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 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 ₹ 97414 crore during 2019-20 (AE) at current prices, which is nearly 12.96 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 nine years was more than 12 per cent. The information regarding the number of registered dealers and receipts under / Delhi Value Added Tax in Delhi is presented in Statement 19.1.

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 174264 in 2005-06 to 786648 in 2018-19. During the same period, the revenue increased from ₹ 6499.82 crore to ₹ 29999.64 crore.

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.	2005-2006	174264	5560.64	939.18	6499.82
2.	2006-2007	189957	6308.72	1056.94	7365.66
3.	2007-2008	206359	7292.51	1201.43	8493.94
4.	2008-2009	212665	8547.33	1122.22	9669.55
5.	2009-2010	223927	9801.09	1890.82	11691.91
6.	2010-2011	237388	11006.03	3064.15	14070.18
7.	2011-2012	248829	12254.72	2149.91	14404.63
8.	2012-2013	286951	14076.80	1726.80	15803.60
9.	2013-2014	264340	16176.69	1748.66	17925.35
10.	2014-2015	283139	16305.81	1983.50	18289.31
11.	2015-2016	308534	18164.46	4654.14	22818.60
12.	2016-2017	400156	18891.14	2943.62	21834.76
13.	2017-2018	551781	19256.83	7462.46	26719.29
14.	2018-2019	786648	21209.26*	8790.38**	29999.64

Note:1. An amount of ₹ 690.53 Cr. is included in the above DVAT tax figure, which is received as compensation from G.O.I under Central sale tax.
*included (6157.10 DVAT+15052.16 SGST)
**included (182.10 CST +8608.28 IGST)
Note- 2. An amount of ₹ 4182.00 Cr. is included in the above SGST tax figure, which is received as compensation from G.O.I, during the year 2018-19.

Chart 19.1

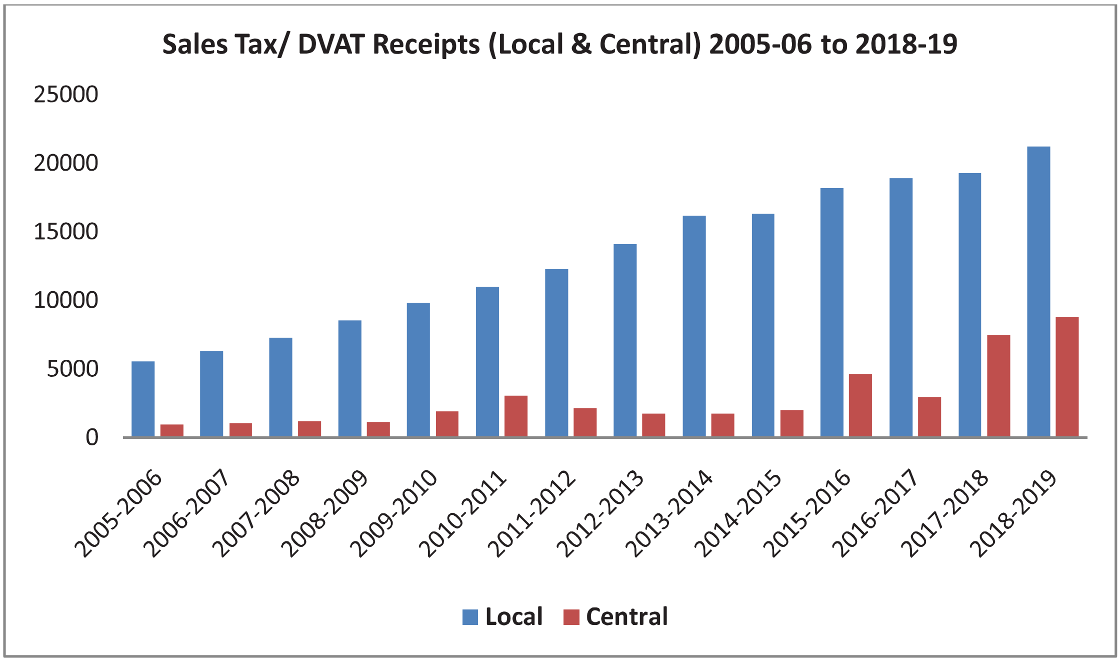
REGISTERED DEALERS UNDER SALES TAX ACT/DVAT IN DELHI

(Numbers)

