

CHAPTER 5

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 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. 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 emphasizes the fact that 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 the international market and the ability to develop countries to use tariffs, subsidies, local content and performance requirements, export taxes and restrictions. Information available under the Value Added Tax (VAT), workforce 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 restaurants in Delhi constituted ₹ 79263 crore during 2020-21 (AE) current prices, which is nearly 11.18 per cent of Gross State Value Added of Delhi (the base year 2011-12). More clearly this sector's contribution to Gross State Value Added of Delhi during the last ten years was more than 11 per cent. The information regarding the number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in statement 5.1.
- 2.2 It may be inferred from statement 5.1 that the number of registered dealers (174264 under Local Act and 159391 under Central Act) in 2005-06 increased to 946945 (257 under DVAT and 946688 under GST) in 2019-20. During the same period, the revenue increased from ₹ 6424.57 crore to ₹ 33281.89 crore.

Statement 5.1 (A)

NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT/GST IN DELHI

Years	Number of Registered Dealers			
	Under Local Act	Under Central Act	DVAT	GST
2005-06	174264	159391	-	-
2006-07	189957	170931	-	-
2007-08	206359	177661	-	-
2008-09	212665	183918	-	-
2009-10	223927	195466	-	-
2010-11	234839	205623	-	-
2011-12	248829	219187	-	-
2012-13	286951	255901	-	-
2013-14	250450	231678	-	-
2014-15	283139	262438	-	-
2015-16	308534	295318	-	-
2016-17	400156	373090	-	-
2017-18	-	-	6803	653041
2018-19	-	-	350	809827
2019-20	-	-	257	946688

Statement 5.1 (B)

RECEIPTS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT/GST IN DELHI

S. No	Years	Tax Collection (Gross) (₹ Crore)				
		Local Sales Tax	Central Sales Tax	SGST	IGST	Total
1.	2005-06	5684.91	939.66	-	-	6624.57
2.	2006-07	6543.46	1058.10	-	-	7601.56
3.	2007-08	7528.89	1215.50	-	-	8744.39
4.	2008-09	8833.44	1125.68	-	-	9959.12
5.	2009-10	10065.41	1892.91	-	-	11958.32
6.	2010-11	11365.88	3071.96	-	-	14437.84
7.	2011-12	12614.82	2150.25	-	-	14765.07
8.	2012-13	14489.26	1727.42	-	-	16216.68
9.	2013-14	16499.72	1748.68	-	-	18248.4
10.	2014-15	16596.65	1983.68	-	-	18580.33
11.	2015-16	18418.35	4654.16	-	-	23072.51
12.	2016-17	19718.33	2943.62	-	-	22661.95
13.	2017-18	11135.18	1802.51*	8121.65**	5659.95	26719.29
14.	2018-19	6157.10	182.10	15052.16\$	8608.28	29999.64
15.	2019-20	5810.58@	149.83	19424.70\$\$	7896.78	33281.89

Source : Delhi Statistical Handbook, 2020

Note - * An amount of ₹ 690.53 Cr. Received from Gol as compensation.

** An amount of ₹ 157.00 Cr. Received from Gol as compensation.

\$ An amount of ₹ 4182.00 Cr. Received from Gol as compensation.

\$\$ An amount of ₹ 7436.00 Cr. Received from Gol as compensation and also include ₹ 14.19 Cr. received from Entertainment and cable, lottery Betting , Gambling, Luxury Tax, Exercise on Medicinal and Toilet. preparations.

Chart 5.1 (A)

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT IN DELHI
from 2005-06 to 2016-17**

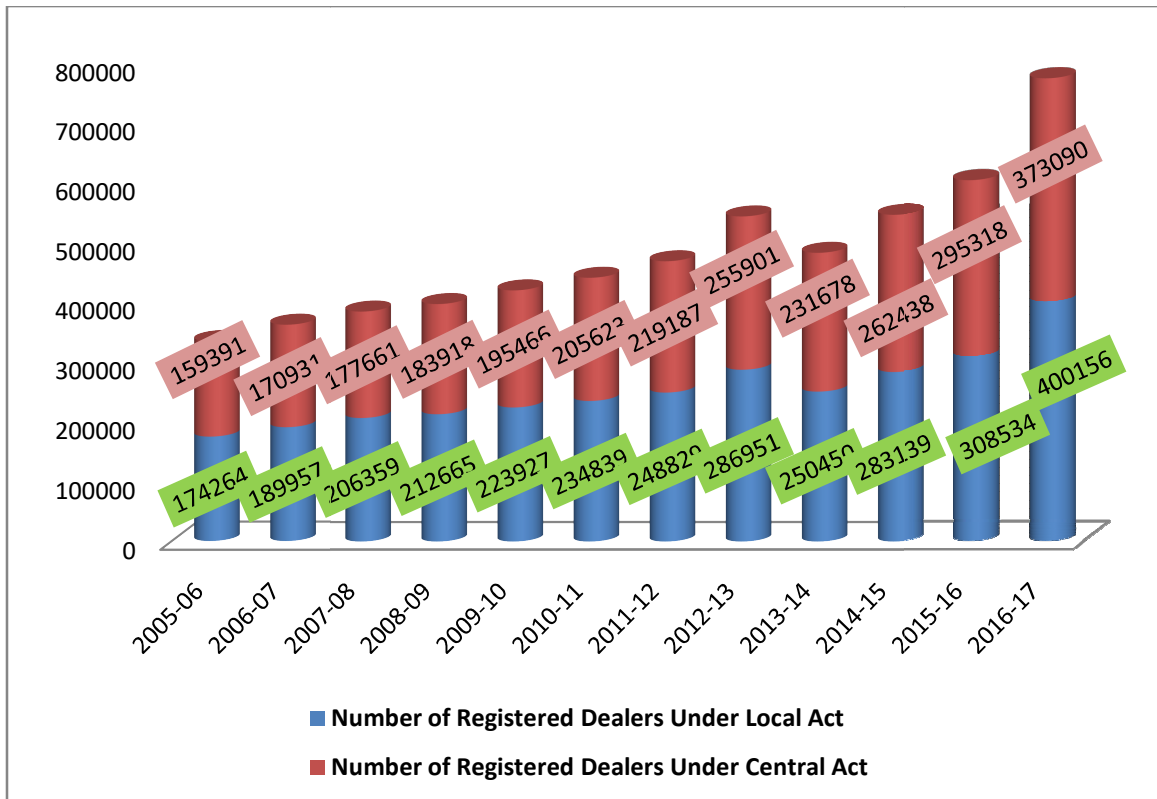


Chart 5.1 (B)

