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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(2020-21)**

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

**Implementation of Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street
Vending) Act', 2014**

EIGHTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2021/Shravana, 1943 (Saka)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 06.08.2021

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 06.08.2021



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2021/Shravana, 1943 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON
URBAN DEVELOPMENT (2020-21)**

Shri Jagdambika Pal* - *Chairperson

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30. Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki
31. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri V. K. Tripathi - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda - Director
3. Ms. Swati Parwal - Deputy Secretary
4. Ms. Jisha James - Committee Officer

(iv)

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-21) having been authorized by the Committee, present the Eight Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act', 2014' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

2. The Committee were briefed by the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Department of Financial Services - Ministry of Finance on 22 Oct 2020. The Committee also took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and various Municipal Corporations of Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh on 02 December, 2020. The Committee also heard the views of the non-officials i.e. National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI), National Hawkers Federation (NHF) and Centre for Civil Society (CCS) on 28 December, 2020. The Committee also took oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Department of Financial Services - Ministry of Finance, Govt of National Capital Territory of Delhi including Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Delhi Police on 23 March, 2021.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and others witnesses for appearing before them and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of the subject.

4. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the Officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

5. The Committee considered and adopted Draft Report at their Sitting held on 3rd August, 2021.

6. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

New Delhi
04 August, 2021
13 Shravana, 1943 (Saka)

JAGDAMBIKA PAL
Chairperson
Standing Committee on
Urban Development

PART I

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Street Vendors constitute an important segment of the urban population. Street Vending provides a source of self employment and thus acts as a measure of urban poverty alleviation without major Government intervention. Street Vending also acts as an instrument to provide affordable as well as convenient services to a majority of urban population and has a prominent place in the urban supply chain and are an integral part of the economic growth process within urban areas. Given the pace of urbanization, the growth of street vendors is likely to have an upward trend and it is vital that the street vendors are enabled to pursue their livelihoods in a congenial and harassment free atmosphere. The Government, therefore enacted 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 on 04.03.2014 for protecting the livelihood rights, providing social security to street vendors, regulating urban street vending in the country and ensuring uniformity in the legal framework for street vending across States and Union territories.

The Salient features of the Act

1.2 The salient features of the 'Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act', 2014 are as under:

- (i) Compulsory registration of every person intending to carry out street vending activities;
- (ii) issue of certificate of vending and identity cards to street vendors;
- (iii) Constitution of Town Vending Committee in each local authority with minimum forty percent representation of street vendors, out of which one-third shall be women, vendors and reasonable representation of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and person with disabilities;
- (iv) making of a plan of street vending once in every five years;
- (v) framing of a Scheme relating to street vending by the appropriate Government;
- (vi) redressal of grievances and resolution of disputes of street vendors;
- (vii) promotional measures for making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for the street vendors;

(viii) safeguarding street vendors from being prevented by any person or police or any other authority from exercising their right to vend when carrying on street vending in accordance with the terms and conditions of certificate of vending.

Need for taking up the subject for detailed examination

1.3 As the Act was enacted seven years ago, the Committee felt it imperative to assess/evaluate the status of implementation of the provisions of the Act and its impact on the livelihood of street vendors across India. Further, with the introduction of PM SVANidhi Scheme, there is a renewed focus on the issue of street vendors. The Scheme is available for beneficiaries belonging to only those States/UTs which have notified Rules and Scheme under Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

Definition of Street Vendors

1.4. In written response to a query as to whether the vendors of daily necessities in weekly bazaars held at different cities and towns are covered under the definition of street vendor as given in the act, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“Yes, as per Section 2(1)(l) of the Street Vendors (Protection of livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, “street vendor” means a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private areas, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms, which may be local or region specific. The Act, however, does not apply to any land, premises and trains owned and controlled by the Railways under the Railway Act, 1989.”

Notification of the scheme

1.5 Section 38 of the Act requires the appropriate Government inter- alia to frame a Scheme for street vendors after due consultation with Town Vending Committee (TVC) and notify the same. The status on the notification of the scheme by various states/ UTs as submitted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (M/o H&UA), is as under:

“(ii) Rules have been notified by all States/ UTs except Meghalaya, J&K and Ladakh. Scheme has been notified by all States/ UTs except Sikkim, Meghalaya, J&K

and Ladakh. Meghalaya has its own State Act. Ministry is pursuing with Sikkim for notification of Scheme. In respect of Jammu & Kashmir, adaptation order has recently been issued by Ministry of Home Affairs and in respect of UT of Ladakh, adaptation order has been approved by the Cabinet; notification for this is yet to be issued.

iv. In order to participate in the scheme, States/ UTs are required to notify Rules and schemes under the Street Vendors Act. Post announcement of the Scheme, Telangana has notified Rules and 7 States/UTs viz. Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have notified Schemes, under the Street Vendors Act.”

Reasons for Sikkim not notifying the Scheme

1.6 In written reply to a query as to the reasons for Sikkim not notifying the Scheme even after a lapse of more than six and half years since the commencement of the Act in March, 2014, M/o H&UA submitted as under:

"MoHUA is pursuing vigorously with the State of Sikkim for notification of its Scheme. Under provisions of the Street Vendors Act, Sikkim has notified its Rules in 2017. As per Street Vendors Act, 2014, Scheme is to be notified by the States / UTs within six months of notification of Rules. However, vide its letter dated 08.07.2020, Sikkim has expressed its inability to notify Scheme citing that it would be in direct conflict with clause 5 of the Sikkim Trade License and Miscellaneous Provision Rules 2011.

1.7 In written response to a query as to the conflict, according to the State Govt of Sikkim, that may arise in case the scheme is notified by the state of Sikkim, MoHUA submitted *inter- alia* as follows:

“In pursuance of the Street Vendors Act, 2014, the Sikkim Government has notified the “Rules” in 2017 which, *inter-alia*, has the following provisions:

Section 24: Manner of maintenance of records of street vendors by Town Vending Committee – Every Town Vending Committee shall maintain up to date records as specified in the Scheme under sub-section-2 of section 26 of the Act in electronic form or manually or in both forms, as may be decided by the local authority.

Section 26: (1) A summary of the Scheme notified by the Government in the second schedule under sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Act shall be published by the local authority by means of a public notice given in two prominent daily newspapers and circulated in the area for being widely known in the area or locality of its jurisdiction which is likely to be affected thereby, within seven days from the date the scheme is notified by the Government.

Therefore, as per Sections 24 and 26 of the Sikkim Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017 notified by the Government of Sikkim, the Government of Sikkim has to notify the Scheme under the provisions of the Street Vendors Act, 2014.

The Government of Sikkim, however, is of the view that the Sections 5 and 8 of the Sikkim Trade License and Miscellaneous Provision Rules, 2011, are an impediment in notifying the Scheme under the Street Vendors Act, 2014. Section 5 of the said Rules laid down the procedure to obtain license under these Rules and Section 8 provides for the manner in which the licenses are to be issued.

On appreciation of the issue, however, the Ministry finds no contradiction or conflict between Section (5) or (8) of the Sikkim Trade Rules, 2011 and provisions of proposed Scheme to be notified under the Street Vendors Act, 2014. Even if hawkers are being covered under Sikkim Trade License and Miscellaneous Provision Rules, 2011, State may notify the scheme which would be more focused and segment (street vendors) specific. These views have been intimated to Government of Sikkim.”

Notification of the Scheme by Meghalaya

1.8 Furnishing clarification as to whether **Meghalaya**, in view of its having own Act for street vendors, needs to follow the Act and frame and implement the Scheme, MoHUA submitted as follows:

“The Street Vendors Act, 2014 was enacted under Entries 20, 23 & 24 in Concurrent List of Constitution of India. Government of Meghalaya has enacted Meghalaya Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. In the matter of States having their own State Acts, Ministry of Law & Justice opined that if State law has been enacted under State List, then those provisions, which directly and substantially relate to a matter enumerated in Concurrent List and are repugnant to any provision(s) of the Central Act of 2014,

shall be void. Therefore, repugnancy in provisions of State Act to Central Act would have to be removed and State Act brought in conformity with Central Act.

Therefore, vide letter dated August 2, 2016, State Government of Meghalaya was requested to ensure that the repugnancy in provisions of State Act to Central Act is removed and State Act brought in conformity with Central Act. Alternatively, since Central Act has been extended to whole of India, it will be appropriate if State Government repeal the State Act and adopt the Central Act of 2014. Accordingly, Government of Meghalaya was advised to examine the provisions of its State Act vis-à-vis Central Act and take necessary action, as applicable, to repeal the State Act and implement the Central Act, in toto, at the earliest, so as to bring uniformity in implementation of provisions and extension of facilities provided by the Central Act. However, the State has notified Rules under its State Act on 22.06.2017”

Applicability of the Act to J&K and Ladakh

1.9. Section 1 of the Act states that it extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. In written reply to a query as to whether, subsequent to the abrogation of Article 370, the Act needs to extend to J&K and Ladakh, MoHUA submitted as under:

“

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 was not applicable to the erstwhile state of J&K. The Ministry of Home Affairs has, vide its letter dated 06.10.2020 informed that adaptation order in respect of UT of Jammu & Kashmir has been issued and in respect of UT of Ladakh, adaptation order has been approved by the Cabinet; notification for this is yet to be issued...”

1.10 With regard to the Rules and Scheme which had to be notified under the Act by the UT of J&K, MoHUA submitted as under:

“Government of Jammu & Kashmir has notified both the Rules and the Scheme under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 on 29th January, 2021.”

1.11 Further, MoHUA in response to a written query as to whether the notification of the adaptation order of the Act has been issued for Ladakh submitted as follows:

“Ministry of Home Affairs vide their Office Memorandum dated 17th February, 2021 has informed this Ministry that the Union Territory of Ladakh Reorganisation

(Adaptation of Central Laws) Order, 2020 has been notified on 23rd October, 2020”

CHAPTER II

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

The data on compliance of various requirements under the Act such as constitution of Town Vendor Committees (TVCs), conducting of Vendors' Surveys, vending zones notified, vendors' markets developed, street vendors identified, certificates of vending issued, ID cards issued , etc. , by States/ UTs by , is placed at **Annexure**.

2.2. The data at **Annexure** reflect the status of implementation of Street Vendors' Act in various States/UTs and was examined by the Committee at greater length in the succeeding paragraphs.

(I) Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation

(i) Relevant provision of the Act

2.3 Section 3(1) of the Act, requires the Town Vending Committee (TVC) to carry out survey of all existing street vendors with in the area under its jurisdiction within such period and in such manner as may be specified and subsequent surveys at an intervals of five years. Sub section (2) provides for accommodating all existing street vendors identified in the survey, in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to 2.5% of the population of the ward, zone, or town or city. Sub section (3) stipulates that no street vendor shall be evicted or relocated till the survey specified in section (1) is completed.

(ii) Status on surveys in States/UTs

2.4 With regard to the status of survey of street vendors, MoHUA in its brief dated 03.11.2020 *inter- alia* submitted stated *inter alia* as follows:

... So far, survey has been completed in 2,988 cities, as reported by the States / UTs. In the survey, a total of 41.92 lakh vendors have been identified.”

2.5 The data at Annexure furnished by the MoHUA shows that there are (i) Thirteen States/UTs *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and Tripura which have carried out vendor survey in 100% of their cities / towns, (ii) four states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana and Rajasthan who have completed survey in 90-99% of eligible towns and cities, (iii) five states – Assam, Bihar, Goa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, who have completed surveys in 50-89% of the eligible towns and cities and **Thirteen** states/UTs which have completed vendor survey in less than 50% of the

eligible towns / cities (including 5 states/UTs which have not carried out any vendor survey). In response to a query as to the reasons for the States/ UTs not conducting vendor surveys in all the eligible towns / cities even six years after the commencement of the Act and the steps taken to persuade them to complete the survey, MoHUA in a written note submitted *inter - alia* as follows :

“Ministry continuously pursues and follows up with the States/UTs for implementing provisions of Street Vendors Act including constitution of TVCs, conducting survey of street vendors, by way of writing letters and conducting reviews at the level of Hon’ble Minister, Secretary and Mission Director”

(iii) Model method of conducting Survey

2.6 In response to a query as to whether the Ministry provided a Model method of conducting vendor survey to the States to ensure uniformity / similarity in the surveys to capture the required information / data, MoHUA replied as under:

“Recognizing that formulation of subordinate legislation under the Act would require guidance to the States/ UTs, this Ministry had prepared the draft Rules and Scheme under the Act. Copies of the draft Rules and Scheme were circulated to all States/UTs vide letter dated 18.01.2016 to assist the State/UT Governments in framing their own Rules and Scheme. The draft Model Scheme provides for manner of conducting survey, survey questionnaire etc.”

(II) Town Vending Committees (TVCs)

(i) Formation of TVCs

2.7 Section 22 of the Act stipulates the term and manner of constituting TVCs in each local authority. The section also empowers the appropriate Government , if it considers necessary constitution of more than one TVC or a TVC for each zone or ward , in each local authority.

