

Variations in Tax Rates and Diversion of Trade

Marked differences in the tax structures of the constituent regions make the task of framing a viable tax policy for the NCR, a difficult one. There is lack of uniformity in the levy of three major taxes viz., the State's general sales tax, the Central sales tax¹ and octroi. As mentioned earlier, such variations lead to a possible diversion of trade. In this context, we analyse in this chapter the existing structure of trade in Delhi, the structure of trade and commerce in the other districts of the NCR, and the effects of taxes on the concentration of trade in Delhi.

Concentration of Wholesale Trade in Delhi

Approximately three-fourths of the trade of the NCR is conducted in Delhi alone. According to the Wholesale Merchants Association, in 1981, there were about 24,600 wholesale establishments in Delhi.² An analysis

¹Under the provisions of the Central Sales Tax, as per section 8(5), the States are empowered to reduce the CST rate. This provision has been used by the States to reduce the rate of CST on many commodities. This causes variation in the CST rates.

²National Capital Region (1986), *Interim Development Plan*, New Delhi, p. 51.

of their composition shows that the largest number of shops (i.e., 17.8 per cent) were in textiles and textile products. The other major commodities were auto, motor parts and machinery (16.3 per cent), fruits and vegetables (7.1 per cent), hardware and building materials (5.5 per cent), paper, stationery and books (4.9 per cent), general merchant and *kiryana* (4.5 per cent) and iron and steel (3.5 per cent). All these items, as shown in Annexure A.5.1 account for 60 per cent of the wholesale establishments.³

Most of the wholesale markets are located in the Chandni Chowk area and were established during the late 19th and early 20th century (Annexure A.5.2). The distribution of markets among different areas of Delhi shows that most of the shops are located in Old Delhi (58 per cent) and Civil Lines (22.4 per cent). In these areas there are 1,122 and 508 shops respectively, per lakh of population (Annexure A.5.3). A survey of trade and commerce conducted in 1959 indicated that the share of urban Delhi in total sales of most of the commodities was between 20 and 40 per cent, except in spices and provisions in which it was 66 per cent. It also revealed that of all the trade and commerce establishments in urban Delhi 21.3 per cent were dealing with wholesale business and the share of old Delhi in the wholesale business was as high as 92 per cent.

Delhi, as a predominantly redistributive centre, procures most of the commodities from all over the country and some also from abroad. Similarly, these commodities are not consumed in Delhi but distributed to various parts of the country as well as exported from India (Table 5.1).

The redistributive character of trade in Delhi has

³Delhi Development Authority (1983), *Wholesale Markets: Perspective Development and Plan, Delhi 2001*, Perspective Planning Wing, New Delhi pp. 1-2.

Table 5.1

Wholesale Trade in Delhi - 1959
Area of Distribution

S. no.	Name of commodities*	Urban Delhi (less than 5 miles radius)	Delhi Metropo- litan area (5-25 miles radius)	Region (25-100 miles radius)	Northern India (100-500 miles radius)	Rest of India
1.	Foodgrains	40.00	-	5.00	5.00	50.00
2.	Spices, provisions etc.	66.00	33.33	-	-	-
3.	Hosiery toiles etc.	25.70	17.20	14.30	22.80	20.00
4.	Cloth	38.60	26.30	10.50	15.80	8.00
5.	Paper and stationery	24.40	22.20	20.00	17.80	15.60
6.	Watches, radios etc.	22.20	22.20	11.10	22.20	22.30
7.	Electrical goods	24.20	21.30	18.20	24.20	12.10
8.	Iron and steel	25.00	16.70	16.70	25.00	16.60
9.	Chemicals and drugs	30.80	15.40	7.70	19.20	26.90
10.	Sanitary goods	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
11.	Automobiles & spare parts	26.90	19.30	11.50	23.10	19.20
12.	Industrial machinery	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
13.	Leather & footwear	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00

Note: *Other major commodities not shown here are films, toys, ready-made garments, plywood & timber, glass-sheets, crockery etc.