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER DVAT /GST ACT from
2017-18 to 2019-20 IN DELHI**

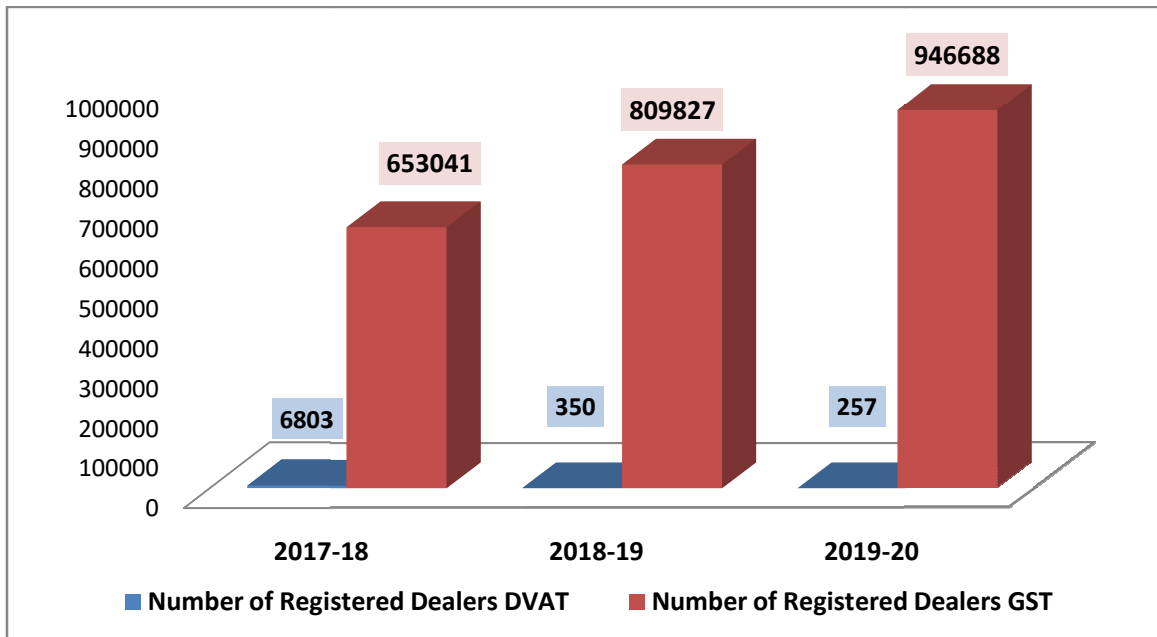


Chart 5.2 (A)

RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL SALES TAX) 2005-06 to 2016-17

