

DRAFT AURANGABAD CITY STREET VENDOR BYE-LAWS

**BYE-LAWS AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND
REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014**

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AURANGABAD MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

NOTIFICATION: Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, [Date of Publication] [Reference number of the department] -

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act 7 of 2014), and subject to the other provisions of the Act, rules or scheme made there under, the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, hereby makes the following bye-laws for the street vending, namely:

CHAPTER – I

PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement. – (1) These Bye-laws may be called the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bye-laws, 2021 for Aurangabad Municipal Corporation. It shall come into force on the date of its publication.

1. **Definitions.** – In these bye-laws, unless the context otherwise requires-

- (a) “Act” means the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 (Central Act 7 of 2014);
- (b) “plan” means a plan prepared under section 21 of the Act;
- (c) ‘rules’ means Maharashtra Street vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016;
- (d) “scheme” means the scheme framed under section 38 of the Act;
- (e) “town vending committee” means a committee constituted under the rules;
- (f) “street vendor” means a person engaged in vending of articles of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in any public place or private area, from a temporary built-up structure or by moving from place to place.”
- (g) “natural market” means a market where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for the sale and purchase of products or services and has been determine das such by the local authority on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee

(h) “local authority” means an Urban Development Authority or any other authority in any city or town designated by the appropriate Government as responsible for regulating the land use by defining the precise extent of areas for any particular activity in the master plan or development plan or zonal plan or layout plan or any other spatial plan which is legally enforceable under the applicable Town and Country Planning Act or the Urban Development Act or the Municipal Act, as the case may be

Words and expressions defined in the Act, rules or scheme and used in these Bye-laws shall have the same meanings as respectively assigned to them in the Act, Maharashtra Rules, or Scheme.

CHAPTER – II

PRINCIPLES OF THE STREET VENDORS BYE LAWS

- **Protection and Regulation of Urban Street Vending according to the Act:** These by-laws will follow the principles laid out in the Street Vendors Act 2014. The vending plan, Town Vending Committee decisions and actions should always be undertaken within the bounds laid down in the Street Vendors Act 2014 wherein the protection and regulation of street vendor’s livelihoods is the main priority.
- **Priority to Town Vending Committee:** The Town Vending Committee is the most important nodal body that is entrusted with the implementation of the Street Vendors Act at the city level. These by-laws recognise the importance of the Town Vending Committee as the sole authority which can decide on matters related to street vendors in the city. Since the Town Vending Committee is comprised of local authority members, town planners, traffic police, medical and health safety officers, local NGOs and 40% of vendors (including women vendors), the Town Vending Committee
- **Protection of Natural Market:** Natural markets are markets where sellers and buyers have traditionally congregated for the sale and purchase of products or services. These markets have been formed for a long time, and they house all types of sellers from street vendors to established shops. They provide valuable services to large swathes of the population of the city, and to smaller shops closer to residential and commercial complexes. They are also important centers of tourism and trade in the city. Street vendors are integral and sometimes the primary parts of these markets and they should be protected and regulated.

- **Promote Pedestrianization:** The Bye Laws envisions a city where streets are designed for the people. A city which is well-connected, where people prefer to walk, cycle, and use public transport over private vehicles. It is a city with pleasant streets and vibrant public spaces where citizens can linger, socialize, and visit local markets bustling with street vendors and enjoy food from food vendors. Street vendors should aim to reflect the cultural traditions of the city and regulating their activities should create cultural hotspots for all citizens to enjoy. For this purpose, the pedestrianization of streets should be a serious aspiration for the local authority to implement. The aim is not just to create walkable cities but cities with availability of all basic services on the streets for everyone.
- **Gradual Formalization of Street Vendors:** The city bye laws envision the formalization of street vending activities to be an ongoing process. The practice of vending has gone on in the informal space for a long time and its transformation into a regulated practice should be done gradually, after a complete understanding of it is developed within the city. Vending plans, maintenance charges and vending zones should also be dynamic in nature and should be able to respond regularly to the new circumstances of urban spaces. It is the responsibility of the administration, the Town Vending Committee to always represent the interests of street vendors in the ongoing process of formalization.
- **Avoid Forced Evictions:** Street vendors are most vulnerable to forced eviction and denial of basic right to livelihood. It causes severe long-term hardship, impoverishment and other damage including loss of dignity. Therefore, no street vendor will be forcefully evicted. They would be relocated with adequate rehabilitation only where the land is needed for a public purpose of urgent need

