

CHAPTER 19

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in promoting the growth of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment to a large section of the society. Delhi is the biggest trade and consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself as a centre for entry port of trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc. That it is major distribution centre borne out by the fact that 49 per cent of the fuel, 47 per cent of food grains, 44 per cent of iron and steel and 78 per cent of fruit and vegetables imported to Delhi are re-exported to other parts of India as well as foreign nations also. The Master Plan of Delhi 2021 document clearly emphasize the fact the wholesale markets in Delhi deal with about 27 major commodities, covering all items especially textiles, auto parts and machinery, stationery, food items and iron and steel, etc.

2. Trade in Non-agricultural Products

- 2.1 The work of the Trade for Development Programme (TDP) on non-agricultural goods focuses on the implications of trade liberalization for developing countries' capacity to develop and sustain a robust industrial base, to diversify their economic structures, to participate in the dynamic sectors of world trade and generate industrial employment. This work also concentrates on the market access conditions met by developing countries exports in international market and the ability of developing countries to use tariffs, subsidies, local content and performance requirements, export taxes and restrictions. Information available under the Value Added Tax (VAT), work force data from population census and gross state domestic products estimates do provide some meaningful estimates on the relative importance of the sector. The income from trade, hotels and restaurant in Delhi constituted `58976 crore during 2011-12 at current prices, which is nearly 19.02 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi (base year 2004-05). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi during the last eight years was more than one fifth. The information regarding number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in Statement 20.1.

- 2.2 It may be inferred from statement 19.1 that the number of registered dealers under Delhi Value Added Tax (DVAT), excluding dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act increased from 171868 in 2003-04 to 373192 in 2016-17. During the same period the revenue increased from ` 4437.86 crore to ` 24500 crore (target 2016-17).

Statement 19.1

REGISTERED DEALERS & RECEIPTS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Number of Registered Dealers	Sales Tax/ Delhi Value Added Tax Receipts (` Crore)		
			Local	Central	Total
1.	2003-04	171868	3588.83	849.03	4437.86
2.	2004-05	161283	4205.96	997.07	5203.03
3.	2005-06	174264	5560.64	939.18	6499.82
4.	2006-07	189957	6308.72	1056.94	7365.66
5.	2007-08	206359	7292.51	1201.43	8493.94
6.	2008-09	212665	8547.33	1122.22	9669.55
7.	2009-10	223927	9801.09	1890.82	11691.91
8.	2010-11	234839	11006.03	3064.15	14070.18
9.	2011-12	248829	12254.72	2149.91	14404.63
10.	2012-13	286951	14076.80	1726.80	15803.60
11.	2013-14	250450	16176.69	1748.66	17925.35
12.	2014-15	283139	16305.81	1983.50	18289.31
13.	2015-16 (RE)	308534	18722.53	2277.47	21000.00
14.	2016-17 (BE)	373192 (Tentative)	21842.94	2657.06	24500.00

Note:1. Tax collection is gross upto 2004-05 and net of refund thereafter.

Chart 19.1

REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

(Numbers)

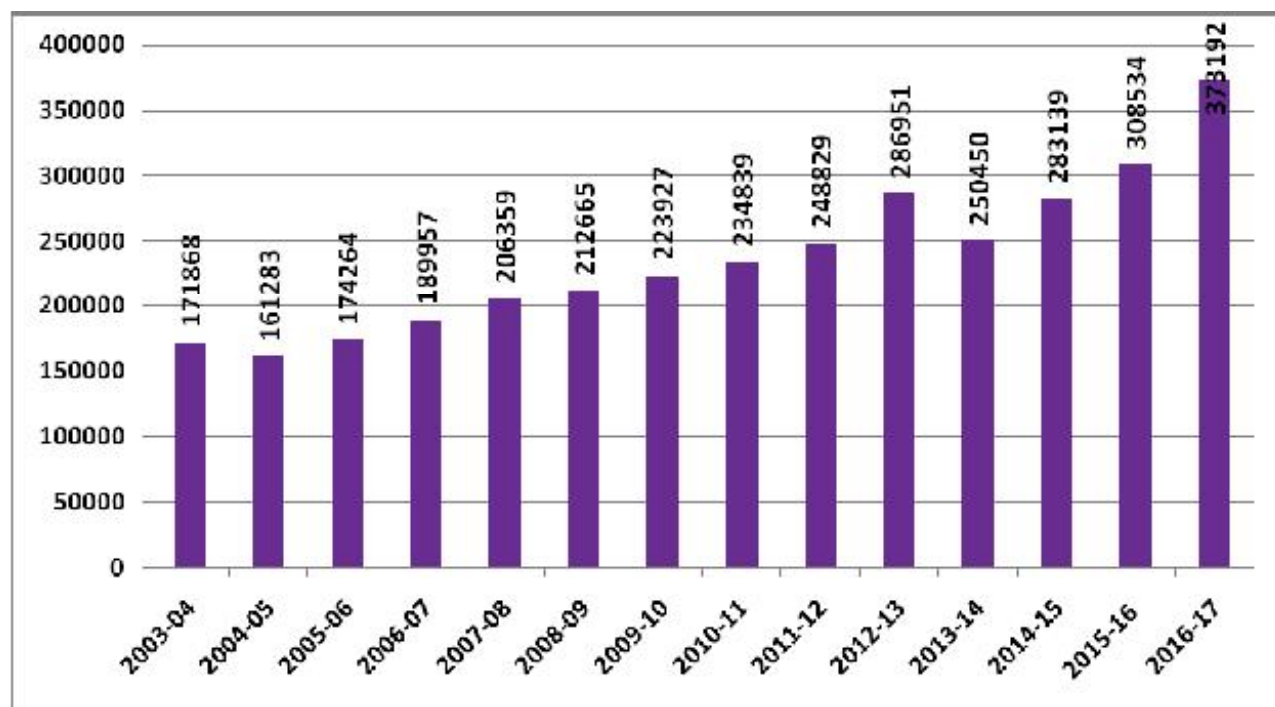
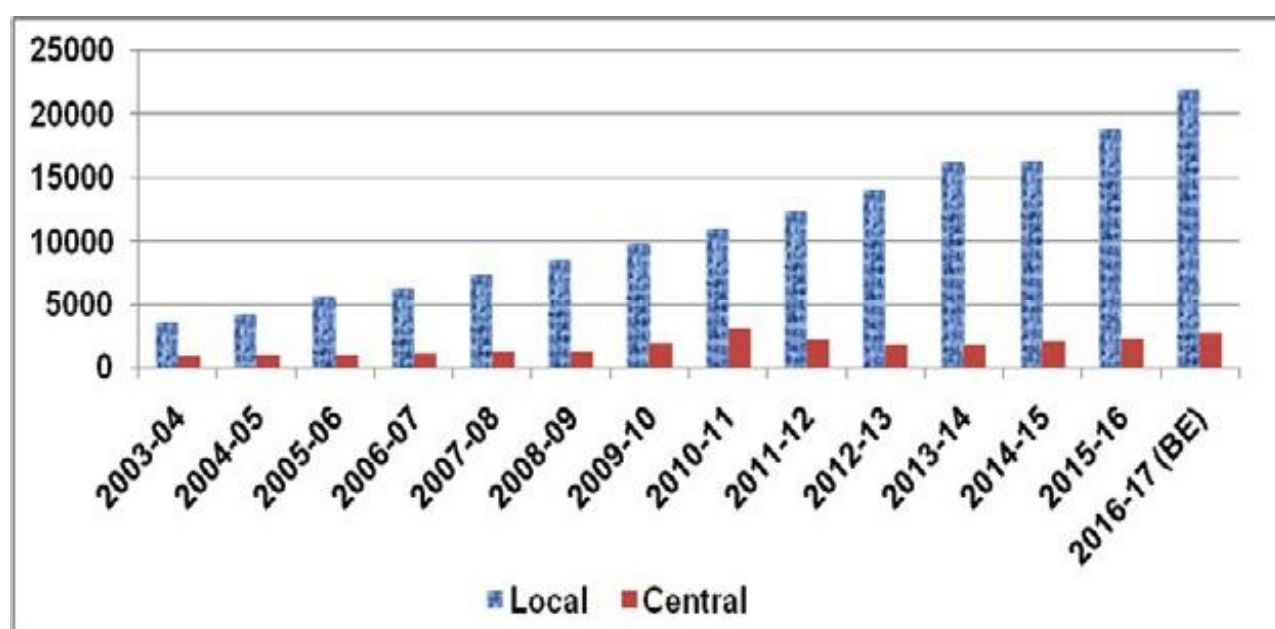