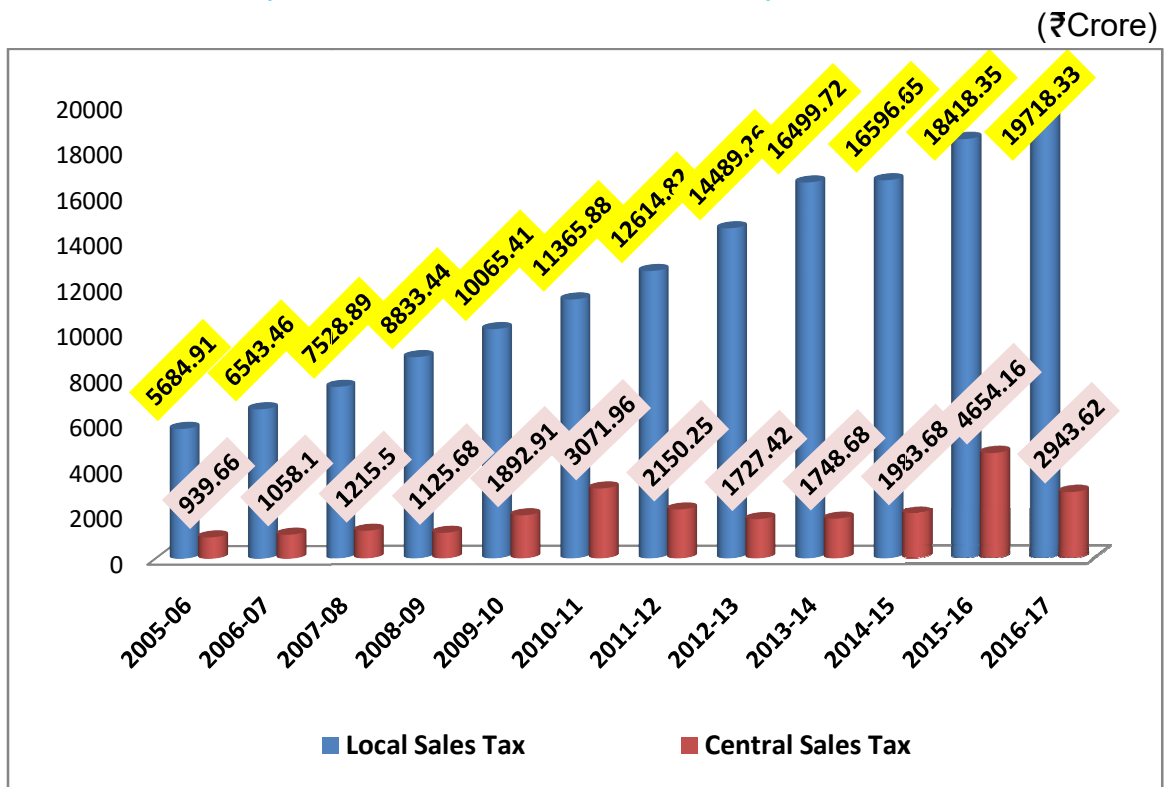
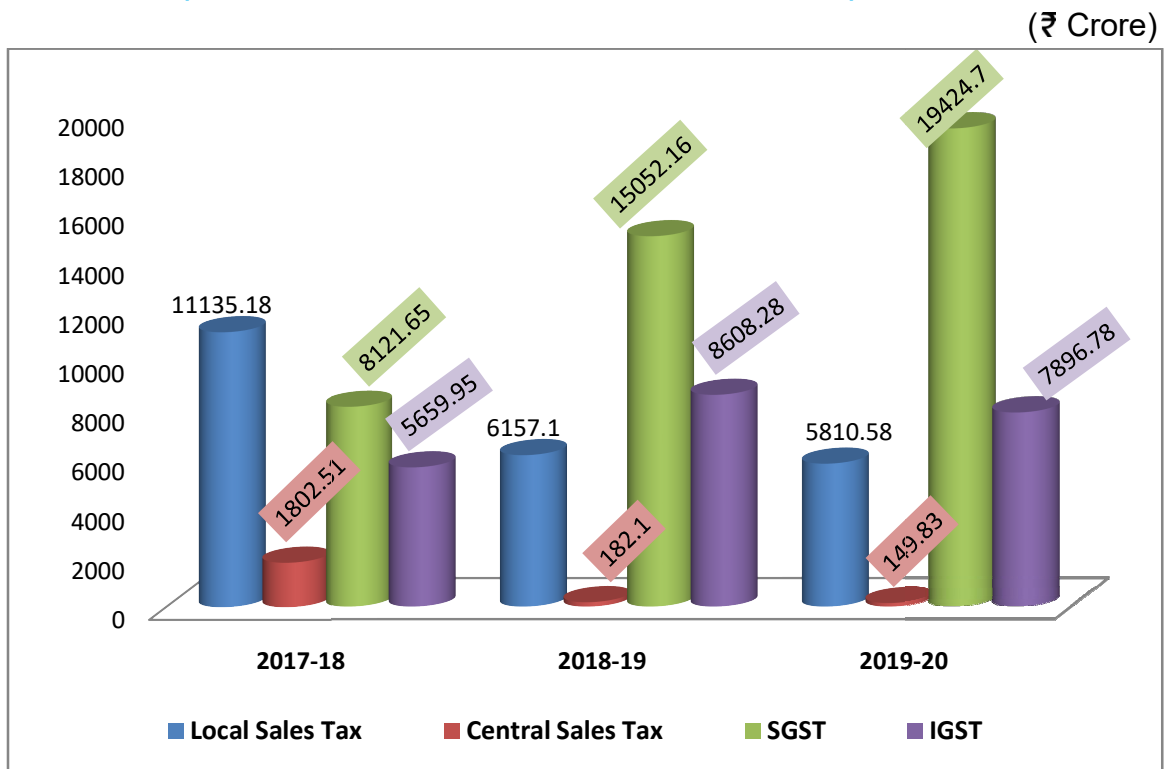


Chart 5.2 (B)

RECEIPTS (LOCAL / CENTRAL SALES TAX/SGST/IGST) 2017-18 to 2019-20



3. Economic Census

- 3.1 Economic Census is the complete enumeration of entrepreneurial activities operating in the geographical boundaries of State/Country at a given point of time to come out with the official count of enterprises and their characteristics. Entrepreneurial activities mean, all those economic activities dealing with the production and/or distribution of goods/services not solely for the purpose of own consumption. All economic activities - agricultural and non-agricultural, except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, Defence and compulsory social security, related to production and/or distribution of groups and/or services are covered. Non-agricultural field of activity covered by Economic Census operations includes mining & quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas & water supply, sewerage, waste management, construction, wholesale & retail trade, transport & storage, accommodation & food service, information & communication, financial & insurance, real estate, professional, scientific & technical, administrative & support service, education, human health & social work, arts; entertainment & recreation etc.
- 3.2 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 the Fifth Economic Census conducted during 2005. The breakup of establishments in agricultural and non-agricultural reveals that 7,008 (0.80%) belong to the 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 the 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 the 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 of the hired worker, persons per establishment are worked out to 6.09 as against 1.25 in the case of OAE.

Statement 5.2

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, the distribution of Establishment and Employment by Major Economic Activity Group has been given in Statement 5.3.

Statement: 5.3

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

4. Role of Un-organized Sectors in Delhi

4.1 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 a fairly regular basis but less than 6 workers including family members. The survey report mentioned that the 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 specially designed for trading sector only has been conducted after 1997.

4.2 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 unorganized manufacturing sector was about 4.82 lakhs. The gross value added per annum per enterprise in the unorganized manufacturing sector was 3.26 lakh. The value added per worker in this sector was estimated at 0.68 lakh per year. The value added per worker in Own Account Enterprise was 0.81 lakh and that of the establishment was 3.69 lakh.