Source: 'Regional Plan of the Capital Region', Table 4.3.7

Table 5.2

**Distributive Trades in Delhi
1969-70**

Sl. no.	Name of wholesale trade	Total sales yearly (in Rs crore)	Sales outside (%)
1.	a. Fruits & vegetables (Subzi Mandi)	144	55
	b. Fruits & vegetables (Phool Mandi)	4	-
2.	Dry fruits, spices, herbs etc.	125	90
3.	Cloth	100	95
4.	Fur, skin and wool	15	98
5.	Motor parts and machinery	10	70-90
6.	Timber:		
	a. D.B. Gupta Road	7	44
	b. Lakar Mandi, Motia Khan	N.A.	5-10
7.	Hosiery	5	80
8.	Glass sheets	5	80
9.	Fodder	4	25-30
10.	Iron scrap and junk	2	25
11.	Bicycles, tyres and tubes	1	95
12.	Iron and steel:		
	a. Chawri Bazar	1	70
	b. Loha Mandi, Motia Khan	N.A.	N.A.
13.	Foodgrains	N.A.	-
14.	Cotton	N.A.	10-15
15.	Hardware	N.A.	10-15
16.	Electricals	40	75
17.	Radio components	30	45
18.	Films	7	75
19.	Drugs and pharmaceuticals	40	50
20.	Surgicals	2	90
TOTAL		542	-

Source: National Capital Region Plan, Table 4.3.8.

further strengthened over the years. This is revealed from a quick reconnaissance survey conducted by the Town and Country Planning Organisation in 1969-70 (Table 5.2). The notable exception is the foodgrains trade where Delhi has lost to other markets, due to the creation of food-zones. Delhi has a very large share in the regional market in some commodities like bicycles, fresh fruits and vegetables, furs, skins and wool, motor parts and machinery and iron and steel. However, in timber, glass-sheets, fodder, iron scrap and junk, and cotton, the share of Delhi is small.

A survey of movement of goods by all modes of transport to and from Delhi, conducted by the Rail India Technical Services (RITES) in 1978-79⁴ reveals that foodgrains, bamboo, timber and other woods, chemicals and chemical products, cotton textiles, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals amounted to nearly 60 per cent of the total value of imports into Delhi. Among its exports, foodgrains, chemicals and chemical products, transport equipment and raw materials accounted for 65 per cent of the total value (Table 5.3). Another study prepared by the Perspective Planning Wing of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for the movement of goods through National Highways conducted in 1981 revealed that in some of the commodities, the percentage of exports outside Delhi is as high as 80. Such commodities are: cycles and cycle parts, tyres and tubes, automobile parts, raw cotton, textile products, leather manufactures, radio, TV parts, fruits and vegetables, agro-based raw materials, edible oils, electrical and

⁴To derive values from data on physical quantities given by the RITES, the study of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy has used the wholesale prices and converted the RITES classification into Revised Trade Classification. We have used the data presented by the NIPFP. See NIPFP (1984), *Sales Tax System in Delhi*, New Delhi, pp. 17-24 and 36.37 (Mimeo).

Table 5.3

Structure of Trade in Delhi by Selected Major Commodity Groups (1978-79)

(Rs crore)

Sl. No.	Commodity groups	Imported into Delhi		Exported from Delhi	
		Estimated value	Percentage of total imports	Estimated value	Percentage of total exports
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Food and food preparations				
	Food-grains	317.85	30.23	234.04	27.75
	Milk and milk products	199.04	18.93	50.87	6.03
	Sugar, gur and molasses	54.75	5.21	149.73	17.75
	Salt	1.78	0.17	0.31	0.04
	Tea and coffee	245.06	23.31	264.03	31.31
	Edible oils	232.90	22.15	144.43	17.12
	Total	1051.38	100.00	843.41	100.00
2.	Fruits and vegetables	297.06	100.00	180.86	100.00
3.	Crude materials				
	Hides, skins and bones	5.09	0.47	1.97	2.53
	Bamboo, timber and Other wood	1072.30	99.53	75.96	97.47
	Total	1077.39	100.00	77.93	100.00
4.	Chemicals and chemical products including Pharmaceuticals				
	Paints and dyes	127.95	14.93	38.67	5.92
	Coaltar and bitumen	12.81	1.49	3.80	0.58

