

CHAPTER - VIIINDIA'S IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH

India's imports from Bangladesh are highly related to the export structure of Bangladesh that can satisfy the import needs of India. Like most of the LDCs, Bangladesh's exports are also concentrated to only one commodity,¹ viz., Jute (raw and processed), and the diversification in her commodity composition of exports underwent a minimum change over years.² Amongst them, the percentage share in exports of Jute, the chief export-earner of Bangladesh and Fresh Water Fish, the highly desired commodity for the adjoining States in India have been shown in Table - 7.1.

It is evident from the table that these two items constitute 69.40% of total imports in 1972 and reached to the highest at 94.62% in 1975. The anti-India propaganda : "Protein for Nicotine from India" within Bangladesh during this period found its way-out to stop her Protein, i.e., Fish (fresh water) exports to India from 1976 just after the assassination of Sheikh Mujib on August 15, 1975 and the overthrow of his government by a military coup. Consequently, the greatest stress has been experienced for jute (raw and processed) as the single important item imported into India from Bangladesh constituting the dominant share at 93.73% in 1976. Afterwards, jute, the chief export-earner

Table - 7.1

India's import of Jute and Fish from
Bangladesh (1972 to 1985).

(in percents)

Year	Jute, raw & processed.	Fish, fresh water	Total
1972	40.78	28.62	69.40
1973	71.68	12.20	83.88
1974	40.84	16.33	57.17
1975	71.61	23.01	94.62
1976	93.73	-	93.73
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	18.88	-	18.88
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	14.77	-	14.77
1984	66.88	-	66.88
1985	14.76	-	14.76

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.4).

of Bangladesh has lost its importance on the export-list of Bangladesh for India. In the years 1977, 1978 and 1980 to 1982 jute imports into India from Bangladesh were 'nil'. After 1976 it regained its dominant position only in 1984 at 66.88%.

On the other, Fish (fresh water), which was the second major exportable of Bangladesh for India constituted as high as 28.62% in the beginning year of 1972 and 23.01% in 1975 have been totally disappeared from official export-list from 1976 without appropriate economic reasons. The obvious reflections are depicted in the following three tables :

Table - 7.2 reveals the share of India's imports in the total exports of Bangladesh. It shows the highest at 6.52% in 1973 and the lowest at 0.11% in 1974. In an erratic trend it came to 1.62% in 1975, 1.01% in 1980 and 2.96% in 1985.

But such shares in total Indian imports as revealed in Table - 7.3 are always less than unity. At the same time, if we want to know the degree of Bangladesh's export share in India's total imports during three different regimes in Bangladesh, we will find from Table - 7.4 that the average percentage share was the highest during Mujib Regime (1972 - 1975) at 0.20% followed by Ershad Regime (1982 - 1985) at 0.12% and Zia Regime (1976 - 1981) at 0.07%. Degree below the level of unity indicates

Table - 7.2

Share of India's imports in the total exports of Bangladesh (1972 to 1985).

Year	Share in percents
1972	0.26
1973	6.52
1974	0.11
1975	1.62
1976	1.77
1977	0.12
1978	0.44
1979	1.84
1980	1.01
1981	2.55
1982	2.64
1983	0.95
1984	3.03
1985	2.96

Source : IMF — Direction of Trade Statistics, Yearbook (various issues).

Table - 7.3

Share of Bangladesh's exports in the
total imposts of India (1972 to 1985).

Year	Share in percents
1972	0.03
1973	0.72
1974	0.00
1975	0.08
1976	0.13
1977	0.00
1978	0.02
1979	0.12
1980	0.06
1981	0.11
1982	0.12
1983	0.04
1984	0.16
1985	0.16

Source : IMF (Same as Table - 7.2).

India's import-trade with Bangladesh at a miserably lower ebb throughout the three regimes in Bangladesh.

Table - 7.4

Degree of Bangladesh's export share in India's total imports during three different regimes in Bangladesh.

Regimes	Years covered	Average percentage share of Bangladesh's exports to total imports of India.
1. Mujib Regime.	1972 - 1975	0.20
2. Zia Regime.	1976 - 1981	0.07
3. Ershad Regime.	1982 - 1985	0.12

Source : IMF (Same as Table - 7.2).