(ii) Mandate of TVCs

2.8 The mandate of TVC is to -

- conduct a survey of all existing street vendors within the area under its jurisdiction and subsequent survey shall be carried out at last once in very five years; (Section 3)

- ensure that all existing street vendors, identified in the survey are accommodated in the vending zones subject to 2.5 % of the population of the ward or zone or town or city in accordance with the plan for street vending and the holding capacity of the vending zones; (Section 3(2))
- issue a Certificate Of Vending (CoV) to every street vendor identified in the vendor survey; (Section 4)
- cancel the Certificate Of Vending or suspend the same for such period as it deems fit if it is satisfied that such certificate has been secured by the street vendor through misrepresentation or fraud or if the street vendor commits a breach of any of the terms or conditions specified under this Act after giving an opportunity of hearing to the said street vendor; (Section 10)
- recommend the local authority to declare a zone or a part of it a no-vending zone for any public purpose and relocate street vendors vending in that area; (Section 18)
- Recommend local Authority to prepare a street vending plan to promote the vocation of street vendors; (Section 21)
- publish the street vendors' charter specifying therein the time within which the CoV shall be issued to a street vendor and the time within which it shall be renewed and other activities to be performed; (Section 26)
- maintain up to date records of registered street vendors and street vendors to whom CoV has been issued containing their name, stall allotted, nature of business carried and category of street vending etc; and (Section 26(2))
- carry out social audit of its activities under the Act or the rules or the schemes made under the Act; (Section 26(3))

(iii) Composition of TVCs

2.9 As per Section 22 (2) of the Act, each Town Vending Committee shall consist of:-

- a. Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer who shall be the Chairperson:
and
- b. Such number of other persons as may be prescribed , to be nominated by the appropriate Government, representing the local authority, medical officer of the

local authority, the planning authority, traffic police, police association of street vendors, market associations, traders associations, non-governmental organizations, community based organizations, resident welfare associations, banks and such other interests as it deems proper;

- c. The number of members nominated to represent the non-governmental organizations and the community based organizations shall not be less than ten per cent;
- d. The number of members representing the street vendors shall not be less than **forty percent** who shall be elected by the street vendors themselves in such manner as may be prescribed: provided that one-third of the members representing the street vendors shall be amongst women vendors: provided further that due representation shall be given to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, minorities and persons with disabilities from amongst members representing street vendors.

(iv) Constitution of provisional TVCs

2.10 Responding to a query as to how the vendors' surveys have been conducted in the absence of formation of TVCs which are responsible for conducting vendors' surveys , a representative of MoHUA, appearing before the Committee on 23.03.21 submitted that

“ Madam, provisional Town Vending Committee is only for the purpose of conducting the survey. Once the survey is conducted on the street vendors, they themselves select their own representatives. Once they are drafted in it, it will become a regular town vending committee. Whatever vendors' representatives are there, they are only for the purpose of conducting the survey. After that, they cannot continue as per law.”

(v) Non constitution of TVCs

2.11 Explaining the reasons as to why TVCs are yet to be constituted in all eligible towns and cities even after six years of commencement of the Act and the specific steps taken by MoHUA to ensure that TVCs are in place in all eligible towns and cities, MoHUA submitted *inter- alia* as under:

“As on date, 17 States/ UTs have constituted TVCs in all the eligible cities and towns, 14 States/ UTs have constituted TVCs in 50-99% of the eligible towns/cities and 2 States/ UTs have constituted TVCs in less than 50% of the eligible towns/ cities....

This Ministry continuously pursues and follows up with the States/ UTs, by way of writing letters and conducting reviews at the level of Hon'ble Minister, Secretary and Mission Director, for implementing the provisions of the Act, including constitution of TVCs."

(vi) Constitution of TVCs without street vendors representation

2.12 In response to a query as to whether all the TVCs formed in the States/UTs till now have their required vendor representation as per the Act, MoHUA replied as under:

"The Act provides that in TVC, the number of members representing street vendors shall not be less than forty percent, who shall be elected by the street vendors themselves, in accordance with the manner prescribed by the respective Rules notified. The data of street vendors represented on individual TVCs is not compiled by this Ministry."

2.13 In a written reply to a query as to whether there are any cases of States/ UTs constituting TVCs without giving representation to street vendors, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"As per the Act, it is the responsibilities of States/ UTs to give the prescribed representation to the street vendors in the TVC."

(vii) Inclusion of elected representatives of people in TVCs

2.14 The current composition of the TVC as mentioned in the Act does not provide for inclusion of the elected representatives of local bodies, state legislatures or Central legislature. Expressing the need for including elected representatives such as MLAs, MPs, etc., as ex-officio member in TVC, the Committee sought to know whether such inclusion may be possible by amending the relevant provisions of the Act or by formulating the rules, the Secretary , MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 22.10.2020 stated as follows :

"स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स कमेटी के बारे में कहा गया है कि उसमें पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव कहीं नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे कानून में ही इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस कानून में पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव की व्यवस्था नहीं है, बल्कि यह कहा गया है कि 40 परसेंट स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव होंगे, दस परसेंट एनजीओज़ या सिविल सोसायटीज़ के लोग होंगे, 50 परसेंट गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज़ के लोग होंगे। इसके तहत जो व्यवस्था है, इसमें जो रूल्स बनाने का अधिकार है, वह भारत सरकार को अधिकार है।"

2.15 Emphasizing the need for including the elected representatives in TVC as its extant composition is skewed in favour of official representatives who are nominated by appropriate Government and comprises 60% of total strength as against the 40% elected vendors and to give weightage to the voice of elected vendors, the Committee sought to know whether elected representatives from local bodies or Legislative Assemblies been included in any TVC, a representatives from MoHUA, appearing before the Committee on 02.12.2020, submitted as under :

“No, Sir. They are not. हमारे रूल में प्रोविजन है, मैंने पहले सबमिट किया था, रूल नम्बर सात में दिया है, अगर आप मुझे इजाजत देंगे तो मैं कन्सटीट्यूशन पढ़ूंगा, two persons out of the elected member of the local authority, अगर कॉरपोरेशन है, to be elected by the general house of the said local authority. अगर कॉरपोरेशन है तो वह खुद से दो आदमी को चुनेगा, वहां दो आदमी चुने जाएंगे। One person out of Municipal Health Officers/Chief Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector will be there. One person from the police, traffic, whoever, will be nominated by the district head. One person from the market or trader’s association, two persons from the NGO who work in this field, one person from the RWA, one person from the bank or insurance company and six representatives of the street vendors will be there. चेयरमैन को छोड़ कर टोटल पन्द्रह लोग हैं जिसमें 40 परसेंट है, छह स्ट्रीट वेंडर की तरफ से होंगे। ये रूल नम्बर सात नोटिफाइड है। इसी के हिसाब से सभी जगह इसका गठन किया गया है।”

2.16 In written reply to a query as to whether any State/ UT has included elected representatives from local bodies/ legislative assemblies in their TVCs, MoHUA submitted as follows :

“The composition of TVC, prescribed by the Act, does not mention about inclusion of elected representatives from local bodies or legislative assemblies in the TVCs. Further, the Ministry has no information from any State / UT about inclusion of elected representatives from local bodies or legislative assemblies in TVCs”

2.17 In written reply to queries as to (i) whether the Ministry has received any suggestions from stakeholders requesting for including the elected representatives at local/ state / Central level in the TVC and if so, the details including the action taken thereon ; and, (ii) the Ministry’s view regarding inclusion of the elected representatives in TVC , MoHUA submitted as follows :

"The composition of TVC, prescribed by the Act, allows inclusion of members from the Community Based Organizations/ NGOs to the extent of 10% but does not specifically mention about inclusion of elected representatives from local bodies/ State legislature / Parliament in the TVCs. Further, the Ministry has not received any suggestions from stakeholders requesting for including the elected representatives in the TVC.

It would be appreciated that the enactment of the Street Vendors Act preceded wide consultations with various stakeholders...."

(viii) Official vs Non official strength in TVC- Need for revision

2.18 In written response to a view expressed that non-officials strength should be more than that of Officials in TVCs to have their effective functioning, MoHUA submitted *inter alia* as follows:

"... The composition of TVC has been prescribed by the Act in detail."

(ix) Delegation of powers of Chairperson of TVC to subordinate Officers -Need to stop.

2.19 The representatives of TVC from Delhi appearing before the Committee on 28.12.2020 have submitted that Municipal Commissioners have appointed subordinates as Chairperson of TVC thus diluting the power of TVCs. In response to a query as to whether it is desirable to have some officer lower in rank / status to Municipal Commissioner/ CEO , to head the TVC, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"Section 22 of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 unambiguously provides that each Town Vending Committee shall consist of Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, who shall be the chairperson."

(x) Meetings of Town Vending Committee

2.20 According to Section 23 (1) & (2) of the Act, the TVC shall meet at such times and places within the jurisdiction of the local authority and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings, and discharge such functions, as may be prescribed and every decision of the Town Vending Committee shall be notified along with the reasons for taking such decision.

2.21 In written reply to a query requesting for State/UT wise details of the number of meetings held by TVCs for the last three years, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"This information has not been compiled by the Ministry."

(xi) Need for stipulating Minimum number of meetings of TVC

2.22 In written response to a query as to whether it is desirable to stipulate a minimum number of meetings of TVCs say 4 or 5 in a year to make them effective in addressing the issues faced by street vendors, Ministry submitted as follows :

"Section 23 (1) of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 provides that the Town Vending Committee shall meet at such times and places within the jurisdiction of the local authority and shall observe such rules or procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings, and discharge such functions, as may be prescribed under the Rules notified by the respective States/ UTs.

Subject to the provisions contained in Rules notified by the respective States/ UTs, it is upon the TVC to decide minimum number of its meetings in a year, which should be based upon the requirement felt at local level."

(xii) Manner of conducting meetings of TVCs

2.23 Several stakeholder organizations who appeared before the Committee on 28.12.2020 expressed their concern regarding the manner of conducting TVC meetings such as non-circulation of /absence of agenda, forcing the vendors sign without giving them opportunity to read what they are signing, i.e., without following proper procedure. In view of the afore mentioned , MoHUA was requested to furnish as to whether the Ministry feels the need to issue directions for appointing a nodal officer in the respective States/UTs to oversee the working of TVCs or issue model guidelines to the States/UTs for proper conduct of TVC meetings. The Ministry in a written reply stated as under :

"Urban development, being a subject under the 'State List', the manner of conducting TVC meeting falls within the domain of the respective State/ UT."

2.24 The Committee referring to the complaints received about functioning of TVCs of Municipal Corporations of Agra, Lucknow, Kanpur, etc., in Uttar Pradesh, such as, TVCs not meeting, non-availability of information about the number of times TVCs there met, the decisions taken therein not conveyed even to MPs and MLAs of the area, etc., sought to know the reasons for the same from the representatives of state Government of U.P. The representative of Uttar Pradesh, appearing before the Committee on 02.12.2020 submitted as follows:

"सर, टीवीसी की जो मीटिंग्स होती हैं, इसका शासन स्तर पर भेजने का ऐसा कोई निर्देश नहीं है। लेकिन ये मीटिंग्स होती हैं और इनके मिनट्स बाकायदा रिकार्ड करके रखे जाए, इस बारे में भी एक डायरेक्शन हम लोग सभी यूएलबीज़ को जारी कर देंगे।"

2.25 Subsequently, MoHUA in a written submission to a query regarding the number of TVCs constituted by Municipal Corporations of Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow and also other Municipal Corporations of Uttar Pradesh and the number of times the TVCs met for the last three years (year wise), stated as follows:

"In Uttar Pradesh, total 556 TVCs have been constituted. The ULB wise data of TVCs, as well as the number of their meetings, is not maintained by the Ministry."

(xiii) Need for Publicity to the decisions of TVC in the media

2.26 Referring to the absence of an enabling provision in the Act or the rules made there under to publish the decisions of the TVCs in the media to create awareness of such decisions among the street vendor community, the Committee expressing apprehension that such a lack of transparency may deprive the street vendors of the much needed information at their sittings held on 22 October and 02 December, 2020 sought to know the reasons for not putting the Minutes/ decisions taken by TVC in the media or public platform such as the websites of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) or sent to the Ministry and whether suitable provision may be made for the purpose for the benefit of the street vendors, the representative of MoHUA stated as follows:

“जहां तक स्ट्रीट वेंडर को जानकारी देने का सवाल है, हर एक रीजन एक हॉकर आर्गेनाइजेशन होता है, हर एक रीजन में बड़े-बड़े कन्फ्रेंसेज किए गए और लगातार जानकारी दी गई। इस कानून को लागू करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है।”

2.27 Furnishing a written reply to a query as to whether there is any provision in the Act or the Rules made there under to publish the minutes of the meeting of TVCs in the local vernacular media or display it in the website of the Urban Local bodies (ULBs) to enable the street vendors to acquaint themselves of such decisions of TVCs, raised by the Committee in various meetings held with the representatives of MoHUA, the Ministry made the following submission:

" There is no provision in the Street Vendors Act to publish minutes of meeting of TVCs in the local vernacular media or display it on website of the ULBs to enable the street vendors to acquaint themselves of such decisions of TVCs. Section 23 (1) of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 provides that the Town Vending Committee shall meet at such times and places within the jurisdiction of the

local authority and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings, and discharge such functions, as may be prescribed.

As per Section 23(2) of the Act, every decision of the TVC shall be notified along with the reasons for taking such decision."

(xiv) Eviction of Street vendors – TVC mandate

2.28 Sub section (3) of section 3 of the Act specifies that no street vendors shall be evicted or as the case may be, relocated till the survey specified under sub section (1) of section 3 has been completed and the certificate of vending is issued to all street vendors. Agreeing with the view that eviction of street vendors should only be with the approval of TVC, which is responsible for conducting surveys, issuing certificate of vending, publishing street vendor charter, etc., a representative of MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 02 December, 2020, submitted as follows :

“महोदय, अब कोअर्सिव एक्शन नहीं हो रहा है। हमने उसके लिए डिटेल्ड जीओ भी ईश्यू किया है। डीएम्स और एसएसपीज़ को भी वीडियो कांफ्रेंसेज़ के जरिए कई बार दिशा-निर्देश दिए गए हैं कि स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स के साथ कोई भी कोअर्सिव एक्शन न किया जाए। जो भी एक्शन हो, वह टीवीसी से कंसल्ट करने के बाद ही होना चाहिए। इसके लिए डिटेल्ड जीओ भी जारी किया गया है।“

2.29 Responding to a view that eviction of street vendors should only be with the approval of TVC which is responsible for conducting surveys, issuing certificate of vending, publishing street vendor charter, etc., MoHUA submitted as follows:

"As per Section 18, sub Section (1) and (2) of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 the local authority may, on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, declare a zone or part of it to be a no-vending zone for any public purpose and relocate the street vendors vending in that area, in such manner as may be specified in the scheme.

