# CHAPTER 19
# TRADE AND COMMERCE

Commerce is the activity of buying and selling, especially on a large scale. The system includes legal, economic, political, social, cultural and technological systems that are in operation in any country or internationally. Thus, commerce is a system or an environment that affects the business prospects of economies. It can also be defined as a component of business which includes all activities, functions and institutions involved in transferring goods from producers to consumers. 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.

1.2 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 evidently 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 contribution of trade, hotels and restaurant sector in Delhi is ₹76475 crore during 2014-15 at current prices as per Advance Estimate, which is nearly 16.95 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product of Delhi. The information regarding number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.1. The details of registered dealers under Sales Tax Act and DVAT receipts are depicted in Chart 19.1 and 19.2 respectively.

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 264340 in 2013-14 recorded an annual average growth rate at 4.62 per cent. During the same period the revenue increased from ₹15803.60crore to ₹17925.35 crore recorded an annual average growth rate at 15.14 per cent. The information regarding number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is depicted in Chart 19.1 and Chart 19.2 respectively.

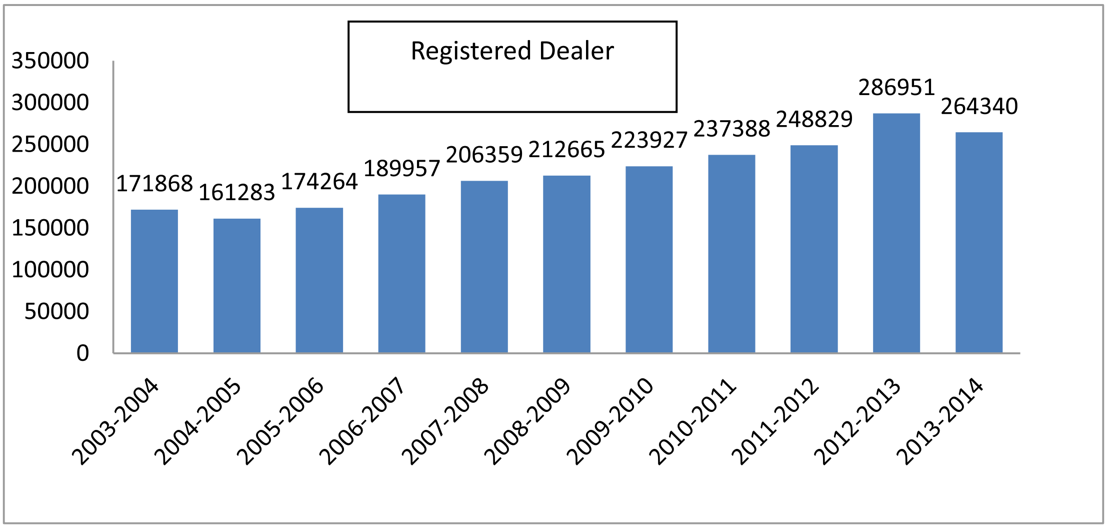
## Statement 19.1
## REGISTERED DEALERS & RECEIPTS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

| Sl. No | Years | Number of Registered Dealers | Sales Tax/ Delhi Value Added Tax Receipts (₹ Crore) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Local | Central | Total |
| 1. | 2003-2004 | 171868 | 3588.83 | 849.03 | 4437.86 |
| 2. | 2004-2005 | 161283 | 4205.96 | 997.07 | 5203.03 |
| 3. | 2005-2006 | 174264 | 5560.64 | 939.18 | 6499.82 |
| 4. | 2006-2007 | 189957 | 6308.72 | 1056.94 | 7365.66 |
| 5. | 2007-2008 | 206359 | 7292.51 | 1201.43 | 8493.94 |
| 6. | 2008-2009 | 212665 | 8547.33 | 1122.22 | 9669.55 |
| 7.* | 2009-2010 | 223927 | 9801.09 | 1890.82 | 11691.91 |
| 8. | 2010-2011 | 237388 | 11006.03 | 3064.15 | 14070.18 |
| 9. | 2011-2012 | 248829 | 12254.72 | 2149.91 | 14404.63 |
| 10. | 2012-2013 | 286951 | 14076.80 | 1726.80 | 15803.60 |
| 11 | 2013-2014 | 264340 | 16176.69 | 1748.66 | 17925.35 |

Note:1. Tax collection is gross upto 2004-05 and net of refund thereafter.
*2. ₹ 341.25 Cr. received as compensation from Govt. of India was inadvertently included in 2009-10, while it was received in 2010-11.