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH :

Traditional imports of primary goods, as shown in Table - 7.5, were the dominant import items of India's import-trade with Bangladesh during the initial years of their relation. From 1972 to 1976, its share to the total imports from Bangladesh varied between 58.12% to 96.16%. But from 1977, the situation turned

Table - 7.5

India's Traditional (Primary) and Non-Traditional
(Manufactures) Imports from Bangladesh.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

Year	Traditional Imports (RITC Section 0 - 4)	Non-Traditional Imports (RITC Section 5 - 8)
1971	...	0.00 (...)
1972	1.88 (74.03)	0.65 (25.78)
1973	14.24 (84.37)	2.60 (15.44)
1974	5.33 (58.12)	3.83 (41.79)
1975	4.47 (96.16)	0.12 (2.29)
1976	5.69 (93.90)	0.36 (6.11)
1977	0.00 (...)	1.14 (99.51)
1978	0.02 (1.56)	1.72 (98.24)
1979	0.06 (1.15)	5.11 (98.56)
1980	0.36 (12.19)	2.59 (87.52)

(Continued)

(Table - 7.5 continued)

Year	Traditional Imports (RITC Section 0 - 4)	Non-Traditional Imports (RITC Section 5 - 8)
1981	-	10.01 (98.78)
1982	0.00 (...)	5.66 (99.58)
1983	0.93 (15.25)	5.21 (84.71)
1984	30.36 (66.73)	15.11 (33.24)
1985	2.81 (17.75)	13.03 (82.23)

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta, - i) Monthly Statistics of the
(Ministry of Commerce, Foreign Trade of India, vol.II.
Govt. of India).

ii) Statistics of the Foreign
Trade of India by Countries,
vol. II.
-(various issues).

Note : Figures in the parenthesis reveal percentages to the
total imports including RITC Section : 9.

turned to the reverse. Non-traditional (manufactures) imports
became dominant in composition of India's imports from Bangladesh
from that year. From 1977 to 1983, the share of non-traditional
imports to total imports from Bangladesh varied between 84.71%

to 99.58%. In 1984, India's traditional imports from Bangladesh was again in dominating share at 66.73% and was almost double than the non-traditional imports at 33.24%. Such non-traditional imports from Bangladesh regained its dominating share in the following year in 1985 at 82.23%.

So, the non-traditional imports have maintained somewhat consistency in value as well as in percentage terms from 1977 to 1985 period, the range of value being Rs. 1.14 crores to Rs. 15.11 crores.

The values of traditional imports were 'nil' in 1971 and in 1981. These were negligible in 1977 and in 1982 and have presented the highest value at Rs. 30.36 crores in 1984. Its values as well as the percentage shares are found most inconsistent from 1977.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS BY ACREGATE (1-DIGIT LEVEL) TRADE CLASSIFICATIONS :

India's imports from Bangladesh by one-digit level trade classifications have been presented for enumeration in Table - 7.6. It shows the following :

Table - 7.6

India's Visible Imports from Bangladesh by RITC Sections.
(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(Value in crores of rupees)

Year RITC	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
0	-	0.84 (33.01)	2.07 (12.26)	1.50 (16.38)	1.07 (23.07)	-	-	0.02 (1.26)
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	1.04 (41.02)	12.17 (72.11)	3.83 (41.74)	3.40 (73.09)	5.69 (93.90)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00 (...)
5	-	-	0.02 (0.13)	0.21 (2.32)	0.08 (1.82)	0.04 (0.80)	0.00 (...)	0.01 (0.99)
6	-	0.65 (25.78)	2.58 (15.31)	3.62 (39.47)	-	0.32 (5.30)	1.10 (95.34)	1.71 (96.81)
7	-	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.04 (1.09)	0.00 (...)	0.04 (4.17)	-
8	0.0001 (100)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)
9	-	0.00 (...)	0.02 (0.15)	0.00 (...)	0.04 (0.95)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)
TOTAL	0.0001	2.55	16.88	9.18	4.65	6.07	1.15	1.77

(Continued)

(Table - 7.6 continued)

