

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF STREET VENDORS ACT, 2014



STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

Street vendors are a key part of the fabric of the informal economy across urban India. Most of the street vendors are low-skilled urban people, those who have migrated from rural areas or ones belonging to a low-income class. This self-entrepreneurial, unregulated activity of street vending is also instrumental in providing affordable, low-priced products to the urban population, forming an integral part of the overall consumer goods supply chain.

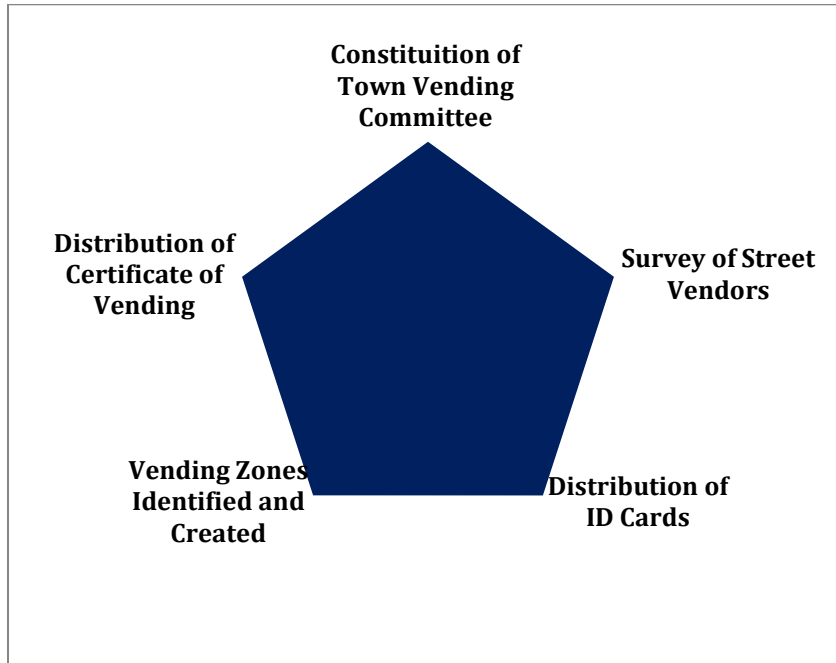
The Street Vendors Act, 2014 is a pioneering initiative to protect the livelihood rights and social security of urban street vendors in the country and thereby aid poverty alleviation efforts of the Government. The Act aims at fostering a congenial environment for the urban street vendors to carry out their activities without harassment from any quarter. It also provides for regulation of urban street vending and is uniformly and mandatorily applicable to all the States and Union Territories.

MAIN FEATURES OF STREET VENDING ACT

- Came in to force from 1st May 2014
- Aims at creating a conducive atmosphere for street vendors
- Provides for constitution of a Town Vending Committees in ULBs
- Provides for survey of street vendors; subsequent survey at-least once in five years
- No street vendor will be evicted until the survey has been completed and certificate of vending issued to the street vendors.
- 2.5% of the population of the ward/zone/town/city to be accommodate in the vendor market
- Provision of space/area for street vending is reasonable and consistent with existing natural markets to be protected as per the Act
- Provisions regarding manner of relocation, eviction and confiscation of goods;

- Establishment of an independent dispute redressal mechanism
- Promotional measures to be undertaken by the Government, towards availability of credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security, capacity building programmes, research, education and training programme etc. for street vendors.

MAIN ELEMENTS



The first step in the implementation of the Act is notification of Rules and Schemes. Rules and Schemes are notified under the section 36 and 38 of the **Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014**.

According to the Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MOHUA), Government of India, the Status of Implementation Street Vendors Act 2014 are as follows:

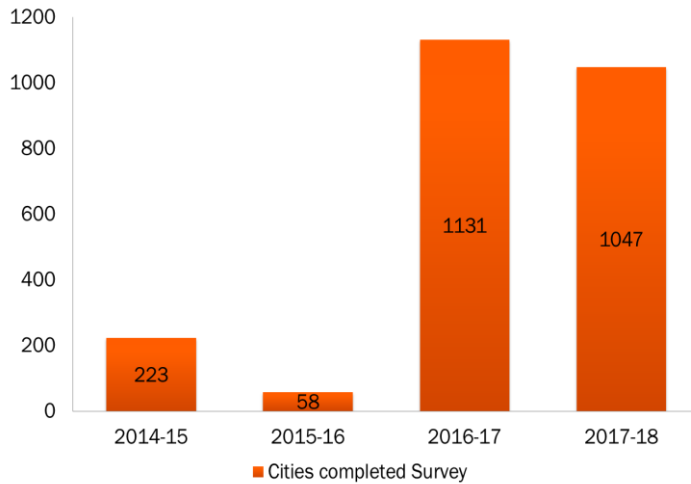
At present Rules are notified in **30 States/UTs** and Schemes are notified in **21 States/UTs** . Telangana State has notified only Schemes, Rules are pending. There are Four States which are yet to notify the Rules and Schemes i.e Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and West Bengal.

2,777 Town Vending Committees have been formed in 21 States.

270 Town Vending Plan have been completed in 14 States.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh have sanctioned proposals for infrastructure development in vendor market.

Year wise completion of Survey in the Cities:



NASVI makes efforts to ensure that rules are framed quickly and justly. It provides relevant input to both the state governments as well as vendor’s organization. It also ensures that provisions which are not in favour of vendors are not inserted into the rules and schemes. For example, the scheme being formulated by the Delhi state government had a number of provisions which were not vendor-friendly. NASVI had to put up a spirited fight to get the leading authorities to make the desired amendments. Nearly 2,777 Town Vending Committees has been constituted so far. As these committees are becoming functional, a number of powerful models and initiatives are being tested which would create more power resources in the future. Vending zones have been set up in many cities across India. It is envisaged in the Act that local urban bodies will conduct training programs to school the street vendors on aspects such as their rights and responsibilities about specific polices or law related to street vendors, on food safety, maintenance of hygiene, waste disposal and similar issues. NASVI is pursuing efforts in this regard as well, namely surveys of vendors and the issuing of identity cards have begun in numerous cities. Identity cards have made a quantum change in the vendors’ confidence. Now, vendors use identity cards to conduct their business without fear.