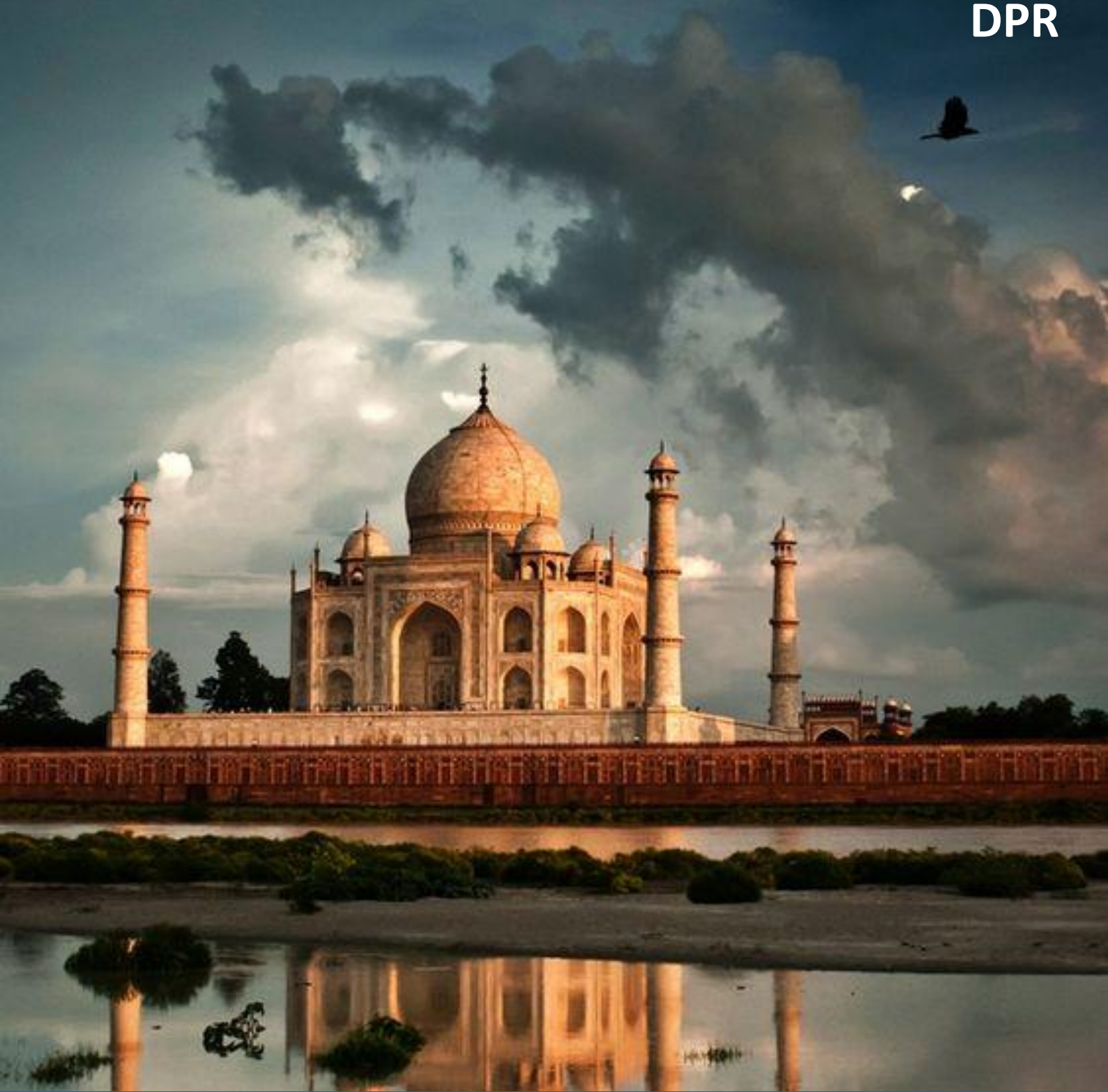


# Agra Smart City Mission

STREET VENDING PLAN for ABD area under Agra Smart City

DPR



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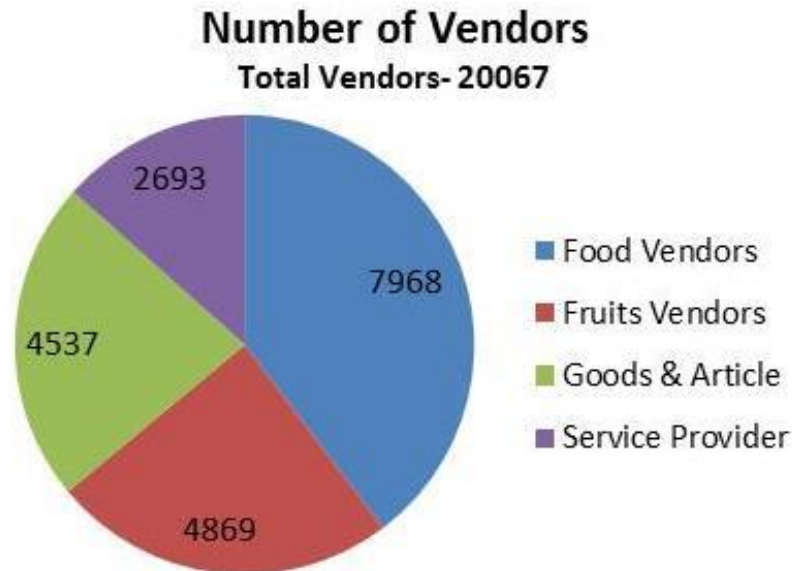
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# Chapter 1. Executive Summary

According to an estimate, about 25,000 families in Agra engaged in street vending for their survival. As per operational guidelines (support to urban street vendors), the street vendors are categorized as stationary, peripatetic/wandering, Mobile & others. Vending Zones are classified as restriction free, restricted and prohibited. Most of the street vendors are working in cluster identified during the random survey. Vendors are working in clusters in more than 200 locations and 10 to 15% of vendors are working in scattered manner within city.



### Space Occupancy Norms for Street Vending Units

- 1) A minimum of (2x2 )sq.m. area as vending area as static vendors.
- 2) Passage of 6x6 feet for mobile vendors

### Restricted Vending Zones

- 1) No stationary vending is proposed on the roads with width 15 m (2-way traffic)- vending allowed on only one side
- 2) No vending for roads with width 10-15 mts only allowed if road is declared as one way.

### Space Recommendation for Individual Vendor

- 1) A maximum of 4 sq.m. vending area
- 2) Passage of 1m width in front of stalls
- 3) A walkway of 2 m width shall be provided for pedestrian

### Proposal of Vending Zone in ABD Area

**Table 1 Proposal of vending zone in ABD Areas**

	<b>3.3 sq.m. Vending Area</b>	<b>4sqm Vending area</b>
<b>Basai Mandi</b>	34 nos.	16 nos.
<b>Fathebad Road</b>		25 nos.
<b>Near Amar Hotel</b>	24 nos.	

## Chapter 2. STREET VENDING PLAN (SVP) - SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Introduction

Street Vending as part of the informal sector is witnessed as a global phenomenon, providing livelihood opportunities to millions. Of all the groups of the informal economy, street vendors are the most visible segment. Street vendors are an integral and legitimate component of the urban trading system. Street vendors offer goods and services to various clienteles. Most urban poor and lower income groups purchase from the street vendors, since their prices are affordable when compared to prices charged by retail stores. For the poor, nearly 80% of their purchases are from street vendors. Street vendors provide a market for the formal industries as well. Street vendors are typically located at the most convenient points for consumers and are an integral part of middle-class shopping experience in India. Over 25% of the workers globally operate in the informal sector. By 2012 there were around 1.8 billion people in the informal economy, together forming a \$10 trillion industry.

Street vendors' form a very important segment of the unorganized sector in the country and it is estimated that in several cities street vendors account for about 2% of the population. For long, people from the rural parts of India have migrated to metropolitan cities in search of better economic prospects. Over the past few decades there has been a substantial increase in the number of hawkers in major Indian cities. While easily visible across almost every city and town of India, the country hosts one of the largest populations of street vendors in the world. There are nearly 10 million street vendors in India. Nearly 56% of India's GDP comes from the informal sector and the street vendors are an integral part of it.

Various legal measures are in place to protect vendors' rights. The Government of India has used the term 'Urban Vendor' as inclusive of traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile, and in local/ regions, specific terms are used to describe them. *The Supreme Court declared hawking a fundamental right in 2010.* The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 largely drawn from the 2009 policy, came into force on May 1, 2014. The Act requires local municipal authorities to set up designated "Vending Zones" for street vendors. The step is aimed at giving them permanence and to prevent harassment. The Act stipulates formation of a "Town Vending Committee", with representation from all stakeholders such as street vendor's associations, municipal corporations and the police. Vendors shall be provided Biometric Identity Cards to regulate hawking activities in an area.

### 2.2 Definition of Street Vending

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 area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawkers, peddlers, squatters and all other

*synonyms terms which may be local or region specific; and the words “street vending” with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly.*

The National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009 defines “**Street Vendors**” as ‘a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public in a street without having a permanent built up structure’. The three basic categories of street vendors are a) Stationary, b) Peripatetic and c) Mobile\*.

\*[Stationary vendors usually occupy a portion of the streets/pavements. Peripatetic vendors are those who carry out vending on foot, using head stands, bags etc. Mobile vendors may carry their belongings on push carts, rickshaws etc.]

*“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 vending and includes footpaths, sidewalk, 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.*

## 2.3 Project Brief

Street Vendors form a very important segment of the unorganized sector in the country. It is estimated that on average street vendors account for about 2% of the population in various Indian cities. Women constitute a large segment of these street vendors in almost every city. Street vending is not only a source of self-employment to the poor in cities and towns but also a means to provide “affordable” as well as “convenient” services to a majority of the urban population. In the above context the Agra Municipal Corporation aims to prepare the Street Vending Plan (SVP) for Agra City, in line with the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

## 2.4 Scope of Project

### 2.4.1 Broad Scope of Work for the Assignment

**Main task:**

Preparation of a Street Vending Plan (SVP) for Agra under smart city mission for the ABD area (Area based development).

**SVP Agra is to be based on the provisions of the following:**

- *NULM Guidelines for Support to Urban Street Vendors.*
- *Street Vending Act, 2014.*
- *Street Vending Policy 2009.*

**Main Components:**

- *Survey of street vendors and issue of Identity Cards.*
- *Development of city street vending plans.*
- *Infrastructure development of vending zones in the city.*
- *Training and Skill Development.*

- *Financial Inclusion.*
- *Access to credit and working capital.*
- *Linkages to social security schemes.*

## 2.4.2 Detailed Scope of Work

### 2.4.2.1 Identifying the street vendors

Scope of work included Identification and estimation of the street vendors in Agra City and further to be numbered at ground level for the Biometric process. Three categories of Street Vendors have been identified for the purpose a) Stationary b) Peripatetic c) Mobile.

The following tasks are to be undertaken after finalization of the Vendor List:

- Identification of the *street vending markets/outlets* along with the capacity of street vendors. Identification and describe the procedure of allotment of sufficient space for Temporary ‘Vendor Markets’ which is implemented by DUDA and NULM

“Vendor Market” can be of the following categories –

- *Weekly Haats*
- *Rehri Markets*
- *Night Bazaars*
- *Festival Bazaars*
- *Food Street Marts*
- *Others*

### 2.4.2.2 Mapping of Street Vendor

Along with the survey of Street Vendors, GIS mapping has to be done for the city limits, assimilating various vendors’ information into the system including *vendor location, Bio-metric survey with photographs* of the vendors has to be undertaken. GIS mapping has to be undertaken at two levels namely *city level mapping* and *vendor level mapping*.

The approach followed for Mapping has been as follows-

#### A. City level mapping

The geo-referenced base map of the city shall act as a base map for preparing the **Street Vending Plan (SVP)** where all other thematic maps shall be overlaid for spatial analysis. City level GIS mapping shall be done with the help of the latest satellite imagery. For that purpose, DUDA and NULM department of Agra already appointed one consultant for mapping.

#### B. Vendor location level mapping

The delineation of vendor zonal boundaries shall be done with the full involvement of the vendors and its association. The delineation of the boundaries shall be done in GIS with the help of GPS co-ordinates captured for all the vendors.

#### C. Capturing biometric identity of street vendors

The following steps have to be followed to capture the bio-metric identity of the vendors:

- a) Develop and implement the user interface to capture biometric identity data.
- b) Install or deploy the user interface software in laptops to capture the biometric identity data.
- c) Store the biometric data into the database in an appropriate format.
- d) Verify and validate the stored biometric data.

#### **D. Vendor census survey**

A vendor census survey shall be carried out with a survey format finalized in consultation with the Agra Municipal Corporation and it shall be carried out with trained enumerators in a digital format i.e., survey data directly captured in the MIS software which has to be developed by the consultant for this purpose.

#### **E. Preparing deduplication software**

In order to avoid duplication, a deduplication software shall be developed for which the following steps shall be taken:

- a) Develop and Implement the deduplication software to verify captured biometric data using Neuro technology or ISO formats.
- b) Generate a report for duplicated (bulk) biometric data.
- c) Allow duplication verification process while capturing biometric data at the later stage.

#### **F. Preparing biometric ID cards for street vendors.**

Each vendor surveyed has to be given a Bio-metric card and the steps to follow are listed below:

- a) Format collective biometric data (with finger prints, family photo) for ID cards to print (current and future prints).
- b) Verify the correctness of formatted biometric data.
- c) Print Street Vendor ID biometric cards.

Such identity cards and licenses have to be given to the street vendors after approval and in the manner prescribed by the Competent Authority (Street Vending Committee/Organization).

### **2.4.2.3 Preparation of a Street Vending Plan**

The street vending plan shall be prepared after assessing and incorporating the following components mentioned below:

#### **A. Formulation of fee/ license structure**

The street vending plan shall formulate a *Fee/License structure* to regulate street vending in the various zones mentioned above and the terms and conditions for hawking and corrective action against defaulters shall also be formulated in consultation with the varied stakeholders of the city directly or indirectly related to street vending.

#### **B. Infrastructure provision/Plan**

Infrastructure demand supply gap in the existing street vending areas shall be assessed and arrived at. Civic facilities currently available in the proposed vending zones (all types) and the future requirements shall be estimated and provision shall be made for appropriate use of vending places.

Suggestions/proposal for method and location for the disposal of solid waste generated in these zones shall be given in the *Infrastructure Plan*.

### C. Street Vendor Master Plan

The Street Vendor Master Plan shall be prepared in the GIS platform showing the location of the proposed zones and placing of the street vendors in the zones. The plan shall illustrate the *norms on the amount of space* to be provided for Vending Zones etc. A *Future Market Plan* has to be prepared in a GIS platform in a separate layer superimposed over the city level base map showing the specific provision for creating new vending markets.

Street Vending Master Plan shall suggest/propose the following:

- a) Various methods of allotment of spaces,
- b) Criteria of space allocation,
- c) Period of lease for stationary stalls/stationary vendors,
- d) Reservation in allotment,
- e) Reservation for physically challenged/disabled persons/SCs/STs in accordance with the share in the total population/weaker sections of the town/city.

The street vending committee/organization shall be formed drawing members from varied stakeholders directly or indirectly related to street vending which will oversee the implementation and monitoring of the various methods suggested in the Street Vendor Master Plan. The street vendor master plan shall suggest/propose methods and procedures of dispute resolution based on the policy of Urban Street Vendors.

### D. Management Information System

The street vending plan shall suggest methods of a monitoring system using MIS software. For such a purpose, a software shall be developed to monitor after the implementation of the street vending plan to monitor the entire allotment, registration and the entire above process. This MIS software shall be developed in consultation with the Agra Municipal Corporation.

## 2.5 Methodology

### 2.5.1 Methodology for Preparation of Street Vending Plan (SVP)

#### 2.5.1.1 Step 1: Beginning the Street Vending Plan Process

##### Activity-1: Stakeholder Workshop

- Awareness generation and acceptability of the entire idea and concept.
- Key Stakeholders to include:
  - *Member(s) of the Legislative Assembly,*
  - *Ward Committee members,*
  - *Area Welfare Societies,*
  - *Municipal Councilors,*
  - *Neighborhood Committees,*
  - *NGOs, Women SHGs, Vendors Associations etc.*

- Assistance in formation of the Town Vending Committee as per guidelines/ act,
- Identification of Wards/ Zones for Conducting the Survey Works.

**Activity-2: Preparation of Profile**

- Physical characteristics of the City, Ward and Growth Patterns
- Social, Demographic, Economic, Housing and Physical Infrastructure Profile of the Vendor population.

**Activity-3: Review of Past and Present Policies/ Programs/ Documents**

- Evaluation w.r.t Output and Outcomes.
- Evaluation of City Level Reports.

**2.5.1.2 Step 2: Assessment of the Present Vendor Status**

**Activity-4: Identification of Zones/ Wards**

- City will be sub divided into Zones/ Wards for working purpose, in consultation with TVC.

**Activity-5: Prepare and update list of Vendors**

- Preparation of list of Vendors at various locations - *through Physical Primary Survey and Consultations.*
- Invitation of objections/suggestions by displaying the updated list.
- The final list shall be reviewed by the ULB so that no vendors are left out.
- A Unique Vendor Code for each vendor needs shall be generated.

**Activity-6: Mapping of Vendors in GIS**

- Preparation of Geo Referenced Base Map for Agra.
- Recording of the total number of vendors at specific locations.
- Demarcation of Vendors on the GIS using GPS.
- Identification and Marking of Vacant Lands on the GIS.

**Activity-7: Collecting and Preparing Data Profile of Vendors**

- Preparation of Vendor profile by conducting Survey/Census.
- Primary Survey with the help of trained Community Volunteers and CBO members.
- Collection of Photographs with Two Finger Bio-metric survey.

**Activity-8: Integration of GIS and MIS**

- Develop Software for MIS and Bio-metric Data.
- The GIS and MIS integration using the 3-digit Vendor unique code.

***Sub-Activity-8A: Vendor survey using MIS software***

- Survey data shall be integrated in the MIS software.
- Signature and photo shall also be captured using this application.
- Capacity building of the municipal staff to operate the same.

***Sub-Activity-8B: Bio-metric survey***

- Develop and Implement the user interface to capture the Biometric Identity Data.

- Install or deploy the User Interface Software in laptops to capture the Biometric Identity Data.
- Storing the Biometric Data into the database in an appropriate format.
- Check and validate the stored Biometric Data.

**Sub-Activity-8C: Preparing deduplication software**

- Developing and Implementing Deduplication Software to verify the captured Biometric Data.
- Generate a report for Duplicated (Bulk) Biometric Data.
- Allowing duplication verification process while capturing Biometric Data at the later stage.