Year	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
RITC							
0	-	0.00 (...)	-	-	0.00 (...)	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	0.06 (1.15)	0.36 (12.13)	-	0.00 (...)	0.93 (15.23)	30.36 (66.73)	2.81 (17.75)
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	0.01 (0.19)	0.22 (7.41)	0.62 (6.12)	0.54 (9.47)	0.61 (9.94)	1.01 (2.23)	1.44 (9.10)
6	5.09 (98.07)	2.37 (79.80)	9.24 (91.12)	5.11 (89.78)	4.59 (74.53)	14.10 (30.99)	11.54 (72.84)
7	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.15 (1.47)	0.00 (...)	-	-	-
8	0.01 (0.19)	0.00 (...)	0.00 (...)	0.01 (0.18)	0.01 (0.24)	0.00 (...)	0.04 (0.29)
9	0.01 (0.19)	0.00 (...)	0.11 (1.10)	0.02 (0.35)	0.00 (...)	0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (...)
TOTAL	5.19	2.97	10.14	5.70	6.16	45.51	15.85

Source : DGC I & S -- Calcutta - i) Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, (Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India). vol. II.
 ii) Statics of the Foreign Trade of India by Countries, vol. II.
 -(various issues).

Notes : i) Figures in the parenthesis reveal the percentages to total.
 ii) '-' (dashes) stand for 'nil'.
 iii) '...' (dots) stand for 'negligible'.

a) Import of "Food and live animals chiefly for food" (RITC Section : 0) :

"Food and live animals chiefly for food" were imported from Bangladesh in large proportions during 1972 to 1975 periods. In 1972 Rs. 0.84 crore of imports of such items constituted its highest proportion at 33.01%. In value terms it was the highest at Rs. 2.07 crores in 1973 with percentage share of 12.26%. It constituted 23.07% to total imports in 1975 and since then it has lost its importance on the import-list. In 1978, import of such items were merely of Rs. 0.02 crores (1.26%) and in 1980 and 1983 import of such items were almost negligible. In all other years nothing could have imported from Bangladesh under this category. This is due to stoppage of fresh water fish exports of Bangladesh particularly to India.⁴

b) Import of "Crude materials, inedible, except fuels" (RITC Section : 2) :

Import of such items constitute the highest proportions of India's imports from Bangladesh at a stretch from 1972 to 1976 and also again in 1984. This was basically due to Bangladesh's exports of raw jute to India in higher volumes in those very years. Import of "Crude material, inedible, except fuels" was of the value of Rs. 1.04 crores and constituted the highest percentage

share at 41.02% in 1972. Its value rose to Rs. 12.17 crores in 1973 and the percentage share to 72.11%. In 1974, its value fell to Rs. 3.83 crores and the percentage share to 41.74%. In the following year, i.e., in 1975 its value has further fallen to Rs. 3.40 crores, but the percentage share rose to 73.09% due to fall in total import value in that year. It constituted the all time highest proportion at 93.90% in 1976 with a value of only Rs. 5.69 crores. After the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in Dacca on August 15, 1975,⁵ the politico-economic relation of Bangladesh came to a somewhat stalemate position with India in 1976.⁶ Bangladesh resumed her relations with Pakistan, at a higher level in all respects from that very year and started to export her exportable surpluses to that country as an immediate aftermath of the changing power in Bangladesh government.⁷ So, India had to draw raw jute from Bangladesh of an amount of Rs. 5.69 crores in 1976 constituting an all time highest proportion to her total imports from that country at 93.90%.

Afterwards, India's imports of "Crude materials, inedible, except fuels" are almost negligible and even 'nil' in 1981. From 1983 it reappeared on the import-list with higher proportions and in 1984 it presented the all time highest value at Rs. 30.36 crores with the highest percentage share of 66.73%. In 1985 it fell to the ebb of Rs. 2.81 crores (17.75%).

- c) Import of "Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes" (RITC Section : 4) :

Nothing has been imported under this category from Bangladesh except in the year 1978 when imports of such items were in negligible amounts.

- d) Import of "Chemicals and related products, n.e.s." (RITC Section : 5) :

India's imports of "Chemicals and related products, n.e.s." from Bangladesh were started from 1973 and were always below the level of crore of rupees upto 1983. From 1984 it has slightly exceeded the level of crore of rupees in values. Its percentage shares to total are found somewhat moderate and varies from negligible proportion to the highest at 9.94%.