Chart 19.2

SALES TAX/DVAT RECEIPTS (LOCAL & CENTRAL) 2005-06 to 2018-19

(₹Crore)



3. Economic Census

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 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

S. No.	Type of Establishments and Employment	No. of Establishments		
		Rural	Urban	Total
	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 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

Major Economy Activity Group	Establishment			Employment		
	OAE	Estt (H)	Total	OAE	Estt (H)	Total
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	3124	25,096	24,413	17,608	42,021
Whole sale trade, retail trade & repair of motor vehicles & motor cycles	7,536	19864	27,400	9,882	89,462	99,344
Whole sale trade (not covered above)	10344	21114	31,458	13,311	96,323	109,634
Retail trade (not covered above)	195779	116051	3,11,830	240,456	407,043	647,499
Transportation and storage	53148	19424	72,572	56,618	122,384	179,002
Accommodation and Food service activities	28312	19739	48,051	35,236	106,481	141,717
Information & communication	5524	5433	10,957	6,643	47,524	54,167
Financial and insurance activities	2542	6507	9,049	2,964	59,449	62,413
Real estate activities	13804	9327	23,131	16,550	29,502	46,052
Professional, scientific & technical activities	5708	13132	18,840	6,802	90,377	97,179
Administrative and support service activities	4882	10110	14,992	6,886	67,567	74,453
Education	15037	11791	26,828	18,340	122,846	141,186
Human health & social work activities	5520	10919	16,439	6,625	111,627	118,252
Arts entertainment, sports & amusement and recreation	1807	1206	3,013	2,403	9,583	11,986
Other service activities not elsewhere classified	41391	28165	69,553	52,280	99,445	151,725
Sub-total (II)	**473113**	**395187**	**8,68,300**	**587,777**	**2,415,480**	**3,003,257**
Total [ST(I)+ST(II)]	**477498**	**397810**	**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 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 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 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.

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 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.

3.5 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 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	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 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	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

Moreover, the latest Survey on unincorporated Non-Agriculture Enterprises has been completed in the 73rd NSS round conducted from July 2015 to June 2016 and the quick estimate of the 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 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

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, Mehrauli

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 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. DAMBis 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 2010-11 to 2018-19

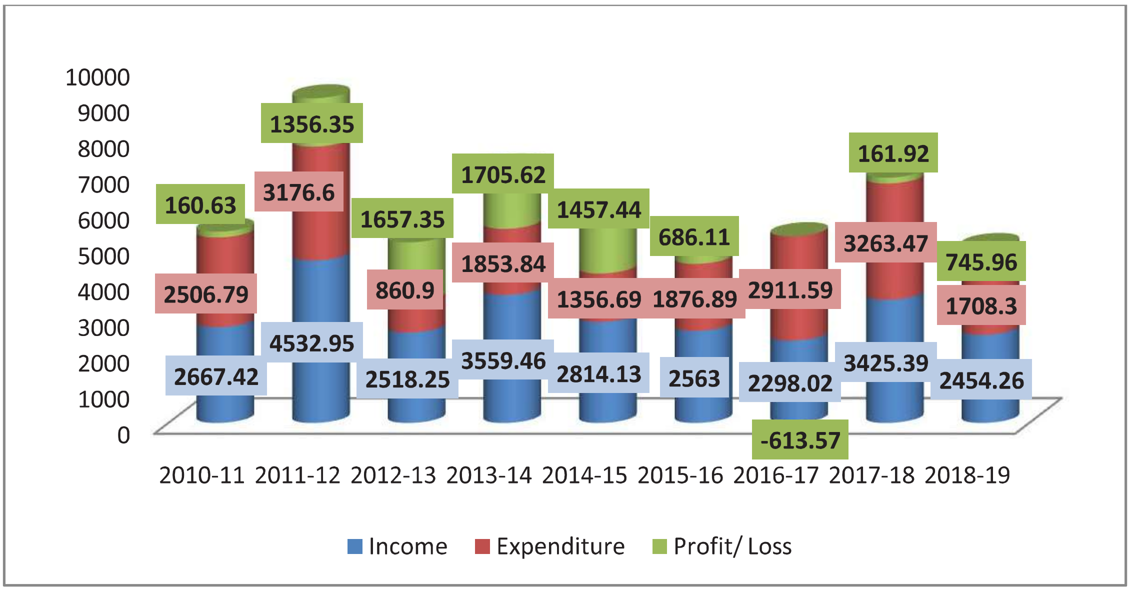
(₹ Lakh)