TVC is the fulcrum of the Street Vendors Act. While the powers of eviction and relocation of vendors are vested in the local authority but it can exercise these powers only on the recommendation of the TVC. "

2.30 On being asked whether it has received any complaints about illegal eviction of the street vendors after implementation of the Act, MoHUA submitted as under :

"Various associations of street vendors have been raising the issue (s) of eviction and harassment of vendors by Police and other local authorities. Further, the Ministry has also been receiving the representations from various quarters in this regard. Some of the recent instances of eviction of vendors reported by various Street Vendors Associations are listed below:

State	Place	Eviction Incident reported by
Jharkhand	Ranchi Municipal Corporation	Shaktiman Ghosh, General Secretary, National Hawker Federation.
Telangana	Near Nampally Nilofar Hospital Area, GHMC	Shaktiman Ghosh, General Secretary, National Hawker Federation.
Delhi	Meera Bagh, Paschim Vihar, Delhi	Manoj Kumar Mehra, General Secretary, Delhi National Hawker Federation.
Karnataka	Mysuru	Shri Bhaskar rs, President, Karnataka State Street Vendors Mahamandala.
Delhi	Delhi (North Delhi Municipal Corporation)	Street Vendors of Delhi.
Jharkhand	Jharkhand	President, Jharkhand Pan Tobacco Vikreta Sangh, Jharkhand.
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	President, Kolar Futkar Vyapari Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal.
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	President, Madhya Pradesh Path Vikreta Ekta Sangh, Bhopal.
Rajasthan	Rajasthan	President, Pink City Pan merchant Sanstha, Jaipur.

Telanagana	Near Phool Bagh, Hyderabad	National Hawker Fedretion, Telangana
Manipur	Near Ima Market, Imphal	General Secretary, Manipur Keithel Nupi Marup, Manipur.

As the implementation of the Act lies with the respective State/ UT government in their areas of jurisdictions, these representations are referred to them forthwith for immediate appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of Act."

(xv) Relocation of the vendors in the vending Zones

2.31 Section 18 of the Act enables the local authority, on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, declare a zone or part of it to be a no- vending zone for any public purpose and relocate the street vendors vending in that area in such manner as may be specified in the scheme. With regard to the data on the number of vendors relocated to the vending zones created by different states / UTs, MoHUA submitted as follows:

“The data is not compiled in the Ministry”

III. Vending Zones

(i) Definition as per the Act

2.32. Section 2 of the Act defines ‘Vending Zone’ as ‘an area or a place or a location designated as such by the local authority, on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, for the specific use by street vendors for street vending and includes footpath, side walk, pavement, embankment, portions of a street, waiting area for public or any such place considered suitable for vending activities and providing services to the general public’.

(ii) Non Notification of the Vending Zones

2.33 The data at **Annexure** shows that 11 States/UTs namely A&N Islands, Dadra& Nagar Haveli& Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal have **not** notified vending zones.

2.34 In written reply to a query as to why the above States/UTs have not notified vending zones and vendor's market, MoHUA submitted as under:

"The Act provides that every local authority shall in consultation with the planning authority and on the recommendations of the TVC, once in every five years, prepare a plan to promote the vocation of street vendors covering the matters contained in the first schedule of Act. The Plan is to be approved by the State/ UT Government. Such plans are to include, *inter-alia*, earmarking of space or area for vending zones, restricted vending zones and no vending zones. As reported by States/UTs, so far, a total of 10,385 Vending zones have been created in various ULBs. Further, 1,350 vendors' markets have been developed by the States/ UTs.

In respect of the remaining States / UTs, the Ministry has not received any specific reason for not notifying vending zones and vendor's market."

2.35 In written reply to a query as to the role and responsibility of MoHUA in ensuring compliance of all the States/ UTs comply with the stipulations made under the Act, MoHUA stated as follows:

"The implementation of the Act lies with the respective States/ UTs by way of notification of Rules, Scheme, Bye-Laws and Plan of Vending etc. The Ministry from time to time brings various provisions of the Act to their notice.

With a view to provide guidance to States/ UTs, the Draft Model Planning Guidelines have been prepared by Town and Country Planning Organization (TCPO) under MoHUA and have been circulated to all States/ UTs for comments. The guidelines include the features such as planning norms for Urban Street Vendors (Master/ Zonal/ Local/ Layout development plans), demarcation of Vending Zones, provision of civic facilities in vending zone; and norms and Standards by size of settlements."

(iii) Creation of 'No vending Zones' without clear demarcation of vending Zones, demarcation of partial vending zones,

2.36 In written reply to queries as to (i) the areas those can be demarcated as partial vending zones; (ii) whether partial vending Zones are different from vending zones in terms of rights of street vendors; and, (iii) the creation of 'no vending zones' without any clear demarcation of vending zones in Jaipur as submitted by stakeholder Organizations, MoHUA submitted as follows :

"The Street Vendors Act provides that every local authority shall in consultation with the planning authority and on the recommendations of the TVC, once in every five years, prepare a plan to promote the vocation of street vendors covering the matters contained in the first schedule of Act. The Plan is to be approved by the State/ UT government. Such plans are to include, *inter-alia*, earmarking of space or area for vending zones, restricted vending zones and no vending zones. *The partial vending zones refer to the restricted vending zones*

Therefore, earmarking of space or area for vending zones are to be decided by State/ UT Government and ULBs along with TVCs."

(iv) Need for Vendors' Zones near Railway Stations

2.37 On the issue of setting up of vendors' zones near railway stations in view of high potential for business, MoHUA submitted *inter alia* as follows:

"....

earmarking of space or area for vending zones are to be decided by State/UT Government and ULBs along with TVCs. Information about any vending zones set up by the States/ ULBs zones near railway stations is not available with the Ministry.

It is also pertinent to mention that the provisions of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 shall not apply to any land, premises and trains owned and controlled by the Railways under the Railways Act, 1989."

(v) Lack of Infrastructure in Vending Zones

2.38 In response to a written query seeking MoHUA's opinion on the view that basic infrastructure is not provided to vendors in the vending zones and the steps taken by them to address the issue, MoHUA submitted *inter alia* as follows:

"....

The implementation of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 is complimented by the 'Support to Urban Street Vendors' (SUSV) component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). 5% of the total allocations under DAY-NULM can be spent for implementation of SUSV component. Major activities under this component, *inter-alia*, include conduct of survey, distribution of Certificate of Vending and ID Cards, development of vendors' market/ vending zones/ informal markets in accordance with the town

vending plans with infrastructure/ civic facilities such as paving, water supply, solid waste disposal facility, lighting, storage space, parking facilities etc. DAY-NULM is under implementation across States / UTs since 2014-15"

2.39 With regard to the data (state wise) on utilization of the fund under the SUSV Component of DAY-NULM, MoHUA submitted *inter alia* as follows:

"This Ministry is implementing Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV), as a component of DAY-NULM, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under DAY-NULM, funds are allocated to states/UTs in a consolidated manner; out of this up to 5% of total funds can be spent for SUSV. The component wise utilization data is not available in the Ministry."

(vi) Model Vending Zones

2.40 Referring to the suggestions received from stakeholders for creating a model vending zones, MoHUA was sought to furnish its views for creation of model vending zones as a pilot project to enable other states to create Vending Zones on similar lines. In its written response, Ministry submitted as follows:

"States/ UTs were requested to identify two ULBs to be developed as model ULBs in terms of Street Vendors Act, 2014 and Support to Urban Street Vendors, a component of DAY-NULM. The Guidelines in this regard was also issued. On successful development of model ULBs, the same may be replicated in other ULBs of the State/ UT.

So far, 16 ULBs in 9 States/ UTs have been selected for development as Model ULBs."

(vii) Preferred Location of Vending Zones

2.41 The views of MoHUA were sought on a suggestion received that Vending Zones should preferably be created along the boundaries of vacant public spaces. MoHUA in a written reply submitted *inter alia* as follows:

".... earmarking of space or area for vending zones are to be decided by State/ UT Government and ULBs along with TVCs."

(IV) Vendors' Markets

(i) Non -Development of Vendor Markets

2.42 The data at **Annexure** reveals that 15 States/ UTs, namely A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Dadra& Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have not developed vendor's markets. In response to a query regarding the reasons for States/UTs viz. Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Uttarakhand and West Bengal not developing a single Vendor Market and the specific steps taken / proposed to be taken by MoHUA to encourage development of Vendor markets, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“This Ministry continuously pursues and follows up with the States/ UTs for implementing provisions of Street Vendors Act including notifying and creation of vending zones by way of writing letters and conducting reviews at the level of Hon'ble Minister, Secretary and Mission Director.”

(ii) Natural Market/Heritage Markets

2.43 Representatives of Street Vendors and Hawkers Federation appearing before the Committee on 28.12.2020 submitted that according to the Act, one of the matters to be provided in the Scheme for Street Vendors should be natural markets where street vendors have conducted business for over fifty years shall be declared as '**heritage markets**', and the street vendors in such markets shall not be relocated. However, a considerable number of States are yet to declare any area as natural/heritage markets. In response to a query as to whether MoHUA is in agreement with the view, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“As per Street Vendors Act, 2014, natural market means a market where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for the sale and purchase of products or services and has been determined by the local authority on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee. Further, the natural markets where street vendors have conducted business for over fifty years shall be declared as heritage markets, and the street vendors in such markets shall not be relocated.

The data of declaration of natural markets / heritage markets by the States / UTs is not compiled by the Ministry. ”

(V) Vending Rights

(i) Legal rights over vending space

2.44 In response to a written query as to whether the street vendors who are allowed to vend their goods in vending zones enjoy legal rights over the vending space, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"The Act provides that every street vendor shall carry on the business of street vending in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Certificate of Vending."

(ii) Hereditary rights over vending space

2.45 A clarification was sought as to whether the vending rights of the street vendors to vend their goods are hereditary, MoHUA, in a written response stated as under:

"As per the Act, where a street vendor to whom a Certificate of Vending is issued dies or suffers from any permanent disability or is ill, one of his family member in the following order of priority may vend in his place, till the validity of the certificate of vending:

- Spouse of the street vendor;
- Dependent child of the street vendor;

Provided that where a dispute arises as to who is entitled to vend in the place of the vendor, the matter shall be decided by the committee under Section 20. "

(iii) Tehbazari Rights

2.46 In response to a written query- whether the judgment given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2007 bestowing Tehbazari rights is being implemented and whether similar rights and responsibilities are also given to vendors under the act, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"As per the Section 4(1) of the Street Vendors Act, every street vendor, identified under the survey carried out under sub-section (1) of section 3, who has completed the age of fourteen years or such age as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government, shall be issued a Certificate of Vending by the Town Vending Committee, subject to such terms and conditions and within the period specified in the scheme including the restrictions specified in the plan for street vending:

Provided that a person, whether or not included under the survey under sub-section (1) of section 3, who has been issued a Certificate of Vending before the commencement of this Act, whether known as licence or any other form of permission (whether as a stationary vendor or a mobile vendor or under any other category) shall be deemed to be a street vendor for that category for the period for which he has been issued such Certificate of Vending.

It is pertinent to mention that the provisions of Street Vendors Act, 2014 shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therein contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.”

(VI) VENDING PLANS

(i) Relevant provision in the Act

2.47 Section 21 of the Act stipulates *inter-alia* that every local authority, in consultation with the Planning authority and on the recommendations of TVC, once in every five years, prepare a plan to promote the vocation of vendors covering the matters contained in the first schedule.

(ii) Status of formulation of vending plans in various States/UTs

2.48 The data given at **Annexure** shows that nine states/ UTs viz. A&N islands, Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu, Delhi, J&K, Ladakh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, and West Bengal have not made any plan for street vending. Responding to Committee’s query as to why the said States/UTs have not made vending plans, MoHUA in a written reply submitted *inter alia* as follows:

“...As reported by the states / UTs , so far ,a total of 10,385 Vending zones have been created in various ULBs. Further, 1,350 vendors ‘ markets have been developed by the states / UTs.

In respect of the remaining States/ UTS , the Ministry has not received any specific reason for not notifying vending zones and vendor’s market “

2.49 Referring to the fact that even after a lapse of six years since the enactment of the Act, out of 4,372 towns, street vending plans have been made only in 1,169 towns, the Committee sought to know the reasons for the same. The representatives of MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 02.12.2020 submitted as follows:

“महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से इसमें कुछ एड करना चाहूँगा। ये 1,169 उन शहरों के आंकड़ें हैं, जिनके टाउन वेंडिंग प्लान्स अप्रूव हो गए हैं। लेकिन बहुत सारे टाउन वेंडिंग प्लान्स ऐसे हैं, जो डिफरेंट स्टेजेज़ में हैं, जोकि प्रियेयर हो गए हैं। यह अप्रूवल के लिए लोकल बॉडी को सबमिट कर दिए गए हैं या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को सबमिट हो चुके हैं। हम उन संख्याओं को लेकर नहीं आए हैं। इसे सिर्फ एक चौथाई कहना एक पार्शियल पिक्चर देगा। मेरे हिसाब से इतने ही प्लान्स अंडर वेरियस स्टेजेज़ ऑफ अप्रूवल होंगे।”

(iii) Notification of Vending Zones without formulating vending plans

2.50 The Committee referring to the notification of the vending zones without formulation of the plans for street vending by States/UTs viz. Assam and J&K sought to know the due process of implementing the provisions of the Act. In response, the representatives of MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 02.12.2020 submitted as follows:-

"The Town Vending Committee is responsible for managing all the affairs of the street vendors. To make a proper structure, their first task is to conduct the election and administer the distribution of certificate of vending. Then, they are supposed to prepare town vending plan. The plan primarily consists of two parts – (i) what kind of infrastructure will be created; (ii) which zones will be earmarked for the street vendors. There are generally three types of zones which are permitted. One is, vending zone, where street vendors can vend for 24 hours. Second is, no vending zone. There are certain parts of city where vending will not be permitted. Third is, partial vending zones, where during specific period of time Street vendor can vend there."

