

CHAPTER - VIINDIA'S EXPORTS TO BANGLADESH

India as a rescuer had to fight as an allied force to liberate Bangladesh in 1971, to make "Herculean effort"¹ in serving the distressed humanity of about 10 million driven-out Bangladeshi people during liberation war taking refuge in different refugee camps in India, had also to come forward to supply the necessary articles to cope with the bare needs of the war devastated economy of Bangladesh as her first trading partner near to door. She was the largest exporter in Bangladesh's import trade even in 1973.² But it took very little to change the picture into deteriorations, though they have some positive historic as well as geographic locational advantages to promote their relations to a high level particularly in the fields of trade, commerce and industry.³

The share of India's exports in the total imports of Bangladesh has been depicted in Table - 6.1. It shows India's share to the highest at 26.33% in 1972 and to the lowest at 1.65% in 1983 within a span of about a decade. The picture is more pitiable if we have an eye-wash over Table - 6.2 showing the share of Bangladesh's imports in the total exports of India. India's exports to Bangladesh, i.e., Bangladesh's imports from India was only 3.85% in total exports of India in 1972. From 1977 such shares were always less than unity, the minimum being 0.38% in 1983.

Table - 6.1

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

Year	Share in percents
1972	26.33
1973	13.14
1974	7.46
1975	6.57
1976	7.27
1977	4.15
1978	2.86
1979	2.07
1980	2.12
1981	2.41
1982	1.80
1983	1.65
1984	2.23
1985	2.56

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

Table - 6.2

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

Year	Share in percents
1972	3.85
1973	3.88
1974	2.10
1975	1.90
1976	1.24
1977	0.81
1978	0.64
1979	0.52
1980	0.73
1981	0.78
1982	0.44
1983	0.38
1984	0.56
1985	0.64

Source : IMF (Same as Table - 6.1).

Bangladesh has had more or less unstable governments in power with varying degree of co-operation with next to door neighbouring state — India. The political instability within Bangladesh was culminated especially by two successful military coups assassinating two Heads of the State once in 1975 and the other in 1981 followed by several unsuccessful coups mainly during President Zia's regime. The change in the ruling elites in Bangladesh has been followed by a likewise change in her foreign trade diversifications both in the fields of directions as well as in compositions.⁴

The Table - 6.3 will show the degree of India's export shares in Bangladesh's total imports during three different regimes in Bangladesh.

Table - 6.3

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

Regimes	Years Covered	Average percentage share of India's exports to total imports of Bangladesh.
1. Mujib Regime	1972 - 1975	13.37
2. Zia Regime	1976 - 1981	3.48
3. Ershad Regime	1982 - 1985	2.06

Source : IMF (Same as Table - 6.1).

The table, however, covered a period of 14 years from 1972 to 1985 and within this period India's exports to Bangladesh had recorded the highest degree of average percentage share of the total imports of Bangladesh at 13.37%. Such degree of share was only 3.48% during Zia Regime, while it is 2.06% in case of Ershad Regime which is still continuing. So, India's export trade with Bangladesh was more steady during Mujib Regime upto 1975. The policy pursued by the post-Mujib Bangladesh governments to increase relations specially with the Muslim countries⁵ has been the decisive factor which may explain the fall in India's export share in Bangladesh's total imports as an aftermath of Mujib Regime.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS TO BANGLADESH :

India's exports to Bangladesh are of diverse in nature. They range from the most traditional agricultural raw materials to highly sophisticated industrial products. An estimate has been made in Table - 5.4 showing India's traditional (Primary) and non-traditional (Manufactures) exports to Bangladesh during 15 years period from 1971 to 1985. It shows India's traditional exports to Bangladesh more or less stagnant at around 31.51% over years with a negative growth rate of -0.07% for the 15 years period of reference. So, the traditional exports to Bangladesh worth Rs. 24.69 crores (57.51% of total) in 1971 came to Rs.24.46

Table - 6.4

India's Traditional (Primary) and Non-Traditional
(Manufactures) Exports to Bangladesh.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(Value in crore of rupees)

Year	Traditional Exports (RITC Section 0 - 4)	Non-Traditional Exports (RITC Section 5 - 8)
1971	24.69 (57.51)	14.59 (33.98)
1972	94.94 (69.72)	41.23 (30.26)
1973	16.99 (27.03)	35.92 (67.72)
1974	8.94 (22.63)	30.40 (77.06)
1975	21.55 (37.43)	36.02 (62.52)
1976	14.15 (26.91)	38.79 (73.02)
1977	14.76 (27.95)	37.17 (71.72)
1978	8.39 (15.90)	44.29 (83.95)
1979	52.52 (53.48)	45.50 (46.35)
1980	12.70 (17.15)	60.96 (82.29)
1981	9.77 (15.21)	54.87 (84.63)

(Continued)

(Table - 6.4 continued)

Year	Traditional Exports (RITC Section 0 - 4)	Non-Traditional Exports (RITC Section 5 - 8)
1982	14.02 (32.00)	29.72 (67.82)
1983	16.20 (26.52)	44.86 (73.45)
1984	24.72 (24.28)	76.99 (75.64)
1985	24.46 (19.03)	103.83 (80.73)
g =	-.07%	14%
a =	31.51%	67.41%
r = +0.001		

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

Notes : i) Figures in the parenthesis reveal percentages to the total exports including RITC Section 9.
ii) 'g' stands for annual average growth rate.
iii) 'a' stands for annual average of percentages.
iv) 'r' stands for Karl Pearsonian co-efficient of correlation between Traditional and Non-Traditional Exports over 15 years period of study.

crores (19.03% of total) in 1985. More interesting is the correlation that has been established between the values of traditional and non-traditional exports to Bangladesh. The Karl Pearsonian co-efficient of correlation, i.e., 'r' has been found at + 0.001 which is positive but negligible. It, therefore, indicates India's traditional exports practically has no prospect in trading with Bangladesh in comparison to India's non-traditional exports. India's non-traditional exports to Bangladesh has shown an annual average as high as 67.41% with growth rate of 14% for the same period of study. Non-traditional exports, in absolute term, which was Rs. 14.59 crores (33.98% of total) in 1971 has increased to the highest at Rs. 103.83 crores (80.73% of total) in 1985.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS BY AGGREGATE 1-DIGIT LEVEL TRADE CLASSIFICATIONS :

India's exports to Bangladesh by one-digit level trade classifications have been presented for enumeration in Table -- 6.5. It shows the following :

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

These were the chief export items of India to Bangladesh in 1971 and 1972 with values at Rs. 23.29 crores and Rs. 72.04 crores

Table - 6.5.