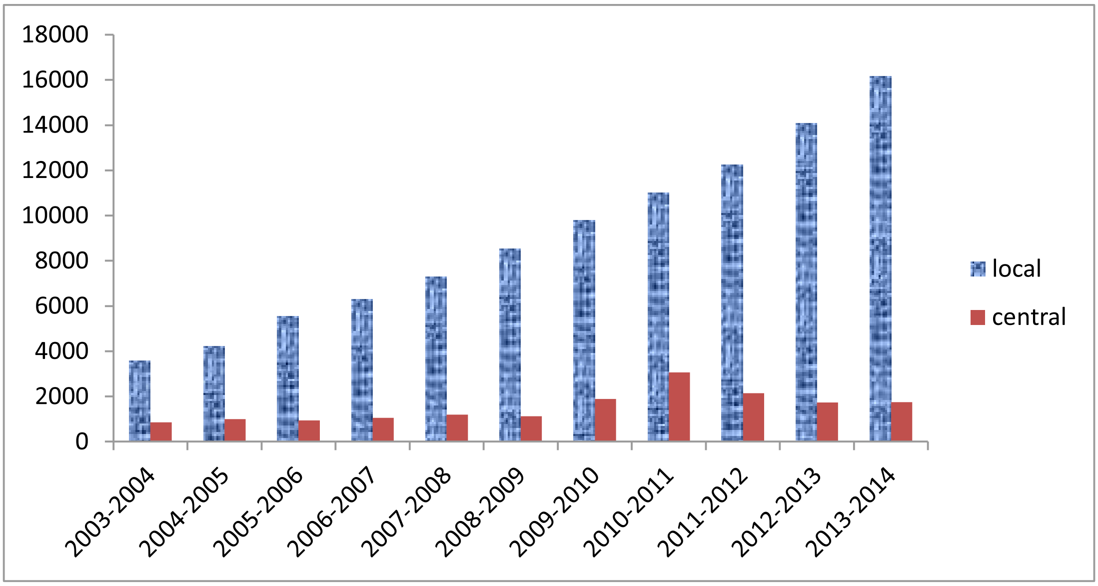
## Chart 19.1
## REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

(Numbers)



## Chart 19.2
## SALES TAX/DVAT RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL) -2002-13

(₹Crore)




## 3. Economic Census

3.1.1 The Fifth Economic Census undertaken in 2005 covered all types of enterprises in the agriculture (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sectors in Delhi. As per that report there were 7.58 lakh enterprises in Delhi during 2005 registering an increase of 10.5 per cent over the Fourth Economic Census conducted during 1998. Non-agricultural enterprises constitutes nearly cent per cent of the enterprises in Delhi and the same was recorded at 99.57 per cent. Majority of them were in urban areas and it mentioned at 96.52 per cent. Own account enterprises operating with household members accounted for 41 per cent of total enterprises. There were 3.91 lakh trading enterprises accounting for 51.59 per cent of the total enterprises employing 10.52 lakh persons in Delhi during 2005. The final result of recently concluded 6th Economic Census has not yet been released.

3.1.2 As per Quick Estimates of 6th Economic Census there were 8.93 lakh establishments found to be operated in Delhi during 2013. Out of them only 0.13 lakh establishments were in rural areas and 8.80 lakh in urban areas. The total number of persons usually found to be working in these establishments worked out to 29.85 lakh. Out of which 26.21 lakh were male and the rest 3.64 lakh were female.

## 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 Organization (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 63rdNational 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-Agricultural Enterprises (Manufacturing, Trading & Service Sector)

According to the latest 67th NSS round survey conducted during July 2010 to June 2011 of unincorporated non-agricultural 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 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Manufacturing | 1799 | 2911 | 4710 | 90691 | 146987 | 237678 | 92490 | 149898 | 242388 |
| Trade | 8035 | 2012 | 10047 | 289175 | 176053 | 465228 | 297210 | 178065 | 475275 |
| Other Services | 7798 | 2037 | 9835 | 254266 | 172321 | 426587 | 262064 | 174358 | 436422 |
| Total | 17632 | 6960 | 24592 | 634132 | 495361 | 1129493 | 651764 | 502321 | 1154085 |
| % of total | 1.53 | 0.60 | 2.13 | 54.95 | 42.92 | 97.87 | 56.47 | 43.53 | 100.00 |

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 Workers | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural | | | Urban | | | Rural + Urban | | |
| | OAE | Estt | All | OAE | Estt | All | OAE | Estt | All |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| Manufacturing | 2485 | 20499 | 22984 | 133701 | 747183 | 880884 | 136186 | 767682 | 903868 |
| Trade | 10462 | 5993 | 16455 | 371932 | 581823 | 953755 | 382394 | 587816 | 970210 |
| Other Services | 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 enterprise 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 | 34561 | 9268 | 34865 | 9350 |
| Trade | 31307 | 15336 | 31514 | 15438 |
| Other services | 33431 | 13196 | 33734 | 13316 |
| All | 32793 | 12701 | 33058 | 12804 |