Chemicals and drugs	716.38	83.58	610.98	93.50
Total	857.14	100.00	653.45	100.00
5. Manufactured goods				
Leather manufactures	80.62	8.44	71.91	43.70
Cotton textiles	865.37	90.64	70.18	42.64
Jute manufactures	8.75	0.92	22.48	13.66
Total	954.74	100.00	164.57	100.00
6. Transport equipment				
Automobile parts	232.06	31.83	242.74	54.85
Tyres and tubes	438.03	59.40	153.59	34.71
Cycle and cycle parts	63.88	8.77	46.21	10.44
Total	728.97	100.00	442.54	100.00
7. Raw materials (Auto-based)				
Oil seeds	30.83	3.94	11.13	2.72
Sugarcane	0.22	0.03	0.04	0.01
Raw cotton	745.06	95.16	392.67	95.93
Jute raw	0.11	0.01	0.43	0.11
Tobacco	6.71	0.86	5.07	1.24
Total	782.93	100.00	409.34	100.00

Source: NIPFP (1984), *Sales Tax System in Delhi*, New Delhi, pp. 22-23.

electronic goods, chemicals, food and spices and surgical and scientific instruments (Annexures A.5.5 and A.5.6).

Wholesale Trade in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan Regions of the NCR

The wholesale trade of the NCR (excluding Delhi) is concentrated mainly in the constituent districts of Uttar Pradesh. The share of trade of this State in the total amounts to 83.83 per cent. The next in order is Haryana, with 12.42 per cent of the trade; Rajasthan has a negligible share.

There are 14 wholesale markets in Uttar Pradesh,

where more than half of the trade of the NCR excluding Delhi is transacted. The survey conducted by the Town and Country Planning Department of Uttar Pradesh shows that Meerut is the most important town of this sub-region and has a prominent place in wholesale trade in several items like foodgrains and pulses, vegetables and fruits, cloth and timber. Two other important markets are Hapur and Baraut, accounting for 18.5 per cent and 15.2 per cent share respectively, of the total trade in the region. The major items traded in Hapur are foodgrains, timber, vegetables and fruits, and utensils. The items traded in Baraut are foodgrains, iron and steel and dairy products. The other notable markets are Khurja, Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar which account for a little less than 5 per cent each. Apart from some items mentioned above, commodities special to Khurja are pottery and wares and to Ghaziabad machinery items and bicycles (Table 5.4).

The towns in the Haryana sub-region of the NCR have comparatively small distributive functions, though many of the markets of these towns were established even before 1920. Rewari has five distributive trades, Rohtak has four and other districts have less. The main commodities handled are fruits and vegetables, grains, timber products, cloth and utensils.⁵ The distribution of these commodities is mainly in the local areas excepting foodgrains which are exported in large quantities to many States. Table 5.5 indicates that Sonapat contributes approximately 38 per cent of the total trade in three commodities, *viz.*, fruits and vegetables, grains and cloth. The wholesale trade in grains is the most important one and has a business of Rs 10 crore per annum. About 55 per cent of the marketed grains go

⁵Government of Haryana (1970), *Distributive Trade in Haryana*, Town Planning Department quoted in NCR Regional Plan, *op. cit.*, New Delhi.

outside the State. The cloth trade is worth about Rs 1.5 crore.⁶ The other important towns from the point of view of trade in Haryana sub-region are Rohtak, Rewari and Panipat. These towns contribute 28, 24 and 10 per cent of the total trade, respectively. Rewari has five trades, the most important of which is the cloth trade. This trade turns out an annual business of Rs 4 crore. The utensil trade stands second. The trade in grains is important inasmuch as it exports 75 per cent of traded commodities out of the State. Rohtak is an important centre for the wholesale trade in grains. The other important items traded are cloth and fruits and vegetables. Panipat is important in regard to trade in foodgrains where the turnover amounts to Rs 2.8 crore. The other towns in this sub-region are Bahadurgarh and Gurgaon. Both these towns deal mainly in grains.