India's Visible Exports to 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	23.29 (54.26)	72.04 (52.90)	4.30 (8.10)	.76 (1.92)	2.21 (3.83)	1.20 (2.28)	4.40 (7.67)	2.81 (5.33)
1	-	9.09 (6.67)	5.40 (10.20)	3.58 (1.46)	4.47 (8.10)	1.83 (3.48)	3.45 (.85)	3.26 (.49)
2	.87 (2.02)	10.81 (7.92)	4.75 (8.94)	2.98 (7.55)	1.76 (3.09)	3.96 (7.54)	4.80 (9.09)	1.68 (3.18)
3	-	1.46 (1.10)	2.53 (4.77)	4.61 (11.68)	12.84 (22.29)	7.07 (13.44)	5.42 (10.27)	3.62 (6.87)
4	.53 (1.23)	1.54 (1.13)	.01 (.02)	.01 (.02)	.07 (.12)	.09 (.17)	.04 (.07)	.02 (.03)
5	3.52 (8.19)	3.67 (2.70)	2.23 (4.20)	2.11 (5.34)	3.56 (6.18)	4.07 (7.74)	3.66 (6.93)	6.01 (11.39)
6	3.81 (8.87)	20.85 (15.30)	23.17 (43.68)	16.63 (42.14)	19.00 (32.98)	12.47 (23.72)	23.80 (45.12)	19.49 (36.95)
7	4.56 (10.63)	13.93 (10.22)	8.33 (15.72)	10.40 (26.40)	12.41 (21.54)	20.63 (39.24)	9.56 (18.17)	16.67 (31.59)
8	2.70 (6.29)	2.78 (2.04)	2.19 (4.12)	1.26 (3.20)	1.05 (1.82)	1.22 (2.32)	.95 (1.80)	2.12 (4.02)
9	3.65 (8.51)	.04 (.02)	.09 (.16)	.12 (.30)	.03 (.05)	.04 (.07)	.02 (.03)	.08 (.15)
TOTAL	42.93	136.25	53.05	39.46	57.60	52.58	52.75	52.76

(Continued)

(Table - 6.5 continued)

Year	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
RITC							
0	39.82 (40.55)	6.75 (9.12)	4.26 (6.57)	3.73 (8.52)	6.48 (10.61)	16.23 (15.95)	8.80 (6.85)
1	.17 (.17)	.59 (.79)	.10 (.15)	.58 (1.33)	.22 (.36)	.35 (.34)	.004 (.003)
2	10.65 (10.84)	2.91 (3.93)	2.32 (3.58)	6.70 (15.28)	7.69 (12.59)	4.59 (4.51)	9.67 (7.52)
3	1.88 (1.92)	2.45 (3.31)	3.18 (4.91)	3.01 (6.87)	1.29 (2.11)	2.96 (2.91)	5.99 (4.66)
4	.004 (.004)	.0008 (.001)	-	-	.52 (.85)	.59 (.57)	-
5	6.99 (7.12)	5.14 (6.94)	7.07 (10.91)	4.23 (9.66)	4.87 (7.97)	7.99 (7.85)	5.29 (4.12)
6	15.45 (15.74)	22.53 (30.42)	11.18 (17.25)	8.61 (19.65)	16.84 (27.58)	36.73 (36.08)	45.92 (35.71)
7	21.02 (21.41)	30.69 (41.43)	33.84 (52.19)	14.66 (33.45)	21.10 (34.55)	28.17 (27.68)	49.11 (38.18)
8	2.04 (2.08)	2.60 (3.50)	2.78 (4.28)	2.22 (5.06)	2.05 (3.35)	4.10 (4.03)	3.51 (2.72)
9	.16 (.17)	.42 (.56)	.11 (.16)	.08 (.18)	.02 (.03)	.09 (.08)	.31 (.24)
TOTAL	98.18	74.08	64.84	43.82	61.08	101.80	128.60

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

-various issues.

Note : Figures in the parenthesis reveal the percentages to total.

constituting 54.26% and 52.90% to total respectively. Its share gradually decreased to 3.83% (Rs. 2.21 crores) in 1975; 9.12% (Rs. 6.75 crores) in 1980 and 6.85% (Rs. 8.80 crores) in 1981. It was the lowest at 1.92% (Rs. 0.76 crores) in 1974.

b) Export of "Beverages and tobacco" (RITC Section : 1) :

In 1971 "Beverages and tobacco" export was 'nil'. Such exports in 1972 and 1973 were the tune of Rs. 9.09 crores and Rs. 5.40 crores with percentage shares of 6.67% and 10.20% respectively. The volume and the percentage share of this item tend to decline afterwards. These were Rs. 4.47 crores (8.10%) in 1975, Rs. 0.59 crores (0.79%) in 1980 and the lowest at Rs. 0.004 crores (0.003%) in 1985.

c) Export of "Crude materials, inedible, except fuels" (RITC Section : 2) :

Such exports were only Rs. 0.87 crores (2.02%) in 1971. It was the highest at Rs. 10.81 crores (7.92%) in 1972 and the lowest at Rs. 1.68 crores (3.18%) in 1978. Higher volume of exports were attained in 1979 at Rs. 10.65 crores (10.84%) and in 1985 at Rs. 9.67 crores (7.52%).

d) Export of "Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials" (RITC Section : 3) :

Export of these items started from zero level in 1971 and reached to the highest at Rs. 12.84 crores (22.29%) in 1975. Then it started to decline. In 1980 it was only Rs. 2.45 crores (3.31%) and in 1985 it slightly rose to Rs. 5.99 crores (4.66%). It was the lowest at Rs. 1.29 crores (2.11%) in 1983.

e) Export of "Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes" (RITC Section : 4) :

India's exports of such items to Bangladesh exhibit the lowest values over years. These were Rs. 0.53 crores (1.23%) in 1971, Rs. 0.07 crores (0.12%) in 1975, and the lowest Rs. 0.0008 crores (0.001%) in 1980. In the years 1981, 1982 and 1985, exports of these items were totally 'nil'.

f) Export of "Chemicals and related products, n.e.s." (RITC Section : 5) :

Exports of Rs. 3.52 crores (8.19%) of such items in 1971 came to Rs. 3.56 crores (6.18%) in 1975, Rs. 5.14 crores (6.94%) in 1980 and Rs. 5.29 crores (4.12%) in 1985. It attained the highest value at Rs. 7.99 crores (7.85%) in 1984 and the lowest at Rs. 2.11 crores (5.34%) in 1974.

g) Export of "Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials" (RITC Section : 6) :