## 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 19.2.

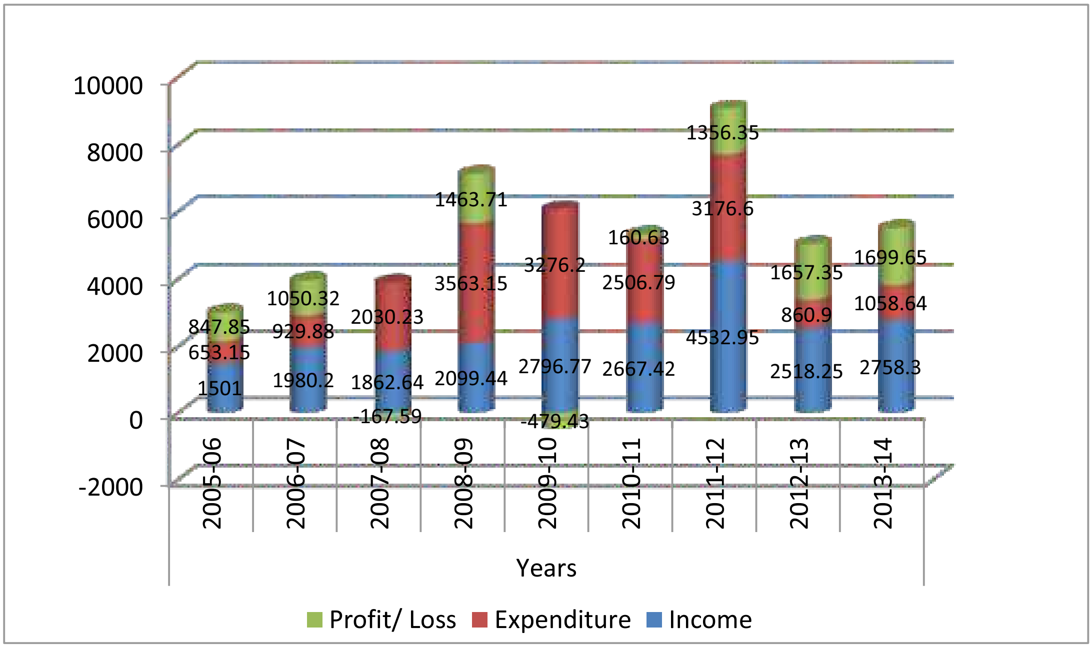
### Statement 19.2
### FINANCIAL POSITION OF DAMB DURING 2005-14

(₹ Lakh)

| S. No | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | Income | 1501.00 | 1980.20 | 1862.64 | 2099.44 | 2796.77 | 2667.42 | 4532.95 | 2518.25 | 2758.30 |
| 2 | Expenditure | 653.15 | 929.88 | 2030.23 | 3563.15 | 3276.20 | 2506.79 | 3176.60 | 860.90 | 1058.65 |
| 3 | Profit/ Loss | 847.85 | 1050.32 | -167.59 | 1463.71 | -479.43 | 160.63 | 1356.35 | 1657.35 | 1699.65 |

5.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.2 that the financial position of DAMB during the last 9 years is steadily growing. The skewness of expenditure of the DAMB during the period was due to the expenditure on projects in the form of marketing infrastructure in Mandis. . The income of the DAMB increased from ₹ 15.01 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 27.58 crore in 2013-14. The information regarding financial position of DAMB during 2005-14 is depicted in Chart 19.3.

### Chart 19.3:
### Financial Position of DAMB during 2005-2014



## 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 12,418 tonnes approximate. 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 19.3.

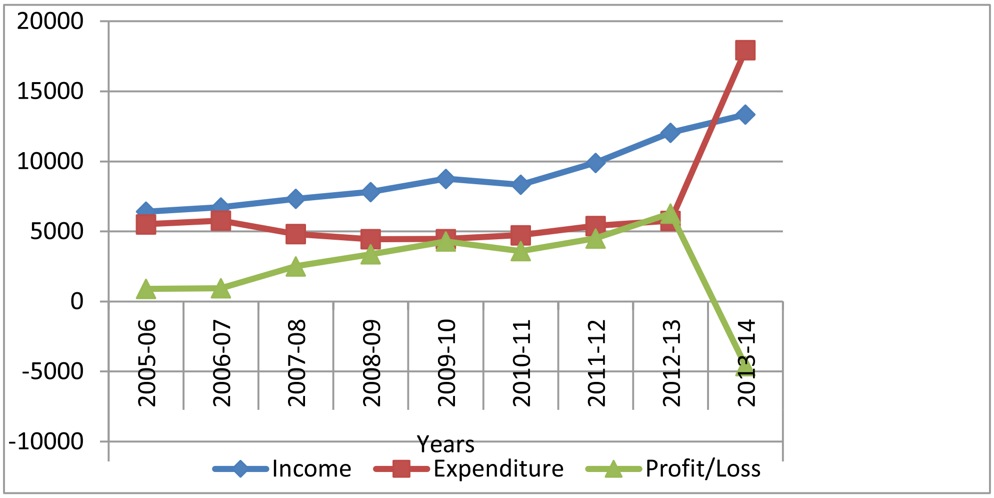
### Statement 19.3
### FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2005-14

