

CHAPTER 20

TRADE AND COMMERCE

1. Trade and commerce have played a pivotal role in shaping the development of Delhi's economy by making a significant contribution in terms of tax revenues and providing gainful employment. Delhi is the biggest consumption centre in North India. Delhi distinguishes itself as a centre for entrepot trade which means that large part of its economic activity is concerned with the redistribution of goods produced elsewhere and imported for local sales as well as for export to other states i.e. interstate sales. It has attained the status of a major distribution centre by virtue of its geographical location and other historical factors, availability of infrastructure facilities etc. That it is a major distribution centre is borne out by the fact that 49% of fuel oil, 47% of food- grains, 44% of iron and steel and 78% of fruits and vegetables imported into Delhi are re-exported (Source: NCR Planning Board). The wholesale markets in Delhi deal with about 27 major commodities, covering textiles, auto parts and machinery, stationery, food items and iron and steel (Master Plan document 2001 of DDA).

TRADE IN NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:

There is no single satisfactory way to measure the volume of trade & commerce and its contribution to gross domestic product, employment etc. in respect of non-agricultural trading activities in both the organised and un-organised segments. However, information available under the Sales Tax Act, work force data from population census and gross state domestic products estimates brought out by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, do provide some meaningful estimate on the relative importance of the sector.

“Trade, hotels and restaurant” taken together accounted for 18.7.% of Gross State Domestic Product (quick estimates) of Delhi in 2002-2003. In monetary terms, this sub-

sector's contribution (At constant prices) has increased from Rs. 4327.11 crores in 1993-1994 to Rs. 8367.48 crores in 2002-2003.

In case of employment, the number of workers in "trade and commerce" has increased from 1.47 lakh in 1961 to 7.10 lakh in 1991 i.e., from 26% of the work force (main workers) in 1961 to 37% in 1991.

Statement 20.1 provides vital parameters of trade & commerce with the aid of data available from Sales tax Department.

Statement 20.1

Registered Dealers, GTO & Receipts under sales Tax Act in Delhi.

Year	Number of Registered Dealers	Grand Turnover (Rs. In Lakhs)	Sales Tax Receipts (Rs. In Crores)		
			Local	Central	Total
2000-2001	155868	23953738	2675.25	704.34	3379.59
2001-2002	161824	9901943	2992.76	697.60	3690.36
2002-2003	183335	26917156	3082.27	784.70	3866.97

The number of dealers registered under the Delhi Sales Tax Act has increased from 155868 in 2000-2001 to 183335 in 2002-2003 (excluding dealers registered under Central Sales Tax Act). Similarly receipts from sales tax increased from Rs. 3379.59 crores in 2000-2001 to Rs. 3866.97 crores in the year 2002-2003. Grand Turnover had also shown as increasing trend during this period.

ECONOMIC CENSUS, 1998

2. The 4th Economic Census undertaken in 1998 covered all types of enterprises in the agriculture (except crop production, plantation) and non-agricultural sector in Delhi. The final results indicate that there were 6.85 lakh enterprises in Delhi in 1998, registering an

increase of 37% over the 3rd Economic Census of 1990. Non-agricultural enterprises accounted for 98.96% of total enterprises. 95.69% of the enterprises were in urban areas and 4.31% in rural areas. Own account enterprises operating with household members accounted for 48% of total enterprises. There were 2.68 lakh trading enterprises accounting for 39.09% of the total enterprises employing 6.94 lakh persons in Delhi during 1998.

ROLE OF THE UN-ORGANISED TRADING SECTOR IN DELHI

Directorate of Economics & Statistics conducted a survey during 1997 on un-organised trading activity in Delhi under the 53rd National Sample Survey Round (State Sample) sponsored by 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 atleast one hired worker on fairly regular basis but less than 6 workers including family members.

The survey estimated the total number of un-organised trading enterprises as 1.99 lakhs and the number of persons employed as 3.18 lakhs in Delhi. The contribution of this sector which is measured in terms of Gross Value Added to the economy of Delhi was estimated at Rs. 1.01 lakhs per enterprise per annum.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

3. 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 and providing facilities for

grading and standardization. At present there are nine principal markets and twelve sub-markets functioning in Delhi.

DELHI AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD (DAMB)

4. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board is in a healthy financial position and does not receive any financial assistance or grant from the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The income and expenditure of DAMB over the last six years is indicated in statement 20.2

Statement 20.2

Income/Expenditure of Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board From 1996-2002

(Figures In Rs. Lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR					
		1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
I	TOTAL INCOME	1133.04	1221.19	1407.44	2246.67	1353.15	1437.09
II	EXPENDITURE	832.76	1002.64	1798.95	1768.56	944.15	1062.77
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	300.28	218.55	-391.51	478.11	409.00	374.32

Note: I) Income Includes Rev. Receipts of reimbursement of Capital Expenditure.

II) Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

CH. HEERA SINGH FRUIT & VEGETABLE MARKET , AZADPUR

5. The Azadpur fruit and vegetable market 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. This market was established in 1977 and presently has 3,852 commission agents/wholesalers. 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 15000 MT. The committee has been facilitating recovery of dues of farmers from traders, organizing seminars for educating farmers on pre and post harvest care of crops 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. Statement 20.3 gives the details of income, expenditure and arrivals of fruits and vegetables received in this market during the last seven years.

Statement 20.3
Income/Expenditure of Ch. Heera Singh Fruit & Vegetable Market , Azadpur
from 1996-2003

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR						
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	3161.67	3598.43	3859.89	4025.37	4487.28	4832.99	4484.66
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2689.39	3601.67	4587.52	2475.99	2609.88	2523.36	2185,52
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	472.28	-3.24	-727.63	1549.38	1877.40	2309,62	2299,14
IV	ARRIVAL IN LAKH TONNES	34.80	37.60	35.84	42.46	41.71	41.34	42.75

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

Given the massive volume of transactions, the Market Committee has registered a steady increase in income from Rs. 31.62 crores in 1996-97 to Rs.44.85 crores in 2002-03. It has emerged as the most financially viable market committee in the NCT of Delhi. Plans are under way for modernisation of this market through introduction of E-commerce Electronic auctioning, standardization, state of grading/sorting and storage facilities.

APMC NARELA

- APMC Narela 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, UP, Punjab and Delhi. The notified market area of APMC Narela covers 76 villages of Delhi. The arrivals in this market during the last seven years and income and expenditure position are indicated in statement 20.4

Statement 20.4

Income/Expenditure of APMC Narela From 1996-2003

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR						
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	304.39	438.67	401.37	441.48	507.55	323.57	413.14
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	173.34	172.95	193.05	186.56	240.76	396.49	531.46
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	131.05	265.72	208.32	254.92	266.79	-72.92	-118.32
IV	ARRIVAL IN LAKH TONNES	3.10	4.27	3.26	3.99	4.14	3.10	2.27

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

The committee earned an income of Rs.3.04 crores in 1996-97, which had increased to Rs. 4.13 crores in 2002-2003. This committee was self-sufficient and financially viable till 2000-2001.

APMC NAJAFGARH

7. APMC Najafgarh was also established in 1959 and covers the same agricultural commodities as APMC Narela. 95% of the arrivals are from Haryana and 5% from Delhi. The arrivals in the last seven years are indicated in statement 20.5

Statement 20.5

Income/Expenditure of APMC Najafgarh From 1996-2003

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.N O.	HEAD	YEAR						
		1996- 97	1997- 98	1998- 99	1999- 2000	2000- 2001	2001- 2002	2002- 2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	146.03	151.31	165.71	170.75	205.66	179.96	157.14
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	54.02	74.55	84.29	92.87	87.90	69.35	154.92
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	92.01	76.76	81.42	77.88	117.76	110.61	2.22
IV	ARRIVAL IN LAKH TONNES	1.59	1.88	1.51	1.26	1.92	1.29	0.88

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

APMC Najafgarh had an income of Rs.146.03 lakhs in 1996-97 which increased to Rs.157.14 lakhs in 2002-2003. Both in respect of APMC Narela and APMC Najafgarh, the arrivals of wheat and mustard from Haryana and Rajasthan have been decreasing. There has been some increase in paddy arrivals, but the paddy being brought into Narela and Najafgarh markets is a hybrid variety of basmati which does not fetch good rates.

SHAHEED ASHFAQUELLAH KHAN FISH & POULTRY MARKET, GAZIPUR

8. This committee established in 1992 deals with fish, poultry and egg . The arrivals of

poultry items, i.e., chicken over the last five years is indicated below:

The arrival of poultry in terms of number of tempos is indicated below:

YEAR	Total arrival of poultry (in tempos)
1996-1997	36688
1997-1998	41011
1998-1999	38074
1999-2000	41267
2000-2001	37416
2001-2002	35129
2002-2003	36001

There are 88 shops for the poultry market and 196 shops for the fish market at Gazipur. The income of this market has increased from Rs. 95.19 lakhs in 1996-97 to Rs. 185.15 lakhs in 2002-03.