These are the most important items of India's exports to Bangladesh attaining mostly the highest values over years. From the lowest Rs. 3.52 crores (8.19%) in 1971 it finally rose to the highest at Rs. 45.92 crores (35.71%) in 1985. Its shares to the total were the highest in the years 1973 (43.68%), 1974 (42.14%), 1975 (32.98%), 1977 (45.12%), 1978 (36.95%), and in 1984 (36.08%).

h) Export of "Machinery and transport equipment" (RITC Section : 7) :

These are the other most important items attaining mostly the highest values over years. From the lowest Rs. 4.56 crores (10.63%) in 1971 it finally rose to the highest at Rs. 49.11 crores (38.18%). Its share to the total were the highest in the years 1976 (39.24%), 1980 (41.43%), 1981 (52.19%), 1982 (33.45%), 1983 (34.55%), and in 1985 (38.18%).

i) Export of "Miscellaneous manufactured articles" (RITC Section : 8) :

Export of such manufactured articles were of the value of Rs. 2.70 crores (6.29%) in 1971, Rs. 1.05 crores (1.82%) in 1975,

Rs. 2.60 crores (3.50%) in 1980 and Rs. 3.51 crores (2.72%) in 1985. The highest value being Rs. 4.10 crores (4.03%) in 1984 and the lowest at Rs. 0.95 crores (1.80%) in 1977.

j) Export of "Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC" (RITC Section : 9) :

Export of such unclassified miscellaneous commodities and also the transactions attained the level of crore of rupees only in 1971 at Rs. 3.65 crores (8.51%). In other years the values are always below the level of crore of rupees.

COMPOSITION OF INDIA'S EXPORTS BY DISAGGREGATE 2-DIGIT LEVEL
TRADE CLASSIFICATIONS :

An analysis of the composition of India's exports to Bangladesh at a disaggregate level is very important to gather a handful of knowledge of the same. To this end a series of tables have been prepared and analysed as follows :

i) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 0 (Table - 6.6) :

The agrarian Bangladesh economy is characterised by its rice production, the main food-stuff of Bangladeshi people. About

Table - 6.6

India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 0
(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(Value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Live animals chiefly for food.	-	0.03	-	0.01	0.00	0.15	-	0.05
Meat and meat preparations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.30
Dairy products and bird's eggs.	0.00	46.39	2.61	0.31	0.18	0.70	0.11	0.44
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, and preparations thereof.	0.58	0.41	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
Cereals and cereal preparations.	2278.84	7039.55	23.72	31.27	149.93	34.96	12.13	54.84
Vegetable and fruits	-	5.134	8.22	17.951	52.77	72.21	121.24	210.20
Sugar, sugar preparation and honey	17.46	77.02	371.09	3.43	0.19	1.01	1.22	0.38
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof.	0.03	9.06	21.26	15.19	17.71	10.89	270.74	14.78
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Misc. edible products and preparations.	32.88	26.71	3.49	8.50	0.47	0.47	0.31	-

(Continued)

(Table - 6.6 continued)

Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Live animals chiefly for food	0.75	0.47	4.45	0.21	0.45	1.08	0.42
Meat and meat preparations.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dairy products and bird's eggs.	-	0.14	-	-	-	0.56	-
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs and preparations thereof.	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals and cereal preparations.	2799.29	372.90	74.22	20.56	182.72	514.59	85.06
Vegetable and fruits.	311.24	273.21	329.63	341.18	363.84	714.79	786.37
Sugar, sugar preparation and honey.	767.62	-	-	-	-	281.53	-
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof.	97.15	28.58	18.37	11.99	101.27	111.11	19.64
Feeding stuff for animals (not including unmilled cereals).	4.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. edible products and preparations.	0.01	0.05	0.07	-	-	0.22	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.5).

Notes : i) Rupee = Unit of Indian currency.

ii) 1 lac = 0.1 million.

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

half of the value added in her agriculture is represented by this rice production.⁶ In spite of her domestic production of rice as the main food-stuff, she had to import foodgrains from outside sources even from her pre-liberation periods due to growing demand of her over-populated economy. Bangladesh was hit by liberation war and natural calamities like flood, cyclone, drought etc. in the early years of 1970's. Damage to the agricultural output due to liberation war in 1971 was estimated at some \$ 300 million.⁷ So, her food grains imports rose to nearly 2.5 million tons each year in 1972 and 1973 from an estimated 1.3 million tons in 1971.⁸ In these very particular post-liberation earlier years of Bangladesh, India's exports were in maximum proportions in food items. The composition of such food items has been shown at disaggregate level in Table - 6.6. It shows that the "Cereals and cereal preparations" are the main important food item exported to Bangladesh having the highest values at Rs. 2278.84 lacs, Rs. 7039.55 lacs, Rs. 31.27 lacs, Rs. 149.93 lacs, Rs. 2799.29 lacs, Rs. 372.90 lacs in 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1979 and 1980 respectively.

"Vegetable and fruits" constitute the highest values under RITC Section : D in 1976, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985 with corresponding values of Rs. 72.21 lacs, Rs. 121.24 lacs, Rs. 210.20 lacs, Rs. 329.63 lacs, Rs. 341.18 lacs, Rs. 363.84 lacs, Rs. 714.79 lacs and Rs. 786.37 lacs respectively.

"Sugar, sugar preparations and honey" presented the largest supplies in total food items at Rs. 371.09 lacs in 1973. Its supplies in higher values were in 1971 (Rs. 17.46 lacs), 1972 (Rs. 77.02 lacs), 1974 (Rs. 3.43 lacs), 1976 (Rs. 1.01 lacs), 1977 (Rs. 1.22 lacs), 1979 (Rs. 767.62 lacs) and in 1984 (Rs. 281.53 lacs). In the years 1980 to 1985 except 1984 its exports were 'nil'.

Export of "Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures thereof" rose from only Rs. 0.03 lacs in 1971 to the maximum of Rs. 270.74 lacs in 1977.

"Misc. edible products and preparations" were exported with values above lac of rupees during 1971 to 1974. In other years its exports were below the level of lac of rupees and even 'nil' in 1978, 1982, 1983 and in 1985.

Other items have negligible figures and/or 'nil'.

ii) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 1 (Table - 6.7) :

India started export of "Beverages" to Bangladesh from 1972 worth Rs. 2.07 lacs, as shown in Table - 6.7. Its values are always below the level of lac of rupees and even 'nil' in other years.

Table - 6.7

India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under
RITC Section : 1.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(Value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description. Year	Beverages	Tobacco and tobacco manufactures
1971	-	-
1972	2.07	907.85
1973	0.08	540.58
1974	0.81	57.86
1975	-	467.85
1976	0.91	182.18
1977	0.17	45.53
1978	0.15	26.11
1979	0.23	17.29
1980	-	59.99
1981	0.00	10.76
1982	-	58.76
1983	-	22.37
1984	0.16	35.19
1985	-	0.44

Source: DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 6.6.