(iv) Integration of Smart City Mission (CSM) with Street Vendors Act

2.51 In written reply to a query whether policies and initiatives of the Central Government like Smart City Mission are not integrated with the relevant provisions of the Act and if so, the steps taken by MoHUA to ensure that such integration takes place, the Ministry submitted as under:

"The Guidelines of Smart Cities Mission provides sufficient flexibility to the States/UTs and there are no restrictions on approval of vending zones in the Smart Cities by the ULBs."

2.52 Referring to the instances of many street vendors relocating to faraway places where least number of customers are found as it happened in smart city of Indore, a clarification was sought as to whether 'Smart Cities Mission' is integrated with the provisions of the Act, MoHUA, in a written reply submitted as follows:

"The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 is applicable on Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Corporation/s). The Guidelines of Smart Cities Mission provide sufficient flexibility to the States/ UTs and there are no restrictions on approval of vending zones in the Smart Cities by the ULBs.

As informed by Indore Smart City Development Limited, (the 'ISCDL'), ISCDL had undertaken development works for Jinsi Haat Bazar, Nandlalpura Sabji Mandi and

Gopal Mandir Shopping complex. In these Bazars existing Street Vendors were relocated at the same commercial area after redevelopment, which lies in the heart of the city."

(v) Integration of Master Plans with street vendors Act

2.53 Responding to a query as to whether the Master Plans of the Smart Cities are integrated with the provisions of the Street Vendor's Act, Secretary, MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 22.10.2020 submitted as under:

"सर, अबमेंस्ट्रीट-वेंडिंगज़ोन्सकेबारेमेंबताताहूँ।मैंनेस्ट्रीट-वेंडिंगज़ोन्सकेबारेमेंनिवेदनकियाहैकिइसकीएक्टमेंतोव्यवस्थाहै, लेकिनहमारेमंत्रालयकेद्वाराजोअर्बनप्लानिंगरीजनलडेवलपमेंटकीगाइडलाइंस – मॉड्यूलप्लानजारीहोताहै, उसकेलिएअबहमने सबकोडायरेक्शन्सदेदिएहैं किअबजोभीनएडेवलपमेंट्सकिएजाएंगे, आपस्ट्रीट-वेंडर्सकेलिएहरजरूरीडेवलपमेंटकेबारेमेंपहलेसेसोचकररखेंगे।उदाहरणकेलिए, जैसाकिआपकोपताहैकिदिल्लीकाजोमास्टरप्लानहै, वहवर्ष 2021 केलिएभीलागूहै।वर्ष 2041 केमास्टरप्लानकीबहुतज्यादाडिटेलएक्सरसाइज़चलरहीहै।आपप्रिंटऔरइलेक्ट्रॉनिकमीडिया मेंदेखरहेहोंगेकिइसकीकैसीएक्सरसाइज़चलरहीहै।इसमेंस्ट्रीटवेंडर्सकापूराध्यानरखेंगेकिकहां परउनकेलिएजगहबनाएंगे।हमारीस्मार्टसिटीज़मेंउसकेलिएजोरोडस्मार्टबनायाजाताहै, वहरोडस्मार्टबनातेसमयजोस्ट्रीटवेंडर्सवहांहोतेहैं, उनकेलिएपूरीप्लानिंगकेसाथकामकियाजाताहै।हमारीस्मार्टसिटीज़पूरीतरहइन्क्लूसिवहैं, जिनमेंजोगरीबलोगहैं, उनपरपूराध्यानदियाजाताहै।"

2.54 Submitting further, Secretary, MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 22.10.2020, added as follows:

"जहां तक वेन्डिंग जोन का सवाल है, राज्य सरकार अपने सिटी को कैसे प्लान करती है, सारी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है। हमलोग एक मॉडल प्लॉन बनाकर भेजते हैं। इसमें हमने कम्पलसरी कर दिया है कि जब भी आप शहर के किसी एरिया के डेवलपमेंट प्लॉन करेंगे, इसमें स्ट्रीट वेन्डिंग जोन ऑटोमेटिकली करेंगे। नए डेवलपमेंट के बाद स्ट्रीट वेन्डिंग जोन ऑटोमेटिकली होंगे।"

(VII) Issue of Certificate of Vending & Vendor Identity Cards

(i) Relevant provision in the Act

2.55 Section 4 of the Act empowers TVC to issue Certificate of Vending (CoV) to all the street vendors identified in the survey subject to the terms and conditions specified in the scheme including the restrictions specified in the plan for street vending. Proviso to section 4 (1) states that street vendors, whether included or not in the survey, who have been issued certificate of vending before the commencement of the Act, whether known as license or any other form of permission should be deemed as street vendor.

2.56 Sub section (2) of Section 4 of the Act enables TVC to grant certificate of vending to those seeking to vend, in the intervening period of two surveys, subject to the scheme, plan for street vending and the holding capacity of the vending zones. Sub section 3 of section 4 of the Act allows the TVC, in case the number of persons seeking to vend under subsection (1) and (2) is more than the holding capacity of the vending zone, to carry out draw of lots to issue CoV for that vending zone and the remaining may be accommodated in the adjoining zones.

2.57 Sub Section (2) of Section 6 stipulates that the certificate of vending issued for the category specified shall be in such form, and issued in such manner, as may be specified in the scheme and specify the vending zone where the street vendor shall carry on his vending activities, the days and timings for carrying on such vending activities and the conditions and restriction subject to which he shall carry on such vending activities.

2.58 Sub section (3) of Section 6 states that every street vendor who has been issued certificate of vending under subsection (1) shall be issued identity cards in such form and manner as may be specified in the scheme.

2.59 The vendors identified in the survey are to be accommodated in the vending zone subject to conforming to two and half percent of the population of the ward , zone, town or city , as the case may be .

(ii) Data on issue of CoV and Id cards

2.60 With regard to issue of Certificate of Vending (CoV) and Identity Cards, in its brief, MoHUA submitted as under:

“As provided in the Act, every street vendor identified under the survey shall be issued a CoV and Identity Card (ID Card). CoV shall be issued under the categories of stationary vendor, mobile vendor or any other category specified in the Scheme notified by respective States/ UTs.

In pursuance of the above, as reported by the States/ UTs, so far 19.27 lakh street vendors have been provided with CoV and 21.47 lakh street vendors have been issued the Identity Cards.

The State/ UT wise list showing details of number of cities completed survey, identified street vendors, number of street vendors issued certificate of vending and identity cards is at Annexure .”

(iii) Status on issue of CoVs and ID cards

2.61 The analysis of the data furnished by MoHUA shows that two States/ UTs (excluding J&K, Ladakh & Sikkim) viz. Delhi and West Bengal have not issued any CoV and 24 States/UTs have issued CoVs to less than 50% of the street vendors identified. In response to a query as to the reasons for the same and the efforts made by MoHUA to ensure that these states/ UTs improve their performance on this issue, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"This Ministry continuously pursues and follows up with the States/ UTs for issuing Certificate of Vending to the vendors identified in the survey. The status of certificate of vending is also reflected on the MIS of DAY-NULM, which can be viewed by the States for taking corrective steps.

The PM SVANidhi Scheme, enables those street vendors, who have been left out of the ULB-led identification survey, to apply for the benefit on the strength of the Letter of Recommendation (LoR) issued by the ULB. Moreover, ULB has to issue CoV within a month of issuance of LoR. Therefore, on issuance of LoR, these street vendors would be automatically included in the survey list."

(iv) Details contained in ID cards

2.62 In written reply to a query as to whether the ID cards issued to the street vendors after completion of vendor survey are Smart Cards and the details mentioned in the vendor ID cards, MoHUA submitted *inter -alia* as follows:

"....

As per the second schedule of the Street Vendor Act, the form and manner of issuing identity cards to street vendors is a matter to be provided in the Scheme for Street Vendors framed by the appropriate Government.

However, vide letter dated 28.10.2019, a sample of the Smart ID card was circulated to all States/ UTs for their guidance. The details captured in the Smart ID card include name and age of vendor, gender, address, mobile/ telephone number, type of vending/ business, site/ place of vending, CoV No./ registration No., date of issue and photograph with signature/ thumb impression."

(VIII) Types of vendors

(i) Stationary and Mobile vendors

2.63 Section 6 of the Act categorizes the issue of CoV to (a) a stationary vendor; (b) a mobile vendor or (c) any other category as may be specified in the scheme.

2.64 In response to a queries regarding- mobile vendors who travel from place to place to sell their wares, the impossibility of restricting their trade to a particular vending zone and how the various States are accommodating mobile vendors in Vending Zones, the Ministry in a written reply submitted as under :

"According to the Street Vendors Act, "vending Zone" means an area or a place or a location designated as such by the local authority, on the recommendations of the Town Vending committee, for the specific use by street vendors for street vending and includes footpath, side walk, pavement, embankment, portions of a street, waiting area for public or any such place considered suitable for vending activities and providing services to the general public. Further, it provides that the Certificate of Vending issued for the categories such as stationary vendor, mobile vendor or any other category, shall specify the vending zone where the street vendor shall carry on his vending activities. Therefore, it may be appreciated that the Act itself provides for specifying the vending zone in the Certificate of Vending."

2.65 Appearing before the Committee on 22.10.2020, Secretary, MoHUA submitted the following regarding mobile vendors:

"सर, जहां तक मोबाइल वेंडर्स का सवाल है, वे ठेले से जगह बदलते रहते हैं, उनको भी वही सुविधा उपलब्ध है। हमारे पास ऐसा कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि हम मना कर सकते हैं कि फ्रूट्स एण्ड वेजिटेबल मॉल में नहीं बिक सकता है या कहीं अन्य जगह नहीं बिक सकता है। यह कंज्यूमर अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री देखती है। एक सुविधा चालू की है कि जो स्ट्रीट वेंडिंग फूड्स हैं, जिनका जिक्र हमारे जॉइंट सेक्रेटरी ने किया है,

इनको स्विगी के माध्यम से डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म पर लाकर बहुत पॉजिटिव रेस्पॉन्स मिल रहा है कि वह बहुत बढ़ि या छोले-भटूरे बनाता है या बहुत बढ़िया चाट बनाता है।”

(ii) Mention of route of sale in CoV

2.66 In response to a subsequent query seeking to know Ministry's opinion as to specifying the **route of sale** in the CoV of mobile vendors rather than a specific Vending Zone as Mobile Vendors move from one place to another in search of customers, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"The Certificate of Vending is issued in the categories of stationary, mobile or any other category specified in the Scheme notified by States/ UTs. Since mobile vendor is subject to mobility, restrictions cannot be imposed on limiting his vending to specific vending zone. Since the Act is implemented by States/ ULBs, inter-alia, by formulation of plan of vending, a view on this is to be taken by them, depending on their local conditions."

(IX) Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs)

(i) Relevant provision in the Act

2.67 Section 20 of the Act, empowers the appropriate Government to constitute one or more Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) for the purpose of addressing the grievances or disputes of street vendors.

2.68 Various stakeholders including representatives of NGOs working in the field of street vendors' welfare appearing before the Committee on 28.12.2020 made the following submission regarding GRC:

“सर, एक सुझाव जो जी.आर.सी. का आया है, वह प्रॉपर तरीके से अगर एक्ट में है तो क्यों नहीं बन रही है और क्यों उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है? हम लो गों को यह जरूर लागू कराना चाहिए क्योंकि पूरे देश में रेहड़ी-पटरीवाला, फुटपाथवाला, गुमटीवाला कोर्ट में हाईकोर्ट या सुप्रीमकोर्ट में लड़ने के लिए नहीं जा सकता है। आपने उजाड़ दिया तो कम से कम एक जी.आर.सी. होनी चाहिए, जहां पर वे जाकर अपनी बात कह सकें।”

(ii) Status on constitution of GRCs by States / UTs

2.69 As per data at **Annexure**, nine states/UTs viz. Assam, Delhi, Kerala, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh only have constituted

GRCs. In response to a query as to the reasons for not constituting GRCs by a substantial number of States/ UTs , and the steps taken by the MoHUA to improve the performance of states in this regard, the Ministry submitted as follows:

"The Ministry has not received any specific reason from States/UTs for not constituting GRCs.

As per Act, the States/ UTs are required to constitute one or more Committees for redressal of grievances and resolution of disputes of street vendors. So far, nine States viz. Assam, Chandigarh, Delhi, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have constituted such Committees. The Ministry has been pursuing with the remaining States/ UTs for early formation of the Grievance Redressal Committees (GRCs). Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) has also written to the States/ UTs on the issue vide his letters dated February 17, 2020 and October 15, 2020."

(X) Street Vendor's Charter

(i) Relevant provision in the Act

2.70 Section 26 of the Act stipulates that every TVC shall publish the street vendor's charter specifying the time within which CoV shall be issued to a street vendor, time within such CoV shall be renewed and other activities to be performed within the time limit specified.

(ii) Formulation of Street vendor Charter

2.71 Appearing before the Committee on 22.10.2020, Secretary, MoHUA submitted the following regarding formulation of Street Vendor Charters in various States,

"माननीयसांसदजीनेएकप्रश्नस्ट्रीटवेंडर्सचार्टरकेबारेमेंपूछाथा।अभी 1086
शहरोंकेस्ट्रीटवेंडर्सचार्टरऑलरेडीआचुकेहैं। यहहमराज्यसरकारकीजानकारी देरहेहैं।
मेंनेइसकोऔर अपडेटकरनेकेलिएनोटकरलियाहै।"

(iii) Status on publication of street vendor Charters

2.72 The data at **Annexure** shows that 25 States/ UTs have not published street vendor charter even after six years of commencement of the Act. In response to a query seeking reasons for the same and the steps taken to ensure that the street vendor charter is published by the States/ UTs, MoHUA submitted as follows,

"The Act provides that every TVC shall publish the street vendor's charter, *inter-alia*, specifying therein the time within which the Certificate of Vending shall be issued to a street vendor and the time within which such Certificate of Vending shall be renewed and other activities to be performed within the time limit specified therein.