According to the shopping survey conducted by the Town Planning Department, Rajasthan, the wholesale trade in Alwar in 1966 contributed a major share to the total commercial activity of the district. The town is a flourishing distribution centre for the products which are locally manufactured. These include food and allied products, chemicals, agricultural implements, etc. The other important NCR town in the NCR region of Rajasthan is Khairtal with 110 wholesale shops dealing in wheat, barley, grain and mustard seeds. The largest quantity handled is that of mustard seeds.

Factors Affecting Concentration of Trade in Delhi

Over the years, Delhi has become the *entrepot* for North India for a number of commodities. The concentration of trade in Delhi is due to a variety of factors. First, Delhi as the capital city is the centre of political as well as administrative power. Second, the

⁶NCR Regional Plan, *op.cit.*, p. 197.

Sl. no.	Commodities	Baraut		Hapur		Ghaziabad		Khurja					
		Amount of bus-iness out side (Rs lakh)	% of bus-iness out side	Amount of bus-iness out side (Rs lakh)	% of bus-iness out side	Amount of bus-iness out side (Rs lakh)	% of bus-iness out side	Amount of bus-iness out side (Rs lakh)	% of bus-iness out side				
8.	Stoneware, pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	48	500			
9.	Metal vessels etc.	-	-	125	40	250	-	-	-	-			
10.	Iron and steel products agricultural implements	28	60	166	-	-	30	15	30	-			
11.	Bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	40	-			
12.	Timber	-	-	200	65	500	-	-	-	Nil			
13.	Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	250	50	1250	-			
14.	Cement, fertilizers, etc.	15	Nil	100	-	-	-	-	-	-			
15.	Woods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total		2145	-	3469	2652	-	2400	414	-	1543	919	-	710

Sl. no.	Commodities	Bulandshahar		Pilkhwa		Dhankaur		Modinagar			
		Amount of business out-loyed side (Rs lakh)	% of business out-loyed	Amount of business out-loyed side (Rs lakh)	% of business out-loyed	Amount of business out-loyed side (Rs lakh)	% of business out-loyed	Amount of business out-loyed side (Rs lakh)	% of business out-loyed		
9.	Metal vessels etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10.	Iron and steel products, agricultural implements	14	15	9	-	-	-	-	-		
11.	Bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
12.	Timber	7	17	36	-	Nil	20	-	-		
13.	Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
14.	Cement, fertilizers, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total		341	-	175	840	-	780	95	920	23	98

Table 5.4 (Contd.)

Sl. no.	Commodities	Anupshahar			Meerut			Total no. employed
		Amount of business (Rs lakh)	% of business outside	No. employed	Amount of business (Rs lakh)	% of business outside	No. employed	
1.	Foodgrains and pulses	190	15	15	3020	10	675	4640
2.	Dairy products	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
3.	Vegetables, fruits	1	10	17	94	4	265	1006
4.	Oil and oil products	-	-	-	-	-	-	680
5.	Cloth	-	-	-	3500	33	1100	2828
6.	Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
7.	Kerosene, diesel etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
8.	Stoneware, pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
9.	Metal vessels, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	125

Sl. no.	Commodities	Anupshahar			Meerut			Total no. employed	
		Amount of business (Rs lakh)	% of business outside	No. employed	Amount of business (Rs lakh)	% of business outside	No. employed		
10.	Iron and steel products agricultural implements	-	-	-	1200	Nil	60	1272	265
11.	Bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	40
12.	Timber	-	-	-	506	Nil	125	713	701
13.	Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	1250
14.	Cement, fertilizers etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	100
15.	Woods	-	-	-	410	Nil	200	410	200
Total		191	-	32	8730	-	2425	16351	12552

Source: Government of Uttar Pradesh, Town and Country Planning Department, Lucknow.

Table 5.5 (Contd.)