S. No	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Income	2667.42	4532.95	2518.25	3559.46	2814.13	2563	2298.02	3425.39	2454.26
2	Expenditure	2506.79	3176.6	860.9	1853.84	1356.69	1876.89	2911.59	3263.47	1708.30
3	Profit/ Loss	160.63	1356.35	1657.35	1705.62	1457.44	686.11	(-613.57)	161.92	745.96

5.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.4 that the financial position of DAMB during the last 9 is steadily growing. The skewness of the 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 income of the DAMB decreased from ₹ 26.67 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 24.54 crore in 2018-19.

Chart 19.3

Financial Position of DAMB during 2010-11 to 2018-19



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. 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 19.5

Statement 19.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC AZADPUR DURING 2010-11 to 2018-19

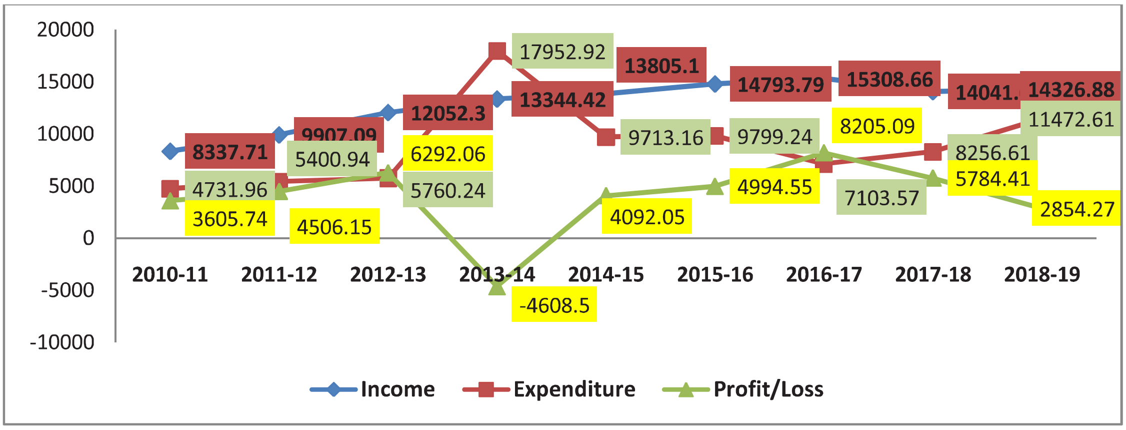
(₹ Lakh)

S. No.	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
I	Income	8337.71	9907.09	12052.3	13344.42	13805.1	14793.79	15308.66	14041.02	14326.88
II	Expenditure	4731.96	5400.94	5760.24	17952.92	9713.16	9799.24	7103.57	8256.61	11472.61
III	Profit/Loss	3605.74	4506.15	6292.06	(-4608.5)	4092.05	4994.55	8205.09	5784.41	2854.27
IV.	**Arrivals (in Lakh Tones)**									
a.	Fruits	22.92	21.24	21.67	21.78	21.4	22.5	20.74	23.16	21.50
b.	Vegetables	22.4	23.78	24.51	24.07	25.16	23.8	22.23	25.85	26.14
c.	**Total**	**45.32**	**45.03**	**46.18**	**45.85**	**46.56**	**46.3**	**42.97**	**49.01**	**47.64**

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 decreased from ₹ 36.05 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 28.54crore in 2018-19. This market has emerged as the most financially viable market committee in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Chart 19.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC (MNI) AZADPUR DURING 2010-11 to 2018-19



7. Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Narela

7.1 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 19.6.

Statement 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2010-11 to 2018-19

(₹ Lakh)