Therefore, the responsibility of publishing the street vendor's charter is assigned to TVC. "

(XI) Social audit

(i) Relevant provision in the Act

2.73 Sub section (3) of Section 26 of the Act mandates that every TVC shall carry out social audit of its activities under the Act or the schemes. In written reply to a query regarding state-wise details of the number of TVCs which have conducted social audit, the Ministry stated that no such data is compiled by MoHUA.

(ii) Reasons for not compiling data on conducting social audits

2.74 Responding to a query as to the specific reasons for not compiling data on such an important aspect, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"As per Section 26(3) of the Act, every Town Vending Committee shall carry out social audit of its activities under the Act or the rules or the schemes made there under in such form and manner as may be specified in the scheme notified by the respective States/ UTs. "

(XII) Monitoring the implementation of the Act

(i) Need for setting up of a Monitoring Committee in MoHUA

2.75 The opinion of the Ministry was sought on a suggestion received to set up a Monitoring Committee comprising of senior level Ministry Officials to monitor the implementation of Act in the States/UTs and MoHUA submitted as follows:

"Implementation of the Act lies within the domain of the respective States/ UTs. However, the implementation of the Act is complimented by the 'Support to Urban Street Vendors' (SUSV) component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), being implemented by the Ministry to remove poverty and vulnerability of urban poor house-holds on sustainable basis.

This Ministry continuously monitors the progress of DAY-NULM through an IT enabled MIS portal and various meetings/ webinars etc. Ministry also urges the States / UTs for implementation of various aspects of the Act, by writing letters at various levels. **In view of the above, this Ministry does not consider it necessary to constitute a monitoring committee at national level."**

(ii) Need for constituting State Level Monitoring Committee

2.76 A number of representatives of street vendors and hawkers organisations have submitted that in cities like Delhi and Mumbai, proper implementation of the Act is not possible due to multiplicity of agencies and division of accountability and accordingly suggested for encouraging States/ UTs for setting up of **State level Monitoring Committee** comprising of officials of the Urban Development Department and Municipal bodies . The views of MoHUA on the suggestion is as follows :

"Implementation of the Act lies within the domain of the respective States/ UTs. It is expected that before notification of Rules and Schemes at the State level, the aspects such as multiplicity of agencies have been duly taken into account by them for assignment of their respective responsibilities"

(XIII) Awareness generation about the Act

(i) Initiatives to generate awareness of the Act

2.77 In response to a query regarding the measures taken or proposed to be taken to create awareness about the Act and the rules made there under the Act for the benefit of stakeholders such as (i) street vendors, (ii) ULB Officials, (iii) Police officials and (iv) NGOs & Community based Organizations (CBOs), MoHUA submitted as follows:

"Right from the time of inception of Bill towards enactment of Street Vendors Act, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (including erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) has been organizing consultations with various stakeholders including associations of street vendors. The interaction with the street vendor associations by the Ministry is a continuous process and they are invited to various workshops organized by the Ministry from time to time. The whole purpose of this is to inform them and engage them on the updates on implementation of provisions of Street Vendors Act. *Further, advisory has been*

issued to States/ Uts to include state-run kiosks for receipt of loan applications under the Scheme.

Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), Housing and Urban Affairs took a meeting on August 18, 2020 with the State Urban Development Ministers along with Chief Secretaries, DGPs/ IGP, Principal Secretaries, SSP/ SPs, District Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners, to sensitize them about Street Vendors Act and also to solicit their cooperation in stopping harassment and undue eviction of street vendors. In continuation, on October 14, 2020, Hon'ble MoS (I/C) also wrote a letter to all Chief Ministers / Administrators on implementation of various aspects of the Street Vendors Act and the PM SVANidhi Scheme."

(ii) Sensitization of Police Forces

2.78 Referring to the lack of sensitivity among the police forces towards street vendors, the Committee sought to know the measures taken or proposed to be taken to address the same. A representative of MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 22.10.2020 in this regard stated as follows :

"वर्ष 2014 में यह एक्ट लागू हो गया। आज भी हर शहर की हकीकत है कि पुलिस वाले जाकर उन्हें परेशान करते हैं। जैसा चेयरमैन साहब ने बताया कि वे कहते हैं कि यहाँ नहीं लगाना है, वहाँ नहीं लगाना है। महानगर पालिका और नगर पालिका के लोग भी परेशान करते हैं। अगर कानून लागू हो गया है और राज्य सरकार इसे प्रोएक्टिव लीन नहीं कर रही है तो क्या केंद्र सरकार वहाँ के पुलिस विभाग और नगर पालिका को निर्देशित कर सकती है?"

2.79 Adding further, Secretary, MoHUA appearing before the Committee on 22.10.2020 submitted as under:

"हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने 18 अगस्त को सारे राज्यों के अर्बन डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर्स, सारे राज्यों के डायरेक्टर जनरल ऑफ पुलिस, भारत सरकार के गृह सचिव और जोइम्पॉर्टेंट सिटीज़ हैं, उनके कलेक्टर्स और एसएसपीज़ के साथ वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के माध्यम से एक मीटिंग की, जिसमें सबने बड़ी अच्छी बातें कहीं। इसके बाद मैंने सारे राज्यों के चीफ सेक्रेट्रीज़ को पत्र लिखा है।"

2.80 In the light of many reported incidents of unauthorized eviction of street vendors destroying their wares in the process causing huge losses, a suggestion was received to

include the Act in the curriculum meant for training of police officers. MoHUA as given in the reply mentioned at para 3.8 above referred to the meeting of Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C), Housing and Urban Affairs took a meeting on August 18, 2020 with the senior officers of the departments concerned of the State Governments to impress upon the need for stopping harassment of street vendors by the law enforcement authorities and further submitted as follows :

" ... Taking into account the ground level responsibilities of police authorities, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the training establishments may take a call on inclusion of Street Vendors Act and other such Acts in the training curriculum of police officers. "

(iii) IT initiatives-Development of Website and/or Mobile App

2.81 In response to a query regarding whether there is any website and or app or is there a proposal to develop dedicated website/ app exclusively on the matters relating to street vendors which may contain the Act, Rules made there under by all States /UTs, Minutes of the TVCs, data on street vendors, TVCs, schemes meant for street vendors, etc, MoHUA replied as under,

"Ministry website (www.mohua.gov.in) contains Street Vendors Act as well as Rules and Scheme notified thereunder.

Further, DAY-NULM MIS collects data from the States/ UTs on street vendors. It is customized from time to time to meet the requirement of data. "

(XIV) Miscellaneous Issues

(i) Rewards & Recognition

2.82 Representatives of Street vendors and Hawkers Federation appearing before the Committee suggested that in order to encourage ULBs towards proper implementation of the Act, survey on the lines of Swachh Survekshan should be conducted to award ULBs on the basis of effective implementation of the Act. Seeking Ministry's view on the same and whether a system of awards or recognition is in place for successful implementation of the Street Vendors Act, MoHUA submitted as follows:

"Ministry has engaged an agency to operationalize a challenge process for ULBs and rank them on their performance in implementing SUSV component of DAY-NULM and Street Vendors Act, 2014, which is under process."

(i) Implementation of the Act in mission mode on the lines of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

2.83 In view of the non and poor implementation of the provisions of the Act even after six years of its existence and its significant contribution to the upliftment of the lives of the marginalized section of the society, it was felt that this should be implemented on Mission mode on the lines of SBM and the views of MoHUA was sought in this regard. MoHUA in a written submission stated that

“The Act is implemented by the States / UTs by notification of Rules and Schemes under the Street Vendors Act, 2014. **The Act itself lays down the timelines for notifications of Rules within one year of coming into force of the Act** and notification of Scheme within six months after notification of Rules. After adoption of Act and notification of Rules and Scheme, the implementation of Act becomes responsibility of respective States / UTs. The Act lays down duties and responsibilities of various authorities towards implementation of its provisions. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been all these years since coming into force of Act on May 01, 2014, pursuing with the States/ UTs for its implementation. Further, the Support to Urban Street Vendor (SUSV) component of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) complements the implementation of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 by the States / UTs.”

PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS

NOTIFICATION OF THE STREET VENDOR'S ACT IN SIKKIM

1. It could be seen that “in pursuance of the Street Vendors Act, 2014, the Sikkim Government has notified the “Rules” in 2017 which, *inter-alia*, contains Manner of maintenance of records of street vendors by Town Vending Committee (Section 24) and publication of the summary of the scheme notified under section 38 (1) of the Act in the local print media for wide publicity (section 26) . The MoHUA, therefore felt that the Government of Sikkim has to notify the Scheme under the provisions of the Street Vendors Act, 2014. The Government of Sikkim, however, is of the view that the sections 5 (the procedure for obtaining license) and 8 (the manner of issuing licenses) of the Sikkim Trade License and Miscellaneous Provision Rules, 2011, are an impediment in notifying the Scheme under the Street Vendors Act, 2014. MOHUA while appreciating the issue is of the view that there is no contradiction or conflict between Section (5) or (8) of the Sikkim Trade Rules, 2011 and provisions of proposed Scheme to be notified under the Street Vendors Act, 2014. The MoHUA is further of the view that even if hawkers are being covered under Sikkim Trade License and Miscellaneous Provision Rules, 2011, State may notify the scheme which would be more focused and segment (street vendors) specific. MoHUA’s concerted efforts for persuading the State Govt of Sikkim for notifying the Scheme are yet to fructify. As notification of the ‘Scheme’ under the Act is a pre requisite for availing the benefits under Prime Minister Street Vendors’ Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme, the Committee recommend that the matter may be taken up at the highest levels to impress upon the need for notifying the ‘Scheme’ without further delay.

APPLICABILITY OF THE STREET VENDOR'S ACT TO JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH

2. The Committee note that Section 1 of the Act states that it extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Accordingly, the Act was not made applicable to the erstwhile state of J&K. However, subsequent to the abrogation of Article 370, the Committee observe that the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued adaptation order in respect of Union territory of J&K and Ladakh also. The Committee are glad to note that Government of Jammu & Kashmir has notified both the Rules and the Scheme under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 on 29 January, 2021. Similarly, Ministry of Home Affairs vide Union Territory of Ladakh Reorganisation (Adaptation of Central Laws) Order, 2020 has

notified the adaptation order of the Act on 23 October, 2020. Since the jurisdiction of the Act was extended to these UTs recently, the Committee recommend that expeditious steps may be taken to implement the provisions of the Act such as conducting vendor surveys, forming TVCs, issuing ID cards to street vendors, earmarking vending zones, etc to enable the street vendors to carry out their business legitimately and to avail benefits under the schemes meant for welfare of the street vendors.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SCHEME BY MEGHALAYA

3. The Committee note that State Govt of Meghalaya has enacted 'The Meghalaya Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014. In order to exercise the powers conferred under section 3 of the aforementioned Act, the state of Meghalaya has formulated a Scheme - The Meghalaya Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Scheme, 2017 for urban areas of the state. The Committee note that in the matter of States having their own State Acts, Ministry of Law & Justice opined that if State law has been enacted under State List, then those provisions, which directly and substantially relate to a matter enumerated in Concurrent List and are repugnant to any provision(s) of the Central Act of 2014, shall be void. Therefore, repugnancy in provisions of State Act to Central Act would have to be removed and State Act brought in conformity with Central Act. The Committee also note that MoHUA *vide* letter dated August 2, 2016, requested the State Government of Meghalaya to ensure that the repugnancy in provisions of State Act to Central Act is removed and State Act brought in conformity with Central Act. Alternatively, since Central Act has been extended to whole of India, it will be appropriate if State Government repeal the State Act and adopt the Central Act of 2014. Accordingly, Government of Meghalaya was advised to examine the provisions of its State Act *vis-à-vis* Central Act and take necessary action, as applicable, to repeal the State Act and implement the Central Act, in toto, at the earliest, so as to bring uniformity in implementation of provisions and extension of facilities provided by the Central Act. The Committee however, find that there is no clarity as to whether the provisions of the Meghalaya's state Act are in any way contradicting with those of the Central Act and if so the same are repealed / amended to conform to the Central Act. The Committee therefore would like to be apprised of the final outcome of the MoHUA's efforts taken in this regard at the earliest.

CONDUCTING OF VENDOR SURVEYS

4. Section 3(1) of the Act, requires the Town Vending Committee (TVC) to carry out survey of all existing street vendors with in the area under its jurisdiction within such

period and in such manner as may be specified and subsequent surveys at an intervals of five years. The Committee however, observe from the data furnished by MoHUA at Annexure that there are (i) Thirteen States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and Tripura which have carried out vendor survey in 100% of their cities / towns; (ii) four states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Haryana and Rajasthan who have completed survey in 90-99% of eligible towns and cities; (iii) five states – Assam, Bihar, Goa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, who have completed surveys in 50-89% of the eligible towns and cities; and, (iv) Thirteen states/UTs which have completed vendor survey in less than 50% of the eligible towns / cities (including 5 states/UTs which have not carried out any vendor survey). It may therefore, be seen that even about seven years after enactment of the Act, many States/UTs are yet to complete the vendor surveys in all the eligible towns/cities. The Committee express their concern that despite MOHUA's (i) furnishing model draft rules and schemes to the States/UTs to assist them in framing their own rules/ scheme including the manner of conducting surveys; and, (ii) continuous persuasion and follow up with the states/ UTs , 18 States/ UTs are yet to complete the surveys in all the eligible towns and cities. Rest five States /UTs namely West Bengal, NCT of Delhi , Andaman & Nicobar islands , J&K and Ladakh have not done vendor survey at all. While noting that the Act was made applicable to the UTs of J&K and Ladakh about five/ six months back only and it may take some time for them to initiate the surveys, the Committee-

(i) would like to be apprised of the specific reasons for not carrying out vendor surveys in West Bengal , NCT of Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar islands.

(ii) recommend that the matter may be taken up at the highest political executive level so that surveys are conducted without any further loss of time.

(iii) suggest the Ministry to explore the possibility of offering non monetary incentives to those states/ UTs for completing the surveys within the time limits prescribed.