**Sub-Activity-8D: Biometric ID cards for Street vendors**

- Format collective biometric data (with finger prints, family photo) for ID cards to print.
- Verify the correctness of the formatted Biometric Data.
- Print Street Vendor ID Biometric Cards.

### 2.5.1.3 Step 3: Preparation of Street Vending Plan

**Activity-9:** Estimation of the total number of Street Vendors that can be accommodated in the City/ Ward; 2.5% of the population.

**Activity-10:** All Street Vendors identified in the survey conforming to the above norm to be accommodated.

**Activity-11:** Discussions with TVC, officials at Agra Nagar Nigam, Vendors Associations etc.

**Activity-12:** Determination of Vending Zones as Restriction-Free-Vending Zones, Restricted Zones and No-Vending zones.

**Activity-13:** Ensure smooth and encumbrance free traffic movement.

**Activity-14:** Allocate spaces/ zones for Vendors considering gender, physically handicapped, SC/ST Parameters.

**Activity-15:** Provide all civic and basic amenities in the proposed zones.

**Activity-16:** Suggest consequential changes required in the Master Plan/Development Plan of the city.

**Activity-17:** Suggest methodology for allotment of spaces, criteria, period of lease for stationary stalls/ stationary vendors.

**Activity-18:** Suggestions/proposal for formulation of organisation of Street Vendors i.e., Co-operative Association and their Registration.

**Activity-19:** Method of a Monitoring System along with software to monitor the entire allotment, registration and the whole above process.

**[Type of market or Street Vending Area - Natural Markets**

SEWA (Self-employed Women's Association), which represents 1 million self-employed workers, has developed the concept of a 'Natural Market' as -

- A place with particular potential for street vending because of its high pedestrian flow.
- This may be a City Centre Site, a Bus Terminal etc.
- They have identified 165 Street Markets in Ahmedabad].



#### **2.5.1.4 Step 4: Training and Skill Development**

**Activity-20: Training programmes for street vendors**

**Activity-21: Training Aspects:** Rights and responsibilities of vendors, specific policies or laws of the state or national level laws related to street vendors.

**Activity-22: Other need based programmes** to be conducted e.g., for vendors in street food business – Training on aspects of Food Safety and Hygiene, Waste Disposal, etc.

**Activity-23: Vendors to be paid a daily amount as stipend** for number of days attended, and calculated based upon opportunity cost of livelihood.

**Activity-24: Reports of training conducted and feedback from participants** of the training programme to be submitted by the ULB on a monthly basis.

#### **2.5.1.5 Step 5: Formulating a Credit Plan and Financial Inclusion**

**Activity-25: Review of Finance Options for the Urban Street Vendors.**

**Activity-26: Preparing Credit Profile** of Typical Street Vendors.

**Activity-27: Review of Banker's Outreach Measures** to Urban Street Vendors.

**Activity-28: Scanning the Existing GOI Credit Enablement Schemes.**

**Activity-29: Formulating the Credit Plan** and maybe access to Credit Cards.

**Activity-30: Identity Cards** issued to the Vendors will help promote access to Banking Services.

**Activity-31: SULM and ULBs will liaise with banks and other Financial Institutions** to facilitate access to Banking and Financial Services.

**Activity-32: ULBs will also organize sessions on Financial Literacy for the Street Vendors.**

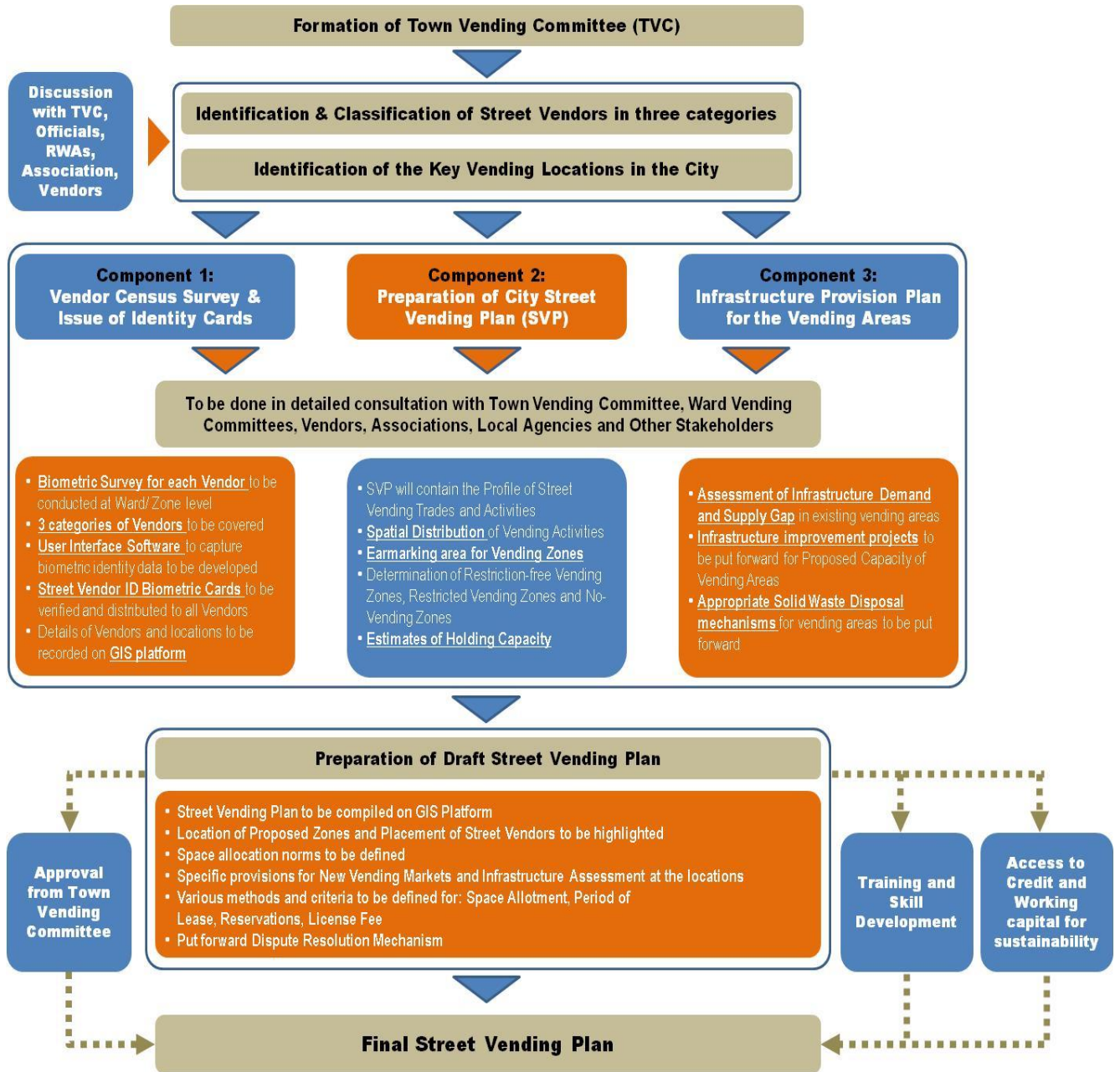
#### **2.5.1.6 Step 6: Finalization of Street Vending Plan**

**Activity-33: Sharing of Vending Plan with Stakeholders and incorporation of findings.**

**Activity-34: Approval of Final Street Vending Plan by the Agra Nagar Nigam for ABD area under Smart city mission.**

**Activity-35: Implementation.**

Figure 1 Methodology flow Chart



## Chapter 3. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

### 3.1 Legal obligation

Every Urban Local Body (ULB)/ Municipal Authority is supposed to prepare a Street Vending Plan for its City under legal obligation imposed by Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014. The provisions of act have been elaborated subsequently in this chapter.

#### Excerpts of Street Vendors Act-

CHAPTER II	
REGULATION OF STREET VENDING	
<p>3. (1) The Town Vending Committee shall, within such period and in such manner as may be specified in the scheme, conduct a survey of all existing street vendors, within the area under its jurisdiction, and subsequent survey shall be carried out at least once in every five years.</p>	<p>Survey of street vendors and protection from eviction or relocation.</p>

### 3.2 Legal and Institutional Arrangement

Street vending has persisted for centuries all over the world and has been an integral part of the urban history and culture. Barriers of entry are almost non-existent in street vending. It provides easy access to a large consumer base; hence it attracts individuals seeking basic survival as well as formal industries as a convenient distribution channel. As workers in many industries lack the resources to market their own products, they rely on hawkers to do so. By providing affordable products to the local population, street vendors fill a crucial need in consumer demand that the formal sector cannot adequately serve.

#### 3.2.1 Legal Recognition and Provisions

Street vending has been recognized as an integral and legitimate component of the urban trading system. Various legal measures are in place to protect the vendors' rights. The Government of India has used the term 'Urban Vendor' as inclusive of traders and service providers, stationary as well as mobile, and in local/regions, specific terms are used to describe them. The Supreme Court declared *hawking a fundamental right in 2010*. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 largely drawn from the 2009 policy, came into force on May 1, 2014.

India is also party to a number of international agreements relevant to the regulation of street vendors, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (ratified by India on Aug. 8, 1993), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (ratified by India on Dec. 11, 1992), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (ratified by India on Apr. 10, 1979), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (ratified by India on Apr. 10, 1970). India is also a state party to forty-two International Labor Organization (ILO) Conventions.

### **3.2.1.1 Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012**

Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012 was passed by the Loka Sabha (September 2013) and the Rajya Sabha (February 2014). According to the Act, every city will have vending zones which will be determined by the Town Vending Committee. The Town Vending Committee will have 40% representation from street vendors and 10% from civil society organizations. Every five years there will be a survey of street vendors, and all vendors covered once will not be evicted. A vendor who has a certificate of vending will not be harassed by any other entity be it the police or the municipality.

The National Policy on Urban Street Vendors (“National Policy”) was introduced in 2004 and revised in 2006 and 2009. The National Policy aims to recognize the “positive role of street vendors in providing essential commodities” while also organizing public space through the use of zones for “restriction-free vending”, “restricted vending”, and “no vending.” The zones are created through Town Vending Committees (TVCs), that are established at the city/town level and which may delegate authority by collaborating with Ward Vending Committees (WVCs).

Street Vending policy requires compulsorily urban planning of the sales spaces for all workers, with the intention of articulating this activity with other urban and economic dynamics in a decentralized way. The National Policy stresses on demarcation of “Hawking” and “No- Hawking Zones”. There should be specific provisions for declaring hawking zones that consider the proximity of natural markets and provide a number of slots that matches the number of exiting vendors.

#### **Indian National Policy and Model Bill**

India’s Model Bill contains little information regarding the conditions and criteria for issuing licenses. Instead, it leaves these determinations to the local governments to specify. The National Policy proposes that both a registration fee and a monthly maintenance charge be paid by vendors.

However, it specifies that the registration fee must be determined by the local Town Vending Committee and is “not amenable to any kind of discretion or extortion”.

The Model Bill provides that the local authority shall be responsible for “providing, in consultation with the town vending committee, in the vending zones and to the street vendors, civic services, including:

- (i) Solid waste disposal,
- (ii) Public toilets to maintain cleanliness,
- (iii) Electricity,
- (iv) Drinking water,
- (v) Shelter to protect street vendors and their wares,
- (vi) Storage facilities, beautification, placement of signage and,
- (vii) Other facilities as may be needed by the street vendors and specified in the scheme.

### 3.2.1.2 Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Act 2014

#### Highlights of Street Vendors Act, 2014

1. Purpose of the Act
  - a) Protect the rights of Urban Street Vendors
  - b) Regulate Street Vending activities and for related matters
2. Act defines “Street Vendor”
3. Act defines “Vending Zone”
4. Act proposes formation of “Town Vending Committee (TVC)”
5. Act Proposes “Regulation of Street Vending”
6. Act Defines “Rights and Obligations of Street Vendors”
7. Other Provisions of Street Vending Act
  - a) Prevention of Harassment of Street Vendors
  - b) Penalty for Contraventions
  - c) Power to make bye-laws
  - d) Plan for Street Vending
8. Act Defines “Matters to be provided in the Scheme”

#### A. Important Provisions Act

- Section 20 - Formation of Dispute redressal committee(s)
- Section 21 – Plan for Street Vending
- Section 22 - Formation of Street Vendor Committee for Regulation, surveys

#### B. Description and general provisions

Street Vendors Act formulated on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2014

##### Purpose of the Act:

- Protect the rights of Urban Street Vendors.
- Regulate Street Vending activities and for related matters.

##### Act defines “Street Vendor” as:

- A person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items, or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public,
- Operates in a lane, sidewalk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area,
- Can operate from a temporary built-up structure or by moving from place to place and
- Includes hawkers, peddlers, squatters etc.

##### Act defines “Vending Zone” as:

- An area, 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.

- It includes footpaths, sidewalks, pavements, embankments, portions of a street, waiting area for public or any such place considered suitable for vending activities and providing services to the general public.

#### **A. Formation of Town Vending Committee**

- Each Town Vending Committee (TVC) shall consist of-
  - Municipal Commissioner or CEO, who shall be the Chairperson; and
  - Representatives of Local Authority, Medical Officer, Planning Authority, Traffic Police, Police, Association of Street Vendors, Market Associations, Traders Associations, NGOs, Community based Organizations (CBOs), RWAs, Banks etc.;
  - Representatives of NGOs and CBOs shall not be less than 10%;
  - Representatives of Street Vendors shall not be less than 40%;
  - 1/3rd Street Vendors have to be from amongst Women Vendors;
  - Representative Vendors from SC/ ST/ OBC/minorities and persons with disabilities.
- TVC may associate with experts temporarily for advice.
- TVC will be provided proper office space by the local authority.
- Decisions of TVC shall be notified along with suitable reasons.
- Every TVC shall publish a Street Vendor's charter that
  - Specifies the time for issuance of Certificate of Vending to a street vendor.
  - Specifies the time within which such Certificate of Vending shall be renewed.
- TVC shall maintain up-to-date records of Registered Street Vendors and Street Vendors to whom Certificate of Vending has been issued.
- TVC shall carry out social audit of its activities under the Act/ Rules/ Schemes.

#### **B. Regulation of Street Vending**

- TVC to conduct a survey of all existing Street Vendors and to ensure that all are accommodated in the Vending Zones.
- Norm: Vendors to be two and a half per cent of the ward/ zone/ town/ city population.
- Street vendors' to be issued Certificate of Vending by the TVC.
- Street vendors to give an undertaking stating that:
  - he shall carry on the business of Street Vending himself,
  - he has no other means of livelihood,
  - he shall not transfer in any manner.
- Categories of Vendors: Stationary vendor; mobile vendor; or any other category.
- Provide for preference to SC/ ST/ OBCs/ women/ persons with disabilities/ minorities.
- Street vendors shall pay Vending Fees.
- Certificate of Vending shall be valid for a certain period and shall be renewable on payment of specified fees.
- Cancellation or suspension of certificate of vending on breach of any conditions.
- Persons aggrieved by cancellation/suspension may appeal to local authority.
- If number of vendors identified are more than the holding capacity of the vending zone TVC to carry out a draw of lots for issuing the certificate of vending. Remaining persons to be accommodated in any adjoining vending zone to avoid relocation.

## C. Rights and Obligations of Street Vendors

### a) Street Vendors shall have

- The right to carry on the business of street vending activities.
- In case of his relocation, shall be entitled to a new site or area.
- If he occupies space on a time sharing basis, he shall remove his goods and wares every day at the end of the time-sharing period allowed to him.
- Shall maintain cleanliness and public hygiene.
- Shall maintain civic amenities and public property in the vending zone in good condition.
- Shall pay such periodic maintenance charges.

### b) Relocation and Eviction of Street Vendors

- Local authority may, on recommendations of the TVC:
- 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 a manner as may be specified in the scheme.
- Shall evict such street vendors' whose certificate of vending has been cancelled or who does not have a certificate of vending.
- No street vendor shall be relocated or evicted from its place of operation, without a 30-day notice.
- A street vendor shall be relocated or evicted by the local authority physically in case the notice period is over.
- Penalty to be levied on the street vendor who fails to relocate or vacate the place specified in the certificate of vending.
- Local authority can also seize the goods of such a street vendor.
- In case of seizure, a list of goods seized shall be prepared.
- Street vendors', whose goods have been seized may reclaim his goods on paying of such fees, as may be specified in the scheme.

## D. Other Provisions of Street Vending Act

### a) Prevention of Harassment of Street Vendors

- Terms and conditions of their certificate of vending shall be prevented from exercising such rights by any person, police or any other authority exercising powers under any other law for the time being in force.

### b) Penalty for Contraventions

- If any street vendor
  - *indulges in vending activities without a certificate of vending;*
  - *contravenes the terms of the certificate of vending;*
  - *contravenes any other terms and conditions specified for the purpose of regulating street vending.*

### c) Power to make bye-laws-

- **Local authority to make bye-laws for:**
  - *Regulation and manner of vending in restriction-free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and designated vending zones;*

- *Determination of monthly maintenance charges for the civic amenities;*
- *Determination of penalty;*
- *Regulation of the collection of taxes and fees in the vending zones;*
- *Regulation of traffic in the vending zones;*
- *Regulation of the quality of products and services provided to the public,*
- *Regulation of civic services in the vending zones.*

#### **d) Plan for Street Vending**

##### **– Plan for Street Vending shall**

- *Ensure that all Street Vendors identified in the survey, subject to a norm conforming to 2.5% of the population of ward/ zone/ town/ city, are accommodated in SVP;*
- *Ensure the right of commuters to move freely and use the roads without any impediment;*
- *Ensure that provision of space or area for street vending is reasonable and consistent with existing natural markets;*
- *Take into account the civic facilities for appropriate use,*
- *Promote convenient, efficient and cost effective distribution of goods and services.*

##### **– Street Vending Plan shall contain all of the following matters, namely;**

- *Determination of spatial planning norms for street vending;*
- *Earmarking of space or area for vending zones;*
- *Determination of vending zones as restriction-free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and no-vending zones;*
- *Making of spatial plans conducive and adequate for the existing and future growth;*
- *Consequential changes needed in the existing master plan, development plan, zonal plan, layout plan and any other plan for accommodating street vendors in the designated vending zones.*

##### **– Declaration of No-vending zone**

*Declaration of No-vending zone shall be carried out by the plan for street vending, subject to the following principles*

- *Any existing market/ natural market shall not be declared as a no-vending zone;*
- *Such declaration should displace the minimum percentage of street vendors;*
- *Overcrowding of any place shall not be a basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone provided that restrictions may be placed on issuing certificate of vending in such areas to persons not identified as street vendors in the survey;*
- *Sanitary concerns shall not be the basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone;*
- *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.*



## E. Matters to be provided in the Scheme

Matters to be provided in the Scheme for Street Vendors framed by the appropriate Government-

- Manner of conducting survey and criteria for issuing Certificate of Vending.
- Period within which Certificate of Vending shall be issued.
- Terms and conditions subject to which Certificate of Vending may be issued.
- Form and the manner in which the Certificate of Vending may be issued.
- Decision on vending fees to be paid on the basis of category of street vending.
- Manner of collecting vending fees, maintenance charges and penalties for registration.
- Period of validity of Certificate of Vending.
- Period and manner for renewal of Certificate of Vending and the fees for such renewals.
- Manner in which the certificate of vending may be suspended or cancelled.
- Categories of street vendors other than stationery vendors and mobile vendors.
- Public purpose for which a street vendor may be relocated and manner of relocating.
- Manner of evicting a street vendor and giving notice for eviction.
- Manner of evicting a street vendor physically on failure to evict.
- Manner of seizure of goods by local authority, including issue of list of goods seized.
- Manner of reclaiming seized goods by the street vendor and the fees for the same.
- Form and the manner for carrying out social audit of the activities of TVC.
- Conditions under which private places may be designated as restriction-free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and no-vending zones.