CHAPTER – III

MANNER OF VENDING IN VENDING ZONES

(1) **TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE shall decide Vending Zones:** The town vending committee shall decide vending zones considering location and size of natural market, intensity of footfall, road width and the vehicular and pedestrian movement in the City. This will be done

after consultations with vendors, town planners, Town Vending Committee members and Municipal Corporation. This shall be specified on a street by street basis in the vending plan.

(2) **All vending must be regulated according to the Act:** It will be the responsibility of TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE that all vending in the city shall be regulated and controlled according to the provisions of the Act, Maharashtra Rules and Scheme especially Chapter 2 and 3 of the Maharashtra Scheme which mentions the Survey and Vending Certificates.

1. All vendors must be surveyed and must possess a certificate of vending before any street vendors are shifted, or their activities restricted in any way.
2. Those left out of the survey have the option of applying to the Town Vending Committee and being allotted space
3. However, until the total number of vendors does not equal or exceed the 2.5% rule in the city. All unregulated vendors must be regulated by providing them with Certificate of Vending and accommodating them in the vending zones.

(3) Guidelines of Street Vending Zones:

(i) Any road with a width lower than 6 meters where vendors already exist shall be considered for redesigning as a no-vehicular zone and maximum vendors shall be accommodated as per the carrying capacity determined by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE. This shall be done on a street-by-street basis

(ii) For roads which have a width of 6 meters to 9 meters, street vending will be allowed but for better traffic management it is recommended that such roads be declared as one-way vehicular road.

(iii) Vending shall be allowed on a road having a road width of 12 meters and above. Footpaths should be promoted in these areas to facilitate pedestrian and vendor interaction.

(iv) Vending activities should ideally be conducted on the footpath, service lanes, or dedicated and demarcated vending zones on the side of the road. Footpath shall be defined as the area beyond the carriageway whether it is marked by mud, lines on the road or any other physical or non-physical demarcation. In areas where there are no footpaths, it is the responsibility of the local authority to establish clear footpaths which are separate from the carriageway.

(v) Creative street designs should be employed in the vending zones to accommodate as many vendors as possible and to avoid conflicts of spaces with cars, pedestrians, and others especially for those roads which are 12 metres and above.

(vi) Vending spaces shall be equally distributed with parking zones as per the street specific design approved by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE. Quantitative norms should be determined equally for parking and street vendors keeping in mind their size and space occupied¹.

(vii) Holding capacity of all the streets is to be determined by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE. Holding capacity of the vending zone is to include all existing vendors, who shall be accommodated where they are currently as per the 2.5% rule mentioned in the Act².

(viii) If the vending zones fail to accommodate all the existing vendors already present there, then the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE should organize drawing of lots for the remaining vendors. These vendors should be relocated to the other nearby vending zones if they cannot be accommodated in the vending zone. This drawing of lots should be continued by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE till all existing vendors have been accommodated in the vending zones. Further additions to the existing or new vending zones shall be decided by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE, upon application of the street vendor

(x) No stationary vendor is to be removed from their place of work³. Only if the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE, after consultations with the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, deems it necessary for the smooth flow of traffic and pedestrians, then the vendors can be relocated in an appropriate manner, as per the Second Schedule of the Street Vendors Act part

¹ For e.g., if one car takes up the space of 2 vendor carts, the space distribution ratio should not be 1 car to 1 vendor. Another example is - If there are 3 parking spaces in front of a shop, then there should be space for more than 3 vendors in that same area.

² The Town Vending Committee shall ensure that all existing street vendors, identified in the survey, are accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to two and half per cent. of the population of the ward or zone or town or city, as the case may be, in accordance with the plan for street vending and the holding capacity of the vending zones. [Street Vendors Act 2014, Chapter II;3(2)]

³ Street vendors are most vulnerable to forced eviction and denial of basic right to livelihood. It causes severe long-term hardship, impoverishment and other damage including loss of dignity. Therefore, no street vendor should be forcefully evicted. They would be relocated with adequate rehabilitation only where the land is needed for a public purpose of urgent need. No hawker, street vendor shall be forcefully evicted under the name of beautification of the city. The beautification project should actively involve the street vendors. (National Policy for Urban Vendors 2004)

(zb). No shifting or relocation shall be done prior to the planning and reserving of alternate space for the vendors concerned.