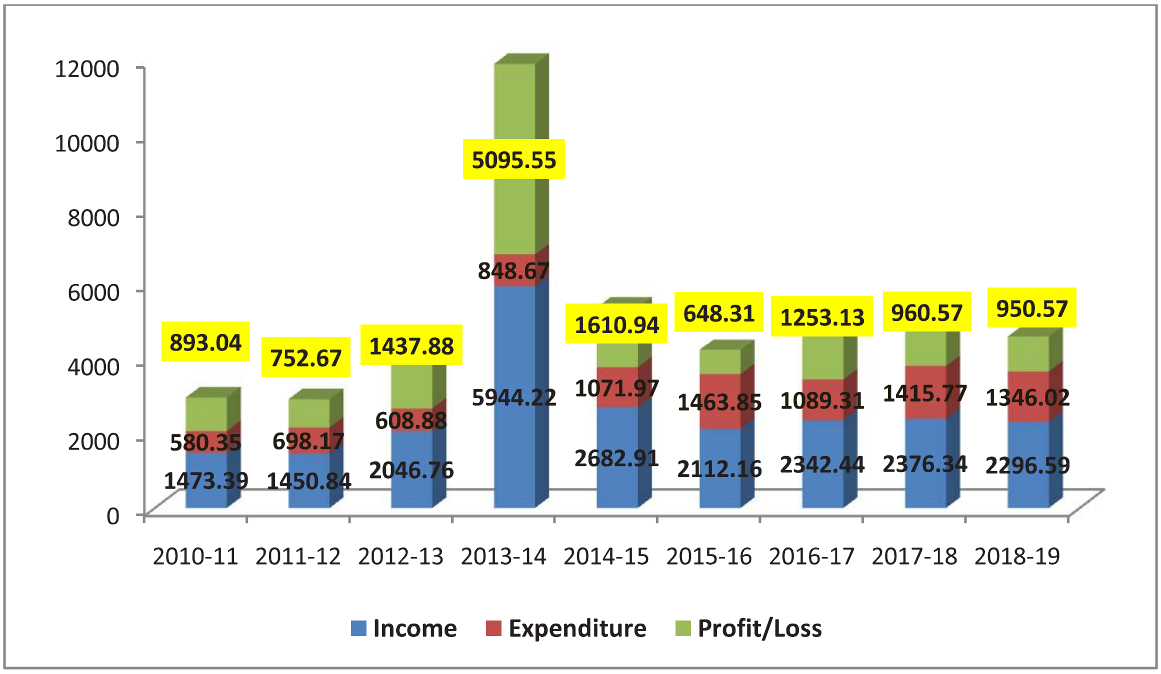
S. No.	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Income	1473.39	1450.84	2046.76	5944.22	2682.91	2112.16	2342.44	2376.34	2296.59
2	Expenditure	580.35	698.17	608.88	848.67	1071.97	1463.85	1089.31	1415.77	1346.02
3	Profit/Loss	893.04	752.67	1437.88	5095.55	1610.94	648.31	1253.13	960.57	950.57
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	6.4	N.A	4.56	4.46	6.03	6.48	5.31	6.16	5.42

7.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.6 that income of the APMC of Narela increased from ₹14.73crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 22.96 crore in 2018-19. This clearly indicates the healthy financial position of APMC Narela. The arrival of food grains in this market decreased from 6.4 lakh tones in 2010-11 to 5.42 lakh tones in 2018-19.The information regarding the financial position of APMC of Narela during 2010-19 is depicted in Chart 19.5.

Chart 19.5

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF NARELA DURING 2010-19

(₹ Lakh)



8. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Najafgarh

8.1 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 19.7.

Statement 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2010-11 TO 2018-19

(₹ Lakh)

S. No	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Income	241.35	271.73	293.66	355.74	340.24	300.59	317.1	389.44	514.94
2	Expenditure	205.81	218.2	253.94	337.34	606.12*	531.4	405.91	707.14	348.91
3	Profit/Loss	35.54	53.53	39.72	18.4	(-265.88)	(-230.81)	-88.81	(-317.70)	166.03
4	Arrival of Food Grains (Lakh Tones)	0.91	1.09	0.73	0.71	1	1.2	0.99	1.03	1.24