Sl. no.	Commodities	Rewari		Panipat		Total	
		Amount of business (Rs lakh)	% of business out side	Amount of business (Rs lakh)	% of business out side	Amount of business (Rs lakh)	No. employed
1.	Fruits and vegetables	60.	20	10.	55	130	565
2.	Grains	N.A.	75	280	2	1675	2510
3.	Timber and stone	35	15	-	-	145	31
4.	Utensils	250	55	-	-	250	825
5.	Cloth	400	45	10	Nil	860	800
	Total	745	-	300	-	3060	4731

Source: Government of Haryana (1970), *Distributive Trade in Haryana*, Town Planning Department.

availability of requisite infrastructure (such as banking activities, warehouses, transport, communication facilities, marshalling yards) has helped the growth of wholesale trade. Third, variations in tax rates among the neighbouring districts and relatively low transportation costs have contributed considerably to the diversion of trade to Delhi.⁷ Fourth, prices of commodities (exclusive of tax) in the two markets, i.e., in Delhi and the neighbouring districts, are also found to be different, with Delhi enjoying, in general, lower wholesale prices. This encourages not only dealers but consumers too, to come to Delhi for bulk purchases. Finally, weakness in the administration of sales tax is believed to be an important factor in the movement of goods and consequent diversion of trade. There is a general feeling that both dealers and consumers from the neighbouring areas make bulk purchases mostly without payment of tax. These goods are then carried out as personal baggage, often for sale in local areas without payment of the local tax too. Finally, the provisions of the Central Sales Tax also causes unnecessary movement of goods to Delhi. In this regard, it is worthwhile to note that in Delhi the CST rate on re-export of goods is 2 per cent whereas in all neighbouring State this rate is 4 per cent.⁸

⁷This has been convincingly demonstrated in a recent study pertaining to the States in the USA which suggests that the variations in sales tax rates in the neighbouring areas induced a substantial shift in the geographic location of sales decisions. See Fox, William F. (1986), "Tax Structure and Location of the Economic Activity Along State Borders", *National Tax Journal*, Vol. 39, No. 4, December, pp. 387-401.

⁸See S.O. 524 dated the February 1967, substituted by Notification S.O. 612(E) dated 21.10.1975.

*Annexure A.5.1***DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE SHOPS BY
COMMODITIES IN URBAN DELHI - 1981**

<i>Sl. no.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Total shops</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Shops per lakh population</i>
1.	Textile and textile products	2142	17.8	39
2.	Auto, motor parts and machinery	1965	16.3	36
3.	Fruits and vegetables	858	7.1	16
4.	Hardware and building materials	659	5.5	12
5.	Paper, stationery and books	590	4.9	11
6.	General merchant and kiryana	541	4.5	10
7.	Iron and steel	423	3.5	8
8.	Bicycles, tyres and tubes	411	3.4	8
9.	Electrical and electronics	405	3.4	7
10.	Chemicals	365	3.1	7
11.	Rubber and plastic goods	333	2.8	6
12.	Scrap material (kabari)	319	2.7	6
13.	Hosiery	299	2.5	5
14.	Leather, fur, skin and woollen products	289	2.4	5
15.	Other metal products	268	2.2	5
16.	Timber and plywood	263	2.2	5

<i>Sl. no.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Total shops</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Shops per lakh population</i>
17.	Food grains	252	2.1	5
18.	Other food material	230	1.9	4
19.	Radio, T.V., parts and accessories	209	1.7	4
20.	Cosmetics and toiletries	201	1.7	4
21.	Furniture and fixtures	185	1.5	3
22.	Dry fruits and spices	148	1.2	3
23.	Crockery and utensils	142	1.2	3
24.	Oil, ghee etc.	126	1.1	2
25.	Footwear	110	0.9	2
26.	Pan, bidi, cigarette	71	0.6	1
27.	Watch, clock, opticals	69	0.6	1
28.	Fedder and straw	47	0.4	1
29.	Medicines	34	0.3	1
30.	Surgical and scientific instruments	28	0.2	1
31.	Seeds	18	0.1	1
32.	Cotton	14	0.1	1
33.	Others	15	0.1	1
TOTAL		12,029	100.0	221

Note: Shops - includes only regular/built-up shops.