(zb) principles of relocation subject to the following:

- i) relocation should be avoided as far as possible, unless there is clear and urgent need for the land in question for public purpose⁴
- ii) affected vendors or their representatives shall be involved in planning and implementation of the rehabilitation project;
- iii) affected vendors shall be relocated so as to improve their livelihood and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms to pre-evicted levels;
- iv) livelihood opportunities created by new infrastructure development projects shall accommodate the displaced vendors so that they can make use of the livelihood opportunities created by the new infrastructure.
- v) loss of assets shall be avoided and in case of any loss, it shall be compensated;
- vi) any transfer of title or other interest in land shall not affect the rights of street vendors on such land, and any relocation consequent upon such a transfer shall be done in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- vii) state machinery shall take comprehensive measures to check and control the practice of forced evictions;
- viii) 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 be safeguarded.

(xi) If necessary, roadside parking shall be restricted in such areas where street vending is allowed to reduce congestion. In parking lots and parking zones, spaces upto 50% space should be allotted to street vendors

⁴ Public purpose is defined in the Maharashtra Street Vendors Rules as a project related to development projects of public interest, security related issues, slowing spreading of pandemic and natural calamities/ other health related reasons, sanitation of area or any other valid reason.

(xii) Mobile vendors shall be freely allowed to vend after consultations with the Municipal Corporation and keeping in mind the smooth flow of pedestrians and right of way of traffic and other vehicles

(4) **No Vending Zones** - Only upon the recommendation of the Town Vending Committee can the local authority earmark zones as no-vending zones.

(i) Non-vending zones can be declared for upto 100 feet from the city's main crossings/junctions to facilitate smooth movement of vehicles, especially larger vehicles

(iii) Non-vending zones can be declared near defense installations, or military cantonment areas

(iv) If a particular area is declared as a non-vending zone as per the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, then the existing vendors from those areas will be accommodated/relocated as per the principles of relocation mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Street Vendors Act part (zb)

(v) The declaration of the non-vending zone must be done as per Section 3 of the First Schedule of the Street Vendors Act

Declaration of no-vending zone shall be carried out by the plan for street vending, subject to the following principles, namely: —

- i. any natural market as identified under the survey shall not be declared as a no-vending zone and must be safeguarded. Special arrangements must be made by the local authorities to make this a cultural center*
- ii. overcrowding of any place shall not be a basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone*
- iii. sanitary concerns shall not be the basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone unless such concerns can be solely attributed to street vendors and cannot be resolved through appropriate civic action by the local authority.*

iv. till such time as the survey has not been carried out and the plan for street vending has not been formulated, no zone shall be declared as a no-vending zone.

(5) Restriction on street vendors - A street vendor who has been granted the certificate of vending for any vending zones shall abide by the following–

(i) vendors shall be mindful of vehicle, bi-cycle or pedestrian traffic and their safety,

(ii) vendors shall not obstruct or interfere with any utilities like water supply, sewerage, telephone, electricity or similar installations, obstruct or interfere with any other structures, sign boards, display units. The local authority should make sure that none of these utility projects are constructed in a way in which it deliberately disrupts the vending zone.

(iii) vendors shall not sell any illegal goods or services or merchandise. Sale of any goods near certain institutions, such as tobacco products or other dangerous goods within a certain radius of schools etc. may be restricted as per the Municipal Act and rules. If after these bye-laws come into force, the local authority finds vendors in violation of the above guideline, it is the responsibility of the local authority to give them the opportunity to change their product/service or readjust the vendor by causing minimum disruption to the vendor

(iv) vendors shall not occupy more space than allotted by the town vending committee

(v) vendors shall operate according to the time limit prescribed by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE

(vi) vendors shall responsibly dispose of their waste material in the Aurangabad Municipal Corporation specified area. If there is no such designated area, then it is the responsibility of the local authority to provide the necessary infrastructure and training to vendors to dispose of the waste in an orderly manner

- a. Vendors will separate the wet waste and the dry waste they generate during the course of their operations and dispose of them separately. The infrastructure for this segregated waste disposal is to be provided by the local authorities

- b. The distance of each dustbin should not be more than 100 meters from the vending spot⁵

(vii) vendors shall not sell the goods or services or merchandise after expiry of the certificate of vending or in violation of any conditions as mentioned in the Certificate of Vending or as decided by TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE

(6) Responsibility of Street Vendors - It shall be the duty of the street vendor or his family member to -

- i) Comply with all the conditions specified in the certificates of vending
- ii) Comply with the regulations on the size of vending carts/area allowed for vendors. As per the data from the status paper here are the following recommendations for cart size
 - i. Maximum cart size of 5 feet x 4 feet for fruit and vegetable vendors, unless otherwise specified by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE
 - ii. Maximum cart size of 5 feet x 4 feet for other vendors, unless otherwise specified by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE
 - 1. Food hawker – 5 ft x 3 ft is recommended as this was what the data from the status report showed
 - iii. Demarcated/surrounding area of 6 feet x 5 feet for all vendors to accommodate customers
- iii) Vend in the place specified in the certificate of vending
- iv) Display or keep possession of the certificate of vending at the vending place all the times;
- v) Ensure that either the street vendor or his family member whose name has been mentioned in the certificate of vending remains present at the vending place during the vending hours
- vi) Keep the vending place safe and in good conditions at all times
- vii) Comply with any safety and sanitary requirements of the local authority agreed on by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE

⁵ The distance of the dustbins was referenced from the SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM—COLLECTION EQUIPMENT—GUIDELINES Oct 1989 published by the BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS. Found at - <https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S02/is.12647.1989.html>

- viii) Comply with all the requirements of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 or any other laws, if deemed applicable by TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE
- ix) Produce the certificate of vending when demanded by the competent authority, and
- x) Follow all the requirements of this bye-laws and conditions mentioned in the certificate of vending
- xi) Keep the place clean and hygienic

No unregulated vending activities shall be permitted after all these steps have been completed.

CHAPTER – IV

CHARGES, TAXES AND SANCTIONS

(1) Principles Regarding Maintenance Charges-

The monthly maintenance charges to be paid to the local authority and Town Vending Committee for the civic amenities and facilities in the vending zones shall be according to the category of the street vendors⁶. The categories of the vendors and markets shall be decided by the town vending committee.

- i) The local authority should promote digital payment / e-payments of taxes, charges and levies to avoid any counterfeit, bribery or unlawful transactions
- ii) Women vendors should be levied a lesser tax; as they put their stall for a lesser duration and they are far from the highest earning vendors according to the status paper
- iii) Vulnerable categories of vendors such as senior citizens, persons with disabilities, single women vendors, transgender vendors and other vulnerable categories which can be deemed so by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE shall be liable to pay a lesser

⁶ Category of vendors here refers to the vendors being male, female, senior citizens or Persons with Disabilities. There shall be different charges for those vendors. The maintenance charge can also be determined by other factors such as the average earning capacity, footfall, proximity to the central location of the market. However, this should be done only after strict scrutiny of the markets. *Pls see Section 2 (i) a of Chapter III*

maintenance charge considering their decreased earning capacity and lower duration of vending

(2) Monthly Maintenance Charges-

- i) Monthly tariff of ₹ 300 for male vendors
 - a. Markets or areas more centrally located, and more thriving may be charged marginally more by the local authority if the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE deems it so. This particular recommendation should not be immediately applied but should be done so gradually, keeping in mind that the vulnerable categories are not being subjected to higher charges by virtue of being in a central market.
- ii) Monthly tariff of ₹ 150 for women vendors
- iii) Monthly tariff of ₹ 75 rupees for senior citizens, Persons with Disabilities, single women and Transgender vendors and other vulnerable categories as determined by the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE
- iv) For weekly male vendors, the charge shall be ₹ 100 for one month.
- v) For weekly female vendors, the charge shall be ₹ 75 for one month. Weekly vendors shall only be charged if they have been surveyed and have weekly vendor mentioned on their certificate of vending.
- vi) The local authority and the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE may also determine any charges from festival time markets, Utsavs, fairs or Yatras. Special passes may be granted to those who participate in these events
- vii) 5% charge increase in the maintenance charge rates if recommended by TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE after 5 years⁷.
- viii) The local authority may collect the maintenance charge annually instead of monthly if it deems fit.
- ix) All Payments to be done digitally

⁷ The term for a Town Vending Committee according to the Maharashtra (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2016 is 5 years. Therefore, the revision of the maintenance charges has been arranged according to that term.