### 3.2.1.3 Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Scheme 2015

#### Highlights of Street Vendors Scheme, 2015

- Manner of conducting survey
  - moving/mobile application survey
  - GIS Mapping
  - Digitised Photo Census
  - Biometric Photo ID Cards
- Categorisation of vendors
- Issuing Vendor Certificates – Form, manner, Time period for issuing & validity period, Terms & conditions and criteria for issuing certificate
- Issuing ID Cards – Form & manner of issuing cards
- Manner of maintaining the records and documents
- Manner & criteria of relocation & eviction for public purpose
- Criteria for allowing Private Space for vending
- Maintenance of Hygienic environment
- Provision of basic services by ULB
- Time sharing criteria for vending
- Criteria for declaring type of vending zones
- Criteria for declaring No Vending zones

- II. The holding capacity of a vending zone will be according to the vending site divided by the total area of the vending area criteria may be kept by the TVC as follows.

**Areas to be allocated to individual vendors**

- I. A Maximum of 2 Sq.m. area as vending area shall be provided to each vendor / hawker with dimension of 1.6M X 1.2M
- II. Passage of 1.0M width in front of stalls/ push carts shall be reserved as extension for consumers/ users to stand or buy goods
- III. A walkway, footpath of 1.0 / 2.0M width shall be provided for pedestrians, in front of extension space depending on the Road width.
- IV. In no case the carriageway shall be allowed to be used for street vending
- V. If the width of road permits, street vending may be allowed on both sides of the road.
- VI. No vending activity shall be allowed at a distance of 50M from any junction/ Entry/ Exit or road.

**3.2.1.4 Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Plan 2015**

**Highlights of Street Vendors Plan, 2015**

- Concept of Planning for Street Vending –
  - Modalities of preparing plan
  - Profiling criteria of vending areas and vendors
  - Work our ward wise figures
  - Fixing vending norms
  - Working out strategies for enhancing vending area of sites
- Principles of plan – Min. 2.5% population to be accommodated in plan
- Civic Facilities Plan
- Spatial Planning
- Vending Zoning - Criteria
- Identification of need for modifications in Master Plan

**3.2.1.5 Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood & regulation of Street Vending) Bye Laws 2015**

**Highlights of Street Vendors Bye Laws, 2015**

- Zoning criteria
- Manner of Vending in Different Zones-guidelines for vendors, responsibilities of vendors
- Fee, Taxes and Penalties
- Regulation of Traffic in Vending Zones
- Regulation of Quality of products and Services and maintenance of health, hygiene and safety
- Regulation of civic services at vending zones
- Restriction of time limits, renewal of license and safety etc.
- Design criteria

**No Vending Zone**

**Figure 2 Declaration of Vending and No-Vending Zones**



- a. No vending shall be allowed around 200 meters of the secretariat District Courts, District Secretariat, offices of District Panchayat, Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Nagar Panchayat, Cantonment Board, and ASI and State Archeological Monuments.
- b. No vending within 50 meters from any crossing of two or more roads on all sides of any declared heritage structure by local authority.

**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
- II. affected vendors or their representatives shall be involved in planning and implementation of the rehabilitation project
- III. The TVC shall engage in the dialogues with the representatives of the markets
- IV. Mutually agreed place for relocation should be considered under the implementation of the rehabilitation project
- V. Affected vendors shall be relocated so as to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms to pre-evicted levels;
- VI. 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;
- VII. Loss of assets shall be avoided and in case of any loss, it shall be compensated;
- VIII. 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;
- IX. 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;
- X. The Municipal Body shall prepare a list of such markets and declare them as “Heritage Markets”. The Municipal bodies in collaboration with the tourism department shall promote such markets as tourist markets by incorporating such elements as may bring in a local flavor in the market.

### 3.2.1.6 Street Vending Policy 2009

#### Highlights of Street Vending Policy, 2009

- Policy aims to recognize the “positive role of street vendors in providing essential commodities”
- organizing public space through the use of zones for-
  - “Restriction-free vending”,
  - “Restricted vending”, and
  - “No vending.”
- Policy requires *compulsorily urban planning of the sales spaces for all workers*, with the intention of articulating this activity with other urban and economic dynamics in a decentralized way.
- Policy stresses on demarcation of
  - “Hawking” and
  - “No- Hawking Zones”

### 3.2.1.7 Other Relevant Guidelines

1. **NULM**
  - a) Livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors by facilitating access to *suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors* for accessing emerging market opportunities
2. **UDPFI/ URDPFI**
  - b) Infrastructure Planning Guidelines and Norms for Commercial Activities
  - c) Planning Norms for Urban Street Vendors
3. **FAO**
  - d) The Design of Market Buildings and Infrastructure
4. **IRC**
  - e) IRC Recommended Road Sections with Provision of Street Vending Activities

### 3.2.2 Key Organizations

Figure 3 Key Organizations for empowerment of Informal Sector, Street Vendors and Women entrepreneurs

National	International
<i>National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI)</i>	<i>WIEGO</i>
	
<i>Sewa Bharat</i>	<i>Streetnet</i>
	

### 3.2.2.1 National Association of Street Vendors in India (NASVI)

The National Street Vendors of India (NASVI) is the major federation of street vendors in India; catalytic in formation of a national policy for street vendors in the country. NASVI was formed as a network in 1998 and has since registered as a worker's organization in 2003 to represent more than 10 million street vendors in India. At present, NASVI has over 540 streets vendor's organizations composed of 3.5 lakh members (or 350,000 persons) engaging the state and municipal authorities towards policy reforms and enforcement of laws on street vendors. In coalition with many NGOs, community-based organizations and professionals, NASVI's goals are to ensure livelihood and social security for members through policy interventions, building capacity; and setting up financial programs and services such as credit cooperatives and insurance. [CASE STUDY: LIVELIHOODS INDIA CONFERENCE 2013]

### 3.2.2.2 Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

SEWA is a trade union registered in 1972. It is an organization of poor, self-employed women workers. SEWA's main goals are to organize women workers for full employment. Full employment means employment whereby workers obtain work security, income security, food security and social security (at least health care, child care and shelter).

SEWA organizes women to ensure that every family obtains full employment. By self-reliance we mean that women should be autonomous and self-reliant, individually and collectively, both economically and in terms of their decision-making abilities.

### 3.2.2.3 Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO)

SEWA is a trade union registered in 1972. It is an organization of poor, self-employed women workers. The organization managed to achieve nationwide reach and today has regional arms with associations of home-based worker associations in other countries of South Asia, Home net South Asia. =WIEGO focuses on factors such as gender, age profile and educational level:

- *Disaggregation of the sectors to determine predominant sectors;*
- *Most preferred locations for vending and the reasons thereof;*
- *Factors inhibiting the growth of the sector;*
- *Municipal intervention(s) that positively contribute towards the development of the sector;*
- *Programs as suggested by the participants that will enhance growth of the sector.*

### 3.2.2.4 Street net

Street Net International. an alliance of street vendors was launched in Durban, South Africa, in November 2002. Membership-based organizations (unions, co-operatives or associations) directly organizing street vendors, market vendors and/or hawkers among their members, are entitled to affiliate to Street Net International.

Representatives from four organizations, in particular, have played a key role in the genesis and evolution of Street Net International: The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in Ahmedabad, India; the Self-Employed Women's Union (SEWU) in Durban, South Africa; Women's World Banking in New York, and the International Coalition of Women and Credit in New York.

Street Net is supported by the action research of Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) – primarily its Urban Policies Programme.

## Priorities

- *Building and expanding StreetNet International;*
- *Identifying organizations organizing and/or representing street vendors, market vendors, hawkers (i.e., mobile vendors), vendor leaders, and encouraging them to join StreetNet;*
- *Involving member organizations in international campaigns to improve the lives of street vendors, market vendors and hawkers;*
- *Designing and implementing suitable organizational support programmes to strengthen member organizations.*

### 3.2.3 Relevant Schemes

#### **National Urban Livelihoods (NULM) Mission**

To reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission would aim at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.

#### **NULM Mission in Street Vendors Context-**

Street vendors constitute an important segment of the urban population at the bottom of the pyramid. Street vending provides a source of self-employment, and thus acts as a measure of urban poverty alleviation without major government intervention. They have a prominent place in the urban supply chain and are an integral part of the economic growth process within urban areas. NULM would aim at facilitating access to suitable spaces, institutional credit, social security and skills to the urban street vendors for accessing emerging market opportunities.

## Chapter 4. STREET VENDING REGIONAL CONTEXT

### 4.1 Global Context

#### Key figures related to street vending in various parts of the world

- Over 25% of the workers globally operate in the informal sector.
- BY 2012 there were around 1.8 billion people in the informal economy, together forming a \$10 trillion industry.
- In the Vietnamese cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh, street vendors account for over 11% of the total informal employment. In these cities informal traders as a whole comprise of 26 and 35 percent of the total informal employment, respectively (Herrera et al, 2011).
- According to city authorities, academics, and local NGOs, there are about 90,000 street vendors in Dhaka (Bangladesh); 10,000 in Colombo (Sri Lanka); 100,000 in Bangkok (Thailand); 50,000 in Singapore; 47,000 in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia); 50,000 in Manila (Philippines); and 800,000 in Seoul (South Korea) (Bhowmik, 2010).
- The informal sector accounts for more than 90% of total trade employment in India and Indonesia.
- Women comprise more than two-thirds of street vendors in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam). In Ahmedabad (India) women account for about 10 percent of the street vendors.

*Source: International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering Research Paper, A Study of Street Vending across the Globe (ijarcse)*

### 4.2 Indian Context

The number of street vendors in the Indian cities has increased sharply during the past few years, especially after 1991 when the policies relating to structural adjustment and liberalization were introduced. According to the study conducted by Sharit K Bhowmik (2000) Mumbai has the largest number of street vendors viz., about 2,50,000. Kolkata has more than 1,50,000 street vendors. Ahmadabad and Patna have around 80,000 each and Indore, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar have around 30,000 street vendors. It is now estimated that around 2.5 per cent of the urban population is engaged in this occupation.

In India, street traders represent about 3 per cent of the total non-agricultural employment. According to official statistics, this translates to more than 3.1 million street traders countrywide (Unni, 2010). Unofficial estimates suggest there are closer to 10 million (Bhowmik, 2010).

**Table 2 Contribution of Vendors in Selected Cities**

Sl. No.	City	Estimated Employment Generation	Annual Turnover (in Rs. Cr.)
1	<b>Mumbai</b>	200000	1590
2	<b>Kolkata</b>	191000	1518
3	<b>Ahmedabad</b>	127000	1007
4	<b>Patna</b>	60000	421
5	<b>Delhi</b>	200000	1590

*Source: Karmayog.org/India-seminar.com*

**Table 3 Average Earning of Vendors**

Sl. No.	City	Estimated Population	Average Daily Earning of Each Vendor (in Rs.)
1	<b>Mumbai</b>	200000	65
2	<b>Kolkata</b>	191000	65
3	<b>Ahmedabad</b>	127000	63
4	<b>Patna</b>	60000	50
5	<b>Delhi</b>	200000	66

Source: Ministry of Labor (Govt. of India)/ Karmayog.org

Studies on street vendors/hawkers are few and are focused mainly in some cities. Through street vending certain industries are sustained by providing markets for their products. A lot of goods sold by street vendors i.e., clothes and hosiery, leather and moulded plastic and household goods are manufactured on a small scale or home-based industries. These industries employ a large number of workers and they rely mainly on street vendors to market their products. In this way street vendors provide a valuable service by helping sustain employment in these industries. Street vendors are mainly those who were unsuccessful or unable to get regular jobs. This section of the urban poor uses their meagre resources to earn their livelihood through street vending. The poorer sections are able to procure their basic necessities through street vendors, as the goods are cheap.

A study on street vendors in seven cities conducted by the National Alliance of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) showed that the lower income groups spend a higher proportion of their income in making purchases from street vendors mainly because their goods are affordable. Had there been no street vendors in the cities the plight of the urban poor would be worse. In this way one section of the urban poor, namely, street vendors, helps another section to survive.

Hence though street vendors are viewed as a problem for urban governance, they are in fact the solution to some of the problems of the urban poor.

Street vending is an important source of livelihood for nearly 2.5% of the Indian population. A substantial number of vendors are found in urban areas. The vendor establishments in the city so far were disorganized and mismanaged. This significantly affected city sanitation, traffic movements and the city's visual appeal. (<http://mhupa-ray.gov.in/>)

### 4.3 Agra Context

It was once the capital of the Mughal Empire. Since Shah Jahan could not stay in the land after the death of his beloved wife, he shifted the capital to Delhi. Agra is located on the western banks of the river, Yamuna. It is about 200 km away from the capital of the country, New Delhi.

People think Agra is just for Taj Mahal. But, it is an enthusiast place that would put you in awe. Agra was the capital of the great Akbar. Thus, there are a lot of architectural marvels to enjoy here that are related to Persian style. The iconic tourism destination is the world wonder, Taj Mahal. Apart from this, you can find tombs of various kinds, religious places, Yamuna River and water related activities in the river.



Agra is a colorful place. It still has the colorful medieval look. The narrow lanes, modern era hustle and local amusement would attract the visitors. With fast trains, it is easier to visit Agra from Delhi. People usually visit Agra for a day or two to enjoy all the attractions. Starting from the local relishing cuisine to Indo-Persian architecture, there are a lot of awe-factors in this land.

In the state of Uttar Pradesh, Agra gets the most amounts of tourists every year. Do you know that this place has three attractions that are considered to be a heritage place by UNESCO? Starting from Holi to Diwali, a lot of festivals would transform this district into a paradise. If you want to look at the real color of India, visit Agra during any important festival

### 4.3.1 Agra City Introduction

Agra city is governed by Municipal Corporation which comes under Agra Metropolitan Region. The Agra city is located in Uttar Pradesh state of India.

As per provisional reports of Census India, population of Agra in 2011 is 1,585,704; of which male and female are 845,902 and 739,802 respectively. Although Agra city has population of 1,585,704; its urban / metropolitan population is 1,760,285 of which 939,875 are males and 820,410 are females.

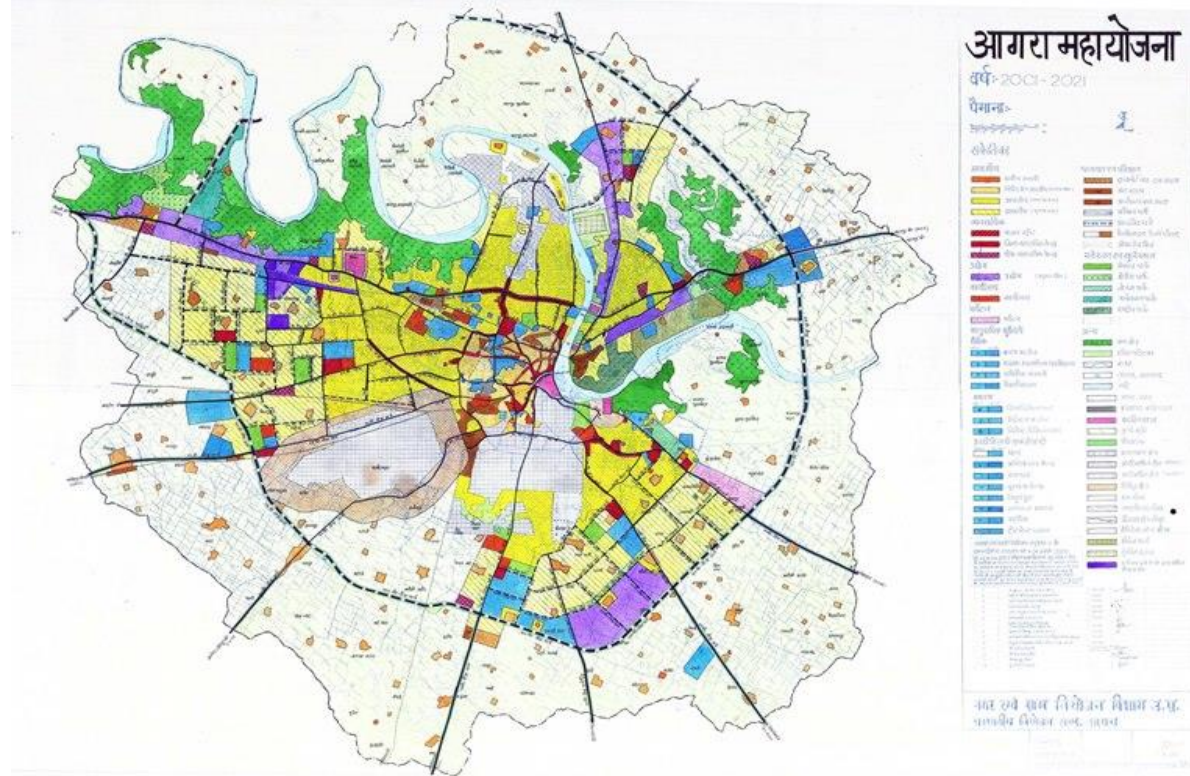


Figure 4: Agra Master Plan 2021



Figure 5:Agra District Map

### 4.3.2 Demography

#### A. Population

Table 4 Census Population of Agra city

Agra City	Total	Male	Female
City Population	1,585,704	845,902	739,802
Literates	1,014,872	575,475	439,397
Children (0-6)	197,468	106,315	91,153
Average Literacy (%)	73.11 %	77.81 %	67.74 %
Sex ratio	875		
Child Sex ratio	857		

Source: Census 2011

### 4.3.3 Infrastructure

#### A. Accessibility and Connectivity

The Agra City is well connected to the many districts of Uttar Pradesh and Other State of India such as Rajasthan, Harayana and Madhya Pradesh through Road, Rail and Air such as Aligarh by NH-93, Mathura, Hodal, Palwal and Kanpur by NH-2, Noida, Greater Nodia and New Delhi by Yamuna Expressway and Lucknow, Kanpur and Unnao by Agra-Lucknow Expressway, Jaipur, Varanasi, Hyderabad and other capitals by Air and by Rail links like Agra-Mumbai, Agra-Hyderabad etc.