4.3 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 unorganized service sector was about 6.44 lakh. The gross value Added per annum per enterprises in

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

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

According to the 73rd NSS survey conducted from July 2015 to June 2016 of unincorporated non-agriculture sector enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector), the number of enterprises were found to be 810722. The sector-wise break up is given as:

Broad activity category	Number of Enterprises								
	Rural			Urban			Delhi		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturing	2950	160	3110	45154	69854	115008	48104	70014	118118
Trade	5553	2314	7867	214565	208132	422697	220118	210446	430564
Other Service	7599	3052	10651	160512	90877	251389	168111	93929	262040
Total	16102	5526	21628	420231	368863	789094	436333	374389	810722
% of the total	1.98	0.6	2.6	51.8	45.44	97.33	53.82	46.17	100

The number of persons usually working in these enterprises was found to be 19.60 lakh. The sector-wise breakup is given as:

Broad activity category	Number of Worker by Enterprise type and sector for each broad activity Category								
	Rural			Urban			Delhi		
	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All	OAE	Estt	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Manufacturing	2957	1449	4405	60817	357028	417846	63774	358477	422251
Trade	5744	5783	11527	280090	664567	944657	285834	670350	956184
Other Service	7906	7191	15098	194957	371679	566636	202863	378870	581734
Total	16607	14423	31030	535865	1393274	1929139	552471	1407697	1960169

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 ₹) is presented as follows:

Activity	Factor Income Approach		Product Approach	
	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/Worker	GVA/Enterprise	GVA/ Worker
Manufacturing	672626	188156	677522	189526
Trade	626532	271405	632173	273848
Other Service	480529	216411	484457	218180
All	573438	237151	578303	239163

5. Marketing of Agricultural Produce

5.1 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 the 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 the involvement of three important functions, namely;

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

5.2 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, (MNI) Azadpur
2. APMC, Narela
3. APMC, Najafgarh
4. APMC Keshopur
5. APMC, Shahdara
6. FP&EMC, Gazipur
7. Flower Market, Mehrauli

6. Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board (DAMB)

6.1 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 setup 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 5.4.

Statement 5.4

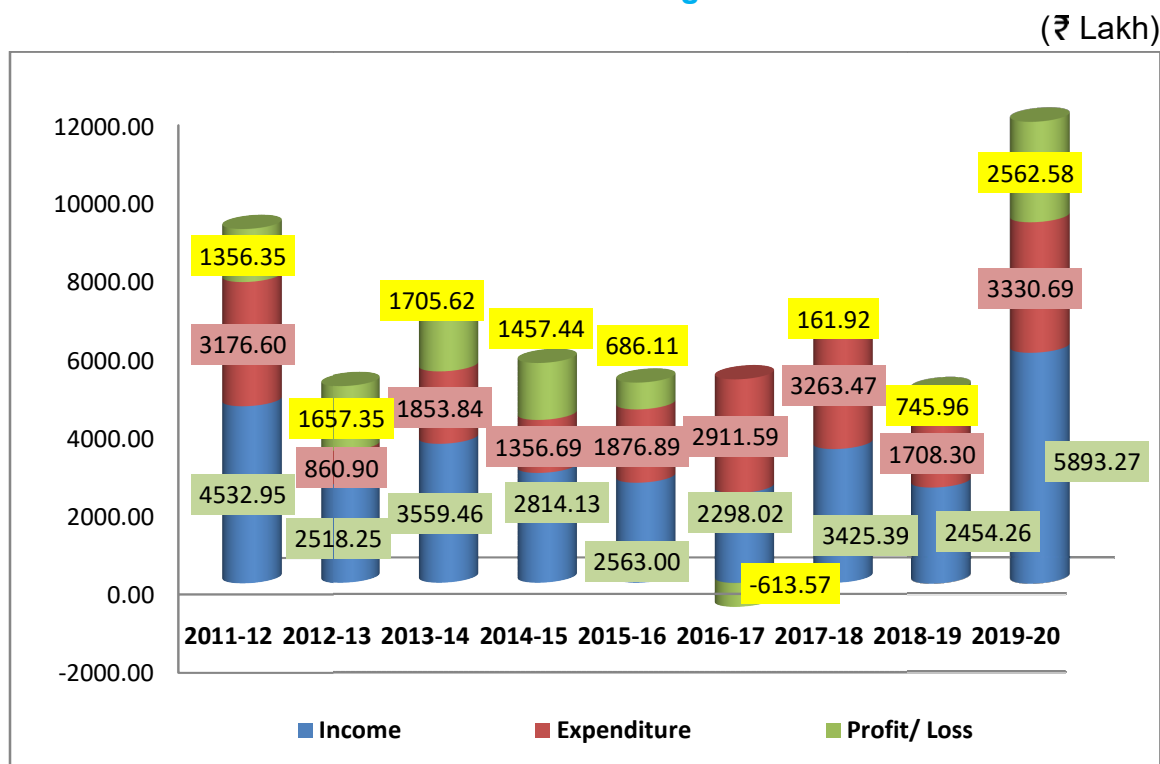
FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)

S. No	Details	Years								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Income	4532.95	2518.25	3559.46	2814.13	2563	2298.02	3425.39	2454.26	5893.27
2	Expenditure	3176.6	860.9	1853.84	1356.69	1876.89	2911.59	3263.47	1708.30	3330.69
3	Profit/ Loss	1356.35	1657.35	1705.62	1457.44	686.11	(-) 613.57	161.92	745.96	2562.58

6.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.4 that the financial position of DAMB during the last 9 is steadily growing. The income of the DAMB has increased to ₹58.93 crore in 2019-20 in comparison of last year ₹ 24.54 crore. Similarly, the profit has also considerably increased to ₹25.63 crore in 2019-20 from the profit of previous year ₹7.45 crore. The above financial statement shows the healthy position of market.