(₹Lakh)

| No | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| I | Income | 6418.74 | 6726.78 | 7326.63 | 7817.77 | 8758.87 | 8337.71 | 9907.096 | 12052.30 | 13344.423 |
| II | Expenditure | 5511.21 | 5778.36 | 4812.21 | 4445.74 | 4465.82 | 4731.96 | 5400.943 | 5760.24 | 17952.927 |
| III | Profit/Loss | 907.53 | 948.42 | 2514.42 | 3372.03 | 4293.05 | 3605.74 | 4506.153 | 6292.06 | -4608.504 |
| **IV.** | **Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)** | | | | | | | | | |
| a. | Fruits | 24.43 | 21.56 | 24.28 | 22.65 | 20.42 | 22.92 | 21.24 | 21.67 | 21.78 |
| b. | Vegetables | 21.46 | 21.23 | 21.39 | 21.63 | 21.79 | 22.40 | 23.78 | 24.51 | 24.07 |
| c. | **Total** | **45.89** | **42.79** | **45.67** | **44.28** | **44.21** | **45.32** | **45.03** | **46.18** | **45.85** |

6.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.3 that the financial position of the market is healthy in all the period mentioned above. The profit of the market increased from ₹ 9.07 crore in 2005-06 to ₹62.92 crore in 2012-13 and the loss of the market in 2013-14 is ₹46.08 crore due to capital expenditure on procurement of land. This market has emerged as the most financially viable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. The financial position of the APMC market at Azadpur is depicted in Chart 19.4

**Chart 19.4:**
**FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC (MNI) AZADPUR DURING 2005-14**




## 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 19.4.

**Statement 19.4**
**FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2005-14**

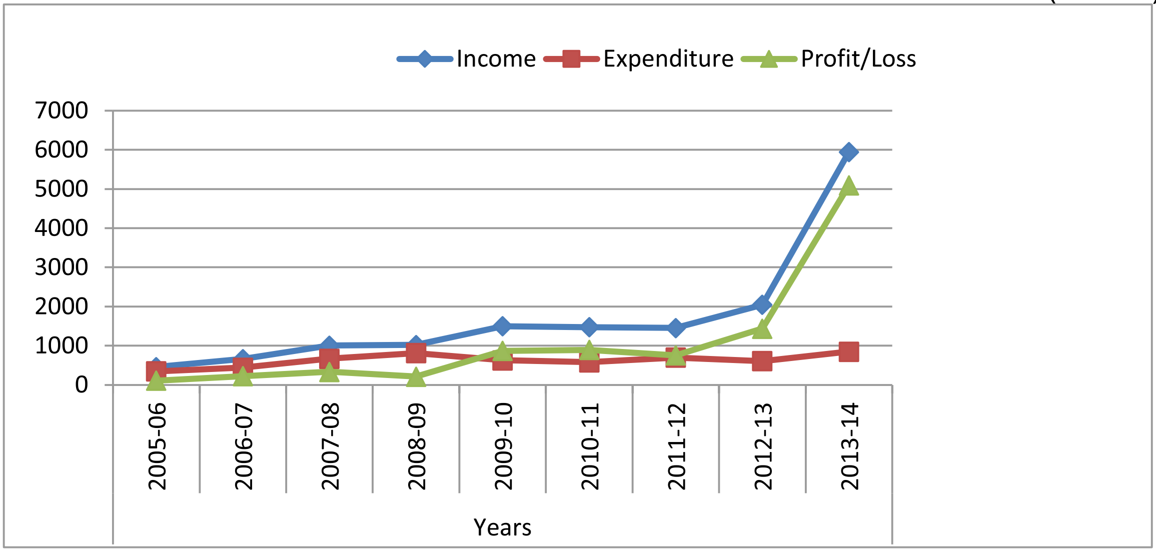
(₹ Lakh)

| Sl. No | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | Income | 454.19 | 659.08 | 1001.76 | 1019.88 | 1497.01 | 1473.39 | 1450.84 | 2046.76 | 5944.22 |
| 2 | Expenditure | 345.61 | 437.44 | 668.93 | 810.88 | 629.37 | 580.35 | 698.17 | 608.88 | 848.67 |
| 3 | Profit/Loss | 108.58 | 221.64 | 332.83 | 209.00 | 867.64 | 893.04 | 752.67 | 1437.88 | 5095.55 |
| 4 | Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones) | 3.31 | 4.22 | 4.33 | 4.88 | 6.58 | 6.40 | 6.27 | 4.56 | 4.46 |

7.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.4 that income of the APMC of Narela increased from ₹4.54 crore in 2005-06 to ₹59.44 crore in 2013-14. This clearly indicates the healthy financial position of APMC Narela. The arrival of food grains in this market increased 3.31 lakh tones in 2005-06 to 4.46 lakh tones in 2013-14. The information regarding financial position of APMC of Narela during 2005-14 is depicted in Chart 19.5.

## Chart 19.5:
## FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2005-14

(₹ 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 19.5.