Chart 19.2

SALES TAX/DVAT RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL) – 2003-04 to 2016-17

(` Crore)



3. Economic Census

- 3.1 The Sixth Economic Census was a Central Sector scheme undertaken by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Delhi conducted during 2013, covered all the entrepreneurial activities in the field of agricultural (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sectors operating in the geographical boundaries of Delhi. The total number of establishments found to be operating in NCT of Delhi during 2013 comes to 8,75,308. Out of them only 1.42% were in rural areas and 98.58% in urban areas. Sixth Economic Census registered an annual growth rate of 1.94%, in absolute term there is an increase of 1,17,565 establishments over Fifth Economic Census conducted during 2005. Breakup of establishments in agricultural and non-agricultural reveals that 7,008 (0.80%) belong to first category and 8,68,300 (99.20%) to second. Out of total establishments, 4,77,498 (54.55%) were Own Account Enterprises (OAE) and 3,97,810 (45.45%) were establishments with at least one hired worker (Estt (H)). The number of persons employed by type of establishment indicates that 30,19,781 persons were employed in 8,75,308 establishments with an average of 3.45 employees per establishment. Out of total, 27,610 persons (0.91%) were employed in rural areas whereas, 29,92,171 (99.08%) were engaged in urban Delhi. In the context of type of establishment, 19.72% of workers were working in the establishments with no hired worker i.e. in OAE and remaining 80.28% were working in establishments with at least one hired worker. In the establishment with hired worker, persons per establishment are worked out to 6.09 as against 1.25 in the case of OAE.

Statement 19.2

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT THEREIN

S. No.	Type of Establishments and Employment	No. of Establishments		
		Rural	Urban	Total
I	Agricultural Establishments (Except crop production & plantation)			
(a)	All Establishments	1,144	5,864	7,008
	i) Own Account Establishments	825	3,560	4,385
	ii) Establishments (H)	319	2,304	2,623
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	2,761	13,763	16,524
	ii) Hired	661	4,995	5,656
	iii) Average Employment	2.41	2.35	2.36
II	Non-Agricultural Establishments			
(a)	All Establishments	11,297	8,57,003	8,68,300
	i) Own Account Establishments	8,090	4,65,023	4,73,113
	ii) Establishments (H)	3,207	3,91,980	3,95,187
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	24,849	29,78,408	30,03,257
	ii) Hired	11,483	19,76,251	19,87,734
	iii) Average Employment	2.20	3.48	3.46
III	Agricultural and Non-agricultural Establishments			
(a)	All Establishments	1,24,41	8,62,867	8,75,308
	i) Own Account Establishments	8,915	4,68,583	4,77,498
	ii) Establishments (H)	3,526	3,94,284	3,97,810
(b)	Persons Usually working			
	i) Total	27,610	29,92,171	30,19,781
	ii) Hired	12,144	19,81,246	19,93,390
	iii) Average Employment	2.22	3.47	3.45

Source: 6th Economic Census Report

Moreover, distribution of Establishment and Employment by Major Economic Activity Group has been given in Statement 19.2.