Chart 5.3
Financial Position of DAMB during 2011-12 to 2019-20



7. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of MNI Azadpur

7.1 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. 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 the financial position of APMC of MNI Azadpur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 5.5

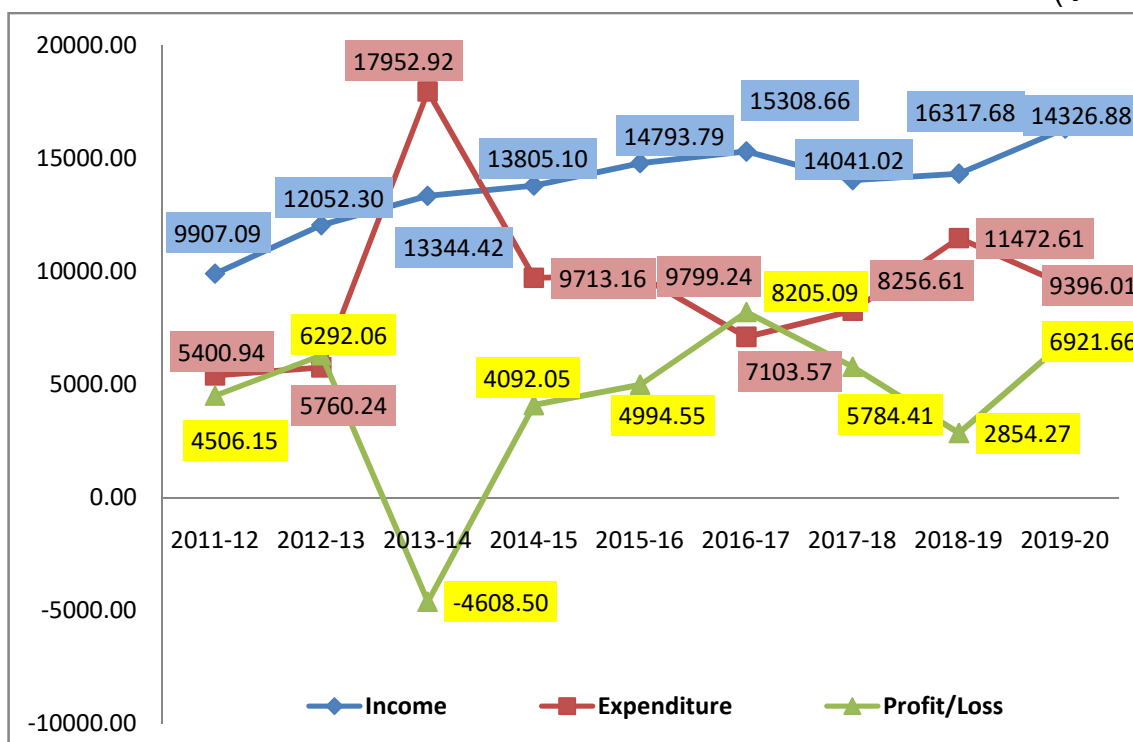
Statement 5.5
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
I	Income	9907.09	12052.3	13344.4	13805.1	14793.7	15308.66	14041.02	14326.88	16317.67
II	Expenditure	5400.94	5760.24	17952.9	9713.16	9799.24	7103.57	8256.61	11472.61	9396.013
III	Profit/Loss	4506.15	6292.06	(-) 4608.5	4092.05	4994.55	8205.09	5784.41	2854.27	6921.663
IV.	Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)									
a.	Fruits	21.24	21.67	21.78	21.4	22.5	20.74	23.16	21.50	20.62
b.	Vegetables	23.78	24.51	24.07	25.16	23.8	22.23	25.85	26.14	24.35
c.	Total	45.03	46.18	45.85	46.56	46.3	42.97	49.01	47.64	44.97

7.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.5 that the financial position of the market is healthy in all the period mentioned above. The profit of the market in 2019-20 increased to ₹ 69.22 crore from previous year 2018-19 i.e. ₹ 28.54. However, arrival of market has marginally decreased in 2020 in respect of previous year. This market has emerged as the most financially viable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Chart 5.4
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC (MNI) AZADPUR DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20
(₹ Lakh)



8. Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Narela

8.1 The Food Grain Market under APMC Narela, spread over an 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 the entire area of NCT of Delhi excluding the market area of APMC, Shahdara and Najafgarh. The arrivals of food grains in APMC, Narela and financial position during the last nine years are presented in Statement 5.6.

Statement 5.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)