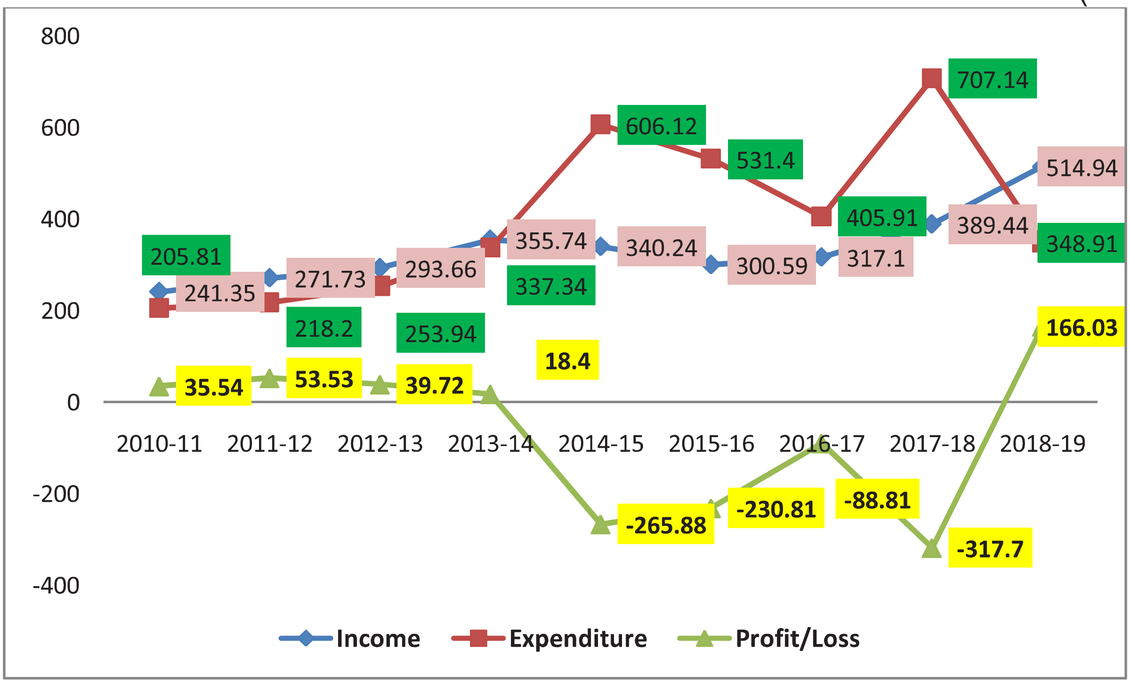
*Exp is increased due to huge payment retirement dues during the FY 2014-15 & 2015-16

8.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.7 that the arrival of food grains in APMC Najafgarh has increased from 1.03 Lakh Tones in 2017-18 to 1.24 Lakh Tones in 2018-19.The financial position of APMC, Najafgarh during 2010-19 is depicted in Chart 19.6

Chart 19.6

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC NAJAFGARH DURING 2010-11 TO 2018-19.

(₹ Lakh)



9. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdara

9.1 Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Shahdara has been renamed as Fruit & Vegetable Market, Gazipur. Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) of Shahdarais 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 19.8.

Statement 19.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING2010-11 to 2018-19.

(₹ Lakh)

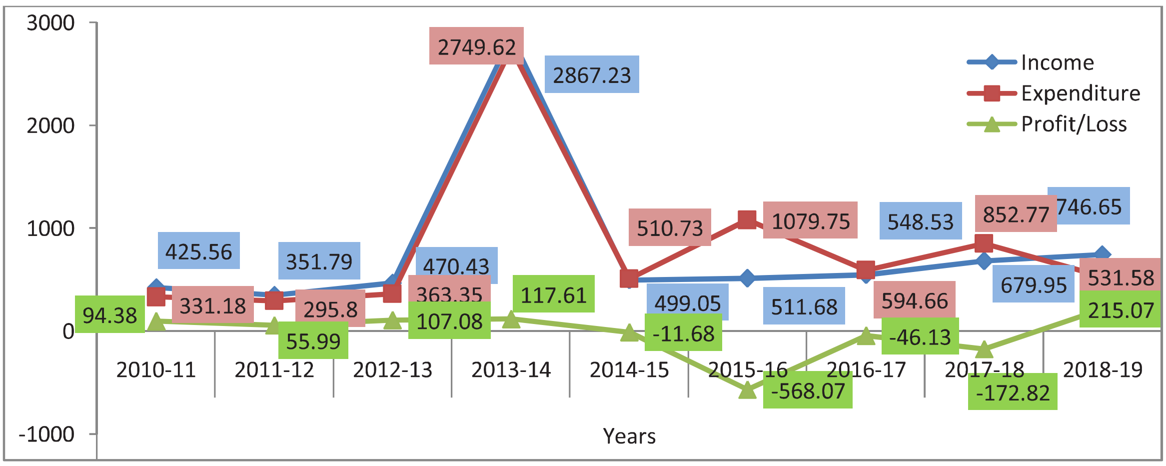
S. No.	Details	Years								
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Income	425.56	351.79	470.43	2867.23	499.05	511.68	548.53	679.95	746.65
2	Expenditure	331.18	295.8	363.35	2749.62	510.73	1079.75	594.66	852.77	531.58
3	Profit/Loss	94.38	55.99	107.08	117.61	(-11.68)	(-568.07)	(-46.13)	(-172.82)	215.07
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	2.95	2.94	3.34	3.01	2.57	2.57	3.79	-	-