Statement: 19.3

DISTRIBUTIONS OF ESTABLISHMENT AND EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY GROUP

Major Economy Activity Group	Establishment			Employment		
	OAE	Estt (H)	Total	OAE	Estt (H)	Total
Agricultural Activities						
Activities relating to agriculture other than crop production & plantation	115	120	235	162	588	750
Livestock	4,202	2,423	6,625	7,409	7,797	15,206
Forestry and Logging	35	65	100	42	435	477
Fishing and aqua culture	33	15	48	47	44	91
Sub-total (I)	4,385	2,623	7,008	7,660	8,864	16,524
Non-Agricultural Activities						
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	58,318	97,632	1,55,950	86,397	916,616	1,003,013
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	383	927	1,310	475	15,836	16,311
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	1,106	725	1,831	1,496	5,807	7,303
Construction	21,972	3,124	25,096	24,413	17,608	42,021
Whole sale trade, retail trade & repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	7,536	19,864	27,400	9,882	89,462	99,344
Whole sale trade (not covered above)	10,344	21,114	31,458	13,311	96,323	109,634
Retail trade (not covered above)	1,95,779	1,16,051	3,11,830	240,456	407,043	647,499
Transportation and storage	53,148	19,424	72,572	56,618	122,384	179,002
Accommodation and Food service activities	28,312	19,739	48,051	35,236	106,481	141,717
Information & communication	5,524	5,433	10,957	6,643	47,524	54,167
Financial and insurance activities	2,542	6,507	9,049	2,964	59,449	62,413
Real estate activities	13,804	9,327	23,131	16,550	29,502	46,052
Professional, scientific & technical activities	5,708	13,132	18,840	6,802	90,377	97,179
Administrative and support service activities	4,882	10,110	14,992	6,886	67,567	74,453
Education	15,037	11,791	26,828	18,340	122,846	141,186
Human health & social work activities	5,520	10,919	16,439	6,625	111,627	118,252
Arts entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation	1,807	1,206	3,013	2,403	9,583	11,986
Other service activities not elsewhere classified	41,391	28,162	69,553	52,280	99,445	151,725
Sub-total (II)	4,73,113	3,95,187	8,68,300	587,777	2,415,480	3,003,257
Total [ST(I)+ST(II)]	4,77,498	3,97,810	8,75,308	5,95,437	24,24,344	30,19,781

Source: 6th Economic Census Report

Role of Un-organized Sectors in Delhi

3.2. Trading Sector:

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducted a survey during 1997 on un-organized trading activity in Delhi under the 53rd National Sample Survey Round (State Sample) sponsored by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Government of India. The coverage of the survey included two types of enterprises i.e. Own Account Trading Enterprises (OATEs) operated by household members without any hired workers and Non-Directory Trading Enterprises (NDTEs) run with at least one hired worker on fairly regular basis but less than 6 workers including family members. The survey report mentioned that number of un-organized trading enterprises in Delhi was at 1.99 lakh and the number of persons employed in these un-organized trading enterprises as 3.18 lakh. The contribution of this sector, which is measured in terms of Gross Value Added to the economy of Delhi, was estimated at 1.01 lakh per enterprise per annum. No further sample survey has been conducted on this subject after 1997.

3.3 Manufacturing Sector:

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducted a survey during 2005-06 on un-organized manufacturing enterprises in Delhi under the 62nd National Sample Survey Round (State sample) sponsored by National Sample Survey Organization, Government of India. As per the report the total number of un-organized manufacturing enterprises were estimated at 1.01 lakhs during 2005-06 and out of these 15040 (15 per cent) were Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (without any hired worker) and 85700 (85 per cent) were Establishments operating with at least one hired worker. The total employment provided by the un-organized manufacturing sector was about 4.82 lakhs. The gross value added per annum per enterprise in the un-organized manufacturing sector was 3.26 lakh. The value added per worker in this sector was estimated as 0.68 lakh per year. The value added per worker in Own Account Enterprise was 0.81 lakh and that of establishment was 3.69 lakh.

3.4 Service Sector

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi conducted a survey between July 2006 and June 2007 on un-organized service sector activity in Delhi under the 63rd National Sample Survey Round (State Sample). The total number of enterprises were 239447 and out of these 147281 (61.51 per cent) were Own Account Enterprises (Enterprises operating without any hired worker) and 92166 (38.49 per cent) were Establishment operating with at least one hired worker. The total employment provided by the un-organized service sector was about 6.44 lakh. The gross value Added per annum

per enterprises in the un-organized service sector was 2.87 lakh. The Value Added per worker in this sector was estimated as 106895 per year. Value added per worker in OAE's was 70372 and that of establishment was 119996 per annum.

3.5 Survey of unincorporated Non-Agriculture Enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector)

According to 67th NSS survey conducted during July 2010 to June 2011 of unincorporated non-agriculture sector enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector) the number of enterprises were found to be 11.54 lakh. The sector wise breakup is as follows.

Broad activity category	Number of enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
Manufacturing	1799	2911	4710	90691	146987	237678	92490	149898	242388
Trade	8035	2012	10047	289175	176053	465228	297210	178065	475275
Other Service	7798	2037	9835	254266	172321	426587	262064	174358	436422
Total	17632	6960	24592	634132	495361	1129493	651764	502321	1154085
% of total	1.53	0.6	2.13	54.95	42.92	97.87	56.47	43.53	100

The number of persons usually working in these enterprises was found to be 29.79 lakh. The sector wise breakup is as follows:

Broad activity category	Number of enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
Manufacturing	2485	20499	22984	133701	747183	880884	136186	767682	903868
Trade	10462	5993	16455	371932	581823	953755	382394	587816	970210
Other Service	8170	5914	14084	298710	792864	1091574	306880	798778	1105658
Total	21117	32406	53523	804343	2121870	2926213	825460	2154276	2979736

According to the survey, the sector wise per month Gross Value Added (GVA) per enterprises and per worker at factor income and product approach (in ` Lakh) is resented as follows:

Activity	Factor Income Approach		Product Approach	
	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/ Worker	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/Worker
Manufacturing	34561	9268	34865	9350
Trade	31307	15336	31514	15438
Other Service	33431	13196	33734	13316
ALL	32793	12701	33058	12804

Moreover, latest Survey on unincorporated Non-Agriculture Enterprises has been completed in 73rd NSS round conducted during July 2015 to June 2016 & Quick estimate of survey are yet to be processed.