The city growth has largely been haphazard and unplanned. The road network accordingly does not follow any well-defined hierarchy. Vehicular ownership and travel demand in Agra are increasing at a rapid pace due to high growth of tourist attraction towards World Heritage Monuments like Taj-Mahal, Agra fort,

Fatehpur Sikri, Sikandra and Itimad-ud-Daula. This major attraction lead to the development of Handicraft industry in Agra.

The existing road network of the city is more organic and unplanned. The road widths are also varied from area to area such as in old city narrower and congested and in another city area wider road can be observed. The main road links of Agra are considered as M.G. Road running from Bhagwan Talkies to Pratapura Crossing and a part of NH-2 passing from Rambagh to Runkata, Agra (a small town of agra districts).

## PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Agra City bus service was operational under JNURM scheme in which a good no. of buses is run by the agency working under JNNURM. Auto rickshaws and cycle are preferred before the introduction of buses under JNNURM scheme. In old city and areas near the monuments auto-rickshaws, cycle rickshaws or battery running rickshaws are preferred. The following table illustrates the number buses moving in the city.

**Table 5 Number of buses running under JNNURM**

Sl. No.	No. of buses	Number of Vehicles
1	Low floor Marco polo A/C buses	10
2	Low floor Marco polo Non-A/C buses	10
3	Tata Buses	75
4	Swaraj Mazda Buses	75

Source: Website of Agra Mathura City Transport Service Ltd.([www.uptd.gov.in](http://www.uptd.gov.in))

The city has air link with rest of the state or country so far.

Agra City has designated parking spaces. Following are the locations

- Agar Cantt. Railway Station.
- ISBT
- Agra Fort Railway Station
- Idgah Railway Station
- Idgah Bus Stand

## B. Water Supply

The Source of Water Supply is based on surface water received which is filtered or treated through various process for making it suitable for drinking.

- Total Population as per 2011 census - 44,495,063
- Daily Quantum of Water supplied - 369 MLD
- Per capita of water supplied - 150 LPCD

The city is covered under three zones as far as distribution of water supply is concerned. The total no. of household have been covered under three zones. The total water storage capacity in the city is 48200 KL comprising 12 nos. of reservoirs.

### C. Sewerage

The city of Agra has underground sewerage system, which is operated and maintained by the Agra Jal Sansthan. Planning, construction and commission of the projects related to sewerage system is under the purview of Jal Nigam. NEERI, Nagpur prepared sewerage Master Plan for the city in 2002. This Master Plan divides the city into 25 sewerage zones, regrouped in 8 sewerage districts on the basis of topography and physical barriers like railway lines, river, National Highway etc.

- Tajganj Sewerage district consisting Tajganj I, II and III zones.
- Northern sewerage district covering Dayalbagh and parts of Sikandara I, Sikandara II, Khandari, Ghatwasan II zones.
- Eastern sewerage district covering Transyamuna-I and Transyamuna-II.
- Western Sewerage District covering Bodla-I, Bodla-II, Bodla-III, Shahganj-III and parts of Lohamandi, Sikandara-I, Sikandara-II, Shahganj-I and Shahganj-II
- Southern-I sewerage district covering Bundukatra and part of Shahganj-I
- Southern-II sewerage district covering part of Shahganj-II.
- Central sewerage district covering Ghatwasan-I, Kotwali, Maithan, Hariparbat, Chhata, Rakabganj and parts old Khandari, Ghatwasan-II and Lohamandi.
- Cantonment

### SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM

Three Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) were built under Yamuna Action Plan Phase I. The STPs at Burhi ka Nagla (2.25 mld) and Peela Khar (10 mld) are made to perform beyond capacity, but still treat only 10% of the sewage they receive. Meanwhile, the Dhandupura STP (78 mld) remains underutilized. Besides effluent from these STPs do not conform to CPCB discharge standards.

**Table 6 Status of Existing STPs**

Sr. No.	Location	Capacity(MLD)
1	Burhi ka Nagla	2.25
2	Peela Khar	10
3	Dhandupura	78

*Source: Extract from the report on City Development plan for Agra city in the state of Uttar Pradesh under JNNURM.*

### D. Electricity

The power requirement of the city is being covered by DVVNL in collaboration of Torrent power Ltd.

## E. Waste

**Table 7 Sources and Type of MSW**

Sl. No.	Sources	Waste generation per day (MT)	Percentage of the total
1	Domestic	271	43.15
2	Shops and commercial establishments	262.5	41.80
3	Petha waste	36	5.73
4	Hospital waste	9.4	1.50
5	Other*	49.1	7.82

Source: Extract from the report on City Development plan for Agra city in the state of Uttar Pradesh under JNNURM.

### 4.3.4 Economy and Commerce

Due to the presence of the Taj Mahal and other historic monuments, Agra has a booming tourism industry as well as royal crafts like *Pietra Dura*, marble inlay and carpets.

Today 40% of the population depends largely on agriculture, and others on the leather and footwear business and iron foundries. Agra is the second most self-employed in India in 2007, behind Varanasi, followed by Bhopal, Indore and Patna. According to the National Sample Survey Organization, in 1999–2000, 431 of every 1,000 employed males were self-employed in the city, which grew to 603 per 1,000 in 2004–05. Tourism contributes to the economy of Agra. Agra is home to Asia's largest spa called Kaya Kalp – The Royal Spa, at the Hotel Mughal in Agra.

Agra has many industries. Uttar Pradesh's first plant biotech company Harihar Biotech is located near the Taj. There are about 7,000 small scale industrial units. Agra city is also known for its leather goods, the oldest and famous leather firm Taj Leather World is in Sadar bazar. The carpets, handicrafts, *zari and zardozi* (embroidery work), marble and stone carving and inlay work. Agra is known for its sweets (Petha and Gajak) and snacks (Dalmoth), garment manufacturers and exporters and an automobile industry. Carpet making was introduced to the city by Moghul Emperor Babur and since then this art has flourished.

The city centre place at Agra has jewellery and garments shops. The silver and gold jewellery hub is at Choube Ji Ka Fatak. The Shah Market area is an electronics market while Sanjay Place is the trade centre of Agra.

# Chapter 5. TYPES OF STREET VENDING

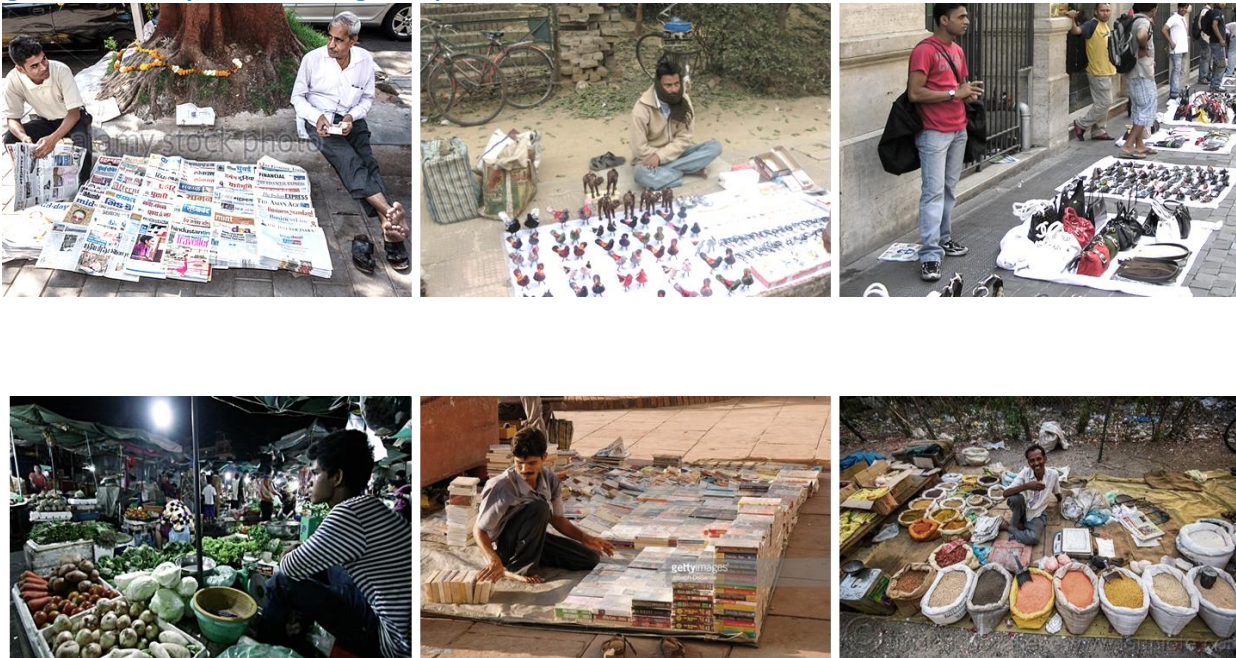
## 5.1 Street Vending Categories and Typologies

### 5.1.1 Basic categories of street vendors

#### 5.1.1.1 Stationary

Stationary vendors are those who carry out vending on a regular basis at a specific location, for ex. Those occupying space, either open or covered, on the pavements or other public/private areas, with implicit or explicit consent of the authorities.

Figure 6 Stationary Street Vending example



#### 5.1.1.2 Peripatetic

Peripatetic vendors are those who carry out vending on foot and sell their goods and services and includes those who carry on baskets on their heads/ slung on their shoulders and sell their goods on pushcarts A.

Figure 7 Peripatetic Street Vending example



### 5.1.1.3 Mobile

Mobile vendors are those who move from place to place vending their goods and services on bicycles and mobile units on wheels whether motorized or not. They also include the vendors selling their wares in moving buses, local trains etc.

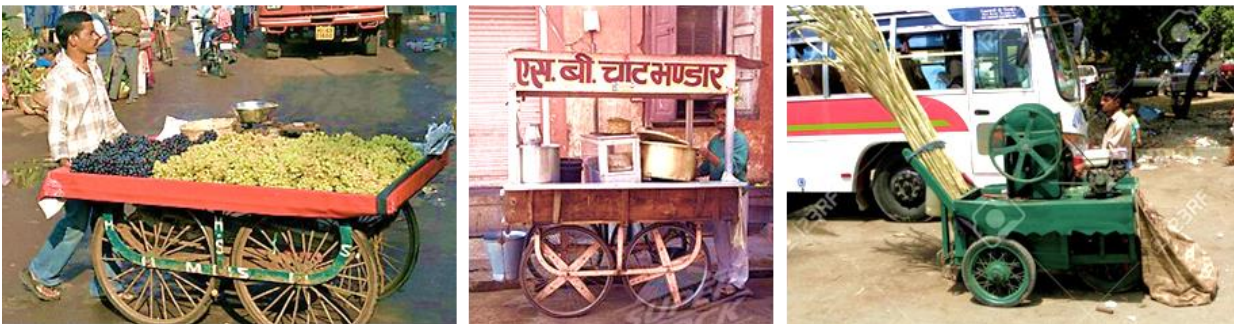
**Figure 8 Mobile Street Vending example**



Street Vending on Non-Motorized Vehicle (Two Wheelers /Bicycle)



Street Vending on Non-Motorized Vehicle (Two Wheelers /Three Wheelers)



Street Vending on Non-Motorized Vehicle (Three Wheelers/ Four Wheelers)

**For Street Vending Plan two category of Vendors have been considered**

#### 1) Fixed (stationary)

2) Mobile where mobile vendors are inclusive of Peripatetic Vendors.

5.1.2 Various scales of Operations

Figure 9 Various Scale of Space Requirement (Footprint) for Same Product – Example Vegetable Vendor



**Left Fig:** Single Vendor/ Unit, Organic space

**Middle Fig:** Single Vendor/Unit, Grid Space

**Right Fig:** Single Unit with one or more Vendors from Family, Grid or flexible Space (Mandi)



## Chapter 6. STREET VENDING ISSUES AND SVP ADVANTAGES

### 6.1 Issues related to Street Vending

#### 6.1.1 Issues of Informal Sector

- Low and unequal wages.
- No social and legal protection.
- No social security benefits.
- Hazardous conditions of work without protection.
- No identity as workers.
- Contribution towards nation, state and city's growth not acknowledged.

There are various arguments in support to street vending as well as issues. The Street Vending Plan in conformity with the Street Vending Act 2014 attempts to leverage the opportunities and strengths of street vending and also tries to address the associated issues.

**Bromley's global review of street vending provides eleven major arguments in support of street vending:**

- Street vendors contribute directly to the overall level of economic activity, and to the provision of goods and services;
- Street vendors have constitutional rights to choose their occupation and to engage in entrepreneurial activities;
- Street vending is an actual or potential source of government tax revenue;
- Street vending serves as a social safety-net;
- Street vending is a laboratory for entrepreneurship, family business and social interaction;
- Street vending provides entrepreneurial opportunities to people who cannot afford to buy or rent fixed premises;
- Street vendors greatly expand the range of places and times where goods and services can be provided, and sometimes they also offer goods and services which are not available in off-street locations;
- Street vendors bring life to dull streets;
- Because of its low capital requirements and its potential mobility, street vending is a very effective way to cater to seasonal, sporadic and special demands;
- Street vending offers its workers considerable flexibility in hours and levels of activity and;
- Street vending is a remarkable example of self-help and grass-roots initiatives.

The following sub sections highlight various issues concerning Street Vending

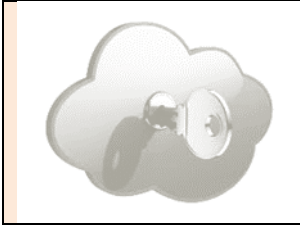
**Table 8 Broad aspects and Issues associated with Street Vending**

Positive	Requires Attention
+ <i>High economic contribution.</i>	➤ <i>Need to designated and design places within city for vending activities</i>
+ <i>Services at low cost.</i>	➤ <i>Current format causing hindrance in city management</i>
+ <i>Easily approachable.</i>	➤ <i>Encroaching public spaces</i>
+ <i>Anti-inflation processes</i>	➤ <i>Effect on public revenue</i>
+ <i>Anti-monopolistic culture</i>	➤ <i>Presence of vendors on streets considered unlawful</i>
+ <i>Driven by concept of natural market maximizing customers</i>	➤ <i>Health and hygiene issues</i>
+ <i>Driven by traditional wisdom and mode of operation</i>	➤ <i>Need to envisage markets in forms other than commercial centers</i>
+ <i>Organic character of Informal markets, add vibrancy to cityscape</i>	➤ <i>Inability of poor Vvendors/hawkers to purchase commercial/retail shops in formal market</i>

### 6.1.1.1 Needs and importance

**Figure 10 Street Vending Needs and Demands**

Needs and Importance of Street Vendor Plan	
	<p><b>A. To increase earnings, street vendors need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business development training that is appropriate to their status as informal workers;</li> <li>• Legal status to protect them from bribes and fees, arbitrary confiscations of merchandise, and evictions;</li> <li>• Policy visibility that emphasizes the positive contributions that street vendors make to the life of cities.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>A. To improve working conditions, street vendors need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate physical infrastructure, such as water systems, toilets, and waste removal systems;</li> <li>• Protection from the most extreme forms of inclement weather;</li> <li>• Stable and sustainable policy environments that secure their legal status as workers.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>B. To improve access to assets, markets, and social protection, street vendors need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ability to secure loans at reasonable interest rates;</li> <li>• Affordable, accessible, and secure places to store merchandise during off hours;</li> <li>• Access to natural market areas where stable clientele exist;</li> <li>• Legal status as workers and citizens.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>C. To address other constraints, street vendors need</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban planning approaches that recognize the positive contributions of street vending and that include street vending organisations;</li> <li>• Capacity building within their organisations;</li> <li>• Leadership training for women;</li> <li>• Access to affordable and accessible child care facilities, particularly for very young children.</li> </ul>



**D. To address risks specific to the sector, street vendors need**

- Clear legal status, including transparent and fair licensing and permitting systems;
- Appropriate forms of shelter for vendors, their clients, and their merchandise;
- Access to street markets for emergency vehicles;
- Simplified, appropriate, and transparent tax schemes.

**6.1.2 General Issues related to Street Vending**

**Figure 11 General Issues related to Street Vending**

**Often leading to Traffic and Congestion and making Pedestrian movement unsafe in City**



**Sidewalk occupied with Vending Activity**



**Infringement of Carriageway**



**Vending in Furniture Zone**



**Vending in Parking Lane/ zone**



**Solid Waste Disposal on Streets & public places**



**Burning of Waste**



**Disposal of waste in nearby waterbodies/drains**



**Unhygienic practices**

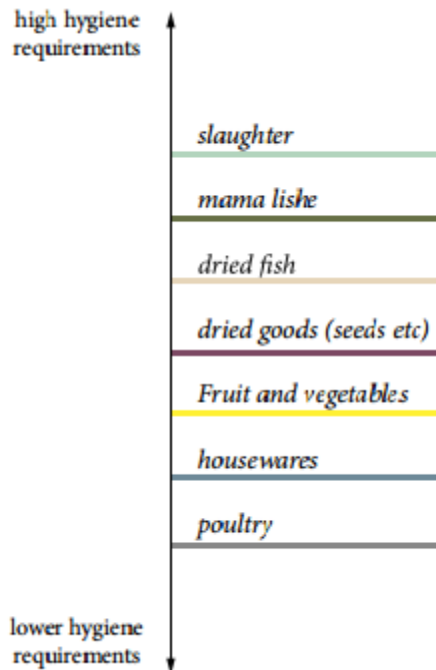


**Table 9 Source and Type of Hazard and Microbial Risk involved in Street Vending outlets**

S.No.	Source	Hazard	Risk involved
1	Vendor location	Improper food handling	Transfer of pathogens like <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>E. coli</i> , <i>S. aureus</i> from human body and environment into foods
2	Raw materials	Improper waste disposal	Transmission of enteric pathogens like <i>Salmonella</i> , <i>Shigella</i> and <i>E. coli</i> via vectors
		Water	Passage of pathogens like <i>E. coli</i> , fecal streptococci, <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Vibrio cholerae</i>
3	Utensils and equipments	Vegetables and spices	Introduction sporeformers like Bacilli and Clostridium and pathogens like <i>L. monocytogenes</i> , <i>Shigella</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> , etc.
		Chemical contaminants	Leaching of chemical leading to poisoning
4	Storage and reheating	Microbial contaminants	Cross contamination of food with <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Shigella</i> due to contaminated water, dish cloth, handler
		Improper storage temperature and reheating of food	Likelihood of heat stable toxins produced by pathogens like <i>C. perfringens</i> and <i>B. cereus</i>
5	Personal hygiene of vendors	Biological hazards	Introduction of <i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> and <i>Shigella</i> via carriers

Source – *Indian J Microbiol*, 2011

**Figure 12 Hygiene sensitivity of various product types**



Ready-to-eat foods intended for continuous serving should be protected from environmental contamination and kept at the following holding temperatures:

- For food served hot: 60°C or above;
- For food served cold: 7°C or below;
- For food served frozen: -18°C or below.