Source: Quoted as Annexure I-A in Perspective Planning Wing, DDA, January 1983.

*Annexure A.5.2***WHOLESALE MARKETS IN DELHI BY TYPES,
YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT AND LOCATION**

<i>Sl. Commodity no.</i>	<i>Year of estab- lishment</i>	<i>Location</i>
1. Hardware	1840	Chawri Bazar
2. Dry fruits, spices, herbs etc.	1850	Khari Baoli
3. Fur, skin and wool	1890	Motia Khan, Bahadurgarh Road
4. Cloth	1893	Chandni Chowk, Nai Sarak
5. Food-Grains	1905	Naya Bazar, Mod Ganj, Rui Ki Mandi
6. Cotton	1913	Mod Ganj, Rui Ki Mandi
7. Bicycles, tyres and tubes	1918	Esplanade Road, Lajpat Rai Market, Chandni Chowk
	1970	Jhandewalan
8. Glass sheets	1924	Fatehpuri, D.B. Gupta Marg
9. Hosiery	1930	Sadar Bazar
10. Iron scrap & junk (Kabar)	1933	Jhandewalan Road
11. Old motor parts and machinery	1933	Jhandewalan Road (Motia Khan)
12. Fruits and vegetables	1943 & 1869	Subzi Mandi and Phool Mandi
	1968	Mandi, Azadpur
13. Timber	1945	D.B. Gupta Road,

<i>Sl. Commodity no.</i>	<i>Year of estab- lishment</i>	<i>Location</i>
		Teliwara
14. Iron & steel	1968	Kirtinagar
	1975	Naraina
15. Fodder	1954	Zakhira, Near Daya Basti Railway Station
16. Medicines	1947	Bhagirath Place
17. Surgical instruments	1949	Bhagirath Place.

Source: Delhi Development Authority (1983), *Wholesale Markets Perspective Development Plan. Delhi - 2001* Perspective Wing DDA, January 1983.

Annexure A.5.3

**DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITY HANDLING
WHOLESALE SHOPS
(1981)**

<i>Division</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per lakh population</i>
A Old Delhi	6979	58.0	1122
B Karol Bagh	880	7.3	155
C Civil Lines	2698	22.4	508
D New Delhi	55	0.5	11
E Shahadara	768	6.4	85
F South Delhi	105	0.9	13
G West Delhi	493	4.1	59
H North-West Delhi	51	0.4	11
Total Urban Delhi	12029	100.0	221

Source: Quoted as Annexure IC in *Wholesale Markets Perspective Development Plan Delhi 2001*, DDA, January 1983.

**DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES IN DELHI - ORIGIN & DESTINATION OF COMMODITIES
(1969)**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Distributive trades</i>	<i>Procurement area</i>	<i>Distributive area</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Fruits & vegetables	Afghanistan, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay, Rural Delhi, Jaipur, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh	Delhi Metropolitan Area, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bareilly, Northern and Southern India
2.	Foodgrains (Coarse)	Haryana, UP, MP, Punjab Rajasthan	Delhi, MP, UP, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, AP, Kerala, Madras Mysore

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2a.	Wheat and rice	-do-	Delhi
3.	Fodder	Haryana, Punjab, MP, Rajasthan	Delhi, UP, Rajasthan, Bihar
4.	Cloth	Bombay, Ahmedabad, Indore Kanpur, Delhi, Modinagar Punjab	Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan HP, UP, MP, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Delhi
5.	Bicycles, tyres and tubes	Bombay, Calcutta, Kerala Madras, Bengal, Sonapat	UP, MP, Assam, Haryana, Punjab, Bombay, Delhi
6.	Dry fruits, spices, herbs, etc.	Iran, Afganistan, J&K, UP, MP, S.India, Maharashtra, Gujarat	Delhi & area of 200 miles radius, J&K, Western UP, Rajasthan, Haryana
7.	Hosiery	Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Bombay	Delhi, Punjab, HP, MP, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Kashmir
8.	Timber	MP, HP, J&K, Maharashtra	Delhi, Punjab, UP, Haryana, Rajasthan