On the other, exports of "Tobacco and tobacco manufactures" were also started from 1972 with the highest export-value of this item being Rs. 907.85 lacs. Its value tends to decline; and in 1985 it entails into the minimum of Rs. 0.44 lacs. In this respect it is worthwhile to note that India was one of the premier tobacco suppliers to Bangladesh from 1972 to 1976 by exporting such items of Rs. 907.85 lacs in 1972, Rs. 540.58 lacs in 1973, Rs. 57.86 lacs in 1974, Rs. 467.85 lacs in 1975 and Rs. 182.18 lacs in 1976. During this period there was a propoganda popularised by some coteries in Bangladesh against India's tobacco exports in exchange of fish imports into India from that country mainly during the Mujib regime. The propaganda : "Protein for Nicotine from India" had some adverse effect on India's export of tobacco to Bangladesh particularly after the assassination of Sheikh Mujib on August 15, 1975⁹ and thereby dismantles of his government. Bangladesh started to buy large volume of tobacco and tobacco manufactures from other sources like Japan, Pakistan, China, the U.K. etc.¹⁰ Such shift in direction and composition of trade is clearly based on political considerations most contrary to the mutually beneficial economic ones.

iii) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 2 (Table - 6.8):

Table - 6.8 shows India's crude materials exports to Bangladesh, of which export of "Textile fabrics and their wastes" in higher values were in 1972 (Rs. 880.47 lacs), 1973 (Rs. 232.58

Table - 6.8

India's exports to 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.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit.	42.76	72.28	0.29	-	-	-	0.18	0.41
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed).	-	0.28	0.01	0.07	-	-	1.52	1.87
Cork and wood.	-	31.15	65.33	19.24	48.03	99.21	33.08	5.20
Pulp and waste paper.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn of fabric).	39.18	880.47	232.58	34.24	-	0.05	-	0.07
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precise stones).	5.03	76.02	76.37	215.83	108.51	159.30	315.12	88.74
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.	-	0.81	71.09	3.80	1.55	108.31	68.50	5.05
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	0.22	20.23	30.02	25.64	17.95	29.29	61.83	67.60

(Continued)

(Table - 6.8 continued)

Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Hides, skins and fur-skins, raw.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit.	0.28	-	-	0.20	-	0.00	-
Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed).	2.19	1.34	-	0.04	0.29	0.47	0.04
Cork and wood.	15.66	16.91	-	0.22	-	0.31	-
Pulp and waste paper.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile fibres (other than wool tops) and their wastes (not manufactured into yarn or fabric).	842.67	-	0.10	299.99	179.09	52.47	37.95
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum and precious stones).	106.22	175.35	155.94	326.99	530.32	339.13	606.35
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.	6.23	5.98	3.81	4.08	9.43	1.60	257.18
Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s.	92.02	92.09	73.05	39.28	50.70	65.61	69.97

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 6.6.

lacs), 1979 (Rs. 842.67 lacs), 1982 (Rs. 299.99 lacs) and 1983 (Rs. 179.09 lacs). In 1975, 1977 and 1980 exports of this category were 'nil'. Exports below the level of lac of rupees were in 1976, 1978 and 1981. During these periods, Bangladesh used to purchase such categories from Pakistan and other sources in substantial quantities.¹¹

The most important item of the category is the "Crude fertilizers and crude minerals" whose exports started from Rs. 5.03 lacs in 1971, it reached to the apex of Rs. 606.35 lacs in 1985. In 1975 and 1980 such exports were of Rs. 108.51 lacs and Rs. 175.35 lacs respectively. It has shown an uninterrupted increasing trend from 1971 to 1977 and afterwards such trend was in a fluctuating manner.

Export-value of "Metalliferous ores and metal scrap" was the highest at Rs. 257.18 lacs in 1985 and the lowest at Rs. 0.81 lac in 1972. However, its export in 1971 was 'nil'.

Such maximum and minimum values of export of "Crude animal and vegetable materials, n.e.s." were Rs. 92.09 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 0.22 lac in 1971 respectively.

Other important export item of this category is the "Cork and wood" whose value was the highest at Rs. 99.21 lacs in 1976. It shows export-values above the level of lac of rupees from 1972

to 1980. Afterwards, its values are below the level and even 'nil' in 1981, 1983 and 1985.

"Crude rubber" appeared as an important item on the export list for Bangladesh from 1977 with Rs. 1.52 lacs and it continued above the level upto 1980.

India's exports of "Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit" were above the level for only the first two years with the values at Rs. 42.76 lacs in 1971 and Rs. 72.28 lacs in 1972.

iv) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 3 (Table - 5.9) :

India is in a position to supply mineral fuels like "Coal, coke and briquettes" to Bangladesh at low freight rates from the collieries of West Bengal and Bihar adjacent to Bangladesh. Such exports of "Coal, coke and briquettes", as revealed in Table - 5.9, were Rs. 146.64 lacs in 1972 and by an increasing trend it reached the highest at Rs. 1284.99 lacs in 1975. The change in the direction as well as the composition of trade of Bangladesh after 1975 due to change in the ruling power had caused a decline in the import of Indian coal, coke and briquettes into Bangladesh to some extent. Bangladesh used to import these items from distant sources like

Total - 6.9

India's exports to Bangladesh by main
categories under RITC Section : 3.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(Value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	Coal, coke and briquettes.	Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials.	Gas, natural & manu- factured	Electric current.
Year				
1971	-	-	-	-
1972	146.64	-	-	-
1973	253.88	-	-	-
1974	461.86	-	-	-
1975	1284.99	-	-	-
1976	707.32	-	-	-
1977	542.36	-	-	-
1978	304.11	58.87	-	-
1979	185.31	3.11	0.18	-
1980	244.69	0.41	-	-
1981	317.54	1.10	-	-
1982	301.13	0.15	-	-
1983	129.70	-	-	-
1984	296.41	-	-	-
1985	599.68	-	-	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 6.6.

China, Austrellia etc. But due to geographical advantage Indian exports of these items are regaining its position gradually.

India's export of "Petroleum, petroleum products and related materials" to Bangladesh was started from 1978 with a maximum value of Rs. 58.87 lacs and continued upto 1982 with a minimum of Rs. 0.15 lacs.