4. Marketing of Agricultural Produce

4.1 In modern marketing, agricultural produce has to undergo a series of transfers or exchanges from one hand to another before it finally reaches the consumer. The National Commission on Agriculture defined agricultural marketing as a process which starts with a decision to produce a saleable farm commodity and it involves all aspects of market structure of system, both functional and institutional, based on technical and economic considerations and includes pre and post- harvest operations, assembling, grading, storage, transportation and distribution. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research defined involvement of three important functions, namely;

- Assembling (concentration)
- Preparation for Consumption (processing) and
- Distribution

4.2 Marketing of agricultural produce in Delhi is through a network of regulated markets. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB) is the apex body established in 1977 under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1976 which was replaced subsequently by a new Act in 1998. The Board exercises supervision and control over various agricultural produce markets and promotes better marketing of agricultural produce by developing infrastructure facilities. At present, there are seven principal markets functioning in Delhi and they are:

1. APMC, (MINI) Azadpur
2. APMC, Narela
3. APMC, Najafgarh
4. APMC Keshopur
5. APMC, Shahdara

6. FP&EMC, Gazipur
7. Flower Market, GAZIPUR

5. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB)

- 5.1 DAMB was established in 1977 under the provisions of Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act 1976 which has since been replaced by Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (regulation) Act, 1998. The said Act was enacted for the better regulation of the purchase, sale, and storage and processing of agricultural produce and for the establishment of markets of agricultural produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and for markets connected therewith or incidental thereto. Under this Act organizational set up has been given to regulate the trading activity of the agricultural produce in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board is an apex body of this organizational set up and its main functions are to provide for general improvements in the markets for their respective areas and to provide facilities for grading and standardisation of agricultural produce. DAMB is in a healthy financial position and does not receive any financial assistance or grant from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The income and expenditure of DAMB over the last nine years is indicated in Statement 19.4.

Statement 19.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2007-16

(` Lakh)

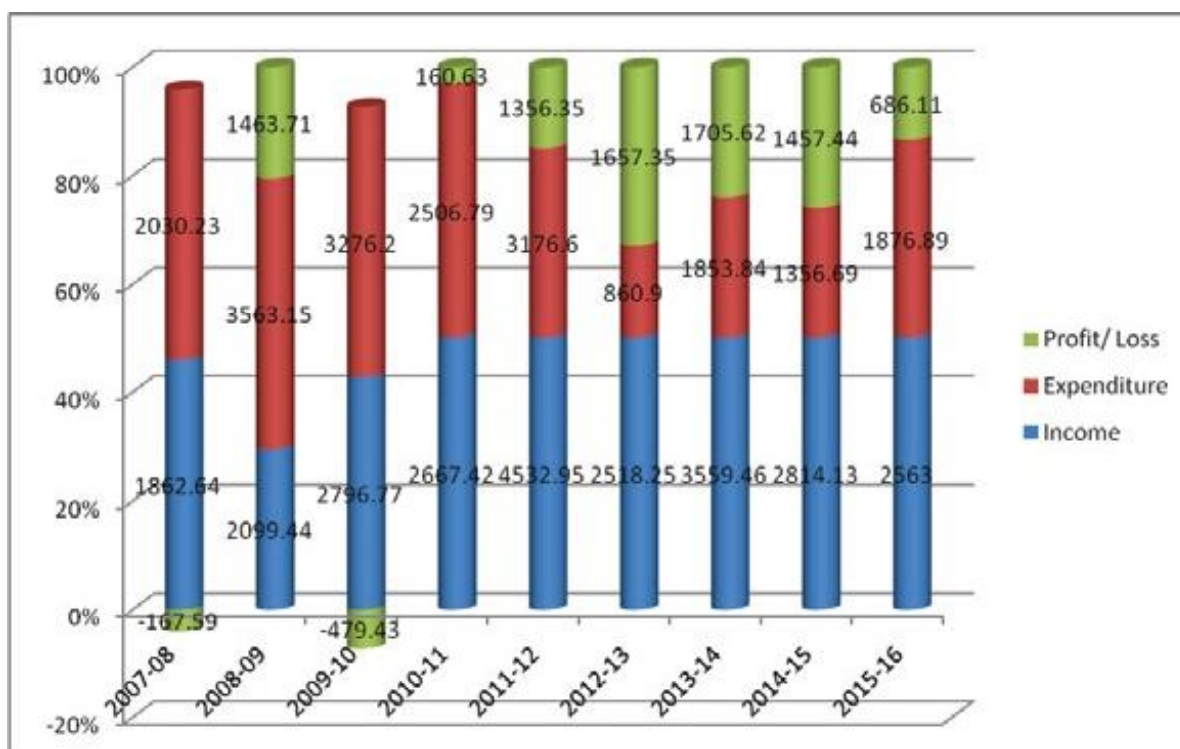
S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income*	1862.64	2099.44	2796.77	2667.42	4532.95	2518.25	3559.46	2814.13	2563
2	Expenditure	2030.23	3563.15	3276.2	2506.79	3176.6	860.9	1853.84	1356.69	1876.89
3	Profit/ Loss	-167.59	1463.71	-479.43	160.63	1356.35	1657.35	1705.62	1457.44	686.11

* The income figure does not include interest income

- 5.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.4 that the financial position of DAMB has steadily been growing upto 2013-14, however, it has declined during 2014-15 & 2015-16. The skewness of expenditure side of the DAMB during the second portion of the above mentioned period was due to the expenditure on projects in the form of marketing infrastructure in Mandis. The Profit of the DAMB increased from ` -167.59 lakh in 2007-08 to ` 686.11 lakh in 2015-16.

Chart: 19.3

FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2007-2016



6. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of MNI-Azadpur

- 6.1 The Azadpur fruit and vegetable market under the agricultural produce marketing committee (APMC) of MNI Azadpur is the biggest fruit and vegetable market in Asia and one of the biggest in the world. The market acts as a national distribution centre for fruits like apple, banana, orange and mango and for vegetables like potato, onion, garlic and ginger, etc,. This market was established in 1977 and presently has about 3711 commission agents/wholesalers. The market has been declared as Market of National Importance. This market is spread over in an area of about 76 acres of land and the quantity of fruits/vegetables arrived per day are around 14,935 tonnes approximately. There are 118 commodities notified for transaction in the market yards of APMC, Azadpur (i.e. 50 fruits items and 68 vegetables). The committee also provides a grower's shed where the producers can bring and sell their produce directly to purchasers thus abolishing the role of middlemen. The information regarding financial position of APMC of MNI Azadpur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.5.