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	Cotton	Hissar and other districts of Haryana	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh
10.	Iron scrap & junk	COD Cantt., Delhi, Rly. Depot Shakurbasti and such other depots through out India	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP, MP
11.	Old motor parts and machinery	Delhi, Bombay, Allahabad Kanpur	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP
12.	Iron and steel	Hindustan Steel TISCO, ISCO, Calcutta, Govindgarh, Faridabad	Delhi, Rajasthan, UP Punjab, Haryana
13.	Hardware	Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, UP
14.	Furs, skins and wool	Delhi, Rajasthan, Punjab, Jaipur, UP	Europe, America, Russia, Madras, Panipat, Delhi
15.	Glass sheets	Faridabad, Calcutta, Ahmedabad	Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, UP

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
16.	Oil	-	-
17.	Electrical goods	Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Patna, Kanpur	Haryana, UP, MP, Punjab and neighbouring areas
18.	Radio parts	Delhi, Faridabad, Hyderabad	Delhi, Western UP, HP, J&K, MP, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan
19.	Films	Bombay, Madras	Delhi, Uttar Pradesh
20.	Medicines	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi	Delhi, Rajasthan, UP, HP, J&K, Punjab
21.	Surgical instruments	Jullundur, Delhi, Meerut, Ambala	All-India

Source: Government of India (1969), *The Dominant Role of Delhi as a Distributive Centre: A Case for Decentralisation in the National Capital Region: Town and Country Planning Organisation*, pp. 9-11.

Annexure A.5.5

COMMODITY-WISE GOODS MOVEMENT BY NATIONAL HIGHWAYS/MAJOR ROADS IN DELHI - 1981

(Unit: Number of Trucks)

Commodity	N.H.1		N.H.2		N.H.8		N.H.10		N.H.24		LONI		Total	
	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward	In-ward	Out-ward
Building material	46	39	260	41	170	46	37	15	77	37	181	32	771	210
Fruits and vegetables	445	81	31	188	80	115	7	43	26	223	39	16	628	669
Cereal	58	76	115	50	100	140	76	21	110	37	32	6	491	330
Iron and steel	10	82	175	41	45	9	12	12	62	31	-	7	304	182
Textiles	10	23	38	6	35	23	99	-	11	149	-	7	193	208
Retail	68	146	68	51	194	162	42	58	190	179	16	20	578	616
Coal	2	30	54	4	10	9	-	12	78	-	-	-	144	55
Ind. raw material	33	55	139	65	111	50	13	30	84	9	4	8	388	320
Commodities	22	157	121	125	157	106	117	36	125	242	16	21	558	687
Miscellaneous														
TOTAL	694	692	1001	571	902	660	403	227	763	992	292	135	4055	3277

Source: Quoted as Annexure II-D in Wholesale Markets - Perspective Development Plan Delhi - 2001, DDA, January, 1983.

Annexure A.5.6

**DISTRIBUTION OF WHOLESALE
COMMODITIES BY EXPORTS
OUTSIDE DELHI - 1981**

<i>Sl. no.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>(per cent)</i> <i>Export outside Delhi</i>
1.	Textiles and textile products	95
2.	Radio, T.V. parts and accessories	90
3.	Fruits and vegetables	80
4.	Electricals and electronics	80
5.	Chemicals	80
6.	Food grains	80
7.	Cosmetics and toiletries	80
8.	Dry fruits and spices	80
9.	Surgical and scientific instruments	80
10.	Leather, fur, skin and woollen products	78
11.	Bicycles, tyres and tubes	77
12.	Hosiery	75
13.	Watch, clock, opticals	75
14.	Petroleum products	71
15.	General merchants and kiriyana	64
16.	Rubber and plastic goods	63
17.	Other metal products	60
18.	Medicines	60
19.	Auto motor parts and machinery	50
20.	Paper stationery and books	50
21.	Furniture and fixtures	50
22.	Hardware and building material	40
23.	Timber and plywood	40
24.	Iron and steel	34
25.	Crockery and utensils	25

Source: P.P. Division, DDA, New Delhi.