- e) Import of "Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material" (RITC Section : 6) :

"Manufactured goods" imports into India from Bangladesh has been one of the important items as appeared on the import-list from 1972. From Rs. 0.65 crores (25.78%) in 1972 progressively it rose to Rs. 3.62 crores (39.47%) in 1974. In 1975, import of

such goods were 'nil'. It was of the value of Rs. 0.32 crores with percentage share of 5.30% in 1976. From 1977 to 1983 it had been the dominant import-item from Bangladesh to India. During this period it varied in absolute term from Rs. 1.10 crores to Rs. 9.24 crores. In percentage term the variation was between 74.53% to 98.07% for the same period of reference. It has shown the highest money-value at Rs. 14.10 crores in 1981 with percentage share of 30.99% which was the second largest proportion in that particular year. In 1985, it regained its dominant position by importing of Rs. 11.54 crores, percentage share being 72.84% in total.

In addition to above, India has imported a variety of goods under RITC Section : 7 (Machinery and transport equipment); 8 (Misc. manufactured articles); and 9 (Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in SITC). Imports of such categories of goods are always found below the level of crore of rupees throughout the period 1971 to 1985 with very negligible percentage shares to the total.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S IMPORTS BY DISAGGREGATE (2-DIGIT LEVEL) TRADE CLASSIFICATIONS :

Since India's imports from Bangladesh in most of the items fell below the level of crore of rupees, it becomes inevitable to make an analysis of the composition of imports at a disaggregate

level to acquire some detail knowledge of it. To this end, again a series of tables have been constructed and analysed as follows :

- 1) India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : D (Table - 7.7) :

Under RITC Section : D, "Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof" were the main import items. Import of such item, as shown in Table - 7.7, was Rs. 73.25 lacs in 1972. In 1973, it was the highest at Rs. 206.38 lacs. Its values declined to Rs. 150.33 lacs in 1974 and Rs. 107.33 lacs in 1975. From 1976 import of fish from Bangladesh totally stopped due to non-economic reasons stated earlier.

India imported "Sugar, sugar preparations and honey" in two consecutive years at Rs. 11.03 lacs in 1972 and Rs. 0.40 lac in 1973.

Import of "Vegetable and fruits" presented a very high value in the year 1982 at Rs. 341.18 lacs. It was merely Rs. 0.34 lac in 1978. In other years, nothing have been imported under this category.

"Cereals and cereal preparations" were imported from Bangladesh into India only in three years. Its import presented

Table - 7.7

India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under

RITC Section : O.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Live animals chiefly for food.	-	-	0.26	0.00	-	-	-
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof.	-	73.25	206.38	150.33	107.33	-	-
Cereals and cereal preparations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetable and fruits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	-	11.03	0.40	-	-	-	-
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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(Table - 7.7 continued)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Live animals chiefly for food.	-	-	-	-	0.21	-	-	-
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals and cereal preparations.	-	-	0.21	-	20.56	0.17	-	-
Vegetable and fruits.	0.34	-	-	-	341.18	-	-	-
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof.	1.87	-	-	-	11.99	-	-	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta - i) Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, vol. II.

ii) Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India by Countries, vol. II.

-(various issues).

Notes : i) Rupee = Unit of Indian currency.

ii) 1 lac = 0.1 million.

iii) Dashes ('-') stand for 'nil'.

iv) Dots ('...') stand for 'negligible'.

the highest value at Rs. 20.56 lacs in 1982. In 1980 and 1983 imports were below the level of lac of rupees.

Under the category : "Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof", India imported only the spices from Bangladesh once in 1978 at Rs. 1.87 lacs and the other in 1982 at Rs. 11.99 lacs. In all other years imports of such items were 'nil'.