PUBLICITY ABOUT THE SURVEYS IN VERNACULAR MEDIA

5. The representatives of federation of street vendors' associations appearing before the Committee submitted that many street vendors and hawkers are left out of the surveys carried out due to lack of documents or not registered due to lack of awareness about the survey. The Committee are of the view that a wide publicity, in vernacular media - both print and electronic media, must precede the commencement of vendor

survey. The documents required should find a mention in the publicity campaigns. The survey teams may visit the vendors at their place of vending to have maximum response from the vendors and the survey becomes an inclusive process.

FORMATION OF TOWN VENDING COMMITTEES

6. Section 22 of the Act, the Committee note, stipulates the term and manner of constituting TVCs in each local authority. It also empowers the appropriate Government, if it considers necessary, to constitute more than one TVC or a TVC for each zone or ward, in each local authority. The mandate of the TVC is to conduct (i) surveys, (ii) ensure that all existing street vendors, identified in the survey are accommodated in the vending zones, (iii) cancel the Certificate Of Vending or suspend the same for such period as it deems fit , (iv) recommend the local authority to declare a zone or a part of it a no-vending zone , (v) recommend local Authority to prepare a street vending plan to promote the vocation of street vendors, (vi) maintain up to date records of registered street vendors , (vii) carry out social audit of its activities ,etc. The Committee note from the data given in Annexure that even after a lapse of seven years since the enactment of the Act, TVCs are yet to be constituted in all eligible towns and cities, despite continuous persuasion by MOHUA. The Committee are of the view that due to its aforementioned mandate they consider TVCs as fulcrum of this Act and absence of TVCs makes the street vendors voiceless and prone to eviction. The Committee , therefore, suggest /recommend that-

(i) Formation of TVCs may be expedited by taking up the issues with the highest political executive at regular intervals.

(ii) No eviction/relocation can be enforced without formation of and due consultation with TVCs.

CONSTITUTION OF TVCS WITHOUT STREET VENDOR REPRESENTATION

7. The Act states that the number of members representing the street vendors in the TVC shall not be less than forty percent who shall be elected by the street vendors themselves in such manner as may be prescribed. The representatives of street vendors and hawkers' federation appearing before the Committee, however, submitted that many TVCs don't have the adequate vendor representation thus defeating the very objective of the Act *i.e.* enabling the Street vendors/hawkers to participate in the

decision making process involving their own future. The Ministry's oft repeated reply that as they can only persuade and request the state/UT to implement the Act in its true spirit is not justified due to the very fact that the Centre felt it imperative to legislate this Act assigns an overall monitoring role to MoHUA to ensure that States/UTs are giving the mandated 40% representation within the TVCs to the street vendors. The Committee, therefore, recommend MoHUA to

- (i) monitor the representation of vendors as per the stipulated norms in TVCs by regularly interacting with the state authorities at regular intervals. Any deviations either in letter or spirit of the Act be discouraged and ensure it is rectified.
- (ii) maintain the database of the TVCs including the percentage vendor representation in the TVCs.

INCLUSION OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES IN TVC

8. The Committee note that prescribed composition of TVC is skewed in favour of official representatives nominated by appropriate Government and comprises 60% of total strength as against the 40% elected vendors. As the Committee apprehend that such a majority strength of the official representatives may often override the genuine concerns such as non implementation of the provisions of the Act in general and unjust eviction in particular raised by the vendors' representatives, may go unheard and may not get the attention that it deserves there by hurting the interest of the street vendors. The Committee, however note that there is no provision in the Act for inclusion of the elected representatives in TVCs. With a view to give weightage to the voice of elected vendors, the Committee suggest that elected representatives from local bodies, Legislative Assemblies and Members of Parliament shall be involved in the functioning of TVC as an ex officio Member or as a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Committee or as an observer. Suitable steps shall accordingly be taken at the earliest.

DELEGATION OF POWERS OF CHAIRPERSON OF TVC TO SUBORDINATES – NEED TO STOP

9. The Committee note that Section 22 of the Street Vendors Act, 2014 unambiguously provides that each Town Vending Committee shall consist of Municipal Commissioner or Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, who shall be the chairperson of TVC. It has, however, come to the notice of the Committee that in some cases Municipal

Commissioners have deputed subordinate officers to chair the TVC meetings thus diluting the powers of TVCs. The Committee while taking serious note of such delegation of power, recommend that MoHUA may issue guidelines to all the States/UTs specifying that Municipal Commissioners should not be allowed to delegate their power as Chairperson of TVC which has the effect of diluting the provisions of the Act.

PROPER CONDUCT OF TVC MEETINGS

10. The Committee note that section 23 of the Act stipulates that TVCs shall meet at such times and places within the jurisdiction of the local authority and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to transaction of business at its meetings, and discharge such functions, as may be prescribed. The Committee note that as of now MoHUA does not have any mechanism to monitor whether TVC meetings are held properly in the States/UTs, the nature and conduct of the meetings, maintenance of minutes of the meeting, etc. Several stakeholder organizations who appeared before the Committee expressed their concern regarding the manner of conducting TVC meetings such as non-circulation, absence of agenda, forcing the vendors sign without giving them opportunity to read what they are signing, i.e., without following proper procedure. The Committee while noting that Urban Development, being a subject under the 'State List', the manner of conducting TVC meeting falls within the domain of the respective State/ UT., they are of the view that since the Act is a Central Act, MoHUA has certain responsibility in ensuring that States/UTs implement the provisions of the Act in its true spirit to achieve the intended objectives. They accordingly suggest, MoHUA to issue guidelines regarding the conduct of TVC meeting on the following points:

- (i) Holding a minimum number of meetings of TVCs say 4 or 5 a year to make them effective in addressing the issues faced by street vendors;
- (ii) Ensuring that the Schedule of the meeting is intimated in advance to all the TVC members;
- (iii) Maintaining copies of the Minutes of TVCs with the respective State Governments/UT administrations;
- (iv) Uploading of the Minutes of the meetings of TVCs in public domain/official website of the ULBs;

- (v) Preparing the minutes of the TVC meetings in the local language; and,
- (vi) Appointing a nodal officer in the respective States/UTs to oversee the working of TVCs.

NEED FOR PUBLICITY TO THE DECISIONS OF TVC IN THE MEDIA

11. The Committee note, from the submissions made before the Committee by MoHUA, that there is no provision in the Act or the rules made there under to publish the minutes of the TVC meetings either in the vernacular media or to place it in the ULBs' websites. Representatives of the federation of street vendors and hawkers appearing before the Committee, referring to the absence of an enabling provision in the Act or the rules made there under to publish the decisions of the TVCs, submitted that that there may be a provision for publication of the Minutes in the media/website of the ULBs to create awareness of such decisions among the street vendor community. The Committee are of the view that coupled with the requirement of notification of every decision taken by them along with the reasons there for , publication of the minutes in the vernacular media will go a long way in enhancing the transparency of the functioning of TVCs. They, accordingly recommend that suitable steps be taken to publish the minutes of the TVC meetings in vernacular media / Websites of ULBs to create awareness among the street vendor community.

EVICTION AND RELOCATION OF STREET VENDORS

12. The Committee note that under the Act no street vendors shall be evicted or as the case may be, relocated till the survey specified under sub section (1) of section 3 has been completed and certificate of vending is issued to all street vendors. While the powers of eviction and relocation of vendors are vested in the ULBs, such powers, the Committee observe are required to be exercised only on the recommendation of TVC. The representatives of various NGOs working in the field of street vendors and vendors / hawkers federation have submitted before the Committee that these provisions are not being implemented in their true spirit. Considering that the intent of the Street Vendors Act is to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Committee recommend that MoHUA may take up the matter with the states / UTs to ensure that evictions and relocations are taken place only with the approval of the TVC.

13. As there is no centralized data base of cases of eviction and relocation and the number of street vendors involved in such cases , the Committee suggest that MoHUA may advise the States/UTs to compile such data upload it on the State/District/ULB website, which may be useful in future policy making in this regard.

NOTIFICATION OF VENDING ZONES

14. The Committee note that the Act provides that every local authority shall in consultation with the planning authority and on the recommendations of the TVC, once in every five years, prepare a plan to promote the vocation of street vendors covering the matters contained in the first schedule of Act. The Plan is to be approved by the State/ UT Government. Such plans are to include, *inter-alia*, earmarking of space or area for vending zones, restricted vending zones and no vending zones.

The data at Annexure shows that 11 States/UTs namely A&N Islands, Dadra& Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Ladakh, Meghalaya, Sikkim and West Bengal have not notified vending Zones. In respect of the remaining States / UTs, the Ministry stated, they have not received any specific reason for not notifying vending zones. The Committee further note that so far 10,385 vending Zones have been created in various ULBs. This number, the Committee believe is far lower than that of the potential. The reply of the Ministry clearly shows that no follow up action seems to have been taken to persuade the States/ UTs to demarcate and notify vending zones as considerably delay has already occurred. The Committee are of the view that being a nodal ministry and having piloted the enactment of the Act for the welfare of the street vendors , MoHUA has a Monitoring role in ensuring *inter alia* planning , earmarking , creation and development of vendors markets, vending zones, etc in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Act.

The Committee note that in some cities, for instance in Jaipur, various areas have been made 'no vending zones' without any clear demarcation of vending zones. As this is against the spirit of the Act, the Committee suggest MOHUA to impress upon them the need to follow the Act in demarcating vending zones in their interactions/ review meetings with the States/ UTs.

NEED FOR VENDORS' ZONES NEAR RAILWAY STATIONS

15. The Committee note that Street Vendors Act, 2014 does not apply to any land, premises and trains owned and controlled by the Railways under the Railways Act, 1989. The Committee are of the view that railway stations attract huge number of passengers on daily basis providing the street vendors a business opportunity and accordingly suggest MOHUA to explore the possibility of creating vendor zones near to the railway stations excluding the railway land.

LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN VENDING ZONES AND MARKETS

16. The Committee note that not only the vending zones created so far being far lower than the potential but also these vending zones are plagued by the lack of basic infrastructure such as poor lighting, storage places, parking facilities, utilities for vendors such as drinking water, proper dustbins and toilets, etc. Such lack of basic amenities, the Committee apprehend, may not attract the vendors to these zones defeating the very purpose and the investments made, if any, for creating these zones might become infructuous. The Committee, therefore suggest that MoHUA in their regular interactions / review meetings with states / UTs impress upon them the need to take suitable corrective action in this regard.

NON - DEVELOPMENT OF VENDOR MARKETS

17. The Committee note that fifteen states/ UTs, namely, A&N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have not developed vendors markets. The Committee also note that under Support to Urban Street Vendors' (SUSV) component of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) 5% of the total allocations under DAY-NULM can be spent for implementation of SUSV component. Major activities under this component, *inter-alia*, include development of vendors' market/ vending zones/ informal markets in accordance with the town vending plans with infrastructure/ civic facilities such as paving, water supply, solid waste disposal facility, lighting, storage space, parking facilities etc. DAY-NULM is under implementation across States / UTs since 2014-15. The Committee, therefore, recommend/ suggest:

- (i) States not utilizing DAY-NULM funds effectively need to be monitored frequently by MoHUA enabling them to spend the funds on the providing facilities within vending zones; and,
- (ii) MoHUA in coordination with States/UTs needs to explore the possibility of collaborating with private players for providing basic facilities within the Vending Zones. Developing Vending Zones on PPP model also need to be explored.

DEVELOPMENT OF MODEL VENDING ZONES/VENDOR MARKETS

18. The Committee observe that MoHUA had requested States/UTs to identify two ULBs to be developed as model ULBs in terms of Street Vendors Act, 2014 and Support to Urban Street Vendors, a component of DAY-NULM. The Guidelines in this regard was also issued. On successful development of model ULBs, the same may be replicated in other ULBs of the State/ UT. However, so far, only 16 ULBs in 9 States/ UTs have been selected for development as Model ULBs. The Ministry' s reply is silent as to why remaining states have not developed two ULBs as model ULBs and also the efforts made by them to ensure the remaining states / UTs do the same. The Committee therefore suggest that -

- (i) Model Vending zones/Vendor markets may be developed on the lines of Indore's Food Street, Chennai's Pondi Bazaar etc;
- (ii) MoHUA may encourage and ensure through review meetings at regular intervals that remaining states/ UTs identify ULBs to be developed as model ULBs in terms of Street Vendors Act, 2014;
- (iii) MoHUA needs to develop model Vending Zones in various States/UTs as "Light House Projects" which can be replicated in other States/UTs; and
- (iv) MoHUA needs to urgently take up training & Capacity Building of ULB/States Government officials showing them the various successful models of Vending Zones/Vendor Markets.

CREATION OF VENDING ZONES ALONG BOUNDARIES OF VACANT PUBLIC SPACES

19. The Committee observe that huge tracts of Government Land/ public Spaces lie vacant without proper utilization leaving them prone to illegal occupation. The Committee also observe that in many States/UTs Vending Zones are demarcated far from the cities with no or little customer base. As a result, vending zones at places far away from the cities lie un/underdeveloped for years together leading to wastage of money spent for creating these zones. The Committee, therefore, are of the view that states / UTs may be advised to explore the possibility of identifying vacant spaces adjacent to parks, Community Centres, etc to demarcate and notify them as vending zones/ vending markets to create business potential for the street vendors.

ENCOURAGING NOTIFICATION OF NATURAL MARKETS/HERITAGE MARKETS

20. The Committee note that the Act empowers the States/ UTs to declare natural markets, where street vendors carried out business for over fifty years, as 'Heritage Markets' and the street vendors in such markets shall not be relocated. A considerable number of States, however, are yet to declare any area as natural/heritage markets. Moreover, there is absence of data on number of 'natural markets' converted into 'Heritage markets'. The Committee believe that compilation of data (State / UT wise) and making it available on the Ministry's website will go a long way in attracting the local and international tourists to these markets. The Committee, therefore, recommend that:

- (i) Data base on natural/heritage markets notified by the States/UTs may be maintained at a central location and place it preferably in MoHUA's website ;and,
- (ii) States/ UTs may be encouraged to expedite the declaration of Heritage markets, as it may result in attracting tourists and increase their business.