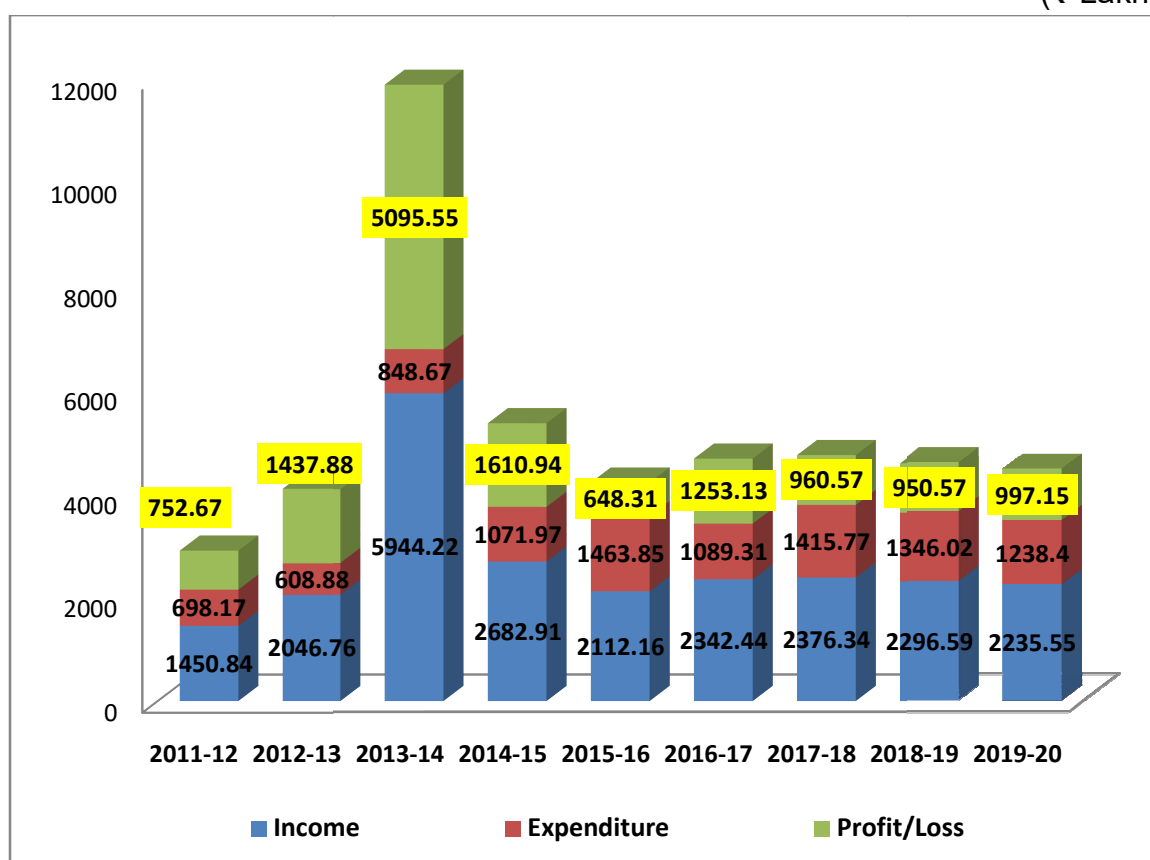
S. No.	Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Income	1450.84	2046.76	5944.22	2682.91	2112.16	2342.44	2376.34	2296.59	2235.55
2	Expenditure	698.17	608.88	848.67	1071.97	1463.85	1089.31	1415.77	1346.02	1238.40
3	Profit/Loss	752.67	1437.88	5095.55	1610.94	648.31	1253.13	960.57	950.57	997.15
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	N.A	4.56	4.46	6.03	6.48	5.31	6.16	5.42	-

8.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.6 that income of the APMC of Narela increased from ₹14.51 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 22.36 crore in 2019-20. This clearly indicates the healthy financial position of APMC Narela. The information regarding the financial position of APMC of Narela during 2010-19 is depicted in Chart 5.5.

Chart 5.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)



9. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Najafgarh

9.1 APMC Najafgarh with the 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 the 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 5.7.

Statement 5.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2011-12 TO 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)

S. No	Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Income	271.73	293.66	355.74	340.24	300.59	317.1	389.44	514.94	437.62
2	Expenditure	218.2	253.94	337.34	606.1*	531.4	405.91	707.14	348.91	405.38
3	Profit/Loss	53.53	39.72	18.4	(-) 265.88	(-) 230.81	(-)88.81	(-)317.70	166.03	32.24
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	1.09	0.73	0.71	1	1.2	0.99	1.03	1.24	1.38

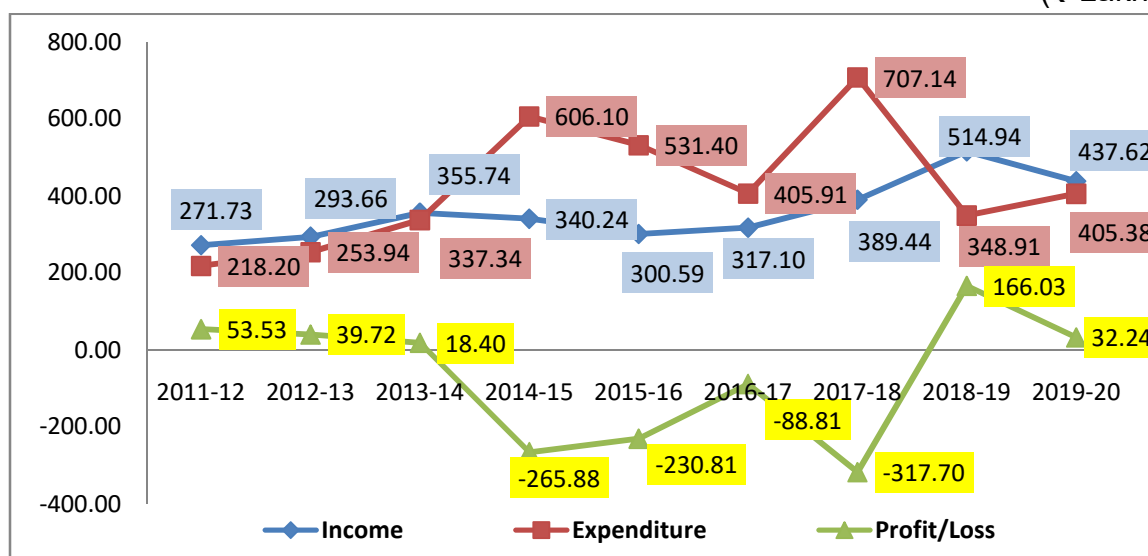
*Exp is increased due to huge payment retirement dues during the FY 2014-15 & 2015-16

9.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.7 that the arrival of food grains in APMC Najafgarh has increased from 1.03 Lakh Tones in 2017-18 to 1.38 Lakh Tones in 2019-20. The financial position of APMC, Najafgarh during 2011-12 to 2019-20 is depicted in Chart 5.6

Chart 5.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2011-12 TO 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)



10. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara

- 10.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Shahdara has been renamed as Fruit & Vegetable Market, Gazipur. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara is having 37.03 Acres of the 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 5.8.