Statement 19.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2007-2016

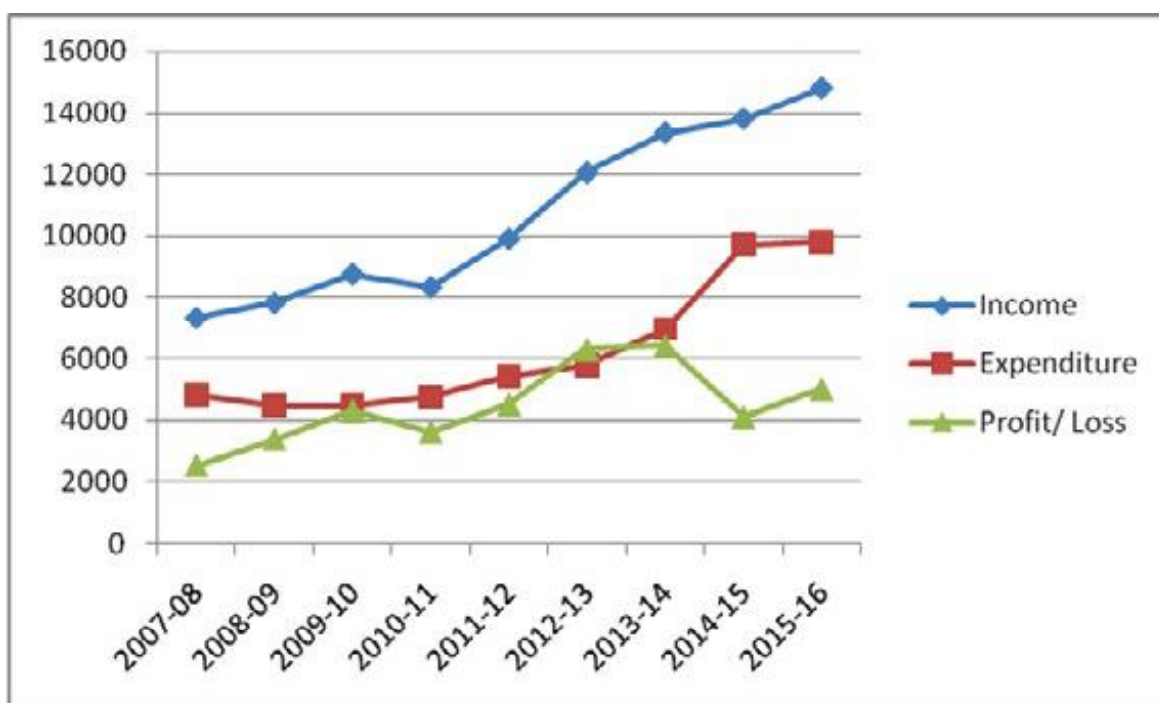
(` Lakh)

No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
I	Income	7326.63	7817.77	8758.87	8337.71	9907.096	12052.30	13344.42	13805.21	14793.79
II	Expenditure	4812.21	4445.74	4465.82	4731.96	5400.943	5760.24	6941.85	9713.16	9799.24
III	Profit/Loss	2514.42	3372.03	4293.05	3605.74	4506.153	6292.06	6402.57	4092.05	4994.55
IV.	Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)									
a.	Fruits	24.28	22.65	20.42	22.92	21.24	21.67	21.78	21.40	22.50
b.	Vegetables	21.39	21.63	21.79	22.40	23.78	24.51	24.07	25.16	23.80
c.	Total	45.67	44.28	44.21	45.32	45.03	46.18	45.85	46.56	46.30

- 6.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.5 that the financial position of the market is healthy in all the period mentioned above. The profit of the market increased from ` 25.14 crore in 2007-08 to ` 49.95 crore in 2015-16. This market has emerged as the most financially viable/profitable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Chart 19.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC (MNI) AZADPUR DURING 2007-16



7. Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Narela

- 7.1 The Food Grain Market under APMC Narela, spread over area of about 4 acres, was established in 1959 and is the biggest regulated market in Delhi for food grains. The notified commodities include paddy, wheat, gram, bajra, maize, jowar, gur, sugar, khandsari etc. The arrivals in this mandi are mainly from Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Delhi. The notified market area of APMC Narela covers entire area of NCT of Delhi excluding the market area of APMC, Shahdara and Najafgarh. The old grain market has been declare as principal market and new grain market spreading over an approx area of 33 Acres as subsidiary market. The arrivals of food grains in APMC, Narela and financial position during the last nine years are presented in Statement 19.6.

Statement 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2007-16

(` Lakh)

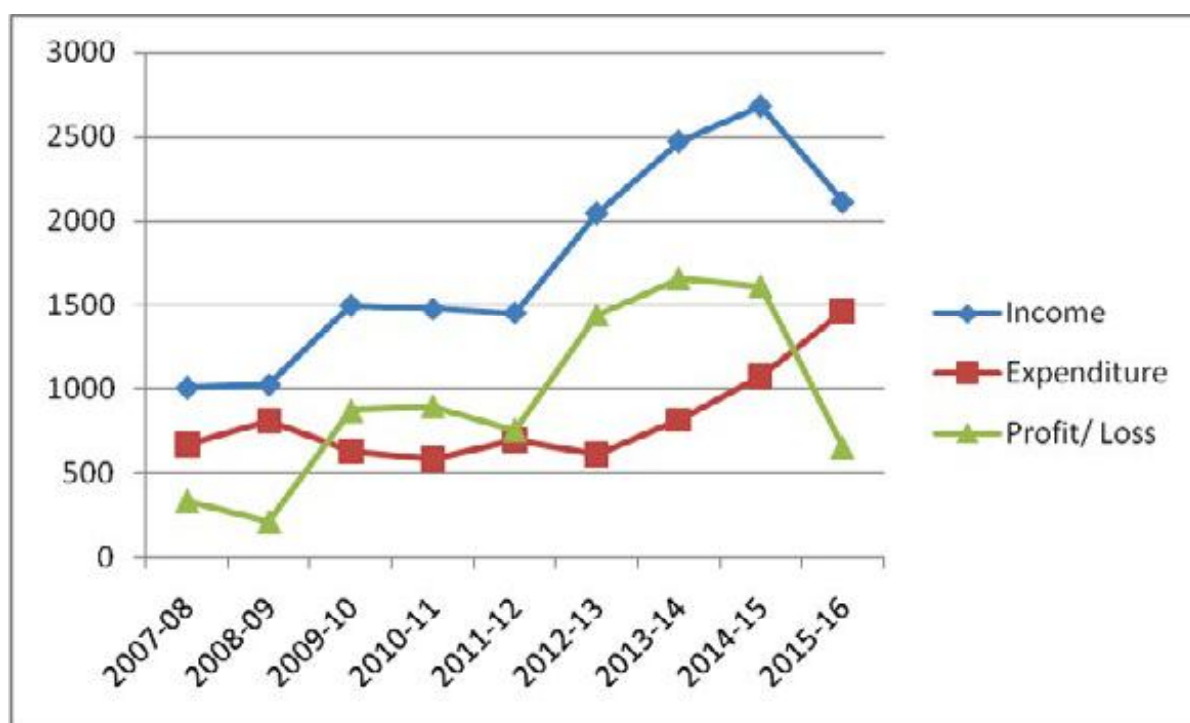
S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	1001.76	1019.88	1497.01	1473.39	1450.84	2046.76	2472.98	2682.91	2112.16
2	Expenditure	668.93	810.88	629.37	580.35	698.17	608.88	815.16	1071.97	1463.85
3	Profit /Loss	332.83	209.00	867.64	893.04	752.67	1437.88	1657.82	1610.94	648.31
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	4.33	4.88	6.58	6.40	NA	4.56	4.46	6.03	6.48