India supplied "Gas" as fuel to Bangladesh only in 1979 at an amount of Rs. 0.18 lacs.

v) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 4 (Table - 6.10) :

Animal and vegetable oils, fats etc. have the minimum values in India's total exports to Bangladesh. Amongst them "Fixed vegetable oils and fats" have shown comparatively higher values in Table - 6.10. Such exports showed the highest value in 1972 (Rs. 99.26 lacs) and the lowest in 1978 (Rs. 1.10 lacs). In the years, 1979, 1981, 1982, 1984 and 1985 export of these items recorded nothing. After 1978 its supply to Bangladesh were irregular from Indian source. In 1983 its abrupt supply to Bangladesh was as high as Rs. 52.52 lacs.

Table - 6.10

India's exports to Bangladesh by main
categories under RITC Section : 4.

(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(Value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	Animal oils and fats.	Fixed vegetable oils and fats.	Animal and vegetable oils and fats, proce- ssed, and waxes and animal or vegetable origin.
Year			
1971	12.30	41.27	0.15
1972	54.60	99.26	0.23
1973	0.19	1.70	0.08
1974	-	1.42	0.48
1975	-	5.14	2.45
1976	-	7.73	2.18
1977	0.73	3.71	-
1978	1.14	1.10	-
1979	-	-	0.46
1980	-	0.08	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	52.52	-
1984	59.32	-	-
1985	-	-	-

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 6.6.

"Animal oils and fats" have also irregular supplies with a sudden high value at Rs. 59.32 lacs in 1984.

Other item, viz., "Animal and vegetable oils and fats, processed and waxes and animal or vegetable origin" have shown export-values above the level of lac of rupees only in two years, i.e., in 1975 (Rs. 2.45 lacs) and in 1976 (Rs. 2.18 lacs). Export of these items were 'nil' from 1977 to 1985 except in 1979 when the export-value was as low as Rs. 0.46 lac.

vi) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 5 (Table - 6.11) :

Bangladesh is an import dependent economy due to deficiency in her natural endowments.¹² She has to depend almost entirely on external supplies to keep her chemical industry in running condition. India's supplies of these items are always in modest amounts. Such chemical exports of India to Bangladesh includes, as has been presented in Table - 6.11, "Organic chemicals" showing an increasing trend in the first five years starting from Rs. 10.04 lacs in 1971 to Rs. 145.19 lacs in 1975. After 1975 its exports become minimum at Rs. 2.87 lacs in 1981.

Table - 6.11

India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 5
(Years beginning from April of the year stated)

(Value in lac of rupees)

Commodity Description	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Organic chemicals.	10.04	43.45	47.85	108.72	145.19	71.35	5.11	4.47
Inorganic chemicals.	-	-	19.02	-	22.47	4.75	103.42	81.88
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.	-	24.66	42.07	39.76	141.26	244.26	190.91	405.59
Medical and pharmaceutical products.	92.50	161.42	82.75	25.06	20.76	37.95	27.38	17.73
Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations.	7.28	16.95	3.89	2.45	1.73	1.32	7.95	3.15
Fertilizers, manufactured.	188.68	67.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Explosive and pyrotechnic products.	-	0.42	4.76	1.39	2.99	2.36	0.61	1.96
Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers.	53.03	43.62	2.05	6.68	4.46	21.10	19.40	63.20
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	1.08	9.65	20.71	26.44	17.66	24.43	12.06	25.41

(Continued)

(Table - 5.11 continued)

Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Organic chemicals.	3.26	2.96	2.87	3.07	5.99	20.68	3.91
Inorganic chemicals.	74.37	62.93	72.01	66.17	111.38	144.49	83.72
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials.	440.28	381.37	444.56	269.06	234.36	405.66	299.91
Medical and pharmaceutical products.	31.83	21.18	45.25	22.65	52.55	102.69	81.11
Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations.	3.17	3.02	6.48	17.58	16.51	14.99	5.79
Fertilizers, manufactured.	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	-
Explosive and pyrotechnic products.	2.52	1.40	-	-	-	3.70	0.30
Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers.	122.52	13.85	64.24	21.46	15.28	57.16	10.06
Chemical materials and products, n.e.s.	21.44	28.17	71.96	23.50	50.89	49.51	44.53

Source : DECI & S -- Calcutta (Same as Table - 5.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 5.6.

Export of "Inorganic chemicals", however, have gained momentum from 1975 and onwards. In 1975, Rs. 22.47 lacs of "Inorganic chemicals" have been exported. It was Rs. 62.93 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 83.72 lacs in 1985, the highest being Rs. 144.49 lacs in 1984.

Amongst the chemical exports, "Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials" were the most important items on the export-list of India to Bangladesh over years. It rose from the minimum of Rs. 24.66 lacs in 1972 to the highest at 444.56 lacs in 1981. Export-values of such items have also gained greater momentum from 1975 with Rs. 141.26 lacs to Rs. 381.37 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 299.91 lacs in 1985.

The next important item is the "Medical and pharmaceutical products" which constituted the highest values amongst the chemicals exports to Bangladesh during the first three years from 1971 to 1973 valued at Rs. 92.50 lacs, Rs. 161.42 lacs and Rs. 82.75 lacs respectively. Values of such exports, however, become Rs. 20.76 lacs in 1975, Rs. 21.18 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 81.11 lacs in 1985.

Another important item is the "Artificial resins and plastic materials, and cellulose esters and ethers" providing the highest value at Rs. 122.52 lacs in 1979 and the minimum at Rs. 2.05 lacs in 1973.

Then comes the "Essential oils and perfume materials; toilet, polishing and cleansing preparations" showing the highest and the lowest values respectively at Rs. 17.58 lacs in 1982 and Rs. 1.32 lacs in 1976.

"Chemical materials and products, n.e.s." have regular supplies to Bangladesh with values at Rs. 1.08 lacs in 1971, Rs. 17.66 lacs in 1975, Rs. 28.17 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 44.53 lacs in 1985.

India's "Manufactured Fertilizers" exports to Bangladesh were for only three years in 1971, 1972 and in 1984 valued at Rs. 188.68 lacs, Rs. 67.22 lacs and Rs. 0.20 lac respectively.