Similarly, imports of "Live animals chiefly for food" were taken place in three years, i.e., in 1973, 1974 and in 1982; and they were always below the level of lac of rupees.

ii) India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 2 (Table - 7.8) :

Table - 7.8 shows India's import of "Crude materials" from Bangladesh, of which "Textile fabrics (other than wooltops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabrics)" constituted the highest values. It rose from Rs. 104.73 lacs in 1972 to Rs. 1213.31 lacs in 1973. Then it decreased to Rs. 340.01 lacs in 1975 from Rs. 378.76 lacs in 1974. In 1976 it slightly rose to Rs. 569.77 lacs. In 1971, 1977, 1978 and 1981 imports of such items were 'nil'. Of late, it showed the all time highest value at Rs. 3034.58 lacs in 1984. In 1985, import was to the value of Rs. 234.14 lacs.

Table - 7.8

India's imports from Bangladesh by main
Categories under RITC Section : 2.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Hides, skins and fur-skins, raw.	-	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork and wood.	-	-	-	0.09	-	-	-	-
Pulp and waste paper.	-	-	-	3.37	-	-	-	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn of fabrics).	-	104.73	1213.31	378.76	340.01	569.77	-	-
Metaliferous ores and metal scrap.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	-	-	2.91	0.93	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

(Table - 7.8 continued)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hides, skins and fur-skins, raw.	-	18.60	-	-	0.74	-	47.25
Cork and wood.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulp and waste paper.	-	-	-	-	3.26	1.85	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn of fabrics).	6.05	17.40	-	0.00	89.87	3034.58	234.14
Metaliferous ores and metal scrap.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 7.7).

Notes : Same as Table - 7.7.

Import of "Hides, skins and fur-skins, raw" was of the value of Rs. 0.80 lacs in 1972. Its value was the highest at Rs. 47.25 lacs in 1985. Such imports were at Rs. 18.60 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 0.74 lac in 1983. In all other years imports were 'nil'.

"Pulp and waste paper" presented the import-values at Rs. 3.37 lacs in 1974, Rs. 3.26 lacs in 1983 and Rs. 1.85 lacs in 1984.

"Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s." were imported only in two consecutive years in 1973 and 1974 valued at Rs. 2.91 lacs and Rs. 0.93 lac respectively.

"Cork and wood" and "Metaliferous ores and metal scrap" were imported for one year each in the 15-year period under study and their values were found below the level of lac of rupees.

iii) India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 5 (Table - 7.9) :

"Organic chemicals" imports are the main import-category for India under RITC Section : 5. Table - 7.9 shows that the range of such imports were from the minimum of Rs. 0.12 lac in 1975 to the maximum of Rs. 144.25 lacs in 1985. From 1981 it shows a progressive increasing trend.

Table - 7.9

India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories
under RITC Section : 5.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description Year	Organic chemi- cals.	Medical and phar- maceuti- cal products	Fertilizer, manufac- tured.	Artificial resins and plastic mater- ials, and cellu- lose esters and ethers.
1971	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-
1973	2.22	-	-	-
1974	12.01	7.78	-	1.52
1975	0.12	8.36	-	-
1976	4.40	-	-	-
1977	-	0.07	-	-
1978	1.74	-	-	-
1979	1.03	-	-	-
1980	21.89	0.13	-	-
1981	1.97	7.12	52.53	0.75
1982	54.19	0.05	-	0.00
1983	61.19	0.05	-	-
1984	101.87	-	-	-
1985	144.25	-	-	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 7.7).

Notes : Same as Table - 7.7.

Other important category is the "Medical and pharmaceutical products" which shows the highest value at Rs. 8.36 lacs in 1975. Out of seven years of imports it presented values above the level for only three years.

"Artificial resins and plastic materials and cellulose esters and ethers" were imported only in three years, the highest value being presented in 1974 at Rs. 1.52 lacs only. In other two years they were below the level.

India imported "Fertilizer, manufactured" from Bangladesh only once in 1981, value being Rs. 52.53 lacs.

iv) India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 6 (Table - 7.10) :

It is evident from Table - 7.10 that "Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp of paper or of paperboard" have been the dominant import category under RITC Section : 6 throughout the years under study. From Rs. 65.80 lacs in 1972, progressively it rose to Rs. 361.19 lacs in 1974. With a sudden interval in 1975, progressively it again rose to Rs. 410.87 lacs in 1979 from Rs. 25.35 lacs in 1976. In 1980, it dropped to Rs. 166.53 lacs and reached to the tune of Rs. 722.19 lacs in 1981. From 1982 it showed again an