### 6.1.3 Problems encountered by Street Vendors

Table 10 Problems encountered by Street Vendors

#### Exposed (unprotected) to harsh weather conditions (rain, sun, storm, winter etc.)



#### Lack of Sitting/Resting Places during long working hours and in lean period of Day



#### Lack of / poor quality of Public Convenience



**Exposed to Hazardous Conditions**  
 (Exposed HV cables/ vulnerable to accident-damage by vehicles / poor sanitary working conditions)



**Daily Struggle and tussle with neighbors/co-vendors over ownership of space**



**Lack of public drinking water facility (dependence on personal, paid, privately aided kiosks, toilets)**



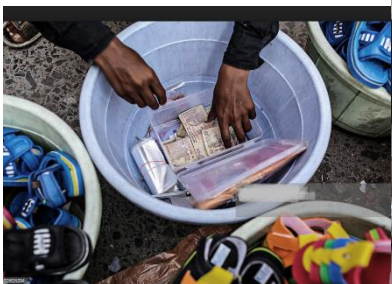
**Lack of storage facility, (individual, common, bulk)**



**Lack of parking space (for visitors, vendors cargo vehicles)**



**Goods and assets exposed and vulnerable to theft and damage**



**Poor infrastructure conditions (electricity supply, water, drainage, sewage, waste disposal facility)**

Lack of structured electrical supply provision –  
[dependence on rental battery operated LED lights, private electrical supply through DG sets, or resorting to wrongful means of tapping electricity from Existing public supply line]

Lack of Drainage facility





Lack of intermediate waste disposal facility/ bins



Lack of public furniture



Congested / haphazard arrangement making assets vulnerable to fire



## 6.2 Rationale and advantages of Street Vending Plan (SVP) for Agra

### 6.2.1 How Agra and Nagar Nigam, Agra shall benefit from Street Vending Plan (SVP)

- Planned growth and development of informal sector**
- Protecting the rights of Vendors & providing support services**
- SVP will help make Agra Clean and organized as well as shall relieve it from traffic congestion caused by unauthorized vending activities*
- Up-to-date records of Registered Street Vendors**
- The collection of market fees** - to cover the cost of running the market and to collect additional revenue for a local authority) - vending fees to be paid on the basis of category of street vending,
- License fees:** paid by specialized market users, such as butchers, and fish sellers.
- Legal Penalty provision** for Contraventions
- Provision of fixing vending norms as guiding principal** for future development of informal sector (Street Vendors)
- Optimum utilization of Municipal Land and Road Right of Way**

## Chapter 7. PLANNING NORMS AND DESIGN CRITERIA

### 7.1 UDPFI Guidelines

#### 7.1.1 Space Design Criteria

##### 7.1.1.1 Infrastructure Planning Guidelines and Norms for Commercial Activities (UDPFI/URDPFI)

Commercial establishments/ markets in a settlement are planned according to guidelines laid down under the Urban and Regional Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI). The table below shows the hierarchy of commercial establishments in an urban center according to the population it has to serve.

#### A. Hierarchy of Commercial Centers

Table 11 Hierarchy of Commercial Centers (NBC)

Sl.N.	Planning Unit	Class of Settlement			Population served	Hierarchy of Commercial Centre
		S	M	L		
1	Housing Cluster	√	√	√	5000	Convenience Shopping
2	Neighborhood	√	√	√	15000	Local shopping Centre
3	Community	√	√	√	100000	Community Centre
4	District	-	√	√	500000	District Centre
5	Sub city	-	-	√	25 lakh - 50 lakh	Sub city Centre
6	City	-	-		50 lakh +	City Centre
<b>S: Small Town</b>						
<b>M: Medium Town</b>						
<b>L: Large City, Metropolitan City and Megapolis</b>						

Source: URDPFI Guidelines, 2014. Ministry of Urban Development/ NBC

#### B. Norms for Commercial Centers

Table 12 Norms for Commercial Centers

Sl.No.	Category	Population Served per unit	Land Area Requirement
1.	Convenience Shopping	5,000	1,500 Sq.m
2.	Local shopping including service Centre	15,000	4,600 Sq.m
3.	Community Centre with service Centre	100,000	5 Ha
4.	District Centre	1 at District level / 5,00,000 population	40 Ha
5.	Sub-city Centre (UDPFI)	25 lakh to 50 lakh	As per requirement
6.	City Centre (UDPFI)	50 lakh +	As per requirement
7.	Local Wholesale Market/ Mandi	10 lakh	10.00 Ha
8.	Weekly Markets  <i>1) Parking and other open spaces within the</i>	1 to 2 locations for every 1 lakh <i>(population with 300 to 400 units per location)</i>	Area per location = 0.40 Ha

Sl.No.	Category	Population Served per unit	Land Area Requirement
	<i>commercial centres could be so designed that weekly markets can operate in these areas during nonworking hours. 2) The area of informal sector should have suitable public conveniences and solid waste disposal arrangements.</i>		
<b>10</b>	Organized Informal eating spaces	1 lakh	2000 Sq.m

Source: URDPFI Guidelines, 2014. Ministry of Urban Development

Note:

- Small and medium towns to give emphasis on the weekly markets for promoting local economic activities.
- Mandis and wholesale markets to be given emphasis in regional planning. Integration of rural, small and medium towns to be developed through the provision of Mandis.

**Table 13 Area of Commercial Centers**

Sl.No.	Category	Area per 1000 persons (Sq.m)	Number of shops
<b>1.</b>	Convenience Shopping	220	1 for 110 persons
<b>2.</b>	Local shopping including service centre	300	1 for 200 persons
<b>3.</b>	Community Centre with service centre	500	1 for 200 persons
<b>4.</b>	District Centre	880	1 for 300 persons

Source: UDPI Guidelines, 1996 updated.

Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation (UDPI) also highlights the provision of adequate services to the citizens in terms of distribution of types of shops in these commercial centers.

**Table 14 Distribution of Types of Shops in Commercial Centers**

Sl.no.	Type of shops	District Centre	Community Centre	Sector Centre	Cluster Centre
<b>1</b>	Formal Shops (Total)	1250	365	55	24
<b>2</b>	General Retail	1200	295	35	16
<b>3</b>	Fruit & Vegetables	Not Specified	40	6	3
<b>4</b>	Informal Shop	370	110	22	13

Source: NBC, 2005.

### C. Policy for existing areas

With a view to make informal sector, an integral part of the planning process and keeping in view the National Policy on Urban Street vendors, the following provisions are proposed to be made for the informal sector:

- The location / concentration of present stationary informal units should be considered on case to case basis and steps for relocation/improvement shall be taken. It should be ensured that such

activities do not spill over on the road network in the right of way. The Govt / concerned local agency would coordinate to achieve the objective.

- The areas of informal sector shall have suitable public conveniences and arrangement of solid waste disposal arrangements.
- Formulation of guidelines for schemes would include 'Hawking' and 'No Hawking' zones. Specific areas would be earmarked for stationary and mobile street vendors by the concerned local authority.
- The local authorities should take up new design of stalls, push-carts and mobile vans of various sizes and with cleaning facilities, giving due consideration to urban design requirement of specific area, where informal shopping is being permitted.
- No informal unit should be permitted along/near the intersection in order to avoid traffic congestion and accidents.

#### **D. Norms and Standards for Traffic and Transportation**

The norms and standards for Traffic and Transportation as suggested by UDPFI Guidelines are listed as follows:

##### **Road Hierarchy**

R1: 200' and above

R2: 150'

R3: 100'

##### **Footpath The width of footpaths is listed as below:**

Minimum width 1.5 m

Adjoining shopping frontage At least 3.5 m

Longer shopping frontage Minimum 4.5 m

*(Width should be increased by 1m in business / shopping areas)*

#### **7.1.1.2 Planning Norms for Urban Street Vendors**

##### **A. Urban Street Vendors**

Street vendors' form a very important segment of the unorganized sector in the country and it is estimated that in several cities the street vendors account for about 2% of the population. The planning of the urban street vending zones shall be done so as to provide for and promote a supportive environment for the vast mass of urban street vendors to carry out their vocation while at the same time ensuring that their vending activities do not lead to overcrowding and unsanitary conditions in public spaces and streets.

##### **B. Planning Norms for Urban Street Vendors**

Master/ Zonal/ Local/ Layout development plans to be 'inclusive' and address the requirements of space for street vending through reservation of space. With the growth of cities/towns in response to urbanization, the statutory plans of every new area should have adequate provision for Vending / Hawking zones and 'Vendor Markets'."

The provision for number of informal units for urban street vendors for different types of land use categories is given below. It is observed that the informal eating places mushroom at a faster rate. *It is*

*suggested to make provision for 1 informal eating-place per 1 lakh population with a space allocation of 2000 Sq.m. (NBC, 2005 part 3)*

**Table 15 Norms for Informal Units for Urban Street Vendors**

Sr.No.	Category	No. of Informal Units
<b>1.</b>	Retail Trade	3 to 4 units per 10 formal shops as specified in the norms
<i>1a</i>	Central Business District	
<i>1b</i>	Sub central Business District	
<i>1c</i>	District Centre	
<i>1d</i>	Community Centre	
<i>1e</i>	Convenience Shopping Centre	
<b>2</b>	Government and Commercial Offices	5 to 6 units per 1000 employees
<b>3.</b>	Wholesale Trade and Freight Complexes	3-4 units per 10 formal shops
<b>4.</b>	Hospital	3-4 units per 100 beds
<b>5.</b>	Bus Terminal	1 unit per 2 bus bays
<b>6.</b>	Schools	
<i>6a.</i>	Primary	3-4 units
<i>6b</i>	Secondary/ Senior Secondary/ Integrated	5-6 units
<b>7</b>	Parks	
<i>7a.</i>	Regional/ District Parks	8-10 units at each major entry
<i>7b.</i>	Neighborhood Parks	2-3 units
<b>8.</b>	Residential	1 unit/ 1000 population
<b>9.</b>	Industrial	5-6 units per 1000 employees
<b>10.</b>	Railway terminal	To be based on surveys at the time of preparation of the project

Source: UDPFI Guidelines. 1996

### Quantitative Space Norms

Every land use has a carrying capacity ceiling and the same is true of vendors operating in a clearly demarcated area. Overuse can cause congestion and reduction of public hygiene. Every city/town shall evolve its own quantitative norms after conducting proper surveys and evaluating actual needs. The principle of 'Natural Markets' should be followed in designating areas as vending zones and their maximum holding capacity should be determined based on this principle.

City/Town Development Plan shall demarcate the zones as 'Restriction free vending zones', 'Restricted Vending Zones' and 'No-vending zones'. Guidelines for locating zones:

*a) Spatial planning should take into account the natural prosperity of street vendors by providing locations in response to the patterns of demand for their goods/services. For this, competent institutions recommend photographic digitized surveys of street vendors and their locations.*

*b) A policy for regulating entry of street vendors into the identified street vending zones on timesharing basis shall be formulated by the Municipality Authorities.*

*c) The ‘vendor markets’ may be established at suitable locations keeping in view demand for the wares/ services of street vendors. Time restrictions on vending should be in accordance with the need for ensuring non-congestion of public spaces/ maintaining public hygiene without being ad hoc, arbitrary or discriminatory. Attempts should be made to provide ample parking areas for mobile vendors for security of their vehicles and wares at night on payment of suitable fees.*

*d) Mobile vending should be permitted in all areas even outside the ‘Vendors Markets’, unless designated as ‘No- vending zone’ in the zonal, local area or layout plans. ‘Restricted Vending zones’ may be notified in terms of both location and time. Locations designated as ‘No vending zones’ shall be fully justified.*

### **Provision of civic facilities**

The following basic civic facilities shall be provided in Vending Zones/Vendor’s markets:

- a) Solid waste disposal;
- b) Public toilets to maintain cleanliness;
- c) Aesthetic design of mobile stalls/push carts;
- d) Electricity;
- e) Drinking water points;
- f) Protective covers to protect the wares of street vendors’ as well as themselves from heat, rain, dust etc.
- g) Storage facilities including cold storage for specific goods like fish, meat and poultry, and
- h) Parking areas.

The vendor markets should to the extent possible, also provide for crèches, toilets and restrooms for female and male members. For other aspects of the street vending norms such as organization and participative processes, promotional measures, action plan for stakeholders, monitoring and Infrastructure Planning review etc., the provisions of the policy shall be referred to as updated from time to time.

### **Small Towns**

1) For the general retail shopping requirements, the concept of street/ road side commercial activity shall be accepted as a policy with certain specific controls such as:

- a) No commercial activity along the NH/SH or any major district road.
- b) The minimum width of the street to be 12 m, where vehicular movement is permitted to a limited extent (i.e., only up to 2 wheelers or rickshaw) and the streets with a minimum width of 4.5 m without vehicular movement may be permitted for road/street side commercial activity.

2) It has been generally observed that the service and retail shops emerge along the major roads and the activities are extended up to the roads in most cases, thereby affecting the smooth flow of traffic and increasing probability accidents. Thus, it is suggested that the service centers shall be provided as a planned component and the sites near the petrol pumps shall be considered. The exact requirement of the area for the service centers will be guided by the following factors:

- a) Vehicular population.

- b) Villages falling in the influence zone of the towns or, in other words, the service requirements of the villages in the surrounding areas.
- 3) The function based commercial requirements such as mandi (vegetables/ grains/ fruits), cattle markets or any other such specialized markets are to be planned as per the case specific requirements based on the study of the area.
- 4) The quantum of commercial activities to be proposed shall be restricted based on locational attributes and the local need-based emergence in its natural growth.
- 5) For newly planned schemes in small towns the policy of mixed land use can be adopted suiting the behavioral pattern of the society.
- 6) As already dealt in the previous section, the area requirements for commercial activities in small sized towns works out to be about 0.2 to 0.25 Ha/ 1000 persons on an average, based on the proposed land use which is governed by the functional character of the town.

### Medium Town

- 1) The growth of towns from small to medium sized towns through transition phases (50,000 to 100,000) changes the requirements for commercial activities gradually and for a town exceeding a population of 1 lakh, the extensions start developing in pockets of well-defined economic strata of the people and thus it is suggested that the areas predominantly planned for upper middle groups shall be provided with the planned commercial centers (with adequate inbuilt provision for informal commercial activities with the commercial centers) at the rate of 4-5 formal shops and 2-3 informal shops per 1000 persons.
- 2) The requirements for the wholesale trade will be governed by the following factors:
  - a) Location of the town with respect to large/metro cities.
  - b) Small towns and villages falling in the direct influence zone of the town for which it has to act as a distribution center.
- 3) As already dealt in the previous section on land use, the area requirements for commercial activities in medium sized towns works out to be about 0.24 to 0.32 Ha/ 1000 persons on an average, based on the proposed land use which is governed by the functional character of the town and the regional imperatives mentioned above.

### Large City, Metropolitan City and Megapolis

The average land requirements for commercial activities works out to be 0.4 Ha per 1000 persons in a range of 0.2 to 0.6 Ha/1000 persons depending on the location of these large cities with respect to metropolitan. Similar requirements have also been observed in case of metropolitan which are located in the influence zone of Megapolis; the average land requirement for commercial activities under this category works out to be about 0.3 Ha/1000 persons.

**Table 16 Typical Influence zone for different types of vending activities**

Sl. No.	Type of Activity	Influence Zone of Respective Activity
1	Process Food	0.5-2.5 Km
2	Non-Processed Food	1.0-1.5 Km
3	Household Articles	1.5-2.0 Km
4	Clothes	More than 2.5 Km
5	Flowers	1.0 – 1.5 Km
6	Service Providers	0.5-2.5 Km

Source: *Street Vending in Global Urban Economy- Sharit Bhowmik [derived from Field Survey of sample City]*

**Table 17 Typical variation of vending activity with changes in land use**

Sl. No.	Land Use Type	Vendor/ Km Length of Road
1	Transport Node	555
2	Commercial Hub	258
3	Industries	160
4	Institutions	136
5	Hospital	250
6	HIG Residential Area	238
7	MIG Residential Area	178
8	LIG Residential Area	450
9	Recreational Place	178

Source: *Street Vending in Global Urban Economy- Sharit Bhowmik [derived from Field Survey of sample City]*

### 7.1.1.3 Space Requirement for Natural Vending Market and New Sites

The average size of each unit in a market is governed by two main factors, type of commodity and availability of space with respect to number of vendors in a given market. The average size of a vending unit is 2.3 sq.mt, for all-natural markets. Almost 73% of the space in the natural markets is being used by vendors against movement space for customers and other activities. If the natural markets will be regularized in a planned manner, the movement space and area occupied by vendors will be reduced that will ultimately reduce the area of the entire market. In case, any natural market will be shifted to another place, the ratio of space for movement should not be less than 40% against space allowed for making stalls otherwise it will create congestion. A basic issue to resolve in the detailed design of a market will be to determine the number and distribution of sales spaces required and whether these need to be accommodated in open air stalls or within purpose-built market buildings. The facilities needed and affordable by fruit and vegetable sellers, for example, will be much simpler than those of traders with high-value goods such as clothing, who will invariably demand lockup facilities. There has to be a clear relationship between the rent and fees charged and the type of facilities provided. *(FAO suggestions & Guidelines)*

#### **Procedure for determining detailed space requirements in open and covered markets (FAO)**

- *Estimating the total number of sales spaces required based on the projected turnover of the market and the likely range of turnovers (e.g. small, medium or large) and the different uses (i.e. fruits and vegetables, meat, fish, poultry, grains, dairy products, clothing, household goods, etc.)*
- *Deciding different types of user, on the distribution between open and covered spaces based on an assumed (for new markets) or observed (for existing markets) pattern of use (e.g. 90 per cent open spaces in a weekly rural market, 100 per cent under cover in a central urban market, etc.)*
- *Allocating the stalls within the market remembering that stall sizes should be kept as small as possible to minimize rents (normally 2 x 2 meters to 3 x 4 meters, with sales space or table taking up 30-50 per cent of the area)*
- *Allocating the circulation space (aisle widths should be in the range of 3.5 to 6 meters and wide enough for ease of pedestrian circulation and so that small delivery trolleys or vehicles can enter the market)*
- *Checking that there is a maximum length of 12 meters between cross aisles*
- *Total the sales and circulation space and check whether it broadly corresponds to the overall area projected for the market (see Chapter 3)*



- Adjusting the total requirements to take account of existing facilities
- Phase the development to take account of immediate urgent requirements and long-term needs
- Discuss the proposals with traders (if applicable) to ensure their acceptability

(Source: FAO)

However, even within one category of goods there may be a wide range of needs in terms of size and amenity standard of sales space. At the simplest level, some sellers may only be trading in a sack of fresh produce (say 25 to 50 kilograms) on any one day. In this case, renting open space on a daily basis to erect a small uncovered trestle table would be the most appropriate solution. Even seemingly quite busy lock-up stalls in covered markets, with an overall stall area of 4 to 12 square meters, are only likely to be selling 100 to 300 kilograms of fruits and vegetables daily. There will also be a need for large stalls in markets, but this is usually very limited (e.g., a specialized trader in grains or dry foods requiring additional space for storage) and can normally be accommodated by designing the stalls in a modular fashion so that a number of stalls can be combined to form a larger unit. [Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)]

### Typical Vending Space Requirement

**Table 18 Street Vending Typical Space Requirement based on Typology derived from Case Studies**

Sr. No.	Type of Vendors	Space Range (Sqm)	ROW (M)
1	Stationary	4.0-6.0	-
		7.0-15.0	-
2	Peripatetic	1.5-3.0	1.2-1.8
3	Mobile	2.75-4.5	1.2-4
		2.0-3.0	1.2-2
		3.0-4.5	1.5-2.0

**Table 19 Space Requirement for Various Scale of Operation of Similar Product (case of Vegetable Vending)**

Sr. No.	Type of Sample Product	Space Range (Sq.m.)	Type of Operation
2	Vegetable Vending Stall	3-6 Sq.m.	Small Unorganized Space
		8-12 Sq.m.	Medium Regular Space
		50-20 Sq.m.	Large Flexible Space (Wholesale/ Mandi)

The space requirement for stalls varies with the type of vending asset used. Following is the typical space requirement list for various vending assets.