STREET VENDING PLANS

21. The Committee note from the data given in the Annexure that nine states/ UTs viz. A&N islands, Assam, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman &Diu, Delhi, J&K, Ladakh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, and West Bengal have not made any plan for street vending. In fact, even after a lapse of seven years since the enactment of the Act, out of 4,315 towns, street vending plans have been made only in 1,341 towns. Further, the Committee observe that in States/UTs like Assam J&K , no Street Vending plans have been formulated but Vending Zones have been notified. This is in conflict with the due process of implementing this Act whereby town vending plans have to be prepared before vending zones can be notified. The Committee therefore, would like to be apprised of whether this conflict was brought to their notice and the corrective action taken , if any, in this regard may be intimated to the Committee. In respect of other state / UTs where vending plans have not been made the issue may be taken up in the meetings held with the States/ UTs to review their performance in implementing the Act.

INTEGRATION OF THE ACT WITH SMART CITY MISSION AND MASTER PLANS

22. The Committee note that various cities are under the process of either being developed as Smart Cities or are formulating their respective Master Plans. In such a context it becomes all the more important to quickly constitute TVCs, formulate Street Vending Plans and notify vending zones in order to achieve better integration with Smart City Mission and Master Plan of the City. The Committee expressing concern that many cities are being developed as Smart Cities or are formulating Master plans without giving due consideration to the street vendors, recommend that:

- (i) MoHUA must issue guidelines to all the States/UTs reiterating the need to integrate the Act with the various developmental missions and the urban planning process of the States/UTs;**
- (ii) Simultaneously, MoHUA needs to issue directions/guidelines to ensure that the TVC is consulted while projects are being planned under Smart City Mission; and**
- (iii) The Committee in charge of formulating master plan of a particular city should have some representation from the vendor community of TVC and hence, MoHUA should issue guidelines to the States/UTs in this regard.**

VENDOR IDENTITY CARDS AND CERTIFICATE OF VENDING

23. The Committee observe that as per provisions of this Act the street vendors are issued two cards/Certificates - Vendor Identity Cards and Certificate of Vending (CoV). The CoV contains details of the vending zone where the street vendor shall carry on his vending activities, the days and timings for carrying on such vending activities and the conditions and restriction subject to which he shall carry on such vending activities. The analysis of the data furnished by MoHUA shows that two States/ UTs (excluding J&K, Ladakh& Sikkim) viz. Delhi and West Bengal have not issued any CoV and 24 States/UTs have issued CoVs to less than 50% of the street vendors identified. The Committee express their concern that even after a lapse of seven years since the enactment of the Act, one of the basic provisions of the Act which could protect street vendors from illegal eviction and harassment have still not been implemented fully by the states/ UTs. They, therefore recommend that MoHUA needs to follow up with States/UTs and pursue them to complete issuing Identity Cards and CoV to all the identified street vendors. Continuous monitoring and discussing the progress in the meetings held to

review the status of the implementation of the provisions of the Act at regular intervals may result in states/ UTs to improve their performance in this regard.

CERTIFICATE OF VENDING FOR MOBILE VENDORS:

24. The Committee note that Section 6 of the Act categorizes the issue of CoV to (a) a stationary vendor; (b) a mobile vendor or (c) any other category as may be specified in the scheme. The Committee further note that mobile vendors travel from place to place to sell their wares and hence it is impossible to restrict their trade to a particular vending zone. MoHUA itself has admitted that since mobile vendor is subject to mobility, restrictions cannot be imposed on limiting vending to specific vending zone and felt that Since the Act is implemented by States/ ULBs, inter-alia, by formulation of plan of vending, a view on this is to be taken by them, depending on their local conditions. The Committee, therefore, are of the view that instead of specifying a particular vending zone for mobile vendors, a path, locality or a larger area can be specified and accordingly suggest MoHUA to issue guidelines and communicate the States/UTs for implementation to this effect.

ISSUE OF SMART CARDS COMBINING ID CARDS AND COV.

25. The Committee are concerned to note that even after a lapse of seven years since the enactment of the Act, street vendors are yet to be identified and vendor Id Cards and CoVs are not issued to all the vendors. Not only this, even in those States/UTs where vendor Id Cards have been issued to street vendors, they are yet to receive the CoV which will provide them a legal right to vend in a designated vending zone. It is not clear as to the need for multiple cards/ documents of identity (ID cards and CoV) for street vendors. The Committee are of the view that smart cards consisting of details of the ID cards, Certificate of Vending and any other details and are durable *vis- a- vis* paper based documents may be issued to the vendors. Further, Such smart cards prevents the possibility of tampering associated with the paper based documents. They accordingly recommend that suitable steps may be taken in this regard in consultation with the states/ UTs.

CONSTITUTION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE (GRC) BY ALL STATES/UTS

26. The Committee are of the opinion that no Act can be successfully implemented on the ground till an effective grievance redressal mechanism is in place. The Committee are extremely concerned and disappointed to note that only 9 States/UTs i.e. Assam, Delhi, Kerala, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab, Mizoram and Uttar Pradesh have constituted GRCs. They are of the view to earn the trust of the vendors, ensure integrity and transparency of the process of conducting survey , issuing ID cards

, providing CoVs, etc, and to ventilate their grievances and for their redressal, constitution of GRCs is a must. As substantial number of states/ UTs are yet to constitute GRCs even after a lapse of more than seven years of the coming into force of the Act, the Committee suggest that MoHUA may take up the matter in their review meetings with the States/ UTs to ensure constitution of GRC without further loss of time.

STREET VENDOR'S CHARTER

27. The Committee note that in accordance with Section 26 of the Act every TVC shall publish the street vendor's charter specifying the time within which CoV shall be issued to a street vendor, time within such CoV shall be renewed and other activities to be performed within the time limit specified. Such a charter, the Committee believe, is essential to ensure that no undue delay occurs in the delivery of the afore mentioned services. It also enables the street vendors to seek clarifications from the authorities concerned incase the service is not delivered within the given deadlines. Hence, it goes a long way in increasing the transparency and integrity of service delivery. The Committee, therefore express their concern that 25 States/ UTs have not published street vendor charter, even after seven years of the enactment of the Act. The Committee, therefore suggest MOHUA, being the nodal Ministry, should take up the delay in this regard and ensure that street vendor charters are published without further delay.

SOCIAL AUDIT OF TVC

28. The Committee are of the view that social audit, an important element in ensuring the success of the social sector programmes/ projects/ schemes, provides the implementing agencies an unbiased feedback on the implementation aspect and gives an opportunity to carry out course correction required, if any in its implementation. The Committee are disappointed to note that MOHUA, being the nodal Ministry is not maintaining data base as to the conduct or otherwise of the social audit by the states as required under the Act and accordingly recommend that the data in this regard may be maintained and uploaded on the websites of the states/ UTs and also MoHUA.

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT

29. Analysis of the data contained in the Annexure shows that many provisions of the Act are yet to be implemented by substantial number of states / UTs as mentioned in detail in the preceding paras. Such lack of implementation of the provisions of the Act in their entirety even after seven years of the enactment of the Act and that too despite many reminders, review meetings , etc. held by MOHUA at various levels requesting the states / UTs to expedite the implementation. These efforts by MOHUA , however , have not had desired impact. The Committee are of the view that implementation of the Act will go a long way in enabling the street vendors a professional identity, according legitimacy to their business, availing loans from the banks instead of money lenders at usurious rates resulting ultimately their coming into the fold of formal financial system. They accordingly recommend that a Monitoring Committee at the Central level may be constituted consisting of the Principle Secretaries of the Urban Development of the States/ UTs and senior officers of MOHUA and headed by the Secretary , MOHUA. The Committee may meet at specific intervals to review the progress, discuss and thrash out the hurdle/issues , if any, faced in implementation, share the good practices in implementing the provisions of the Act such as setting up of vending zones, vending markets, etc.

SENSITIZATION OF POLICE FORCES & BUREAUCRACY

30. The Committee in the light of many incidents of unauthorized eviction of street vendors brought to their notice, destroying their wares in the process causing huge losses to the vendors feel that there is need for sensitivity amongst the police forces while handling the evictions of the vendors. The Committee while appreciating the efforts of MOHUA for taking up the issue of evictions with the officers of the Departments concerned of various state Governments, recommend that to sensitise the police forces and civic body officials. The Act may be included in the curriculum meant for training of the police officers and the civic bodies' officials.

DEVELOPMENT OF WEBSITE AND/OR MOBILE APP AS A COMPLAINT FORUM

31. The Committee observe that MoHUA and various State Governments are in continuous receipt of representations and complaints from street vendors and stakeholder organizations working for the welfare of street vendors. However, street vendors have no idea regarding the status of their complaint. Further, in order to improve transparency and accountability, street vendors need to be assured that strict action is taken on the errant officials responsible for their harassment. The Committee,

therefore, recommend that MoHUA may ensure that a feature for making complaints , tracking the progress for resolving and final outcome may be made in the existing websites of state Urban Developments Departments hosting street vendor issues.

REMOVAL OF CEILING ON NUMBER OF VENDORS

32. Section 3 (2) of the Act restricts the number of street vendors to 2.5 % of the population of the ward, zone, or town or city. In large and heavily populated cities like Mumbai and Delhi which are centers of economic activity, the ceiling of 2.5% of the population of ward, zone, town or city is grossly inadequate. The Committee believe that the estimates of vendors may vary from State to State and place to place as at some places it is reported to be less than even 1%. They, therefore suggest MOHUA to explore the possibility of revisiting this ceiling.

BETTER IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACT IN MISSION MODE ON THE LINES OF SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (SBM) AND THROUGH REWARDS AND RECOGNITION.

33. The Committee observe that it is a matter of concern that even after seven years since the enactment of the Act, substantial number of states / UTs are lagging behind in implementation of the provisions in letter and spirit of the Act, enacted to accord legitimacy to the street vending activity and thereby providing livelihood to scores of street vendors. The Committee, therefore feel that it is the need of the hour to implement the Act on Mission mode on the lines of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) . The Committee therefore, recommend that in order to encourage states/ULBs for proper implementation of the Act, an annual survey on the lines of Swachh Survekshan should be conducted to award ULBs on the basis of effective implementation of the Act. Further, provision of incentives both financial and non financial may be explored .

New Delhi

04 August, 2021
13 Shrawana, 1943 (Saka)

JAGDAMBIKA PAL
Chairperson
Standing Committee on
Urban Development

ANNEXURE

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Towns/cities where			Number of					Number of			
		Provisions of the Act are required to be implemented	TVCs have been constituted	Vendor Surveys have been conducted	vending zones notified	Town vending plans	vendors markets developed	TVCs published street vendor charter	social audit of TVCs	street vendors identified	Certificate of vending issued	ID cards issued	States where GRC is constituted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	The data is not compiled by the MoHUA	389	349	Nil	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	111	111	111	671	121	10	111		355282	218981	224956	-
3	Arunachal Pradesh	33	30	31	20	14	Nil	2		8843	818	5290	Nil
4	Assam	97	97	77	104	Nil	1	Nil		63935	1617	1871	4
5	Bihar	142	142	115	64	10	Nil	140		128050	100132	52498	Nil
6	Chandigarh	1	1	1	46	1	46			21650	10934	2345	1
7	Chhattisgarh	166	143	59	65	54	11	Nil		123861	1748	27457	Nil
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3		2888	1853	436	Nil

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Number of Towns/cities where			Number of					Number of			
		Provisions of the Act are required to be implemented	TVCs have been constituted	Vendor Surveys have been conducted	vending zones notified	Town vending plans	vendors markets developed	TVCs published street vendor charter	social audit of TVCs	street vendors identified	Certificate of vending issued	ID cards issued	States where GRC is constituted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	Goa	14	13	11	26	1	8	Nil	The data is not compiled by the MoHUA	3351	1625	1580	Nil
10	Gujarat	163	163	169	Nil	130	Nil	Nil		373728	135062	213585	Nil
11	Haryana	88	88	87	Nil	6	Nil	Nil		136080	47851	8683	Nil
12	Himachal Pradesh	54	52	55	Nil	52	Nil	Nil		7542	4320	4290	Nil
13	J & K	78	Nil	9	17	Nil	1	Nil		29655	Nil	5897	Nil
14	Jharkhand	50	44	45	Nil	44	8	Nil		83632	3247	25726	Nil
15	Karnataka	277	277	281	67	22	1	Nil		308695	92841	118002	Nil
16	Kerala	93	99	93	2	91	2	Nil		26924	377	13950	1
17	Ladakh	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		266	Nil	264	Nil
18	Madhya Pradesh	406	378	238	2080	65	593	77		565000	504526	417187	5
19	Maharashtra	259	257	155	1509	4	Nil	Nil	679554	29162	30128	Nil	
Sl.	Name of the	Number of Towns/cities where			Number of					Number of			

No .	State/UT	Provisions of the Act are required to be implemented	TVCs have been constituted	Vendor Surveys have been conducted	vending zones notified	Town vending plans	vendors markets developed	TVCs published street vendor charter	social audit of TVCs	street vendors identified	Certificate of vending issued	ID cards issued	States where GRC is constituted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	Manipur	27	27	2	13	2	6	Nil	The data is not compiled by the MoHUA	18254	543	1181	Nil
21	Meghalaya	6	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		2052	253	295	Nil
22	Mizoram	23	6	8	139	5	38	Nil		4605	3184	3885	1
23	Nagaland	39	29	12	24	10	55			5003	1818	1619	2
24	NCT of Delhi	5	27	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	9		79952	Nil	Nil	1
25	Odisha	114	114	114	145	14	78	60		94002	24818	30566	Nil
26	Puducherry	5	5	6	24	1	6	1		7762	2040	5454	Nil
27	Punjab	163	163	167	241	91	Nil	-		173506	50228	45100	14
28	Rajasthan	196	186	192	1030	7	4	Nil		237584	16688	73830	Nil
29	Sikkim	7	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		201	Nil	Nil	Nil
30	TN	664	664	664	889	482	401	664		359825	53236	103048	Nil
Sl.	Name of the	Number of Towns/cities where			Number of					Number of			