- x) Maintenance charges are mandatory for vendors. If any vendor has unpaid dues exceeding 3 months, punitive actions could be taken
- xi) The funds collected from the vendors is to be used solely for the betterment of the vendors and vending related matters as decided by the Town Vending Committee

(3) Penalty/Sanctions to be levied-

- (1) If any street vendor, after being accommodated in the vending zone
 - i) fails to relocate or vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending or
 - ii) indulges in vending activities without the certificate of vending or contravenes the term of certificate of vending or contravenes any other terms and conditions specified for the purpose of regulating street vending under the Act, rules or scheme made there under

They shall be given warning/notice 3 times by the competent authority. Upon failing to abide by the rules mentioned in the certificate of vending,

- iii) they shall be liable to pay a penalty double the amount of the monthly maintenance charge.
- (2) If the street vendor commits this default three times, his/her/their certificate of vending shall be suspended after and subject to consultation/hearing with TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE
- (3) Thereafter, to further appeal their case, the vendor will have to file an official complaint/appeal in the Grievance Redressal Council if deemed fit by TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE

CHAPTER – V

MISCELLANEOUS

(1) Regulation of pedestrian and vehicular movement in vending zones-

1. Traffic, overcrowding and congestion shall not be a reason for declaring any area as non-vending zone, or for removing, relocating vendors as mentioned section 3 (c) in the First Schedule of the Street Vendor (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014
 - (i) Wherever a vending zone is declared by the town vending committee, the municipal corporation shall decide about movement of people and vehicles, and decide on one way traffic, speed limit, parking, movement of heavy vehicles and such other incidental matters in consultations with the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE and all its stakeholders.
 - (ii) The local authority shall clearly earmark the vending area, footpath and carriage way in the vending zones. The local authority should ensure pedestrian movement by developing footpaths in vending areas using street guidelines and accommodative and creative designs

(2) Regulation of quality of products and services provided to the public in vending zones-

- (1) Any vendor, who sells food articles, readymade or processed, on the site, shall follow all the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Any complaint regarding quality of street vending shall be brought before the Food and Safety Standards official. The concerned vendors should then be engaged in regular training on food safety standards. This shall be done with consultations including hawker union representatives who can amplify these trainings.
- (2) The quality of articles sold from the street shall be subject to a qualitative assessment. Such standards/tests may be conducted if there are any valid complaints against the vendors' goods. Such cases can be discussed in the joint meeting of wholesalers, manufacturers and TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE under the Chairmanship of Nodal Officer to arrive at an amicable solution.

(3) Regulation of civic services in vending zones.-

- (i) The public toilet and drinking water facilities should be provided in the vending zone by the local authority. As per the Swachh Bharat Mission Guidelines section 6.10 -

ULBs should ensure that for the convenience of the public, at every public place (banks, post offices, bus stops, petrol pumps, metro stations, hospitals, restaurants, schools, health centres, anganwadis, citizen centres) there should be at least one public toilet available, and that the facility should be kept functional and open for public use. Therefore, since vending zones are also a public place, and a place of work for vendors, 1 public toilet per vending zone should be provided. This toilet should be open from 6 am to 10 pm for the vendors and the public to use

- (ii) The proper collection of solid waste management shall be provided by the local authority including provision of separate bins, regular collection of segregated waste and regular street cleaning
- (iii) Storage spaces for vendors along with cold storage facilities must be constructed within or close to the vending zone. For eg. A place with cupboards/shelves/lockers where vendors can lock up their goods. Every vending zone must have this service contingent upon a nominal charge.
- (iv) The lighting to vendors shall be allowed by the compact fluorescent lamp mechanism.
- (v) Electricity and water connection can be provided to the vending zones as per the recommendations of the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE in consultation with the local authority
- (vi) Provide provision of solid waste disposal
 - (1) Provision for overhead protective covers to protect their wares as well as themselves from heat, rain, and dust etc.