**Table 20 Typical space requirement list based on various vending assets**

Sl. No.	Type of Vending Asset Used	Space Required
1	Larri	2.16 Sq.m (6'x4'=24Sqft)
2	Galla	3.24 Sq.m (6'x6'=36Sqft)
3	Box	0.54 Sq.m (3'x2'=06Sqft)

4	Pathari	2.25 Sq.m (5'x5'=25Sqft)
5	Tokri	0.36 Sq.m (2'x2'=04Sqft)

Following is the list of typical space requirement based on types of products sold.

**Table 21 Typical space requirement based on types of products sold**

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Typical Area Range (Sq.m)
1	Vegetable	3-10
2	Fruit	3-8
3	Fish	4
4	Textile/ shoes	4
5	Shoe Repair	10-15
6	Tailor	15-20
7	Dry Cleaning	15-20
8	Carpenter	10-25
9	Electrical Repair	18-20
10	Welder	30-40
11	Chicken	20
12	Butchery	15-20
13	Music/ Video	18-20
14	Chemist	18-20
15	Grocery	20-25
16	Hardware	25-30

*Source: from various literature studies/ graphic analysis*

### Materials and structure

The choice of materials and construction techniques for markets involves balancing the need for robust and simply maintained structures against the need to minimize expenditure. Additional costs should only be incurred if this can be justified on the basis of the returns obtained from market fees. Other issues that will have a bearing on the choice of materials and structures will include the span of the structures consideration of how a project is to be Implemented (whether contractor built or by means of self-help programmes) and the extent to which standardized components can be used (e.g., prefabricated stalls,).

In general, the materials used for market construction are those conventionally adopted for other simple building types such as industrial and farm buildings, i.e., steel or timber roof structures, and roofs and walls clad in profiled steel sheeting with, in some cases, load-bearing walls in concrete blocks or brickwork. The choice of construction technology will depend on a range of factors, including whether indigenous materials are available and what methods of construction might be appropriate. What is appropriate for an urban covered market (e.g., locally produced or imported steel framing and cladding for large span

structures) may be completely inappropriate for remote rural markets in the same country where, for example, only small-span earth brick structures may be possible.

### Use of color in markets

The general appearance of a market is an important issue as it will depend on this feature to attract customers. There is a clear need to choose the colors so that they promote the appeal of the products. In general, paler materials are preferred as they reflect light, providing brighter surroundings, and suggest hygienic conditions. The use of color will depend on the type of produce being sold and the following colors are usually adopted, particularly for the walls dividing sales outlets:

**Table 22 preferred colors for market kiosks**

Fruits and vegetables:	<b>Green, yellow, grey, or orange</b>
Fish:	Blue, turquoise, mauve, or grey-blue
Meat and poultry:	Beige, pink or grey
Dairy products:	Blue, white or beige

Source: FAO

### Street markets and stalls

Facilities provided for street markets and public squares may adopt a wide range of solutions, one extreme is the provision of facilities for hawkers alongside an existing arcaded roadway. In this case, the raised selling slabs provided for the hawkers are also used as sleeping platforms at night.

A common way that street markets develop is in the gradual roofing over of open spaces. In Italy, for example, this often takes the form of inserting covered market buildings into existing squares or wide streets. A variant of this, common in Britain, has been the roofing-over of streets or open spaces with glazed panels, to form an arcade at the rear of existing shops.

Although mobile stalls are common, these may not be affordable. An alternative is to construct simple fixed roofs over individual stalls or, more economically, over the stalls of two to four vendors.

By this means, a traditional street market or market square, as it becomes more intensively used, can evolve into a permanent market facility.

For permanent markets, a fully or partially enclosed building is the most common form of sales area adopted in both tropical and temperate climates. Covered market buildings can take on a wide range of forms.

### Principles of market stall design

Simplified multi-use stall design, particularly appropriate for simple meat and fish stalls, is based on the trader standing behind the stall to serve customers, requiring a clear space behind of around 2 meters for standing and the stacking of boxes. For fruit and vegetable sales it is equally common for the stallholder to stand in front of the stall, in which case, the stall could be flat and the depth may be made deeper (say 1.2 to 1.5 meters) to accommodate a stacked display. Another variant in stall design is for the trader to

sit on the stall, in which case the stall would be set at a height of around 450 to 600 mm. above the floor level. The overall dimension of the stall would need to be based on the reach of the trader and a width of 1.8 meters and depth of 1.2 meters are the optimum dimensions. It is essential to consult with the traders on the suitability of the stalls and their dimensions before finalizing the design.

Different stall designs will be required to reflect the different goods being sold - although these variations can be provided within a standard enclosure. The stalls around the perimeter of the market are often the most popular with sellers and are sometimes of a different design, e.g., lock-up shops.

Most retail markets are likely to include a mixture of sales functions. However, although in covered markets a wide variety of stalls can be accommodated it is also important that the stalls selling similar products are grouped together. This is partly for the convenience of the customers, particularly so prices can easily be compared, but there are other reasons. One is the need for the sanitary segregation of fresh produce stalls from meat, fish and poultry stalls, particularly so that the area for the latter can be easily cleaned and the disposal of waste controlled.

#### **Typical fruit and vegetable display stand for covered market or small shop**

- *Overall dimensions: length 1.5 meters, width; 0.7 meters*
- *Shelf heights: 0.4 to lowest; 0.9 to middle; 1.4 meters to top shelf*
- *Shelf upstands: 3-8 cm to lowest; 3 cm to middle and top shelves*
- *Shelf slope if produce is displayed in crates*
- *Decorative roof, with possibility for display lighting*

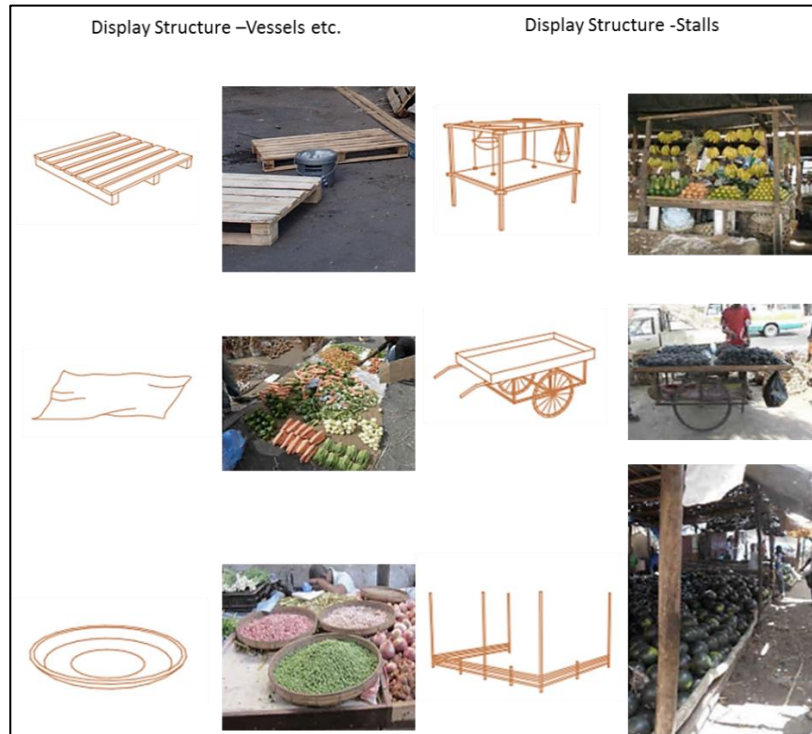
#### **Simple stall for the sale of fruits, vegetables and spices**

- *Wooden tray supported on steel or timber frame (length 1.2-1.5 meters, width 0.7-0.8 meters, height to tray 0.8 meters)*
- *Display with 3 cm upstand to prevent produce falling*
- *Canvas awning to provide protection from rain and sun*

*(Source: FAO)*

## 7.2 Vending Space Requirement and Design Criteria-Case Studies

### 7.2.1 Types of vending assets used for display and selling products



## 7.2.2 Vending space and kiosk Design

Figure 13 Various Options and Typical Dimensions of small Vending Table/ platforms/ Space

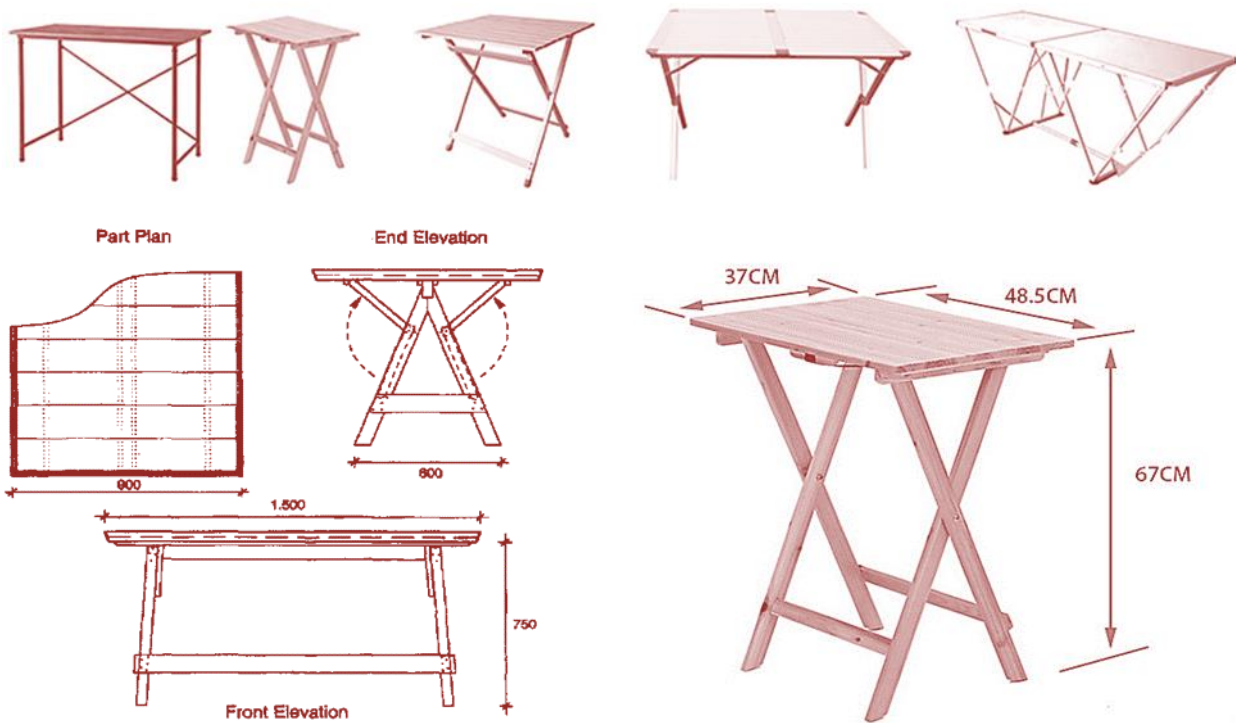


Figure 14 Various Options and Typical Dimensions of Typical small Stall frame structure

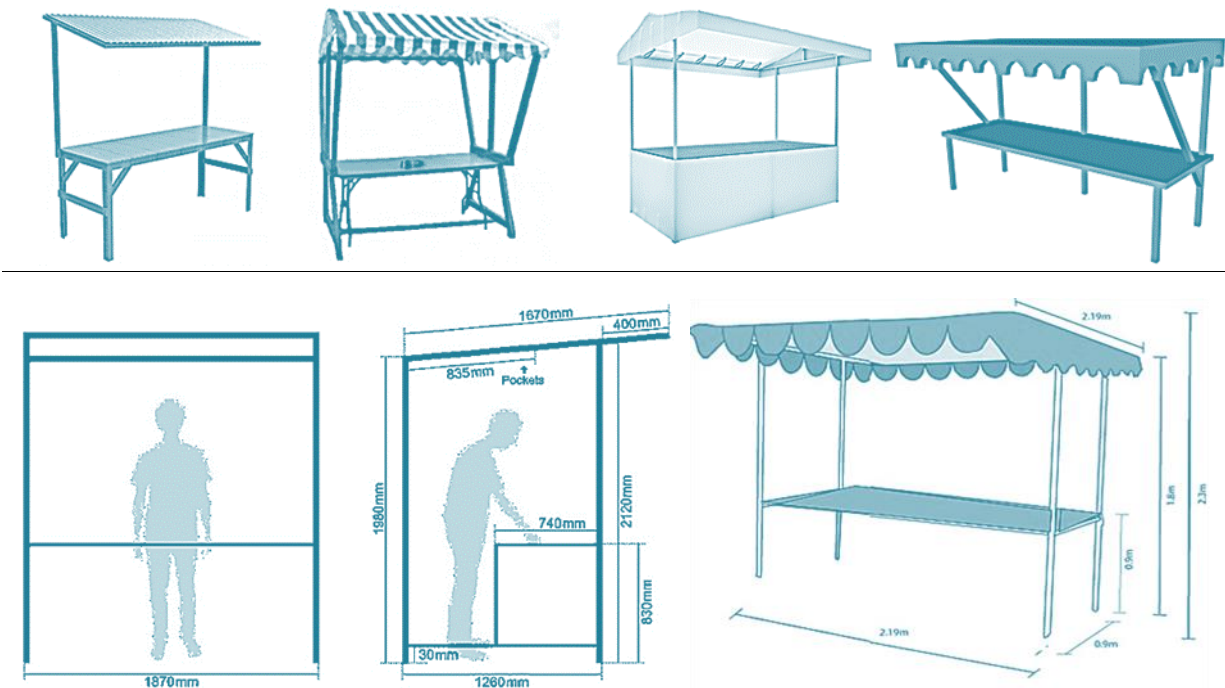
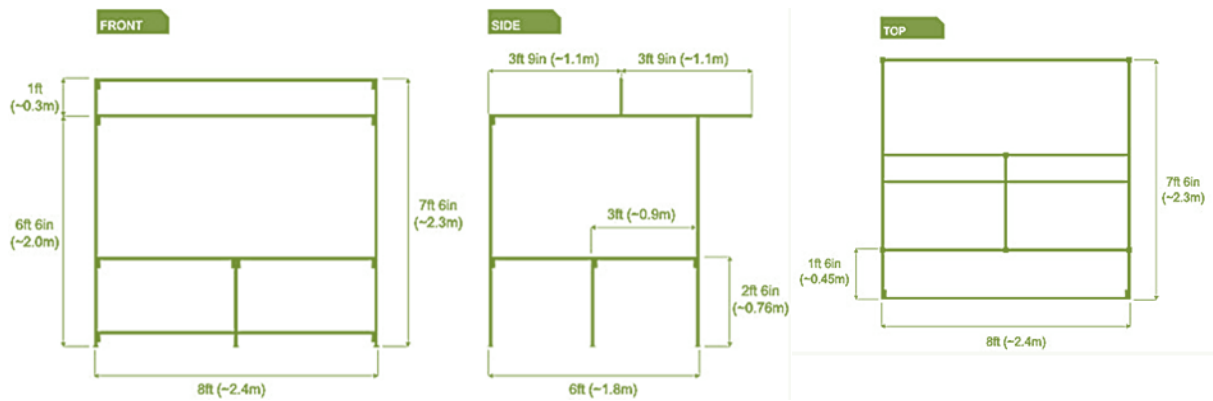
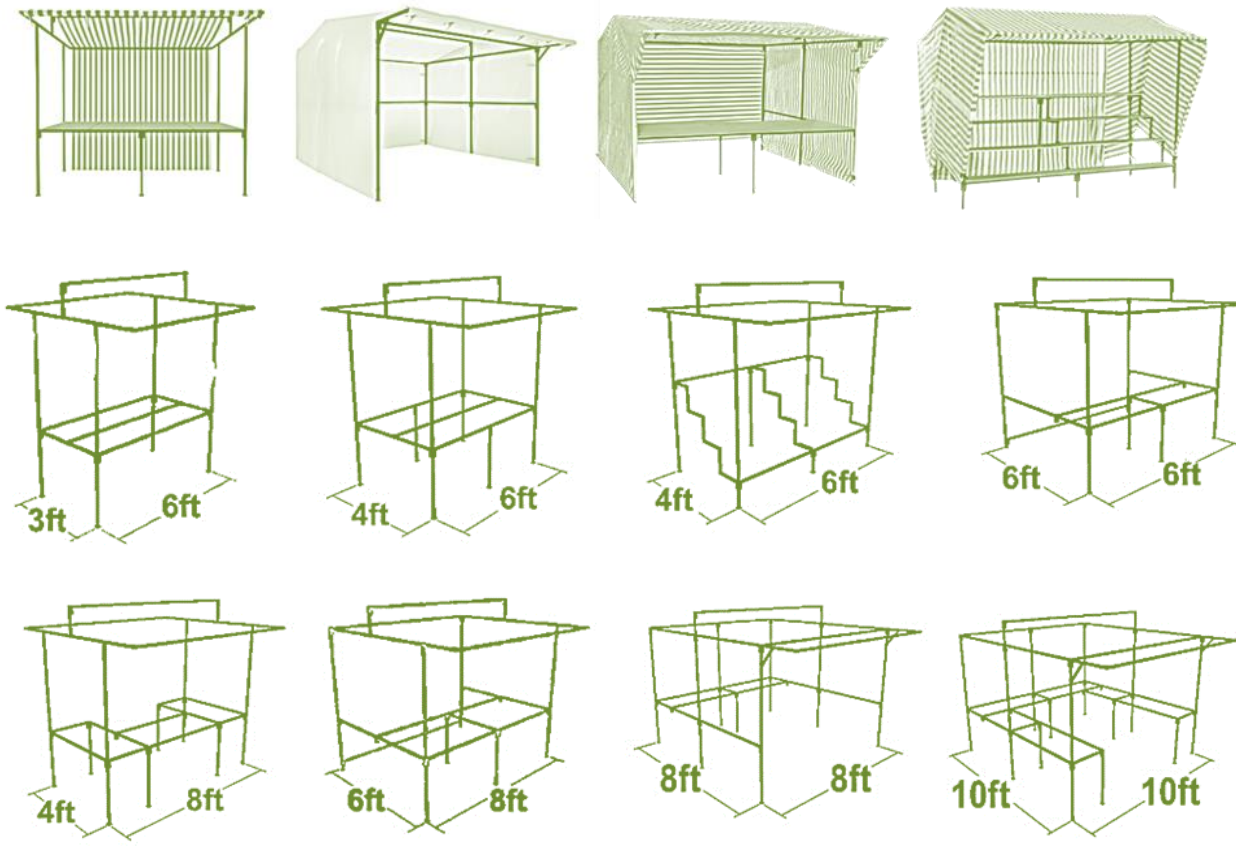