## Statement 19.5
## FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2005-14

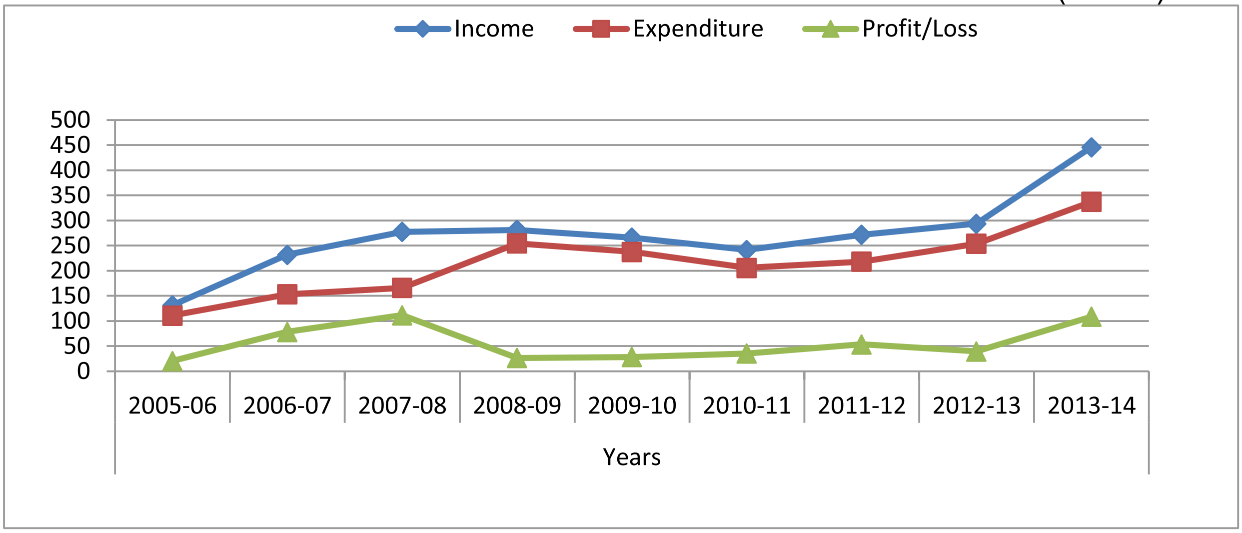
(₹ Lakh)

| No | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | Income | 131.40 | 231.96 | 277.38 | 281.24 | 266.08 | 241.35 | 271.73 | 293.66 | 445.91 |
| 2 | Expenditure | 110.84 | 153.38 | 165.99 | 254.68 | 237.79 | 205.81 | 218.2 | 253.94 | 337.34 |
| 3 | Profit/Loss | 20.56 | 78.58 | 111.39 | 26.56 | 28.29 | 35.54 | 53.53 | 39.72 | 108.57 |
| 4 | Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones) | 0.84 | 1.54 | 1.49 | 1.35 | 0.97 | 0.91 | 1.09 | 0.73 | 0.71 |

8.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.5 that the arrival of food grains in APMC in Najafgarh during 2013-14 is slightly lesser than the previous year. 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.

**Chart 19.6:**
**FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2005-14**

(₹ 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 19.6.

**Statement 19.6**
**FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING2005-14**

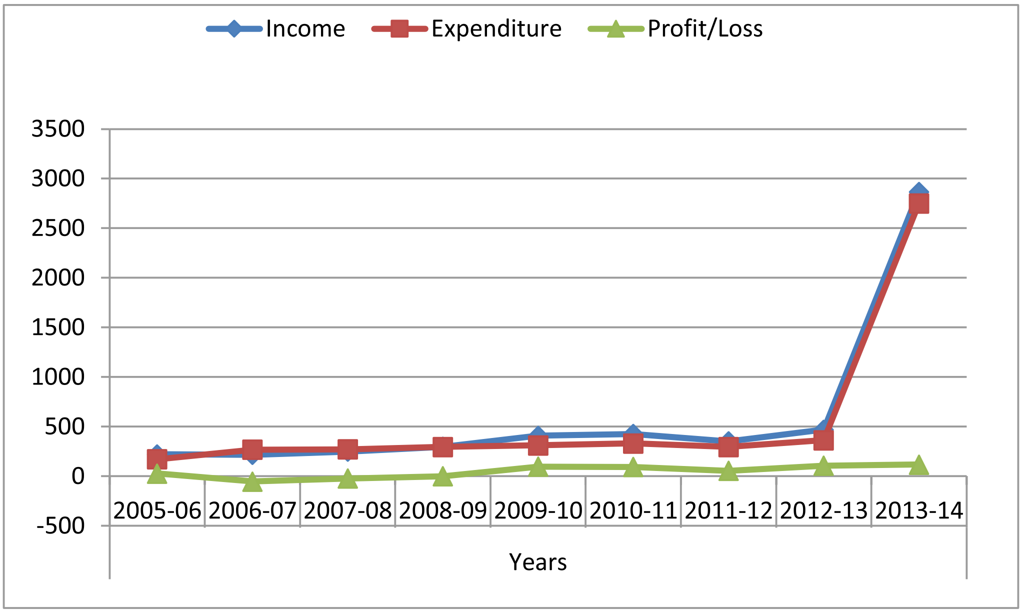
(₹ Lakh)

| No | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | Income | 220.73 | 216.42 | 248.96 | 296.45 | 409.17 | 425.56 | 351.79 | 470.43 | 2867.23 |
| 2 | Expenditure | 172.18 | 268.58 | 270.97 | 295.96 | 311.84 | 331.18 | 295.80 | 363.35 | 2749.62 |
| 3 | Profit/Loss | 28.55 | -52.16 | -22.01 | 0.49 | 97.33 | 94.38 | 55.99 | 107.08 | 117.61 |
| 4 | Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones) | 2.27 | 2.05 | 2.43 | 2.84 | 3.04 | 2.95 | 2.94 | 3.34 | 3.01 |

9.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.6 that income and expenditure of AMPC at Shahadra increased considerably during the period mentioned above. The profit of APMC at Shahdara recorded a positive one except during 2006-07 and 2007-08. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 19.7.