(4) Precedence over other related Rules: The street vendor bye laws in the city of Aurangabad will take precedence over all relevant Municipal Acts, Police Rules and Regulations when the issues of street vendors and their livelihoods is concerned.

- (i) The bye laws recommend that the local government should amend certain sections of the Police Act and any other relevant Municipal Acts, Police Rules and Regulations, which may act as primary deterrents to the profession of vending⁸.

⁸ For example, Section 34 of the Police Act mentions - No person shall cause obstruction in any street or public place by: - i) *Leaving any vehicle standing or fastening any cattle in the street or in the public place*; ii) *Using any part of a street or public place as a halting place for vehicles or cattle*; iii) *Leaving any box, bale package or other things whatsoever or upon a street for an unreasonable length of time or contrary to any regulation*; iv) *By exposing*

- (ii) None of these existing provisions will have the right to evict a legal ‘licensed’ vendor on the pretext of ‘causing obstruction or nuisance’. Any such matter is to be brought to the notice of the Town Vending Committee
- (iii) The state government should also remove the restrictive provisions in the Municipal or Town Planning Acts and actively, compulsorily include street vendors in the city plan/masterplan/cityscape.

(5) **Promotion/Establishment of Night Markets:** Night markets refer to regulated street vendor markets that are operational from sunset to sunrise in some areas in the city. These markets are significant tourist attractions in many cities. If such markets are operating in an unregulated fashion currently, the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE should recognise them, allot them spaces and regulate their vending activities. If not, the TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE should conduct consultations with the street vendors who may be willing to operate in such markets and create the necessary infrastructure for the same.

(6) Plan for street vending

- (i) The local authority shall, in consultation with the planning authority and on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, once in every five years, prepare a plan to promote the vocation of street vendors covering the matters contained in the First Schedule of the Street Vendors Act⁹.
- (ii) It is the responsibility of the local authority to engage with planning authorities, non-governmental organizations, expert consultants and/or sector experts for the purpose of designing the vending plan. At least 3 consultants/vendors must be invited to present their vending plan proposals before the Town Vending Committee. A majority of the Town Vending Committee’s vote is required to select the candidate to design the plan.

anything for sale or setting out anything for sale in or upon any stall, booth, and board cask basket or in any other way whatsoever.

⁹ Refer to Section 21 and the First Schedule of the Street Vendors Act to see what is to be included in the Vending Plan

- (iii) The vending plan should ideally be done on a street-by-street basis to ensure that no 'one size fits all' plan is designed for the entire city. There should be regular updates provided to the Town Vending Committee on the updates related to the Vending Plan. Street vendor representatives should be readily involved in the process of making the city vending plan
- (iv) The city vending plan should be completed in a period of 3 months after the consultant/expert is given the contract on the advice of the Town Vending Committee. Extensions can be requested for and decided by the Town Vending Committee

(7) Welfare Schemes

- (i) It is the responsibility of the local authority to include all street vendors into relevant welfare schemes and social security programs. The Town Vending Committee should regularly set up camps to facilitate the enrollment of street vendors and their families in welfare schemes offered by different government levels.
- (ii) The database of the vendors from the survey should be used to assist all of them to avail health insurance, life insurance, educational scholarships, low-cost loans, maternity and child benefits and other such social welfare schemes. Civil society and worker collectives should be leveraged for wider and better implementation of welfare schemes at the city level.
- (iii) Street Vendors are a very vulnerable population during times of crises. The Town Vending Committee should keep aside plans and resources to ensure provision of basic services, groceries, rations and domestic items in case of lockdowns or other city wide or nationwide crises.

(8) Provisions of this Act, not to be construed as conferring ownership rights

- (i) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as conferring upon a street vendor any temporary, permanent or perpetual right of carrying out vending activities in the vending zones allotted to him or in respect of any place on which he carries on such vending activity

Designation of the authority who is competent to sign and publish the bye-laws