9.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.8 that the income of AMPC Shahadra during 2018-19 has increased considerably from the previous year, on the contrary, expenditure has decreased from the previous year. The financial position of APMC Shahdara is depicted in Chart 19.7

Chart 19.7

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF SHAHDARA DURING 2010-11to 2018-19

(₹ 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 the financial position of the 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 DURING2010-11 to 2018-19

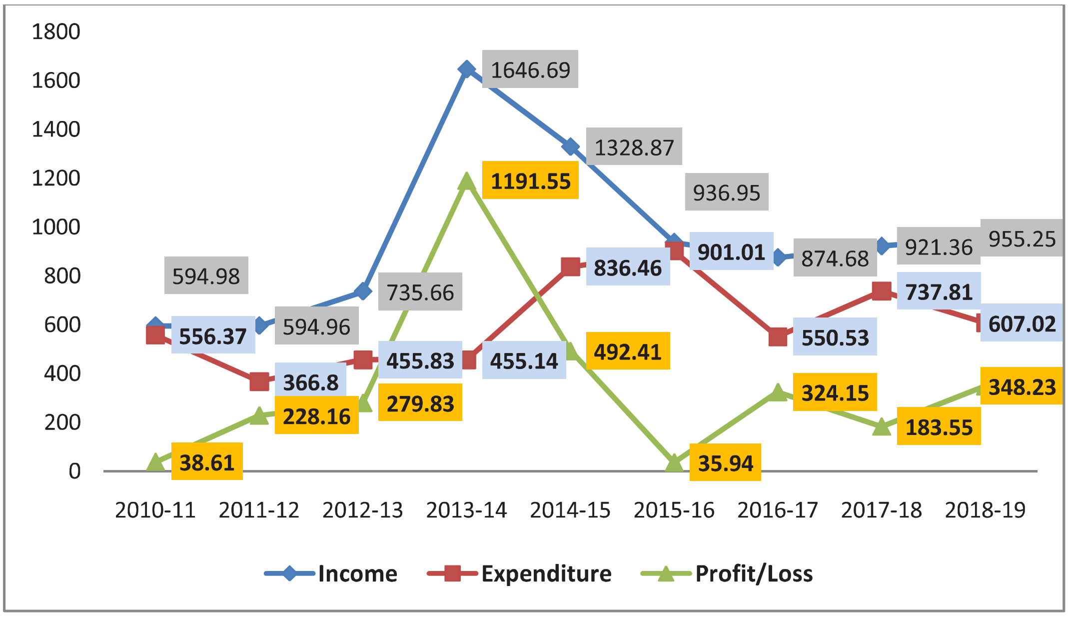
(₹ Lakh)

No	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Income	594.98	594.96	735.66	1646.69	1328.87	936.95	874.68	921.36	955.25
2	Expenditure	556.37	366.8	455.83	455.14	836.46	901.01	550.53	737.81	607.02
3	Profit/Loss	38.61	228.16	279.83	1191.55	492.41	35.94	324.15	183.55	348.23
4	Arrival of Fruit & Veg. (Lakh Tones)	3.01	3	2.6	2.19	2.41	2.44	3.62	3.28	3.79

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 positive trend. The income and financial position of APMC of Keshopur is depicted in Chart19.8

Chart 19.8

FINANCIAL POSITION OF APMC OF KESHOPUR DURING 2010-10 to 2018-19



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 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 19.10.