## Chart 19.7:
## FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2005-14

(₹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 19.7.

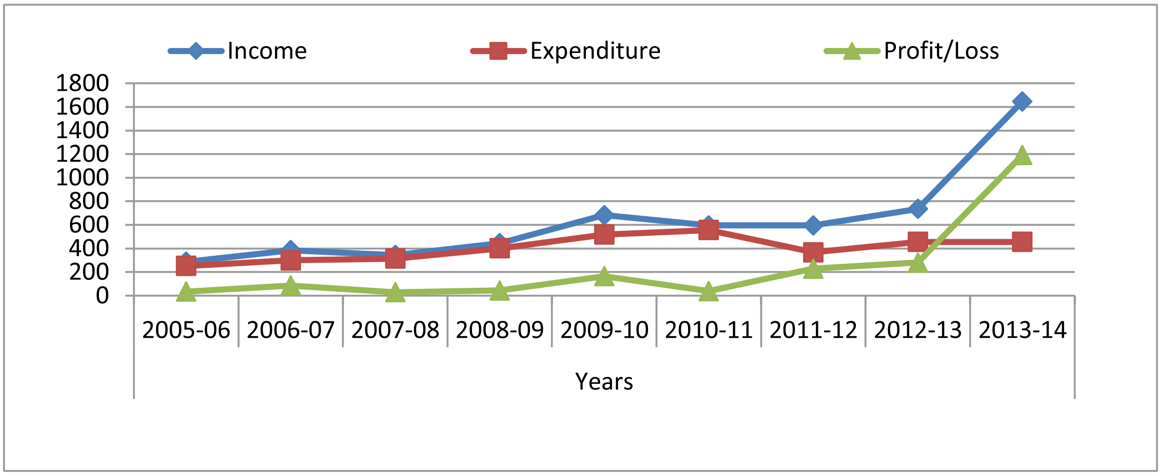
## Statement 19.7:
## FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2005-14

(₹ Lakh)

| No | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1 | Income | 286.78 | 384.77 | 343.77 | 444.30 | 682.33 | 594.98 | 594.96 | 735.66 | 1646.69 |
| 2 | Expenditure | 252.03 | 299.44 | 314.11 | 401.16 | 517.65 | 556.37 | 366.80 | 455.83 | 455.14 |
| 3 | Profit/Loss | 34.75 | 85.33 | 29.29 | 43.14 | 164.68 | 38.61 | 228.16 | 279.83 | 1191.55 |
| 4 | Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones) | 2.35 | 2.38 | 2.75 | 3.02 | 2.77 | 3.01 | 3.00 | 2.60 | 2.19 |

10.2 It may be shown from Statement 19.7 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 19.8.

**Chart 19.8:**
**FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2005-14**




## 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 19.8.

**Statement 19.8**
**ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR- 2005-14**

| Sl. No. | Years | Total Arrivals (in Tonnes) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poultry | Fish | Total |
| 1. | 2005-2006 | 37714 | 16729 | 54443 |
| 2. | 2006-2007 | 39821 | 18070 | 57891 |
| 3. | 2007-2008 | 41102 | 17113 | 58215 |
| 4. | 2008-2009 | 44181 | 17421 | 61602 |
| 5. | 2009-2010 | 49361 | 17007 | 66368 |
| 6. | 2010-2011 | 52539 | 22170 | 74709 |
| 7. | 2011-2012 | 55717 | 23081 | 78798 |
| 8. | 2012-2013 | 59121 | 24653 | 83774 |
| 9. | 2013-2014 | 55351 | 43040 | 98391 |

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.8 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2005-2013 and recorded growth rate at 5.42 percent per annum. On the contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased marginally upto the year 2013 and rapid growth exhibited in the year 2013-14. The information regarding the financial position of FP&EMC Gazipur during 2005-14 is presented in Statement 19.9.