- 7.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.6 that income of the APMC of Narela increased from ` 10.02 crore in 2007-08 to ` 21.12 crore in 2015-16. This clearly indicates the healthy financial position of APMC Narela. The arrival of food grains in this market increased 4.33 lakh tones in 2007-08 to 6.48 lakh tones in 2015-16. The information regarding financial position of APMC of Narela during 2007-16 is depicted in Chart 19.5.

Chart 19.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2007-2016

(` Lakh)



8. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Najafgarh

- 8.1 APMC Najafgarh with a main market area of about 12 acres was established in 1959 and covers the food grains such as paddy, wheat, gram, bajra, maize, jowar, gur, sugar, khandsari etc. The lion share of arrival of food grains comes from the state of Haryana and it constitutes at 95 per cent and the remaining 5 per cent from Delhi. The information regarding financial position and arrival of food grains in APMC Najafgarh during the last nine years are presented in Statement 19.7.

Statement 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2007-2016

(` Lakh)

S. No.	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	277.38	281.24	266.08	241.35	271.73	293.66	355.74	340.24	300.59
2	Expenditure	165.99	254.68	237.79	205.81	218.2	253.94	337.34	606.12*	531.40
3	Profit /Loss	111.39	26.56	28.29	35.54	53.53	39.72	18.40	-265.88	-230.81
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	1.49	1.35	0.97	0.91	1.09	0.73	0.71	1.00	1.20

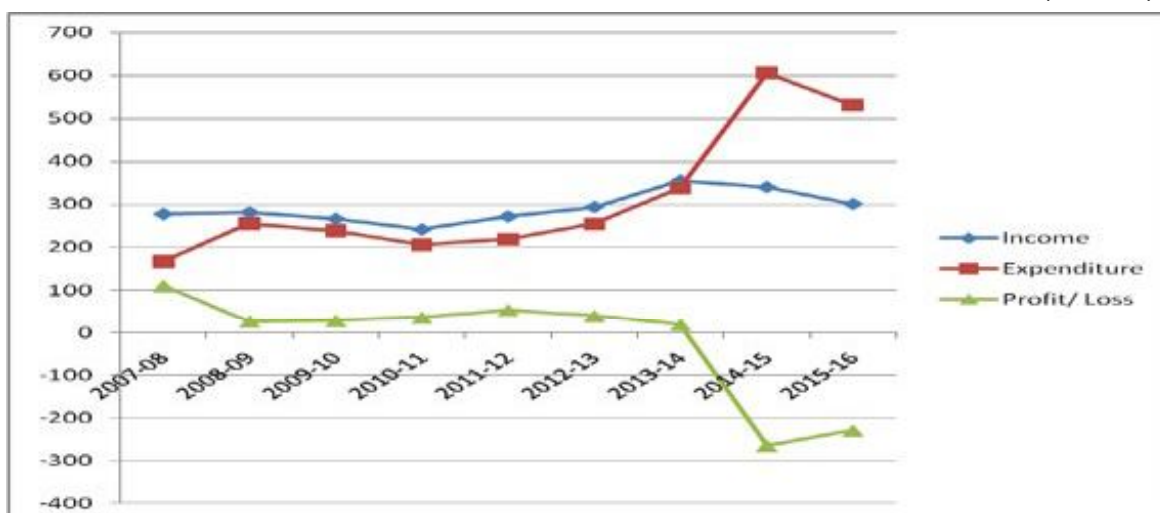
*Exp is increased due to huge payment retirement dues during the FY 2014-15 & 2015-16

- 8.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.7 that the arrival of food grains in APMC in Najafgarh during 2015-16 has increased considerably in comparison to 2013-14. It was due to less arrival of wheat and mustard from Haryana. While there was an increase in arrival of paddy than the previous year. But the paddy being brought into Najafgarh markets is a hybrid variety of basmati which does not fetch good rates. The arrival of food grains in this market decrease in 2013-14 to 0.71 lakh tones. The financial position of APMC, Najafgarh during 2005-14 is depicted in Chart 19.6. The loss may be attributed to non-recovery of market fees from commission agents. However, the APMC Najafgarh has turned from profit making to loss making organisation due to voluminous increase in payment of retirement dues during 2014-15 & 2015-16.

Chart 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2007-16

(` Lakh)



9. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara

- 9.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara is having 37.03 Acres of area is operating from Gazipur and covers fruits and vegetables, fodder, food grain, sugar and khandsari. The total land area under the market is 37.03 Acres. The detail of income and expenditure and arrivals over the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.8.