Statement 20.6

Income/Expenditure of Shaheed Ashfaquellah Khan Fish&Poultry Market, Gazipur From 1996-2003

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR						
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	95.19	115.62	123.99	152.54	179.69	178.07	185.15
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	101.74	106.96	277.66	480.97	172.35	147.43	228.21
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	-6.55	8.66	-153.67	-328.43	7.34	30.64	-43.06
IV	ARRIVAL IN LAKH TONNES	30.29	32.91	38.07	41.27	34.06	35.13	36.00

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

Plans are under way to establish a mechanised processing plant with the capacity to slaughter 2000-10000 birds per hour and make full use of waste generated for manufacture of poultry feed.

APMC ,SHAHDARA

9. APMC,Shahdara operating from Gazipur covers fruits and vegetables, fodder, foodgrain, sugar and khandsari. The details of income, expenditure and arrivals over the last seven years are indicated in statement 20.7

Statement 20.7

Income/Expenditure of APMC Shahdara From 1996-2003

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR						
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2003	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	14.60	25.24	43.58	51.05	50.23	100.02	139.08
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	13.78	26.20	41.71	1051.86	43.79	59.51	214.23
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	0.82	-0.96	1.87	-1000.81	6.44	40.51	-75.15
IV	ARRIVAL IN LAKH TONNES	0.94	1.05	1.21	1.35	1.37	1.53	1.57

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

APMC Shahdara had earned an income of Rs.139.08 lakh during 2002-2003

**CH. CHETRAM WHOLESALE VEGETABLE MARKET COMMITTEE,
KESHOPUR**

10. This market was established in 2001 in a total area of 15.68 acres with 244 shops that deals with fruits and vegetables. This committee has earned an income of Rs. 112.06 lakh during the first year of establishment namely 2001-2002 and earned the surplus of Rs. 15.46 lakh during this period. However during 2002-2003 the income earned was found insufficient to meet the operating expenditure.

Statement 20.8

**Income/Expenditure of Ch. Chetram Wholesale Vegetable Market Committee
Keshopur From 2001-2003**

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR	
		2001-2002	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	112.06	123.60
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	96.60	151.03
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	15.46	- 27.43
IV	ARRIVAL IN LAKH TONNES	1.65	1.92

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

DELHI FODDER MARKET COMMITTEE, MANGOLPURI

11. This market located at Tikri kalan deals with fodder items. The arrivals in the last seven years and the income and expenditure details are indicated in statement 20.9

Statement 20.9

Income/Expenditure of APMC Mangolpuri From 1996-2003

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR						
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	14.94	15.03	17.66	27.15	15.79	34.60	31.43
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	13.93	19.26	25.51	90.07	23.11	196.42	29.82
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	1.01	-4.23	-7.85	-62.92	-7.32	-161.82	1.61
IV	ARRIVAL IN LAKH TONNES	1.95	1.97	1.70	1.69	1.38	1.13	1.38

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

The income of this market has increased from Rs. 14.94 lakh in 1996-97 to Rs.31.43 lakh in 2002-03. The income earned was not sufficient to meet the operational expenditure till 2001-2002. The financial position has shown signs of improvement during 2002-2003 with the development of a new fodder market at Tikri Kalan.

KHOYA/MAWA MARKET COMMITTEE, BAGH DIWAR

12. This committee came into existence in 1997-98. The latest position of arrivals is indicated in statement 20.10

Statement 20.10

Income/Expenditure of Khoya/Mawa Market Committee From 1998-2001

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO	HEAD	YEAR				
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	0.66	0.91	22.26	30.54	31.88
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	19.30	14.00	16.49	25.53	49.22
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	-18.64	-13.09	5.77	5.01	-17.34

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure.

The committee has not been able to generate significant income due to litigation during the first two years and it managed to earn Rs. 22.26 lakh Rs30.54 lakh during 2000-01 and 2001-2002 respectively and met its operational expenditure.

FLOWER MARKET COMMITTEE, MEHRAULI

13. The Flower Market Committee started functioning in 1998. The latest position of arrivals is indicated in statement 20.11

Statement 20.11

Income/Expenditure of Flower Market Committee From 1998-2003

(Figures in Rs. lacs)

S.NO.	HEAD	YEAR				
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
I	TOTAL INCOME	3.05	3.07	7.44	10.89	43.52
II	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	7.96	19.22	19.67	26.41	27.41
III	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	-4.91	-16.15	-12.23	-15.52	16.11

Note: Expenditure Includes Both Revenue & Capital Expenditure

The flower market at Mehrauli has been declared as the principal market yard of the Flower Market Committee, with sub-yards at Fatehpuri and at Coffee House, Connaught Place. The committee is facing numerous operational problems and was not financially viable till 2001-2002, However, the Committee had earned an income of Rs. 43.52 lakh as against operating expenditure of Rs. 27.41 lakh during 2002-2003.