Table - 7.10

India's imports from Bangladesh by main

Categories under RITC Section : 6.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur-skins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	-	65.80	258.37	361.19	-	25.35	110.15
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products.	-	-	-	0.98	-	6.76	-
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.09	0.10

(Continued)

(Table - 7.10 continued)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur-skins.			39.85	181.72	212.69	191.13	608.05	295.04
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture)	-	-	0.11	-	-	-	-	-
Paper, paperboard and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	171.27	410.87	166.53	722.19	264.80	266.17	792.84	858.95
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products.	-	98.41	30.54	0.99	32.74	2.00	9.82	0.58
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	-	-	-	9.17	0.97	-	-	-
Non-ferrous metals.	-	-	-	0.10	-	-	-	-
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	0.33	0.16	0.03	9.97	0.53	0.10	-	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 7.7).

Notes : Same as Table - 7.7.

increasing trend and rose from Rs. 264.80 lacs to Rs. 858.95 lacs in 1985.

Import of "Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products" were regular from 1979. Before that these were imported only in 1974 and in 1976. Import of such items were maximum at Rs. 98.41 lacs in 1979 and the minimum at Rs. 0.58 lac in 1985.

"Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s. and dressed fur-skins" have emerged as the important import category from 1980 with Rs. 39.85 lacs. It rose to Rs. 212.69 lacs in 1982 from Rs. 181.72 lacs in 1981. In 1983 it dropped to Rs. 191.13 lacs and reached the highest at Rs. 608.05 lacs in 1984. Import of such items worth Rs. 295.04 lacs was recorded in 1985.

India imports "Manufactures of metal, n.e.s." from Bangladesh regularly from 1974 to 1983 except in 1975 when import was 'nil'. It ranges from the negligible amount in 1974 to the highest at Rs. 9.97 lacs in 1981. In all other years nothing have been imported from Bangladesh under this category.

"Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s." were imported only for three years, i.e., in 1974, 1981 and 1982. Import of such items were above the level by Rs. 9.17 lacs in 1981. In other two years these were below the level.

Import of "Cork and wood manufactures" was for a year of the value of Rs. 0.11 lac in 1980.

Similarly, "Non-ferrous metals" import was also for a year of the value of Rs. 0.10 lac in 1981.

v) India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 7 (Table - 7.11) :

It is evident from Table - 7.11 that India's imports of "Power generating machinery and equipment" as well as "Machinery specialised for particular industry" were in a continuous manner from 1972 to 1975. After that both of these categories appeared on the import-list only in 1981. Imports of "Power generating machinery and equipment" were the maximum at Rs. 5.81 lacs in 1981. It was minimum at Rs. 0.20 lac in 1972.

Similarly, imports of "Machinery specialised for particular industry" were maximum at Rs. 4.19 lacs in 1975 and the minimum at Rs. 0.05 lac in 1974.

"Other transport equipment" have been imported from 1975 to 1981 with intervals in 1978 and 1980. In other years its imports were 'nil'. Import values of this category range from negligible

Table - 7.11

India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section ; 7
(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Power generating machinery and equipment.	-	0.20	0.64	0.26	0.30	-	-
Machinery specialised for particular industry.	-	0.30	0.20	0.05	4.19	-	-
Metal working machinery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counter-parts, n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transport equipment.	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.00	4.82

(Continued)

(Table - 7.11 continued)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Power generating machinery and equipment.	-	-	-	5.81	-	-	-	-
Machinery specialised for particular industry.	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-
Metal working machinery.	-	-	0.07	3.75	-	-	-	-
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	-	0.00	-	0.35	0.33	-	-	-
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s., of electrical household type equipment).	-	-	-	2.85	0.54	-	-	-
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles).	-	-	-	1.17	-	-	-	-
Other transport equipment.	-	0.62	-	1.45	-	-	-	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 7.7).

Notes : Same as Table - 7.7.

amounts in 1976 to the highest at Rs. 4.82 lacs in 1977. It has shown import-value more than lac of rupees again in 1981 at Rs. 1.45 lacs.

"Metal working machinery" was imported only in two successive years, i.e., in 1980 at Rs. 0.07 lac and in 1981 at Rs. 3.75 lacs.

"Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s. and electrical parts thereof" were also imported in two successive years in 1981 at Rs. 2.85 lacs and in 1982 at Rs. 0.54 lac.

"Road vehicles" were imported only in 1981 by Rs. 1.17 lacs in values.

Lastly, the "General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s." were imported for three years in 1979, 1981 and 1982 with values always below the level of lac of rupees.

vi) India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 8 (Table - 7.12) :

Under RITC Section : 8, "Misc. manufactured articles" were imported regularly from Bangladesh. As shown in Table - 7.12,

Table - 7.12

India's imports from Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 8
(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s., watches & clocks.	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.05
Misc. manufactured articles.	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.29

(Continued)

(Table - 7.12 continued)

(value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s., watches & clocks.	0.24	0.98	0.66	0.33	0.50	-	-	-
Misc. manufactured articles.	0.18	0.25	0.29	0.56	0.53	1.45	0.96	4.67

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 7.7).

Notes : Same as Table - 7.7.

imports of such articles rose from merely Rs. 0.01 lac in 1971 to Rs. 0.13 lac in 1975, Rs. 0.29 lac in 1980 and finally to the highest at Rs. 4.67 lacs in 1985.

Import of "Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s., watches & clocks" were negligible in 1972. Such imports were found regular for the period 1977 to 1982 ranging between Rs. 0.05 lac to Rs. 0.98 lac.

"Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s." were imported only for two years in 1974 and in 1978 with values less than lac of rupees.

"Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting, fixtures and fittings, n.e.s." were imported in negligible amount only in 1980.

The striking feature is that all of the categories imported under this section have shown import-values less than lac of rupees with the exception of "Misc. manufactured articles" which have presented values above the level only in two years in 1983 by Rs. 1.45 lacs and in 1985 at Rs. 4.67 lacs.

COMMODITY INTENSITY OF INDIA'S IMPORT-TRADE WITH BANGLADESH (1972 to 1982) :

To estimate "Commodity intensity of India's import-trade with Bangladesh", indices of Bangladesh's commodity intensity of export-trade with India have been calculated by using the same formula as used in Chapter - VI of this thesis. Symbolically the formula is :

$$\frac{x_{ij}^h}{X_{ij}} \bigg/ \frac{M_j^h}{M_j}$$

Where,

x_{ij}^h = Bangladesh's exports of particular commodity by SITC Section to India (i.e., India's imports of particular commodity by SITC Section from Bangladesh).

X_{ij} = Bangladesh's total exports to India (i.e., India's total imports from Bangladesh).

M_j^h = India's imports of particular commodity by SITC Section from all sources of supply.

M_j = India's total imports.

Such indices, however, are expected to reveal the extent to which Bangladesh's exports had met the pattern of India's import demand.

It is evident from Table - 7.13 that the commodity intensity of India's imports from Bangladesh (at 1-digit level) are moderate for two categories of commodities, viz., "Crude materials, inedible, except fuel" and "Manufactured goods classified by materials" possessing the first and the second potentiality ranks respectively.

"Crude materials, inedible, except fuel" having the highest average intensity have shown, however, the higher intensity indices during 1972 to 1976 period. Afterwards, its intensity falls drastically mainly due to change in the compositional pattern of Bangladesh's exports to various destinations, particularly to India.

On the other hand, commodity intensity of "Manufactured goods classified by material" have shown comparatively higher intensity from 1977.

These two categories of commodities, however, have the moderate share of Bangladesh's exports to the overall imports of

Table - 7.13

Commodity Intensity of India's Import-Trade with Bangladesh (1972 to 1982).
(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

SITC Section	Commodity Description	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
0	Food and live animals.	4.00	0.66	0.84	0.85	-	-	0.33
1	Beverages and tobacco.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuel.	4.00	12.00	10.25	18.25	15.50	...	...
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, related materials.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats.	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
5	Chemicals.	-	...	0.12	0.07	...	...	...
6	Manufactured goods classified by material.	1.92	0.83	2.43	-	0.38	5.93	4.57
7	Machinery and transport equipment.	...	...	...	...	...	0.16	-
8	Misc. Manufactured articles.
9	Misc. transactions and commodities, n.e.s.