Statement 19.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2007-16

(` Lakh)

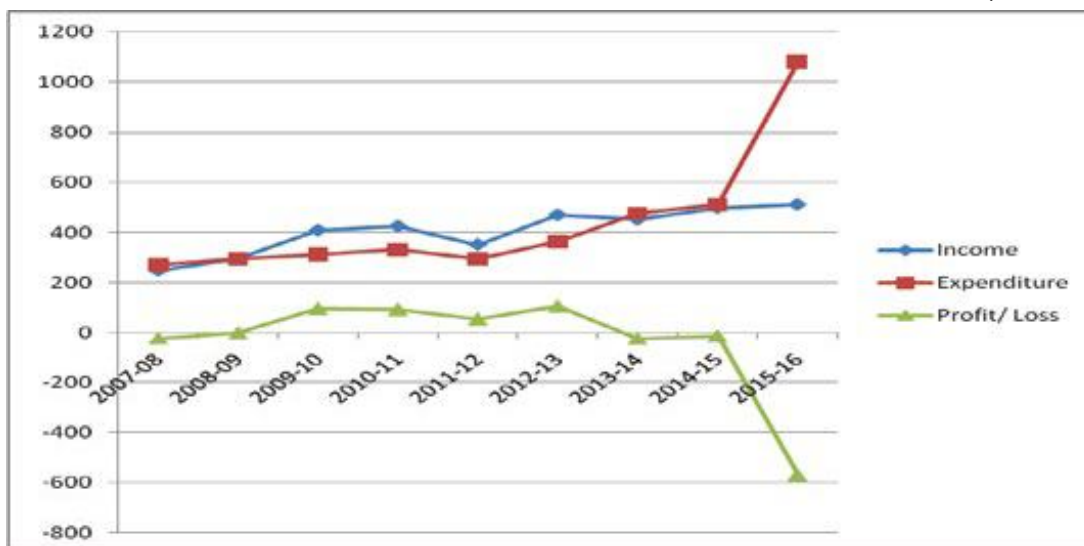
S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	248.96	296.45	409.17	425.56	351.79	470.43	452.56	499.05	511.68
2	Expenditure	270.97	295.96	311.84	331.18	295.80	363.35	475.75	510.73	1079.75
3	Profit/ Loss	-22.01	0.49	97.33	94.38	55.99	107.08	-23.19	-11.68	-568.07
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.43	2.84	3.04	2.95	2.94	3.34	3.01	2.57	2.57

- 9.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.8 that expenditure of AMPC at Shahadara has increased considerably during the period in comparison to increase in income. The APMC Shahdara has slowly turned into loss making organisation. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 19.7.

Chart 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2007-2016

(` Lakh)



10. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur

- 10.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur established in 2001 with an area of 15.58 acres. It has 244 shops deals with fruits and vegetables. The information regarding financial position of Agricultural Price Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.9.

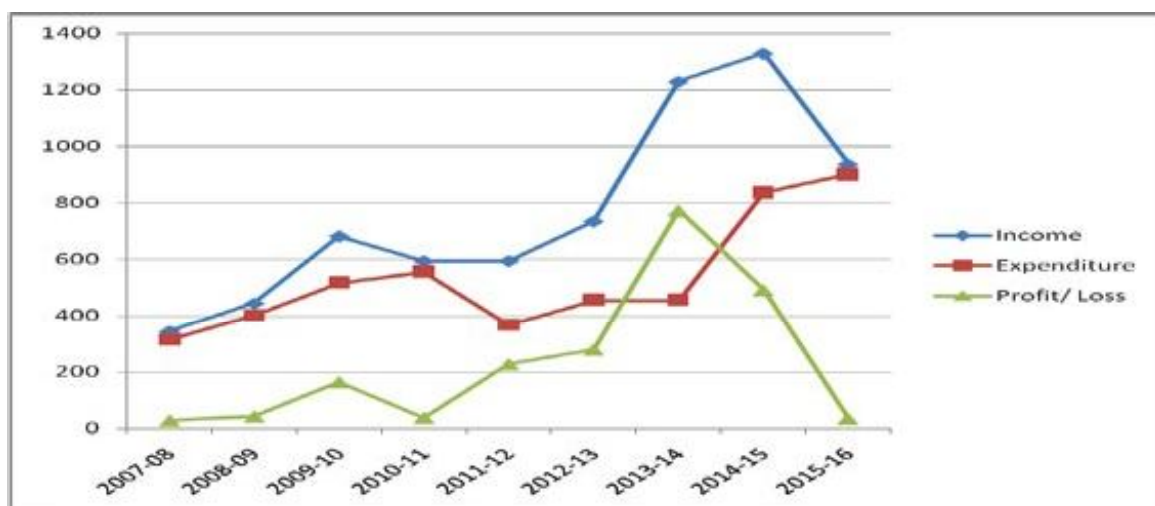
Statement 19.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2007-2016

(` Lakh)

S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	Income	343.77	444.30	682.33	594.98	594.96	735.66	1229.01	1328.87	936.95
2	Expenditure	314.11	401.16	517.65	556.37	366.80	455.83	455.14	836.46	901.01
3	Profit/Loss	29.29	43.14	164.68	38.61	228.16	279.83	773.87	492.41	35.94
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.75	3.02	2.77	3.01	3.00	2.60	2.19	2.41	2.44

- 10.2 It may be shown from Statement 19.9 that the financial position of APMC of Keshopur during the entire period covered the study showed a mixed trend. The profitability of APMC Keshopur increased from 29.29 lakhs in 2007-08 to 773.87 lakh in 2013-14, however, it has declined to only Rs. 35.94 lakh which may be due to decrease in interest income received during 2015-16. The income and financial position of APMC of Keshopur is depicted in Chart 19.8.

Chart 19.8**FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2007-2016****11. Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, (FP&EMC) Gazipur**

- 11.1 Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur established in 1992 dealt with fish, poultry and egg. At Present there are 88 shops for the poultry market and 196 shops for the fish market at Gazipur. The area under Fish market is 60,000 Sq. Mtrs and the area under Poultry Market is 15.808 Acres. The information regarding arrivals of poultry items, i.e. chicken and fish during last nine years in Gazipur is presented in Statement 19.10.

Statement 19.10**ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR- 2007-2016**

S. No.	Years	Total Arrivals (in Tonnes)		
		Poultry	Fish	Total
1.	2007-2008	41102	17113	58215
2.	2008-2009	44181	17421	61602
3.	2009-2010	49361	17007	66368
4.	2010-2011	52539	22170	74709
5.	2011-2012	55717	23081	78798
6.	2012-2013	59121	24653	83774
7.	2013-2014	55351	43040	98391
8.	2014-15	86922	58873	145795
9.	2015-16	109918	56774	166692

- 11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.10 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2007-2016 and recorded growth rate of 20.93% per annum. On the

contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased at a rate of 28.97% per annum. The information regarding the financial position of FP&EMC Gazipur during 2005-14 is presented in Statement 19.11.