## Statement 19.9:
## FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2005-14

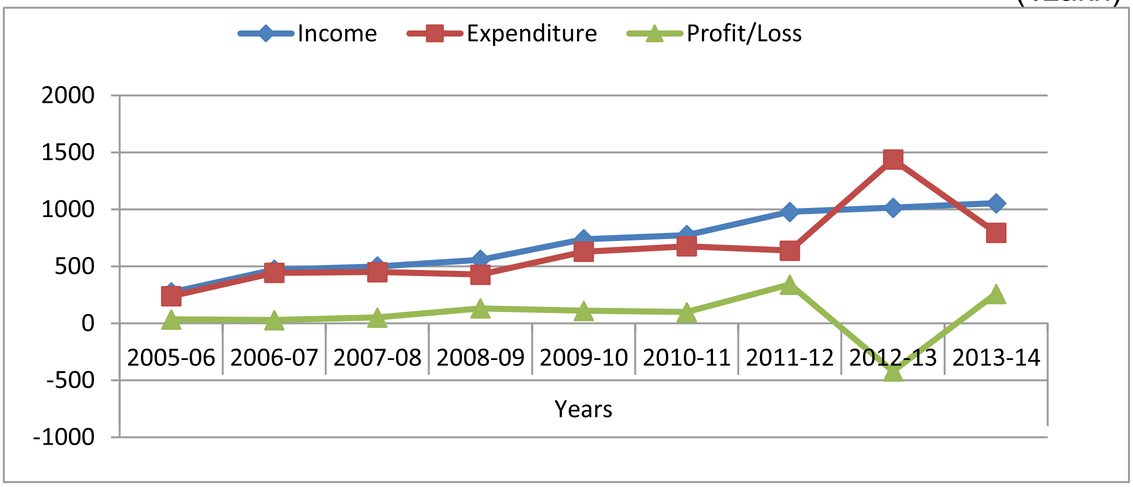
(₹Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1. | Income | 270.59 | 470.29 | 499.30 | 557.78 | 737.75 | 774.15 | 977.56 | 1014.67 | 1054.04 |
| 2. | Expenditure | 237.48 | 441.98 | 449.23 | 426.73 | 628.07 | 675.77 | 638.13 | 1436.80 | 795.47 |
| 3. | Profit/Loss | 33.11 | 28.31 | 50.07 | 131.05 | 109.68 | 98.38 | 339.43 | -422.13 | 258.57 |

11.3 It may be observed from Statement 19.9 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur i.e. profit during 2011-12 recorded at ₹339.43 lakh and during 2013-14 recorded as ₹ 258.57 lakh. The income of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur showed an increasing trend during the period mentioned above and recorded at 37.32 per cent per annum. 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 2005-14

(₹Lakh)




## 12. Khoya/Mawa Marketing Committee, Mori Gate

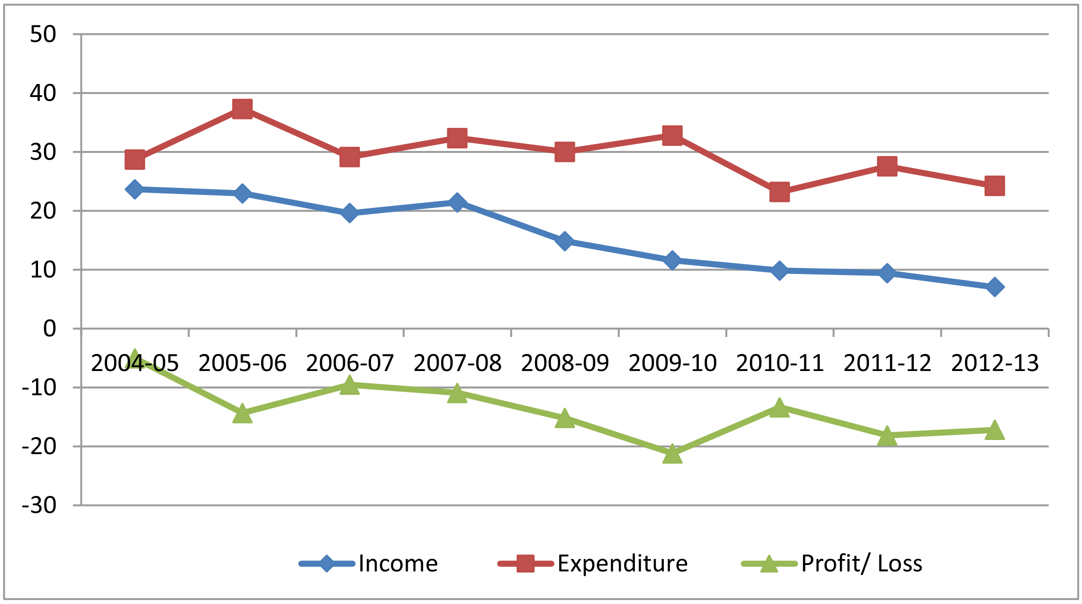
12.1 Khoya/ Mawa Marketing Committee came into existence in 1998. The market has been functioning from the principal market at Mori Gate. The information regarding the financial position of khoya/mawa marketing committee, Mori Gate and arrivals is presented in Statement 19.10. The information regarding financial position of Khoya/Mawa marketing committee, Mori Gate during 2004-13 is depicted in Chart 19.10.