Statement 5.8

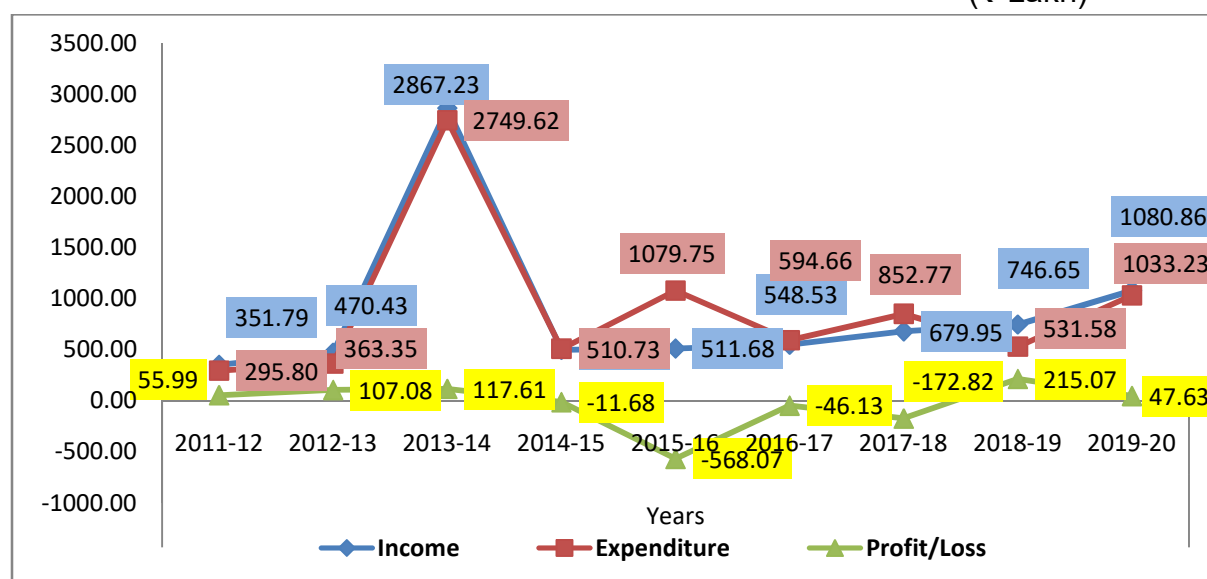
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20. (₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	Years								
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Income	351.79	470.43	2867.23	499.05	511.68	548.53	679.95	746.65	1080.86
2	Expenditure	295.8	363.35	2749.62	510.73	1079.75	594.66	852.77	531.58	1033.23
3	Profit/Loss	55.99	107.08	117.61	(-)11.68	(-)568.07	(-)46.13	(-)172.82	215.07	47.63
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.94	3.34	3.01	2.57	2.57	3.79	-	-	2.19

- 10.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.8 that the income of APMC Shahdara during 2019-20 has increased considerably from the previous year, similarly, expenditure has also increased considerably from the previous year. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 5.7

Chart 5.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20 (₹ Lakh)



11. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur

11.1 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 the financial position of the Agricultural Price Marketing Committee (APMC) of Keshopur during the last nine years is presented in Statement 5.9.

Statement 5.9

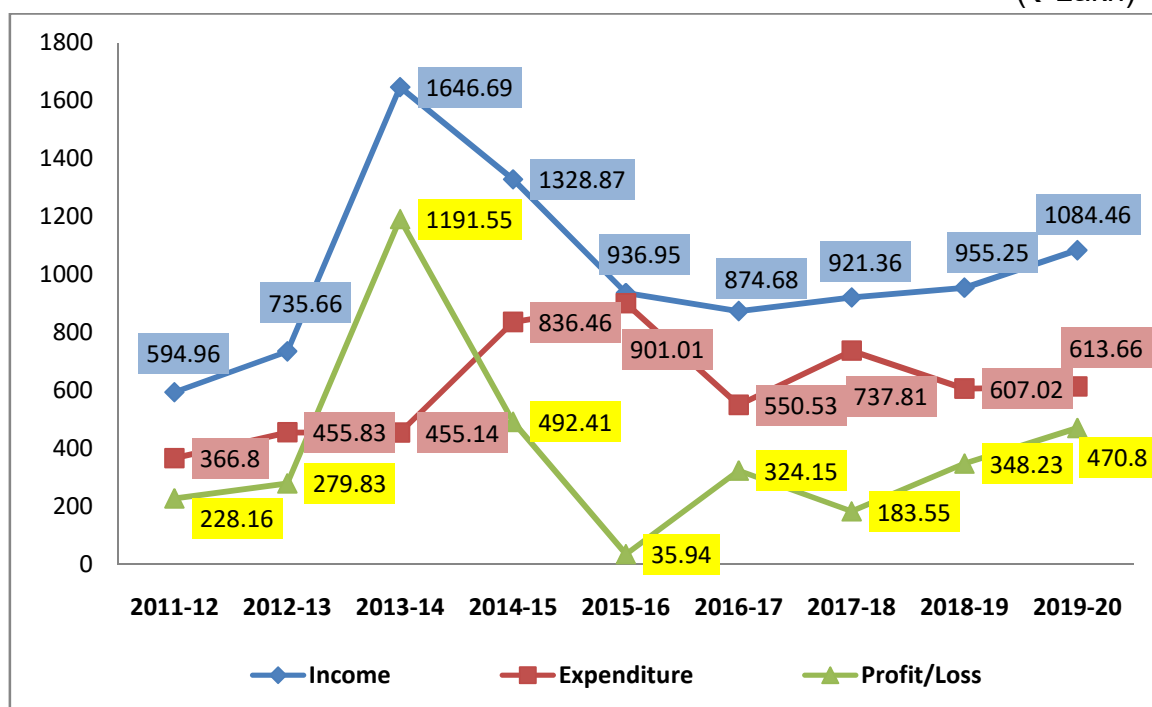
FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20 (₹ Lakh)

S. N.	Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Income	594.96	735.66	1646.69	1328.87	936.95	874.68	921.36	955.25	1084.46
2	Expenditure	366.8	455.83	455.14	836.46	901.01	550.53	737.81	607.02	613.66
3	Profit/Loss	228.16	279.83	1191.55	492.41	35.94	324.15	183.55	348.23	470.80
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	3	2.6	2.19	2.41	2.44	3.62	3.28	3.79	3.21

11.2 It may be shown from Statement 5.9 that the financial position of APMC of Keshopur during the entire period covered the study showed a positive trend. The income and financial position of APMC of Keshopur is depicted in Chart 5.8

Chart 5.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20 (₹ Lakh)



12. Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, (FP&EMC) Gazipur

- 12.1 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 the fish market is 60,000 Sq. Mtrs and the area under Poultry Market is 15.808 Acres. The information regarding the arrivals of poultry items, i.e. chicken and fish during the last nine years in Gazipur is presented in Statement 5.10.