Figure 15 Various Options and Typical Dimensions of Typical Large Stall/ Kiosk frame structure



## 7.3 Road Sections and Street Vending activities- existing scenario and recommendations \*

### 7.3.1 Existing Road Sections of Agra

The road network within the city is not developed enough even to cater to the requirement of tourism, which Taj Mahal attracts. Major road network of Agra city is shown in Figure 8. For the present study, a detailed inventory of 125 km of road network consisting of arterials, sub-arterials and collector streets was carried out. The major identified roads are MG Road, Bodla bypass road, Taj road, NH2, NH 3, NH 11, and Hariparvat Road. The detail analysis is as follows:

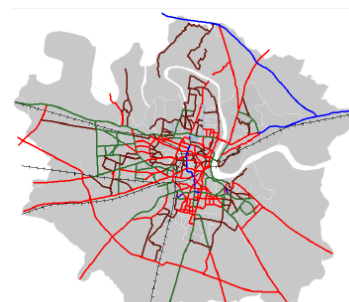


Figure 16 Road network inventory

(a) **Road Markings:** Roadway marking is one of the important features of streets for safety of traffic, especially high-speed traffic, as it guides the traffic movement. Nearly 87 percent of the network does not have any road markings.

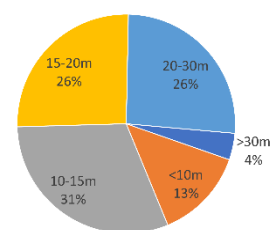


Figure 17 Right of Way

(b) **Availability of median** About 77 percent of the road length in the city has undivided carriageway and needs attention in view of inadequate safety measures.

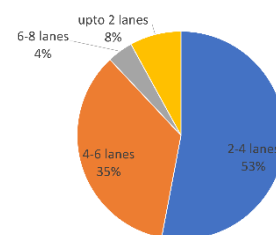


Figure 18 Type of Carriageway

(c) **Right of Way:** Majority of roads in the study area have Right of Way (RoW) between 10-20m (56%), followed by 26% of the roads having a RoW between 20 to 30 meters.

(d) **Carriageway Width:** The distribution of road length by carriageway width shows that nearly 52 percent of the network has 2-lane carriageway as shown.

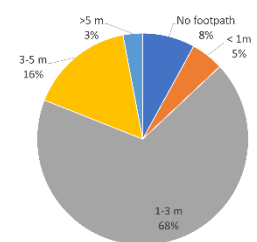


Figure 19 Availability of Footpaths

(e) **Availability of Footpath:** Proper pedestrian footpath is not present on majority of roads in the study area. At an average about 68% of the roads have footpath of 1-3m.

### 7.3.2 Guidelines for typical Urban Road Widths and sections

Table 23 Proposed Road Hierarchies for the Different Road Classifications in Uttar Pradesh

Road Hierarchy & Road Classification		Right of Way (ROW) Width (m)	Road Type
<b>Expressways</b>	National Highway (NH)	52	Dual 4-lane divided
		52	Dual 3-lane divided
<b>Major Arterial Roads</b>	National Highway (NH)/ State Highway (NH)	60	Dual 4-lane divided
		60	Dual 3-lane divided
		52	Dual 2-lane divided
<b>Minor Arterial Roads</b>		36	Dual 3-lane divided



	State Highway (NH)/ Major District Roads (MDR)	36	Dual 2-lane divided
<b>Collector Roads</b>	Major District Roads (MDR) / Other Distict Roads (ODR)	28	Dual 2-lane divided
		28	Dual 2-lane divided

Source: Technical Assistance for Implementation of Institutional Reforms in Road Sector of Uttar Pradesh

**Restricted vending zones should be linked with the road width as per Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Scheme/ Buy Laws 2015, in the following manner-**

- a) There shall not be any stationary vending on a road having width equal to 3.5 meters. However, vending shall be allowed if such road is declared as no vehicular road
- b) There shall not be any stationary street vending on a road having width between 6 to 9 meters. However, street vending shall be allowed if such road is declared as one-way vehicular road
- c) There shall be only one side stationary street vending on a road having width between 12 meters to 24 meters while both side stationary vending shall be allowed on a road having road width of 30 meters and above
- d) Number of street vendors shall be decided by considering holding capacity of each designated vending area on such road
- e) Such stationary vending shall be allowed after taking the clearance from traffic police regarding the smooth vehicular and pedestrian movement if require, road side parking shall be banned in such area where street vending is allowed.
- f) Mobile vending shall be allowed on such road looking to the traffic and pedestrian movement.
- g) Suggestive road designing is mentioned in above table.

### 7.3.3 Street Section recommended by Street Vending Scheme /Bye Laws 2015

#### 7.3.3.1 Proposed Planned Road Sections incorporating Vending Activities

Figure 20 Planned Road Sections for Vending Activities under Street Vendor Bye laws 2015

ROAD DESIGNING WITH STREET VENDING SPACE																	
Sl. No.	Width of Road (RoW)	Dimensions in Meters (M)										Condition if allowed					
		Footpath	Street Vending Space	Service Road	Cycle Track	Carriage Way	Central Verge	Carriage Way	Cycle Track	Service Road	Street Vending Space		Footpath				
1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Not Allowed		
2	6.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Notified area	
		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Not Allowed	
3	9.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	One Way Road	
		1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Not Allowed	
4	12.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	One Way Road	
		1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	One Side
5	15.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	One Side	
		1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	One Side
6	18.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	One Side	
		1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side
7	24.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side	
		1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side
8	30.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side	
		2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side
9	36.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side	
		2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side
10	40.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side	
		2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Allowed	Both Side
11	60.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	Allowed	Both Side
		3.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	Allowed	Both Side

Note:

These Calculations are subject to approval of traffic division for earring capacity of vehicular traffic

For two lane traffic minimum 7 M is required for carrying traffic

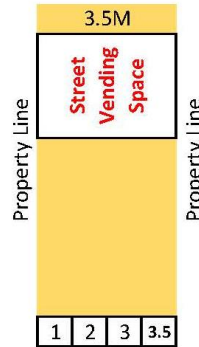
Minimum area available for street vending - 3.0 M

Minimum space requirement for pedestrian movement - 1.0M

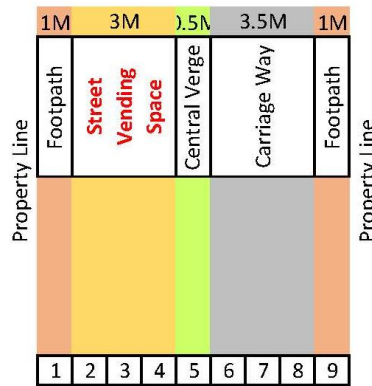
Source: Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Bye Laws 2015

Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Bye Laws 2015 proposes following Road Sections and Right of Way (RoW) arrangements incorporating Street vending space for roads of various width/ RoW.

**Figure 21 Proposed 3.5M wide Road cross section**



**Figure 22 Proposed 9 M wide Road cross section**



**Figure 23 Proposed 12 M wide Road cross section**

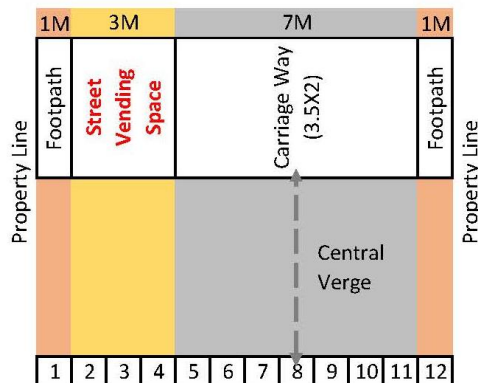


Figure 24 Proposed 15 M wide Road cross section

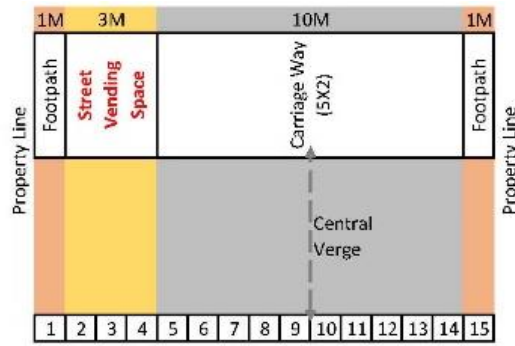


Figure 25 Proposed 18 M wide Road cross section

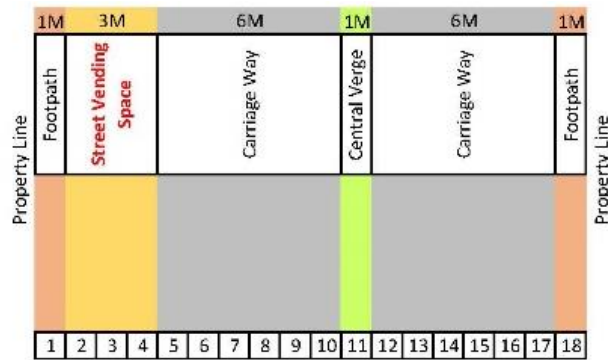


Figure 26 Proposed 24 M wide Road cross section –Option 1

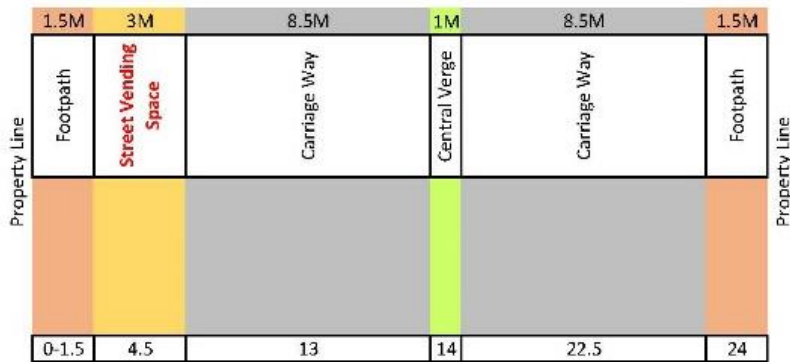


Figure 27 Proposed 24 M wide Road cross section –Option 2

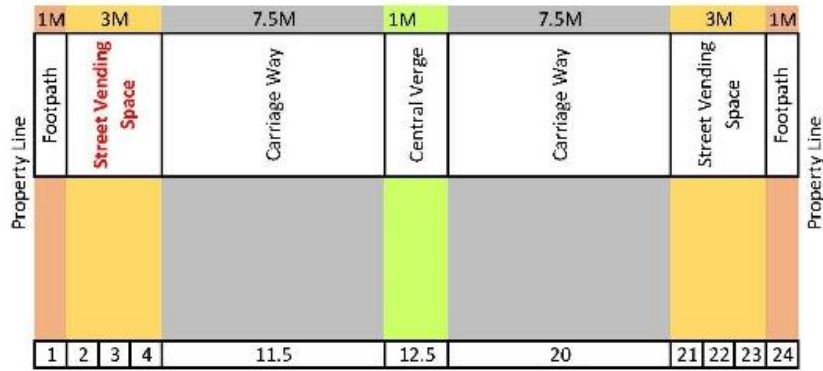


Figure 28 Proposed 30 M wide Road cross section



Figure 29 Proposed 36 M wide Road cross section

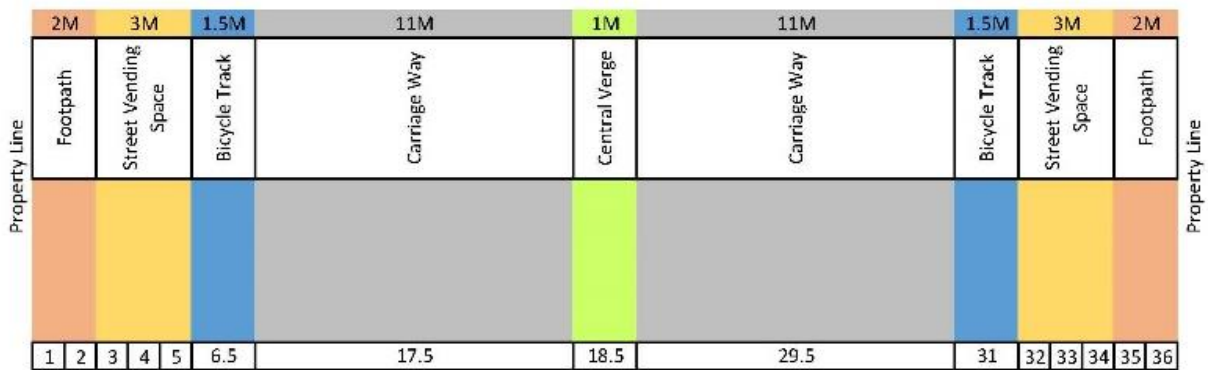


Figure 30 Proposed 40 M & 60 M wide Road cross section

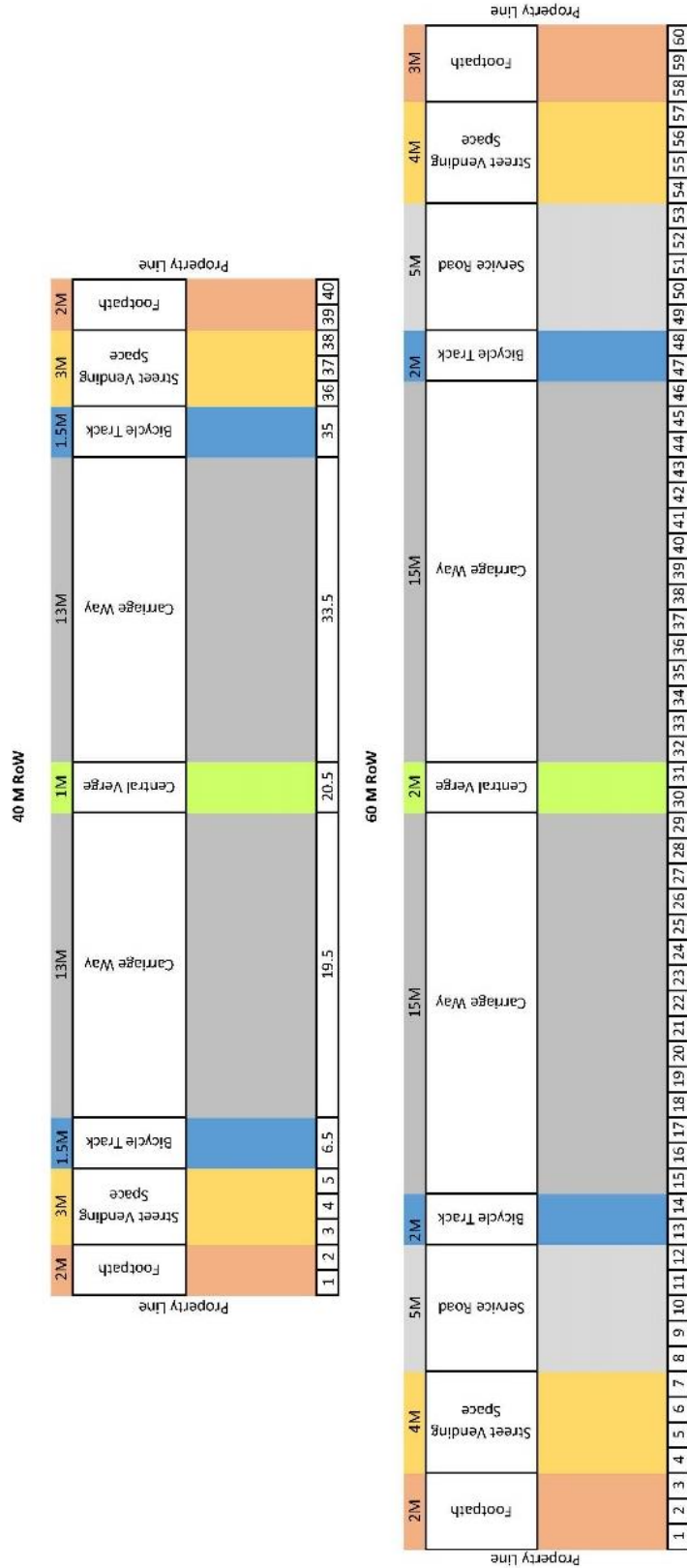
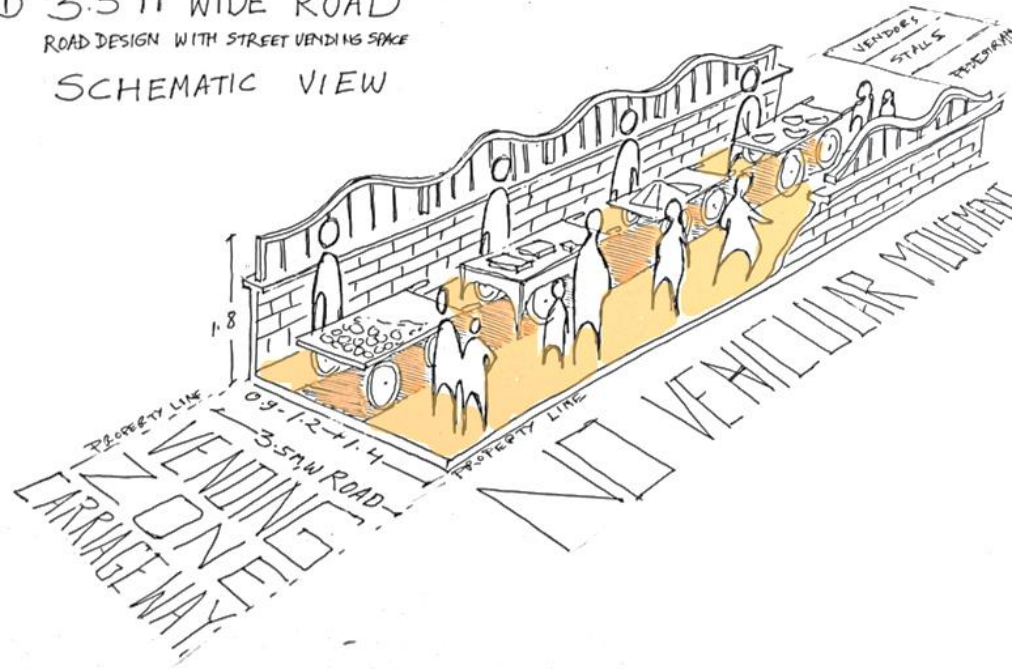
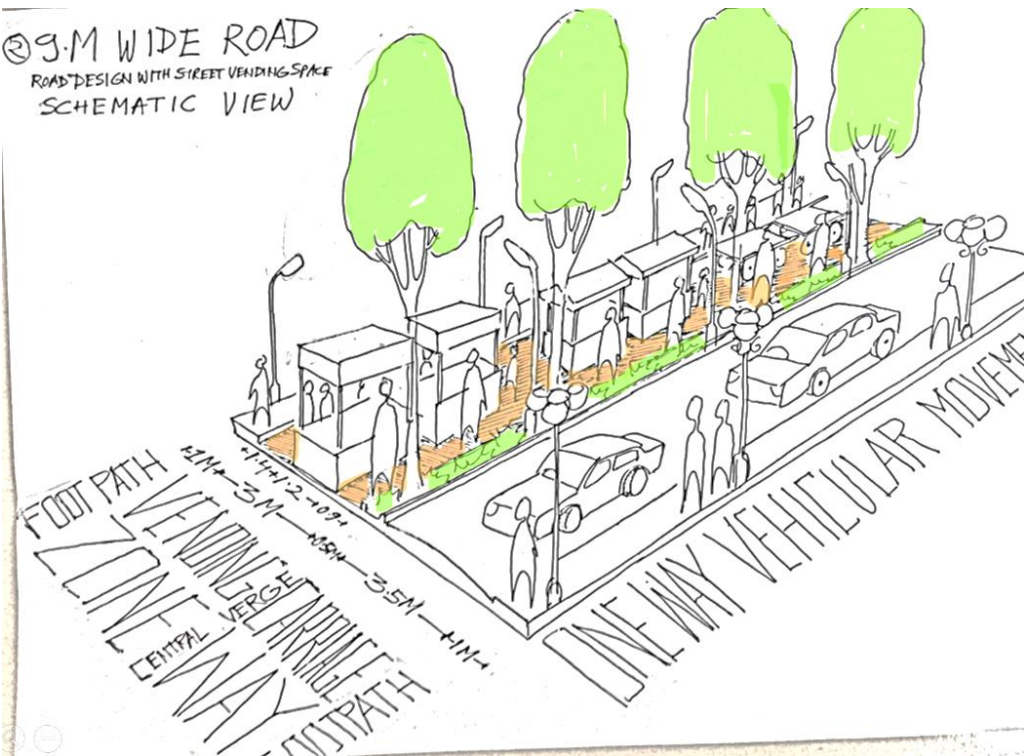


