. United Arab Emirates (UAE) is the second largest export destination of India with an amount of export of over USD 30 Billion for the year 2018-2019. The share of export with UAE against the total export of India was 4.41% in the year 1996-1997 increased up to 13.54% in the year 2010-2011. India's export to UAE is increased to 20.5 times during the periods over 20 years with a share of 9.13% of total export during the year 2018-2019.

2. UAE is the 3rd largest importing country of India in the year 2018-2019 after China and USA. During the periods of 1990's and early 2000 periods, the position of UAE was 8th, 9th, 12th, 14th, 16th etc. whereas the imports from UAE gradually increased and become 5th and 4th position during the years of 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 respectively. It reached up to 2nd position during 2008-2009 to 2012-2013, 3rd position during the years of 2013-14, 2014-2015, 4th position in 2015-2016, 3rd position in the year 2016-2017, 4th and 3rd position during the years of 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.

The total import of India with UAE is increased 16.2 times during the period of last 20 Years. The share of import from UAE against the total imports of India increased from 3.39% during the year 1996-1997 to 5.6% in the year 2016-2017.

3. The Trade Balance with India and UAE trade is favourable or positive for the last 23 years of this study except for two years.
4. The coefficient of correlation between the import and export of UAE, is showing a very high positive indicating that the increase in export results in increase of imports during the years of this study. The total trade with UAE reached up to 59.91 Billion USD in the year 2018-2019.
5. The major export of commodities to UAE consists of the major component of Natural Cultured Peals, Precious or semi-precious stones and jewellery with an average share of 47% of total export, mineral fuels, mineral oil and waxe with an average of 16.27%, apparel and clothing accessories 3.35%, ships, boats and floating structures 2.85%, electrical machinery and equipments 2.49%, Nuclear reactors, boilers, mechanical appliances 2.07%, cereals 1.96%, articles of Iron and steel 1.84%, Iron and Steel 1.48%, other commodities such as organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, toiletry preparations, perfumery, essential oil, meat, edible oil etc. consists of an average of 20.84%.
6. The export share of India with GCC countries are considered this study showing that an average of 72.23% of export is to UAE with first position, followed by 16.38% to Saudi Arabia, 4.93%to Sultanate of Oman, 2.88% to Kuwait, 2.24% to Qatar and 1.34% to Bahrain.
7. The Import of commodities from GCC is concerned, UAE is the largest importing country of India amongst the GCC Countries with an average share of 36.30% of total import, followed by 33.03% from Saudi Arabia, 14.42% from Sultanate of Oman, 11.76% from Kuwait, 3.77% from Qatar and 0.72% from Bahrain.

V. CONCLUSION

All the discussions in this paper depicting the relations between India and UAE is showing that there is a strong bond of relationship between these two countries centuries ago. All the evidences and relics recovered from various parts of undivided India, Persia and other Arab countries showing the diversified range of social, cultural, economic and trade relations between these regions at the early stages of development of civilization. The Export, Import , Total Trade with UAE and the Trade balances between these countries are favourable to India in many years except few years of this study. The FDI investment of both the countries are increasing year after year, NRI remittance from UAE is increasing every year, the mutual relations and cooperation between these countries in all respects including social, economic, commercial, investment portfolio, Banking, cultural, are increasing and strong now a days.

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