Statement 5.10

ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20

S. No.	Years	Total Arrivals (in Tonnes)		
		Poultry	Fish	Total
1.	2011-2012	55717	23081	78798
2.	2012-2013	59121	24653	83774
3.	2013-2014	55351	43040	98391
4.	2014-2015	86922	58873	145795
5.	2015-2016	109918	56774	166692
6.	2016-2017	108039	54153	162192
7.	2017-2018	105451	55287	160738
8.	2018-2019	91622	55610	147232
9.	2019-2020	90009	55225	145234

- 12.2 It may be observed from Statement 5.10 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2011-2016 and decreased in 2016-2020. On the contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased marginally during 2011-2015 and decreased in 2019-20 from previous year. The information regarding the financial position of FP&EMC Gazipur during 2010-19 is presented in Statement 5.11.

Statement 5.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20

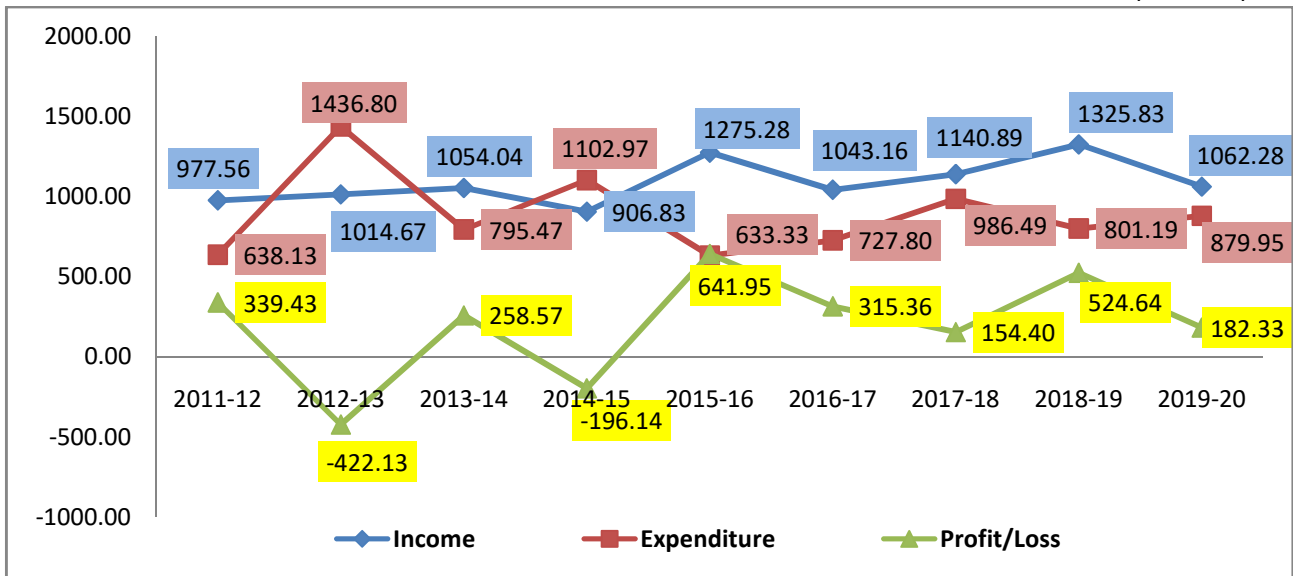
(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Income	977.56	1014.67	1054.04	906.83	1275.28	1043.16	1140.89	1325.83	1062.28
2	Expenditure	638.13	1436.8	795.47	1102.97	633.33	727.8	986.49	801.19	879.95
3	Profit/Loss	339.43	(-)422.13	258.57	(-)196.14	641.95	315.36	154.40	524.64	182.33

12.3 It may be observed from Statement 5.11 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur i.e. profit during 2019-20 recorded at ₹182.33 lakh. The financial position of (FP&EMC) at Gazipur is depicted in Chart 5.9

Chart 5.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2011-12 to 2019-20
(₹ Lakh)



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 a temporary basis. The principal market yard at Mehrauli as well as submarket yards of Fatehpuri and Connaught place have been de-notified and Gazipur has been declared as the principal market yard for flower trade. Income/ Expenditure of this committee during the last nine years is presented in Statement 5.13

Statement 5.13

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI -DURING 2011-12 TO 2019-20.

(₹ Lakh)

S.No.	Details	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Income	172.42	219.7	354.48	240.96	315.58	378.72	541.16	602.89	496.61
2.	Expenditure	82.46	155.21	296.44	278.23	367.01	325.92	412.81	436.36	544.47
3.	Profit/Loss	89.96	64.49	58.04	(-)37.27	(-)51.43	52.8	128.35	166.53	(-)47.86

13.2 It may be inferred from Statement 5.13 that the income of the FMC in 2019-20 has decreased in respect of previous year while expenditure has increased consistently in 2019-20 in respect of previous years. There is a loss of ₹ 47.86 lakh during 2019-20 due to sudden fall of income and expenditure at same pace.

Chart 5.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI- DURING 2011-12 TO 2019-20

(₹ Lakh)