"Explosive and pyrotechnic products" have shown very small amounts throughout the period under study. Its exports were even 'nil' in 1971 and 1981 to 1983 periods. Such exports were the highest at Rs. 3.70 lacs in 1984.

vii) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 6 (Table - 6.12) :

Manufactured goods classified by materials were the foremost Indian exportables for Bangladesh presenting the highest export-

Table - 6.12

India's exports to 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	1978
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur-skins.	-	2.32	2.67	2.43	4.39	3.20	3.27	1.25
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	-	21.60	40.94	33.90	34.55	22.75	23.45	30.51
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture).	-	0.29	19.39	59.90	90.40	10.67	45.06	25.04
Paper, paper board and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board.	-	104.86	97.96	72.10	78.80	36.46	20.85	41.85
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products.	274.20	1268.69	1557.35	1009.21	124.83	147.75	716.10	422.07
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	22.13	407.34	267.54	150.99	222.26	211.26	291.58	251.53
Iron and steel.	18.38	190.22	213.96	139.71	935.74	426.16	875.35	868.68
Non-ferrous metals.	1.21	23.96	53.52	36.49	287.06	238.48	318.21	89.53
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	65.19	67.81	63.66	159.07	122.88	150.91	83.31	215.42

(Continued)

(Table - 6.12 continued)

Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur-skins.	2.70	1.54	1.99	0.27	0.08	0.69	1.14
Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	43.91	93.21	63.72	53.32	207.80	599.98	700.88
Cork and wood manufactures (excluding furniture).	9.61	49.08	13.51	0.64	1.80	7.32	5.00
Paper, paper board and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board.	32.92	42.98	31.93	17.12	37.83	6.96	23.53
Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s. and related products.	223.27	271.82	430.81	298.80	480.62	2225.72	2924.18
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	370.06	367.96	289.84	217.66	222.16	243.34	396.79
Iron and steel.	221.70	347.81	107.03	69.96	269.28	51.07	53.68
Non-ferrous metals.	364.49	814.51	129.06	62.80	267.55	235.05	333.58
Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	276.48	264.87	130.77	140.83	207.39	303.05	143.82

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 6.6.

values in most of the years as stated earlier. Under this category, "Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, n.e.s., and related products" have shown an increasing trend from 1971 to 1973. Table - 6.12 reveals that such exports rose from Rs.274.20 lacs in 1971 to Rs.1557.35 lacs in 1973. In 1974, the value was as high as Rs. 1009.21 lacs. From 1975 to 1983 it varies between Rs. 124.83 lacs to Rs. 716.10 lacs. But from 1984, it gained a high momentum and reached the peak-point at Rs. 2924.18 lacs in 1985 from Rs. 2225.72 lacs in 1984.

Export of "Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s." were the minimum at Rs. 22.13 lacs in 1971 and the maximum at Rs. 407.34 lacs in 1972. It was Rs. 222.26 lacs in 1975, Rs. 367.96 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 396.79 lacs in 1985.

"Iron and steel" export to Bangladesh was the highest in 1975 valued at Rs. 935.74 lacs. It was the lowest at Rs. 18.38 lacs in 1971. In 1980 and 1985, "Iron and steel" exports were Rs.347.81 lacs and Rs. 53.68 lacs respectively.

"Manufactures of metal, n.e.s." exported by Rs. 65.19 lacs in 1971, Rs. 122.88 lacs in 1975, Rs. 264.87 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 143.82 lacs in 1985.

Exports of "Paper, paper board and articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paper board" were the highest at Rs. 104.86 lacs in 1972 and the lowest at Rs. 6.96 lacs in 1984.

Export of "Rubber manufactures, n.e.s" gained greater momentum from 1983. It's export-values were Rs. 207.80 lacs in 1983, Rs. 599.98 lacs in 1984 and the highest at Rs. 700.88 lacs in 1985. In 1972, it was started by Rs. 21.60 lacs of exports. It was Rs. 34.55 lacs in 1975 and Rs. 93.21 lacs in 1980.

The next important item is the "Cork and wood manufactures" which constituted the lowest value at Rs. 0.29 lac in 1971 and the highest at Rs. 90.40 lacs in 1975.

Then comes the export of "Non-ferrous metals" by Rs. 1.21 lacs in 1971, Rs. 287.06 lacs in 1975, Rs. 814.51 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 333.58 lacs in 1985.

The other export category under RITC Section : 6 is the "Leather, leather manufactures, n.e.s., and dressed fur-skins" which was in the order of Rs. 2.32 lacs in 1972. In 1975, it attained the peak amount at Rs. 4.39 lacs. Exports of this category were Rs. 1.54 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 1.14 lacs in 1985.

viii) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories under RITC Section : 7 (Table - 6.13) :

The characteristics of India's exports of machineries and transport equipments have been revealed in Table - 6.13. It shows that all the main categories under RITC Section : 7 except three, viz., (i) "Power generating machinery and equipment", (ii) "Road vehicles" and (iii) "Machinery specialised for particular industries", have been appeared on the export-list only from 1977.

Export of "Power generating machinery and equipment" was the minimum at Rs. 0.40 lac in 1971. It was maximum in export-values in all categories under RITC Section : 7 in 1975 and 1976 valued at Rs. 777.72 lacs and Rs. 1312.33 lacs respectively. Afterwards, it declined to Rs. 334.54 lacs in 1980 and to Rs. 87.41 lacs in 1985.

The most important item under the Section is "Road vehicles" which presented the maximum values in all categories from Rs. 455.89 lacs in 1971 to Rs. 553.61 lacs in 1974. It again regained its top positions in 1978 at Rs. 642.58 lacs and in 1980 at Rs. 1024.25 lacs. In 1985, "Road vehicles" exports to Bangladesh were to the tune of Rs. 1298.35 lacs.

"Machinery specialised for particular industries" have been exported from 1972. From Rs. 53.18 lacs in 1972, it increased in an upward trend to Rs. 125.99 lacs in 1975, Rs. 625.40 lacs in 1980 and the highest at Rs. 1953.20 lacs in 1985.

Table - 6.13

India's exports to 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	1978
Power generating machinery and equipment.	0.40	447.93	335.78	407.98	777.72	1312.33	55.76	93.97
Machinery specialised for particular industries.	-	53.18	52.09	78.68	125.99	258.93	355.77	358.16
Metal working machinery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.28	91.44
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s. and machine parts, n.e.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	135.12	152.50
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.32	3.09
Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.30	48.99
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment).	-	-	-	-	-	-	132.87	119.47
Road vehicles (including air-cushion vehicles).	455.89	892.49	445.39	553.61	337.37	492.06	163.95	642.58
Other transport equipment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.83	156.83

(Continued)

(Table - 6.13 continued)

Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Power generating machinery and equipment.	431.50	334.54	288.35	187.41	348.56	211.37	87.41
Machinery specialised for particular industries.	600.09	625.40	1139.95	565.47	717.90	884.23	1953.20
Metal working machinery	103.54	177.32	207.05	113.70	216.70	472.88	659.04
General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s.	173.29	335.80	373.16	330.71	449.13	471.13	445.75
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment.	5.14	0.47	4.82	7.76	7.86	13.14	19.47
Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment.	50.81	32.75	5.76	2.44	1.74	2.50	17.07
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof (including non-electrical counterparts, n.e.s. of electrical household type equipment).	128.01	345.00	144.38	84.82	114.80	165.21	283.56
Road vehicle (including air-cushion vehicles).	598.12	1024.25	880.01	133.87	213.41	534.44	1298.35
Other transport equipment.	11.57	194.18	340.73	40.51	40.57	62.73	147.98

Source : DGCI & S - Calcutta (Same as Table - 6.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 6.6.