Statement 19.10

ARRIVALS OF POULTRY & FISH IN GAZIPUR DURING 2010-11 to 2018-19

S. No.	Years	Total Arrivals (in Tonnes)		
		Poultry	Fish	Total
1.	2010-2011	52539	22170	74709
2.	2011-2012	55717	23081	78798
3.	2012-2013	59121	24653	83774
4.	2013-2014	55351	43040	98391
5.	2014-2015	86922	58873	145795
6.	2015-2016	109918	56774	166692
7.	2016-2017	108039	54153	162192
8.	2017-2018	105451	55287	160738
9.	2018-2019	91622	55610	147232

11.2 It may be observed from Statement 19.10 that the poultry arrivals at Gazipur increased every year from 2010-2016 and decreased in 2016-2019. On the contrary, fish arrivals in Gazipur increased marginally during 2010-2015 and then decreased during 2015-2017 and again increased 2017-2019. The information regarding the financial position of FP&EMC Gazipur during 2010-19 is presented in Statement 19.11.

Statement 19.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING2010-11 to 2018-19

(₹ Lakh)

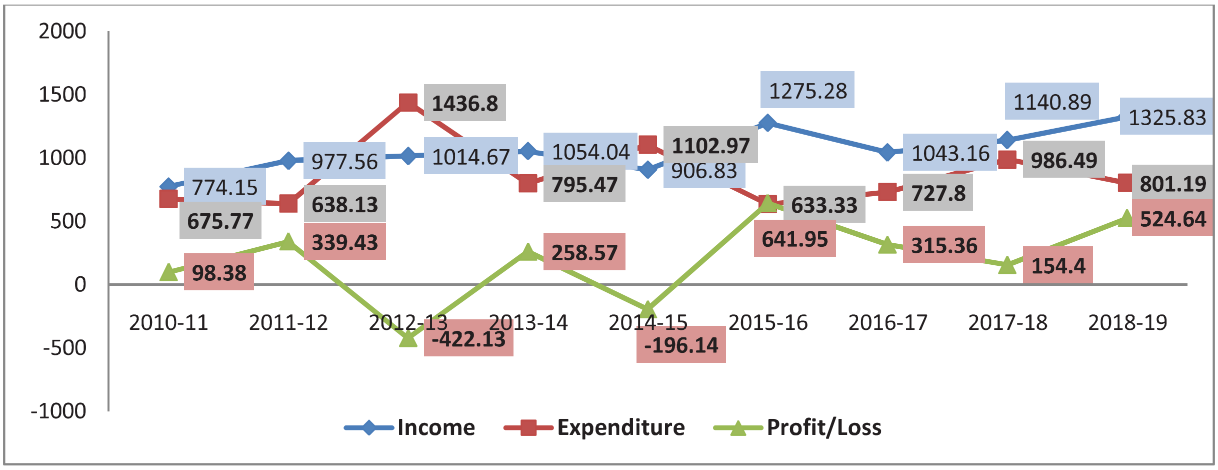
S. No.	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	Income	774.15	977.56	1014.67	1054.04	906.83	1275.28	1043.16	1140.89	1325.83
2	Expenditure	675.77	638.13	1436.8	795.47	1102.97	633.33	727.8	986.49	801.19
3	Profit/Loss	98.38	339.43	(-422.13)	258.57	(-196.14)	641.95	315.36	154.40	524.64

11.3 It may be observed from Statement 19.11 that the financial position of the Fish, Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, Gazipur i.e. profit during 2018-19 recorded at ₹ 524.64 lakh. The financial position of (FP&EMC) at Gazipur is depicted in Chart 19.9

Chart 19.9

FINANCIAL POSITION OF (FP&EMC) GAZIPUR DURING 2010-11 to 2018-19

(₹ Lakh)



12. Flower Marketing Committee (FMC), Mehrauli

12.1 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 19.13

Statement 19.13

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI -DURING 2010-11 TO 2018-19.

(₹ Lakh)

S.No.	Details	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Income	76.28	172.42	219.7	354.48	240.96	315.58	378.72	541.16	602.89
2.	Expenditure	91.89	82.46	155.21	296.44	278.23	367.01	325.92	412.81	436.36
3.	Profit/Loss	(-15.61)	89.96	64.49	58.04	(-37.27)	(-51.43)	52.8	128.35	166.53

12.2 It may be inferred from Statement 19.13 that the income of the FMC increased considerably from 76.28lakh during 2010-11to 602.89lakh during 2018-19. 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 in an increase in recovery of market fee and charges of licence fee/ phar charges from the allottees. The expenditure has also increased in 2012-13 due to the increase in salary and expenditure on account of maintenance of market yard & payment of Board Contribution and Ground Rent to DDA.

Chart 19.11

FINANCIAL POSITION OF FMC, MEHRAULI- DURING 2010-11 TO 2018-19