Statement 19.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2007-16

(` Lakh)

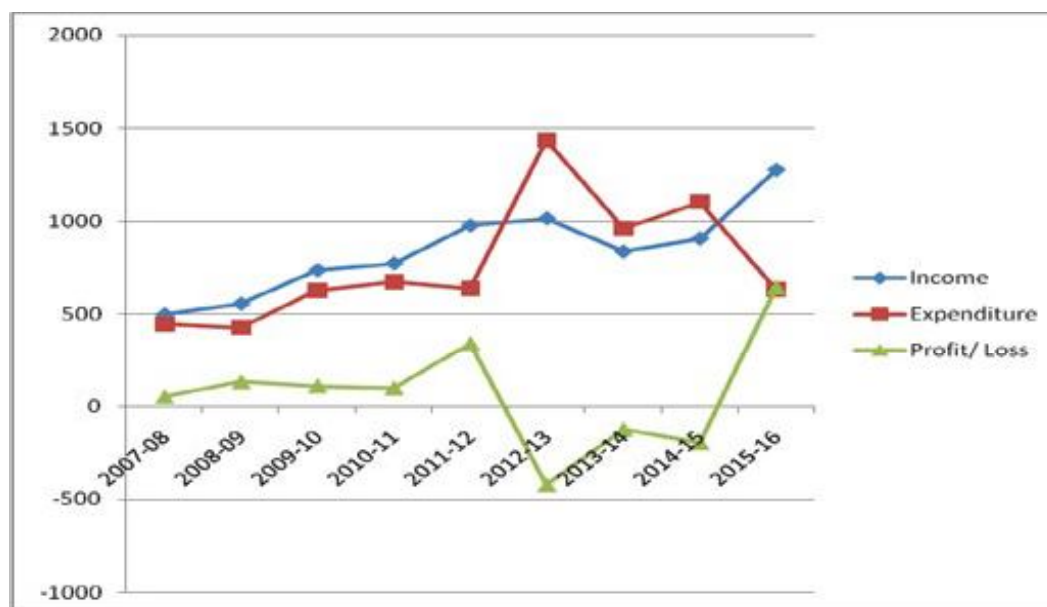
S. No.	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Income	499.30	557.78	737.75	774.15	977.56	1014.67	837.93	906.83	1275.28
2.	Expenditure	449.23	426.73	628.07	675.77	638.13	1436.80	961.91	1102.97	633.33
3.	Profit/Loss	50.07	131.05	109.68	98.38	339.43	-422.13	-123.98	-196.14	641.95

- 11.3 It may be observed from Statement 19.11 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur recorded a profit of rs. 641.95 lakh in comparison to loss of Rs. 196.14 lakh in 2014-15. This change has been due to increase in receipt of market fees and interest income. Plans are under way to establish a mechanized processing plant with the capacity to slaughter 2000-10000 birds per hour and make full use of waste generated for manufacture of poultry feed. The financial position of (FP&EMC) at Gazipur is depicted in Chart 19.9.

Chart 19.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2007-2016

(` Lakh)



12. Khoya/ Mawa Marketing Committee, Mori Gate

- 12.1 Khoya/ Mawa Marketing Committee came into existence in 1997. The market has been functioning from the principal market at Mori Gate. The information regarding the financial position of khoya/ mawa marketing committee, Mori Gate and arrivals is presented in Statement 19.12.

Statement 19.12

FINANCIAL POSITION OF KHOYA/MAWA MARKETING COMMITTEE, MORI GATE DURING 2004-2013

(` Lakh)

S. No	Details	Years								
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Income	23.68	22.97	19.62	21.45	14.86	11.60	9.85	9.41	7.06
2.	Expenditure	28.72	37.32	29.15	32.37	30.03	32.80	23.21	27.55	24.24
3.	Profit/Loss	-5.04	-14.35	-9.53	-10.92	-15.17	-21.20	-13.36	-18.14	-17.18
4.	Arrival Khoya/ Mawa (Lakh Tones)	0.44	0.41	0.38	0.39	0.27	0.23	0.17	0.17	0.12

Note: The Khoya Mawa Marketing Committee came into existence in the year 1998. Earlier the Principal Market which was functioning from Bagh Diwar, Old Delhi has been de-notified vide notification dated 04.06.2013. Presently, the market fee as per past practices is being collected from the market area i.e. mainly from the traders, trading from a small spaces near Mori Gate Bus Terminal (Mori Gate, Delhi). Since, there is no proper notified Principal market with all infrastructural facilities in Delhi, the arrival and income of the committee have been decreased drastically.

13. Flower Marketing Committee (FMC), Mehrauli.

- 13.1 The Flower Marketing Committee at Mehrauli started functioning in 1997 as its principal yard with its two sub-yard at Fatehpuri, Delhi and Connaught Place respectively. The flower market at Mehrauli has now been declared as the principal market yard of the flower trade. The flower trade now has been shifted at one place i.e. F & V Market Gazipur on temporary basis. Principal market yard at Mehrauli as well as sub market yards of Fatehpuri and Connaught place have been de-notified and Gazipur has been declared as principal market yard for flower trade.

Income/ Expenditure of this committee during the last nine years is presented in Statement 19.13.

Statement 19.13

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI -DURING 2007-2016

(` Lakh)

S. No	Details	Years								
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Income	31.39	37.72	66.31	76.28	172.42	219.70	215.28	240.96	315.58
2.	Expenditure	53.60	63.64	80.69	91.89	82.46	155.21	216.48	278.23	367.01
3.	Profit/Loss	-22.21	-25.92	-14.38	-15.61	89.96	64.49	-1.2	-37.27	-51.43

13.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.13 that the income of the FMC increased considerably from 31.39 lakh during 2007-08 to 315.58 lakh during 2015-16. However, the expenditure has increased at a rapid rate in comparison to income, resulting in loss of Rs. 51.43 lakh in the FY 2015-16.

13.3 Regarding, the construction of Ultra Modern Flower Market in 10 Acres of land in Gazipur, Delhi, the plan has already been submitted to DDA by the DAMB for approval.

Chart 19.10

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI - DURING 2007-2016