(Continued)

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(Table - 7.13 continued)

SITC Section	Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average	Potentiality Rank
0	Food and live animals.	-	...	-	-	0.60	III
1	Beverages and tobacco.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuel.	0.20	3.00	-	...	5.74	I
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants, related materials.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chemicals.	...	0.70	0.66	0.16	0.15	IV
6	Manufactured goods classified by material.	4.66	4.64	4.78	4.68	3.16	II
7	Machinery and transport equipment.	...	...	0.07	...	0.02	...
8	Misc. manufactured articles.	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Misc. transactions and commodities, n.e.s.	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources: i) DGCI & S — Calcutta — Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, vol. II.

ii) DGCI & S — Calcutta — Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India by Countries, Vol. II.

iii) UN Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific.

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Notes: i) '-' (dashes) stand for 'nil'.

ii) '...' (dots) stands for 'negligible'.

such commodities into India. From Table - 7.13, four categories of items can be traced having the higher import potentiality (at SITC 1-digit level). They may be listed orderly as follows :

- i) Crude materials, inedible, except fuel (SITC Section : 2) ;
- ii) Manufactured goods classified by material (SITC Section : 6) ;
- iii) Food and live animals (SITC Section : 0) ; and
- iv) Chemicals (SITC Section : 5).

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TREND-VALUES OF INDIA'S IMPORTS FROM BANGLADESH AND BANGLADESH'S NET BARTER TERMS OF TRADE (1973 to 1985) :

Karl Pearsonian co-efficient of correlation of "Trend values of India's imports from Bangladesh"⁸ and "Net Barter Terms of Trade of Bangladesh" has been calculated in Table - 7.14 to find-out the relationship that has been established between the two over the years from 1973 to 1985. It reveals a low negative co-efficient at -0.4 which indicates that India's imports from Bangladesh, i.e., Bangladesh's exports to India has very low relationship with the Net Barter Terms of Trade of Bangladesh's overall exports to world. This is again attributable to the lower level of trade reciprocity⁹ in their bilateral trade relationships over years.

Table - 7.14

Relationship between trend-values of India's imports from Bangladesh and Net Barter Terms of Trade of Bangladesh (1973 to 1985).

Year	Trend-values of India's imports from Bangladesh by Method of Least Square (crore of rupees)	Net Barter Terms of Trade of Bangladesh (1972 = 100)	Karl Pearsonian co-efficient of correlation.
1973	3.55	63.0	
1974	4.64	59.4	
1975	5.73	57.4	
1976	6.82	64.0	
1977	7.91	71.9	
1978	9.00	77.2	
1979	10.09	70.4	$r = -0.4$
1980	11.18	51.4	
1981	12.27	42.2	
1982	13.36	46.7	
1983	14.45	56.9	
1984	15.54	66.3	
1985	16.63	51.0	

- Sources: i) DGCI & S — Calcutta : Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, vol. II. (various issues).
 ii) DGCI & S — Calcutta : Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India by Countries, vol. II (various issues).
 iii) Ministry of Finance (Govt. of Bangladesh) : Bangladesh Economic Survey 1985-86.

SUMMARY :

India's imports from Bangladesh are very low. It is because Bangladesh's very limited capacity to offer a good range of exportables to India. In fact the exportables are easily traceable from the export-list of Bangladesh for India. However, a clear shift is discernable as to the composition of primary and manufactured goods imports into India from Bangladesh over years. It was the primary goods which were dominant from 1972 to 1976; but thereafter the manufactures have taken-over the position.

The following four categories of goods imports of India from Bangladesh have shown higher commodity intensities : (i) Crude material, inedible, except fuel (SITC : 2); (ii) Manufactured goods classified by material (SITC : 6); (iii) Food and live animals (SITC : 0); and (iv) Chemicals (SITC : 5).

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8. In Calculating the trend-values of India's imports from Bangladesh, Table 5.3 has been taken into consideration for import-values of India. The two normal equations of import-values are found as :

$$i) 131.22 = 13a + 91b$$

$$ii) 1118.12 = 91a + 819b$$

The equation of the Line of Best Fit has been the

$$y = 2.46 + 1.09x$$

9. Indo-Bangladesh Trade Reciprocity Indices are presented in Chapter - V of this thesis.