No .	State/UT	Provisions of the Act are required to be implemented	TVCs have been constituted	Vendor Surveys have been conducted	vending zones notified	Town vending plans	vendors markets developed	TVCs published street vendor charter	social audit of TVCs	street vendors identified	Certificate of vending issued	ID cards issued	States where GRC is constituted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31	Telangana	141	170	141	33	71	33	Nil		583993	356906	555846	Nil
32	Tripura	20	20	20	59	20	29	20		9184	8656	7968	Nil
33	UP	651	648	128	3047	22	19	Nil		987336	568671	473050	75
34	Uttarakhand	91	76	93	70	1	Nil	Nil		30795	17791	19983	Nil
35	West Bengal	125	78	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		783	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	4315	4125	3086	10385	1341	1350	1087		5514162	2260275	2475970	104

Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-2021)

Minutes of the Second Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Thursday, 22nd October, 2020

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1330 hours in Committee Room 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Adv. A. M. Ariff
3. Shri Benny Behanan
4. Shri Hibi Eden
5. Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
6. Shri C.R. Patil
7. Shri S Ramalingam
8. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale

Rajya Sabha

9. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
10. Shri Kumar Ketkar
11. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
12. Shri Digvijaya Singh
13. Shri Sanjay Singh

Secretariat

1. Shri V.K. Tripathi Joint Secretary
2. Shri A.K.Shah Director

Ministry of Housing And Urban Affairs

1. Shri Durga Shanker Mishra Secretary
2. Shri Sanjay Kumar Joint Secretary
3. Shri Niraj Kumar Director

Department of Financial Services - Ministry of Finance

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Sanjeev Kaushik | Additional Secretary, DFS |
| 2. | Shri Suchindra Misra | Joint Secretary, DFS |

2. At the outset , the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for discussing the Implementation of Street vendors (protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

(Thereafter the witnesses were called in)

3. The Chairperson welcomed the witnesses and while noting the role of street vendors in providing goods and services to citizens especially urban poor felt that there is need for effective implementation of the Act. The Chairperson also requested the witnesses to apprise the Committee of the implementation of the PM Street vendors Atmanirbhar Bharta Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) Scheme. Later Chairperson drew the attention of the witnesses to direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

4. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (M/o H&UA) gave a brief presentation on the implementation of the Street vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 covering inter- alia notification of rules made under the said Act, data on street vendors and also the features of PM SVANidhi Scheme.

5. The Secretary of the Ministry was requested to furnish the replies in writing to various issues / question raised by the members for which replies are not readily available during the course of the briefing .

6. A verbatim record of proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-2021)

Minutes of the Fourth Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Wednesday, 2 December, 2020

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1355 hours in Committee Room 'D', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Prof. S. P Baghel
3. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
4. Shri Shankar Lalwani
5. Shri P.C. Mohan
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni
7. Shri M V V Satyanarayana

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri M.J. Akbar
9. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
10. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
11. Shri Sanjay Singh

Secretariat

1. Shri Srinivasalu Gunda Director

Ministry of Housing And Urban Affairs

1. Shri Kamran Rizvi Additional Secretary
2. Shri Sanjay Kumar Joint Secretary
3. Shri Niraj Kumar Director

New Delhi Municipal Corporation(NDMC)

1. Shri Dharmendra Chairman (NDMC)

Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)

1. Shri Ramesh Verma Addl. Commissioner (South MCD)
2. Shri Sandeep Jacques Addl. Commissioner (North MCD)
3. Smt. Alka Sharma Addl. Commissioner (East MCD)

State Government of Punjab

1. Shri Ajoy Kumar Sinha Administrative Secretary (Dept. of Local Government)

Government of NCT of Delhi

1. Ms. Padmini Singla Secretary (Power/Urban Development)

State Government of Uttar Pradesh

1. Shri Avnish Kumar Sharma Special Secretary, Govt. of UP

2. At the outset , the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and State Governments of NCT of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab on the subject "Implementation of Street vendors (protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014".

(Thereafter the witnesses were called in)

3. The Chairperson welcomed the witnesses and noted that a lapse of more than six years have passed since the enactment of the Act and yet a substantial number of towns are yet to constitute Town Vending Committees (TVCs) and carry out vendor surveys across states/UTs. Since street vending is regulated under municipal laws enacted by State Legislatures, it was felt that there is a need to ascertain the reasons as to why delays are occurring in implementing the various aspects of the Act as States have the responsibility of implementing the Act. Later Chairperson drew the

attention of the witnesses to direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

4. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (M/o H&UA) gave a brief presentation on the implementation of the Street vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 covering inter- alia the updated information regarding data on street vendors, formation of TVCs in various states and disbursal of funds under PM SVANidhi Scheme.

5. The Additional Secretary of the Ministry was requested to furnish the replies in writing to various issues / question raised by the members for which replies are not readily available during the course of the briefing .

6.The Committee further decided to hear the view of non official witnesses *i.e.* Associations/ organizations of street vendors / Hawkers, Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) engaged in the welfare of Street vendors at their next sittings.

6. A verbatim record of proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-2021)

Minutes of the Sixth Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Monday, 28 December, 2020

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1400 hours in Committee Room '2', First Floor, Parliament House Annexe- Extension, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Prof. S. P Baghel
3. Shri P.C. Mohan
4. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
5. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangre
6. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni
7. Shri M V V Satyanarayana

Rajya Sabha

8. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
9. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
10. Shri Digvijaya Singh
11. Shri Sanjay Singh
12. Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki

Secretariat

1. Shri Vinod Kumar Tripathi Joint Secretary
2. Shri Srinivasalu Gunda Director

National Association of Street Vendors of India

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Arbind Singh | National Coordinator |
| 2. | Ms. Waziha Aziz | Program Manager- Advocacy |
| 3. | Ms. Sangeeta Singh | Street Food Program Head |
| 4. | Shri Sunil Kumar Mishra | TVC member |
| 5. | Shri Vijendra Yadav | TVC member |
| 6. | Shri Md. Hyat | TVC Member |

National Hawker Federation

- | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Shri Saktiman Ghosh | General Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Jammu Anand | Vice President |
| 3. | Shri Manoj Mehera | National Secretariat |

Centre for Civil Society

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Prashant Narang | Associate Director, Research |
| 2. | Shri Meghna Sharma | Senior Associate |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for hearing the views of non-official experts on the implementation of Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act ,2014.

[The witnesses were called in]

3. After welcoming the representatives of (i) National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI), (ii) National Hawkers Federation (iii) Centre for Civil Society, Delhi the Chairperson brought Direction 55(1) Directions by the Speaker to their notice regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

4. The representatives of the aforesaid three organizations/associations made Power Point Presentation (PPT) on the subject covering inter-alia the functioning of Town Vending Committees (TVCs), need for conducting TVC meetings and drafting minutes of TVCs meetings in local languages, publishing of proceedings/minutes of TVC meetings in local media or the website, enforcing the stipulation that Municipal Commissioners/ heads of the Corporation only head the TVCs, non demarcation of vending zones, absence of vending plans, illegal eviction of street vendors in cities

and town where surveys have not been carried out and Identity Cards have not been issued, ensuring accountability of the officials of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Police officials, desirability of removing 2.5 per cent cap on street vendors with respect to the population of the area, need for creation of awareness about the Act among the ULB officials and also the police officials etc.

5. Members sought various clarifications and details about the actual implementation of the Act at the ground level. The representatives of the above-mentioned associations/organizations have replied to the queries raised/information sought by the Members. They were requested to give their suggestions/views on implementation of the Act to the Secretariat of the Committee at the earliest.

6. As substantial number of States/UTs have not complied with many deliverables stipulated in the Act even six years after commencement of the Act such as non (i) constitution of TVCs, (ii) demarcation of vending zones, (iii) issue of identity cards to all the vendors; and, (iv) conducting of surveys, illegal eviction of street vendors, etc, the Committee decided to have the evidence of representatives of the State Governments/UTs concerned - Chief Secretaries, DGPs, Municipal Commissioners, etc.

The Committee then, adjourned.

A verbatim record of proceedings of the meeting has been kept.

Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-2021)

Minutes of the Eleventh Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Tuesday, 23rd March, 2021

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1800 hours in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri S.P. Singh Baghel
3. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
4. Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
5. Shri Shankar Lalwani
6. Shri Hasnain Masoodi
7. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
8. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi
9. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangre
10. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni
11. Shri M V V Satyanarayana

Rajya Sabha

12. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
13. Shri Kumar Ketkar
14. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
15. Shri Digvijaya Singh
16. Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki
17. Shri M.J Akbar
18. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi

Secretariat

1. Shri V.K. Tripathi Joint Secretary
2. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda Director
3. Ms. Swati Parwal Deputy Secretary

Ministry of Housing And Urban Affairs

1. Shri Durga Shanker Mishra Secretary
2. Shri Sanjay Kumar Joint Secretary

Department of Financial Services - Ministry of Finance

1. Shri Suchindra Misra Joint Secretary, DFS
2. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh Director (DFS)

Government of NCT of Delhi

1. Dr. Renu Sharma Addl Chief Secretary

Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCD)

1. Shri Dharmendra Chairman, New Delhi Municipal Council
2. Shri Gyanesh Bharti Commissioner, SDMC
3. Shri Sanjay Goyal Commissioner, North MCD
4. Shri Vikas Anand Commissioner, EDMC

Delhi Police

1. Shri Praveer Ranjan Spl Commissioner of Police, Legal Cell

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened for taking evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, Department of Financial Services (DFS), Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi, various Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Delhi Police on the Implementation of Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

(Thereafter the witnesses were called in.)

3. The Chairperson welcomed the witnesses and noted that during the previous Sitting of the Committee held on 02.12.2020 with the representatives of Delhi Government and ULBs of Delhi on this subject, they were directed to complete the vendor surveys by 31.12.2020. However, in the current brief, it has been mentioned that 40-45% of the Survey has been completed as on 17.03.2021 and hence would like to be apprised of the reasons for the delay and the timeline by

which the survey will be completed. Further, the Chairperson also expressed concern, on behalf of the Committee, that not a single vending zone has been identified in Delhi till date which carries special relevance as Delhi is under the process of formulating Master Plan, 2041 and vending zones and interests of street vendors need to be integrated within the Master Plan. The Chairperson also noted that in NCT of Delhi, Certificate of Vending (CoV) and Identity Card have not been issued to street vendors since survey of street vendors have not been completed yet. Later Chairperson drew the attention of the witnesses to direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

4. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (M/o H&UA) made a power-point presentation and briefed the Committee on the overall performance of NCT of Delhi under the Street Vendors Act, 2014 and PMSVANidhi Scheme providing a ULB-wise performance status within Delhi and also the relative position of Delhi *vis-à-vis* other States/UTs/ULBs. The representatives of the various Municipal Corporations of Delhi along with the representatives of Government of NCT of Delhi also made a power-point presentation about the status of implementation of “The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014”, Rules and Schemes, which covered *inter-alia* issues such as number of meetings conducted by Town Vending Committees (TVC), status of vendor surveys in all MCDs, facilities provided to Street Vendors, Constitution of Dispute Redressal Committee, status of implementation of PMSVANidhi in various DMCs and issues faced by them.

5. During the course of the evidence, the representatives of Mo/H&UA, DFS, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, various Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Delhi Police replied to the various queries and concerns raised by the Committee on the slow implementation of Street Vendors Act, 2014 in NCT of Delhi. On the specific query regarding the timeline for completion of street vendors’ survey in Delhi, the representatives from Delhi Government provided 31st May, 2021 as the revised deadline set for the purpose.

6. Further, all the representatives mentioned above were requested to furnish written replies to the various queries/concerns raised by the Members for which replies were not readily available during the course of the discussion.

7. A verbatim record of proceedings has been kept.

The Committee then adjourned.

Standing Committee on Urban Development (2020-2021)

Minutes of the Fourteenth Sitting of the Committee on Urban Development held on Tuesday, 3 August, 2021

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1800 hours in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Jagdambika Pal - *Chairperson*

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri A.M. Ariff
3. Shri Sanjay Kumar Bandi
4. Shri Benny Behanan
5. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
6. Shri Hibi Eden
7. Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel
8. Shri Shankar Lalwani
9. Shri Hasnain Masoodi
10. Shri P.C. Mohan
11. Shri S Ramalingam
12. Shri Adala Prabhakara Reddy
13. Smt. Aparajita Sarangi
14. Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale
15. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangre
16. Shri Sunil Kumar Soni

Rajya Sabha

17. Shri M. J. Akbar
18. Shri Ram Chander Jangra
19. Shri Kumar Ketkar
20. Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla
21. Shri Digvijaya Singh
22. Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki
23. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi

Secretariat

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.K. Tripathi | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | Director |
| 3. | Ms. Swati Parwal | Deputy Secretary |

Ministry of Housing And Urban Affairs

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Kamran Rizvi | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Surendra Kumar Bagde | Additional Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Jaideep | OSD & Joint Secretary (UT) |

Gujarat Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.(GMRCL)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Shri S.S. Rathore | MD, GMRCL |
|----|-------------------|-----------|

Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation (MPMRCL)

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------|
| 1. | Shri Manish Singh | MD, MPMRCL |
|----|-------------------|------------|

Patna Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (PMRCL)

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Shri Anand Kishore | MD, PMRCL |
|----|--------------------|-----------|

RITES Ltd.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Shri V.G Suresh | Chairman and MD, RITES |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed Members of the Standing Committee on Urban Development for the Sitting of the Committee.

3. The Committee then took up for consideration of the Draft Report on 'Implementation of 'Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014" and Draft Action Taken Report on Fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2021-22) relating to Ministry of

Housing and Urban Affairs and adopted both the Draft Reports with minor modifications.

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(Matter not pertaining to the Report)

The Committee then adjourned.

Verbatim proceeding of this Sitting of the Committee has been kept for record.