The range of all other categories under the Section which have been appeared on the export-list only from 1977 are as follows :

- a) "General industrial machinery and equipment, n.e.s., and machine parts, n.e.s." : Rs. 135.12 lacs to Rs. 471.13 lacs.
- b) "Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., and electrical parts thereof" : Rs. 84.82 lacs to Rs. 345.00 lacs.
- c) "Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment" : Rs. 1.74 lacs to Rs. 52.30 lacs.
- d) "Metal working machinery" : Rs. 36.28 lacs to Rs. 659.04 lacs.
- e) "Other transport equipment" : Rs. 11.57 lacs to Rs. 340.73 lacs; and
- f) "Office machines and automatic data processing equipment" : Rs. 0.47 lac to Rs. 19.47 lacs.

Of these late coming items on the export-list of India to Bangladesh, "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" and "Other transport equipment" have shown an overall increasing trend from 1977 to 1985 period.

ix) India's exports to Bangladesh by main categories
by RITC Section : 8 (Table - 6.14) :

Among miscellaneous manufactured articles, "Outer garments men's and boy's of textile fabrics" constituted the highest values at Rs. 261.87 lacs in 1971 and Rs. 219.66 lacs in 1972. In a declining trend its values became Rs. 26.58 lacs in 1975 and Rs. 10.39 lacs in 1980. After 1980 it has shown an increasing trend and came to Rs. 51.48 lacs in 1985.

"Misc. manufactured articles, n.e.s." constituted the highest values under the Section throughout the period from 1973 to 1985. The range of the export-values of this category is Rs. 8.79 lacs to Rs. 294.06 lacs.

Next important item is the "Footware" ranging between Rs. 0.02 lac to Rs. 19.57 lacs.

Table - 6.14

India's exports to 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	1978
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	-	4.69	10.65	1.27	5.87	5.19	3.26	4.43
Furniture and parts thereof	-	1.23	6.79	2.09	1.51	1.03	0.75	0.45
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers.	-	1.09	1.89	0.39	0.07	0.02	0.28	0.34
Outer garments men's and boy's of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods).	261.87	219.66	69.69	19.35	26.58	20.92	13.52	19.83
Footware.	0.20	0.14	3.28	1.94	0.06	-	0.02	19.57
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	-	8.16	11.51	11.67	13.59	15.37	8.32	5.81
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s., watches and clocks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.65	17.43
Misc. manufactured articles, n.e.s.	8.79	43.17	113.89	89.84	57.87	80.40	67.98	144.46

(Continued)

(Table - 5.14 continued)

Commodity Description	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	8.47	14.40	1.90	2.22	0.71	0.45	0.12
Furniture and parts thereof.	0.06	1.88	0.05	-	0.03	10.97	0.89
Travel goods, handbags and similar containers.	-	0.37	1.21	8.35	0.35	3.01	1.78
Outer garments men's and boy's of textile fabrics (other than knitted or crocheted goods)	18.55	10.39	15.75	20.87	18.44	55.47	51.48
Footware.	13.00	1.61	0.02	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.56
Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s.	10.46	16.39	32.00	15.52	12.18	31.07	16.94
Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s., watches and clocks.	15.37	11.65	22.76	7.77	6.11	5.81	13.38
Misc. manufactured articles, n.e.s.	138.47	204.25	204.74	167.65	167.32	294.06	266.56

Source : DGCI & S — Calcutta (Same as Table - 5.5).

Notes : Same as Table - 5.6.

"Professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus, n.e.s." exports were by Rs. 8.16 lacs in 1972, Rs. 13.59 lacs in 1975, Rs. 16.39 lacs in 1980 and Rs. 16.94 lacs in 1985. It attained the highest value at Rs. 32.00 lacs in 1981.

"Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings n.e.s." exports were started by Rs. 4.69 lacs in 1972. It attained the highest value at Rs. 14.40 lacs in 1980 and the lowest by Rs. 0.12 lac in 1985.

Exports of "Furniture and parts thereof" had been started by Rs. 1.23 lacs in 1972 and reached to the highest at Rs. 10.97 lacs in 1984. In the years 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1983 and 1985 exports of such categories were below the level of lac of rupees. In 1971 and 1982 such exports were 'nil'.

Values of "Travel goods, handbags and similar containers" exports range between Rs. 0.02 lac to Rs. 8.35 lacs.

Exports of "Photographic apparatus, equipment and supplies and optical goods, n.e.s., watches and clocks" have appeared on the export-list of India for Bangladesh from 1977. Its export increased from Rs. 1.65 lacs in 1977 to the maximum of Rs. 22.76 lacs in 1981. Its export in 1985 was for Rs. 13.38 lacs.

COMMODITY INTENSITY OF INDIA'S EXPORT TRADE WITH BANGLADESH
(1973 to 1985) :

In the earlier chapter, we have already examined India's overall trade intensity (export intensity and import intensity) with Bangladesh and vice-versa. Here an attempt has been made to determine the commodity intensity of India's export trade with Bangladesh for the period of 1973 to 1985. To this end, commodity intensity of bilateral trade index has been calculated by using the formula¹³ :

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

Where,

x_{ij}^h = India's exports of particular commodity by SITC Section to Bangladesh.

X_{ij} = India's total exports to Bangladesh.

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

M_j = Bangladesh's total imports.

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

It is evident from Table - 6.15 that the commodity intensity of India's exports to Bangladesh (at 1-digit level) are very low. It indicates that the share of the given commodity of India's export has very low proportionate share in the same commodities to the overall imports of such commodities into Bangladesh.

From amongst the nine categories of commodities (SITC 1-digit level) presented in Table - 6.15, five categories can be picked-up having higher average intensity indices. These five categories may be regarded as the Indian exportables (at SITC 1-digit level) having greater export potentialities in trading with Bangladesh. They may be listed orderly as follows :

- i) Misc. manufactured articles (SITC Section : 8);
- ii) Manufactured goods classified by material (SITC Section : 6) ;
- iii) Machinery and transport equipment (SITC Section : 7);
- iv) Beverages and tobacco (SITC Section : 1); and
- v) Crude materials, inedible, except fuel (SITC Section : 2).