## Statement 19.10
## FINANCIAL POSITION OF KHOYA/MAWA MARKETING COMMITTEE, MORI GATE DURING 2004-13

(₹Lakh)

| Sl. 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 |

## Chart 19.10
## FINANCIAL POSITION OF KHOYA/MAWA MARKETING COMMITTEE, MORI GATE DURING 2004-13




### Khoya/Mawa Marketing Committee

Note:- The Khoya Mawa Marketing Committee came into existence in the year 1998. Earlier the Principal Market which was functioning from BaghDiwar, 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 19.11.

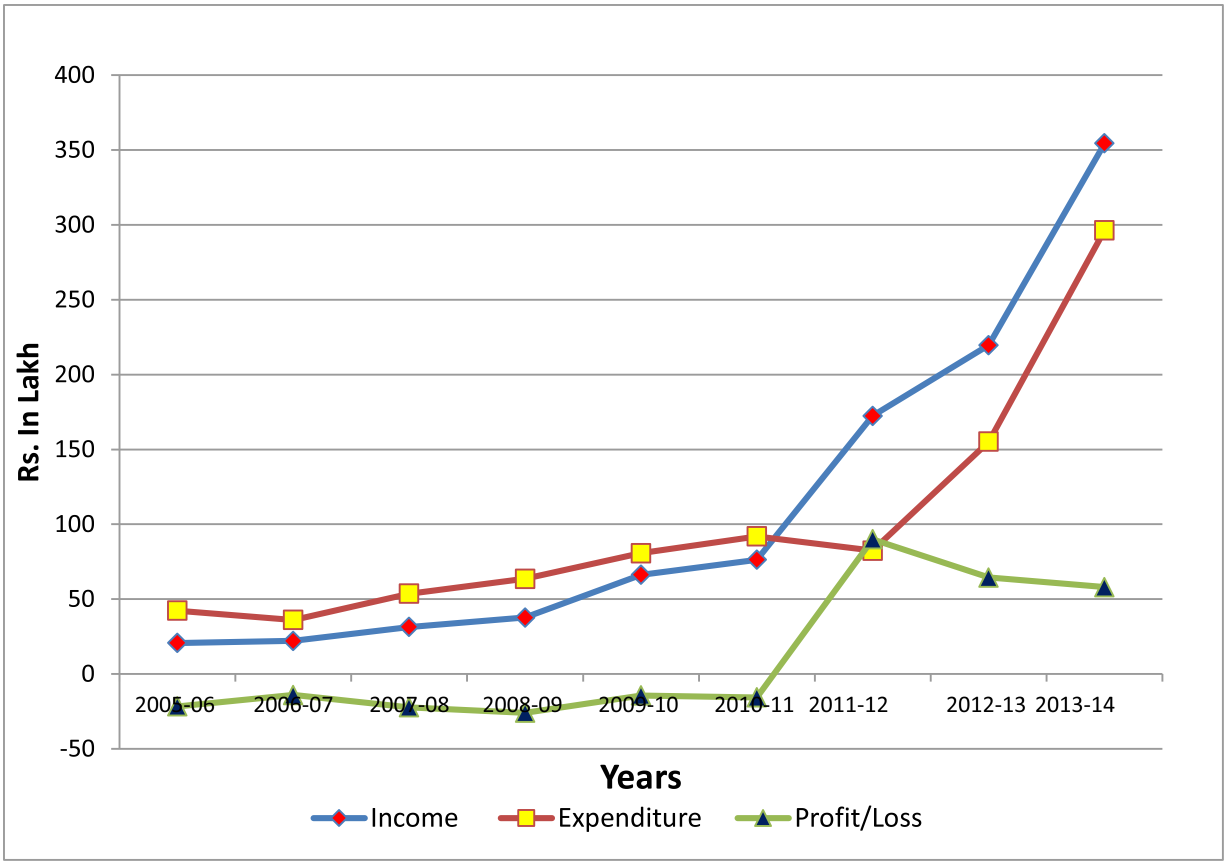
### Statement 19.11:
### FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI -DURING 2005-14

(₹ Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Details | Years | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 |
| 1. | Income | 20.69 | 22.09 | 31.39 | 37.72 | 66.31 | 76.28 | 172.42 | 219.70 | 354.48 |
| 2. | Expenditure | 42.32 | 36.13 | 53.60 | 63.64 | 80.69 | 91.89 | 82.46 | 155.21 | 296.44 |
| 3. | Profit/Loss | -21.63 | -14.04 | -22.21 | -25.92 | -14.38 | -15.61 | 89.96 | 64.49 | +58.04 |

13.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.11 that the income of the FMC increased considerably from 20.69 lakh during 2005-06 to 354.48 lakh during 2013-14 the reason for increase in income is shifting of trade to temporary sheds in Gazipur mandi, Principal Yard (within the boundary) in August, 2011 resulted increase in recovery of market fee and charges of licence fee/ phar charges from the allottees. There is an increase of 188% in Total Income in 2012-13 in comparison to 2010-11. The expenditure has also increased in 2012-13 due to increase in salary and expenditure on account of maintenance of market yard & payment of Board Contribution and Ground Rent to DDA. The information regarding financial position of FMC, Mehrauli during 2005-14 is depicted in Chart 19.11.

Chart 19.11:
FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI- DURING 2005-14




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.