Table - 6.15

Commodity Intensity of India's Export Trade with Bangladesh (1973 to 1985)
(years beginning from April of the year stated)

SITC Section	Commodity Description	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
0	Food and live animals.	0.27	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.66	0.20	3.63	0.40
1	Beverages and tobacco.	10.00	1.00	7.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Crude materials, in- edible, except fuel.	0.72	1.16	0.33	1.00	1.80	0.30	0.76	0.42
3	Mineral fuels, lubri- cants, related materials.	1.33	1.57	2.75	1.16	0.43	0.42	0.10	0.33
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chemicals.	0.30	0.71	0.66	0.58	0.85	0.16	0.53	0.50
6	Manufactured goods classified by material.	1.79	3.23	2.46	1.91	1.87	2.00	0.78	1.76
7	Machinery and transport equipment.	1.50	1.85	2.10	2.78	1.12	2.06	0.95	1.86
8	Misc. manufactured articles.	4.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	0.25	4.00	1.00	1.50
9	Misc. transactions and commodities, n.e.s.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(Continued)

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(Table - 6.15 continued)

SITC Section	Commodity Description	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	Average	Potentiality Rank
0	Food and live animals.	0.60	0.44	0.62	0.93	0.28	0.62	VII
1	Beverages and tobacco.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61	IV
2	Crude materials, in- edible, except fuel.	0.33	2.50	2.00	0.44	1.40	1.01	V
3	Mineral fuels, lubri- cants, related materials.	0.40	0.54	0.09	0.10	0.26	0.72	VI
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats.	-	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	...
5	Chemicals.	0.90	0.75	0.77	0.70	0.40	0.60	...
6	Manufactured goods cla- ssified by material.	0.80	0.86	1.92	2.11	1.84	1.79	II
7	Machinery and transport equipment.	1.79	1.65	1.61	1.68	2.23	1.78	III
8	Misc. manufactured articles.	4.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.51	I
9	Misc. transactions and commodities, n.e.s.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	...

Source: i) DGCI & S — Calcutta : Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, vol. I.

ii) DGCI & S — Calcutta : Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India by Countries, vol. I.

iii) UN Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific.

-various issues.

Table - 6.16

Relationship between trend-values of India's exports to Bangladesh and the purchasing power of India's overall exports (1973 to 1984).

(Years beginning from April of the year Stated)

Year	Trend-value of India's exports to Bangladesh by the Method of Least Squares. (Crore of rupees)	Purchasing Power of India's over-all exports (Income Terms of Trade)	Karl Pearsonian co-efficient of correlation.
1973	47.21	133	
1974	50.02	102	
1975	52.83	103	
1976	55.64	134	
1977	58.45	159	
1978	61.26	162	
1979	64.07	131	$r = -0.05$
1980	66.88	87	
1981	69.69	103	
1982	72.50	114	
1983	75.31	135	
1984	78.12	126	

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

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

iii) Selected Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India.
(various issues)

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TREND-VALUES OF INDIA'S EXPORTS TO BANGLADESH AND THE PURCHASING POWER OF INDIA'S OVERALL EXPORTS (1973 to 1984) :

Karl Pearsonian co-efficient of correlation of the "Trend-value of India's exports to Bangladesh"¹⁴ and the "Purchasing power of India's overall exports"¹⁵ has been calculated in Table - 6.16 to find-out the relationship that has been established between the two over the years from 1973 to 1984. It reveals a very low negative co-efficient at -0.05. Such a negligible negative co-efficient of correlation ($r = -0.05$) for the trend-value of India's exports to Bangladesh with her purchasing power of overall exports indicates that the Indian exports to Bangladesh has almost a remote relationship with her purchasing power of exports to world. This may be attributable to the lower level of trade reciprocity¹⁶ in their bilateral trade relationships over years.

SUMMARY :

India's exports to Bangladesh continuously declined from its 1972-level both in terms of share in total imports of Bangladesh and total exports of India. When India's primary exports to Bangladesh is stagnant at about 31.5%, exports of manufactures stood at 67.4% on average. India exports a variety of commodities to Bangladesh of which the following five categories have shown higher export potentialities for Bangladesh. Those are : (i) Misc. Manufactured articles (SITC : 8); (ii) Manufactured goods classified by material (SITC : 6); (iii) Machinery and transport equipment (SITC : 7); (iv) Beverages and tobacco (SITC : 1); & (v) Crude materials, inedible, except fuel (SITC : 2).

NOTES AND REFERENCES :

1. In an important speech before the National Press Club, Washington on August 26, 1971, Senator Edward Kennedy said : "The Indian Government has made Herculean efforts to assist and accommodate the refugees — efforts which history will record and remember."

The views were delivered after his fact-finding tour to India to study the Bangladesh refugee problems.

See, US Congressional Record, September 8, 1971, vol. 117, No. 128.

2. Dr. Nazimuddin Khawaja, Direction of Imports. Annual Import Payments : 1973-74, pp. iii - x. Bangladesh Bank (Statistics Department), Dacca.
3. Prakash Chandra Adhikary, Bangladesh's Trade with India and Pakistan : A politico-economic review. Asian Studies, vol. 1, No. 4, October 1983, pp. 8 - 14, Calcutta.
4. Ibid.
5. Bangladesh : A brief introduction — International relations. p. 7. Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 1980, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

6. Just Faaland and J. R. Parkinson, Bangladesh : The Test Case of Development. p. 126.
C. Hurst & Company, London, 1976.
7. Ibid, p. 12.
8. Ibid, p. 126.
9. Prakash Chandra Adhikary, Indo-Bangladesh Trade : The main hurdle to overcome.
Capital, vol. 188, No. 4707, May 24, 1982, p. 27, Calcutta.
10. Ibid.
11. Prakash Chandra Adhikary, Bangladesh's trade with India and Pakistan : A politico-economic review. Op.cit.
12. A R Bhuyan, Trade Expansion in South Asia : Liberalisation and Mechanism — The case of Bangladesh.
South Asia Journal, vol. 1, No. 2, October-December, 1987, p. 126, New Delhi.
13. Sadrel Reza, Bangladesh : The Pattern of Bilateral Trade, p. 70.
Regional Economic Co-operation in Asia (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka), edited by Charan D. Wadhva.
Allied Publishers Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1987.

14. In calculating the trend-values of India's exports to Bangladesh, Table - 5.3 has been taken into consideration for export-values of India. The two normal equations of export-values are found as :

$$i) 752.00 = 12a + 78b ;$$

$$ii) 5290.54 = 78a + 650b.$$

The equation of the Line of Best Fit has been the $y = 44.40 + 2.81x$.

15. Income Terms of Trade is called the "Purchasing Power of Exports" of a given country. Here, the Income Terms of Trade indices are taken from the computations of DGCI & S — Calcutta : Selected Statics of the Foreign Trade of India (various issues).
16. Indo-Bangladesh Trade Reciprocity Indices are presented in Chapter - V of this thesis.