Table 24 Schematic View of Proposed Road Sections with Street Vending

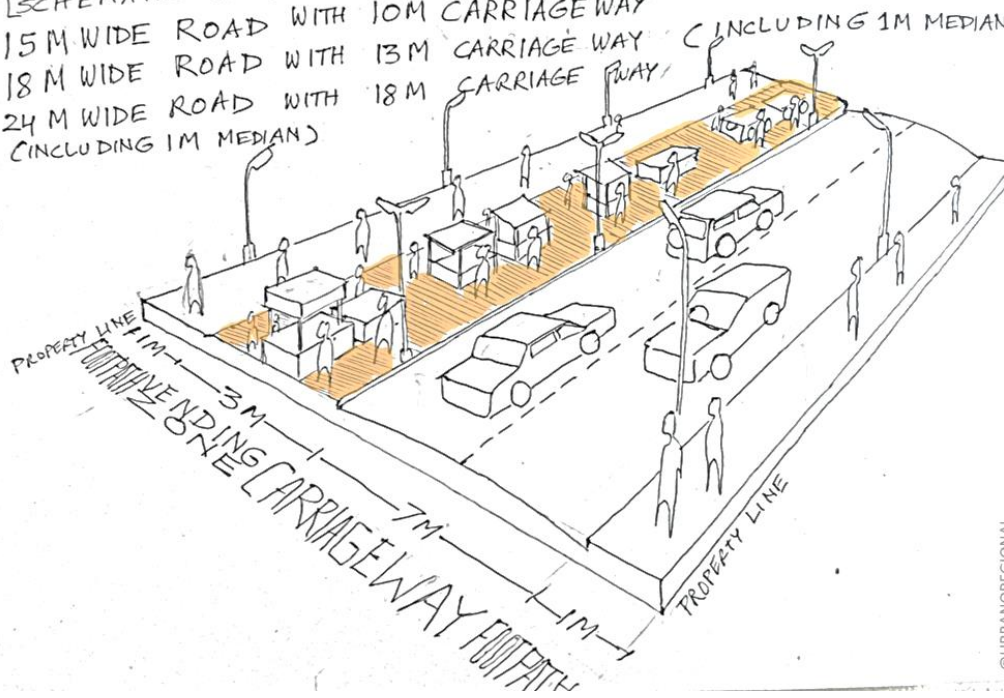
① 3.5 M WIDE ROAD  
ROAD DESIGN WITH STREET VENDING SPACE  
SCHEMATIC VIEW



② 9 M WIDE ROAD  
ROAD DESIGN WITH STREET VENDING SPACE  
SCHEMATIC VIEW



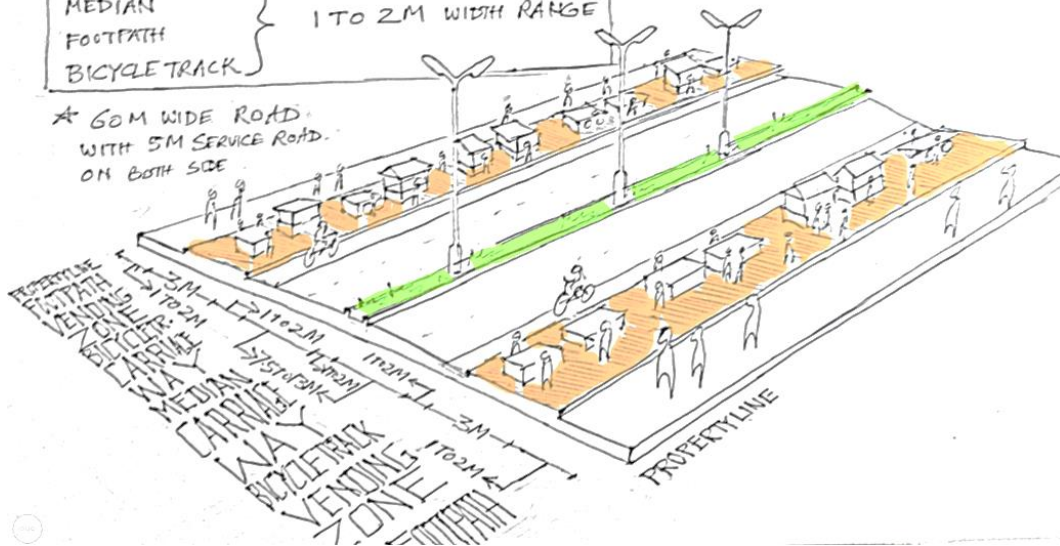
- ③ 12 M WIDE ROAD WITH 7 M CARRIAGE WAY  
ROAD DESIGN WITH STREET VENDING SPACE  
[SCHEMATIC VIEW]
- ④ 15 M WIDE ROAD WITH 10 M CARRIAGE WAY
- ⑤ 18 M WIDE ROAD WITH 13 M CARRIAGE WAY (INCLUDING 1 M MEDIAN)
- ⑥ 24 M WIDE ROAD WITH 18 M CARRIAGE WAY (INCLUDING 1 M MEDIAN)



- ⑦ 24M/30M/36M/40M/60M\*  
WITH VARYING WIDTH OF CARRIAGE WAY, FOOTPATH, BICYCLE TRACK & MEDIAN  
[ROAD DESIGN WITH STREET VENDING SPACE]  
[SCHEMATIC VIEW]

CARRIAGE WAY — 7.5 TO 13M WIDTH RANGE  
 MEDIAN } 1 TO 2M WIDTH RANGE  
 FOOTPATH }  
 BICYCLE TRACK }

\* 60M WIDE ROAD WITH 5M SERVICE ROAD ON BOTH SIDE



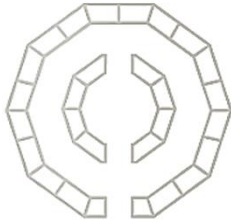


## 7.4 Planned Vending Markets

### 7.4.1.1 Vendor Market Typical Design Options

Table 25 Various Standard Market Layout Options

#### Circular



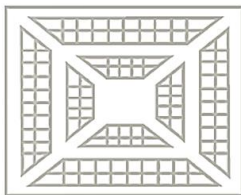
In the circular category, market stalls and aisles are organized in a ring oriented to a central point. There are no radial aisles cutting through the ring.

#### Linear



In linear markets, stalls are organized in lines with few or no intersecting aisles. Stall lines may be one or two stalls wide, with a back to back orientation; linear orientation is commonly seen in street market

#### Radial



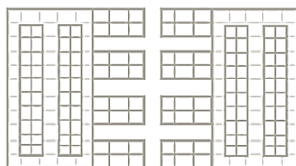
In radial markets, stall sections are oriented to the center of market, with aisles running parallel to the market, with aisles running parallel to the building shape and cutting to the center in a cross or "starburst" formation. The radial formation can be seen in rectangular or rounded buildings.

#### Grid



In a grid category market stalls are organized on one floor in straight lines, with aisles intersecting each other at 90 degree angles, in perpendicular orientation

## Terrace Grid



In Terrace Grid style, stalls are organized in the grid layout, with multiple floor levels and/or terraced areas overlooking the main market floor.

### Comparative features of generic market layouts

Table 26 Comparative features of generic market layouts

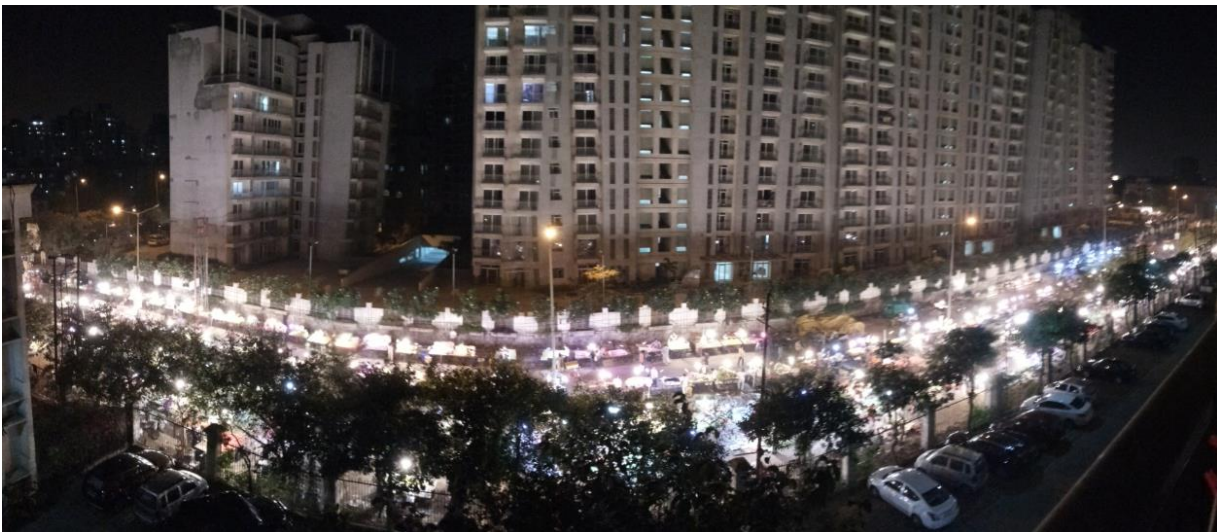
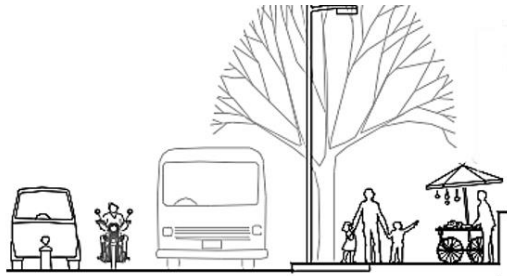
Layout principle	Characteristics
Open markets	
<b>1. Development process</b>	Special site required
	Modest investment costs
	Degree of roof coverage can be phased
	Mobile facilities can still be accommodated
<b>2. Access/circulation</b>	Possible to arrange special delivery access systems and
	Dedicated parking areas
<b>3. Use as public spaces</b>	Does not function as a fully integrated urban space
<b>4. Site organization</b>	Full management control
	Some degree of decentralized management
	Specialized market facilities can be easily provided
	Appropriate for use as rural assembly markets or urban wholesale markets
<b>5. Other features</b>	Can accommodate temporary users and make provision for semi-permanent stalls
	Level of climate control depends on extent of roof coverage
Covered markets	
<b>1. Development process</b>	Special site required
	High investment costs, requiring high turnover
	Suitable only for high density urban areas
	Difficult to allow for growth and change
<b>2. Access/circulation</b>	Separate dedicated parking areas should be provided
	Internal delivery to stalls may require special produce
	Handling facilities
<b>3. Use as public spaces</b>	Does not usually function as a fully integrated urban space
<b>4. Site organization</b>	Completely centrally managed environment
	Zoning of uses integrated into the design of the building(s)
	Difficult to accommodate temporary users
<b>5. Other features</b>	Full weather protection
	High running costs, particularly for building maintenance

Source: FAO

7.4.1.2 Types of Vending Markets- Schematic Design Typology

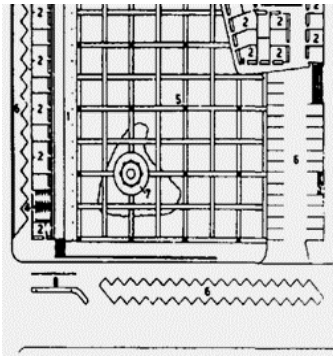
A. Type 1 -On-Street Vending at/ near Natural Market

Figure 31 On-street Vending



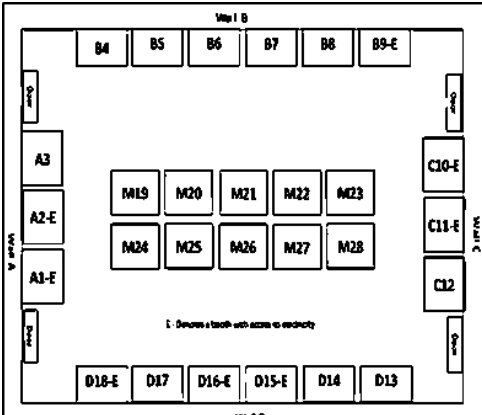
**B. Type 2 -Large footprint frame structure**

Figure 32 Large footprint frame structure



### C. Type 3 – Small footprint frame structure

Figure 33 Small footprint frame structure



### D. Type 4 - Pitched Roof Truss Shed Market with Vending Tables or Platforms

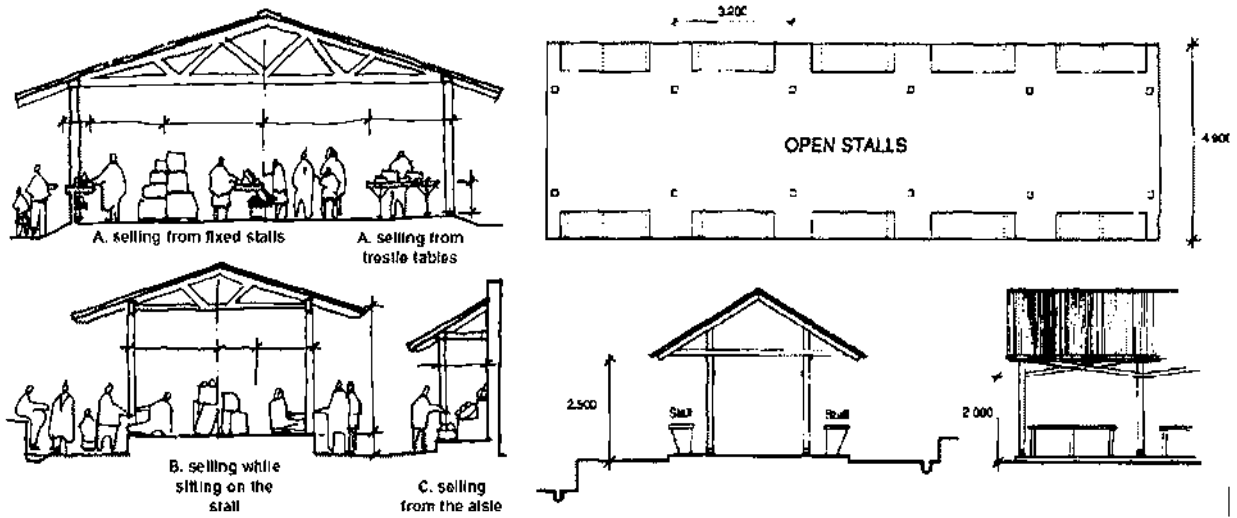
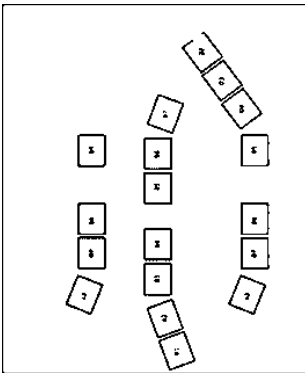


Figure 34 Pitched Roof Truss Shed Market



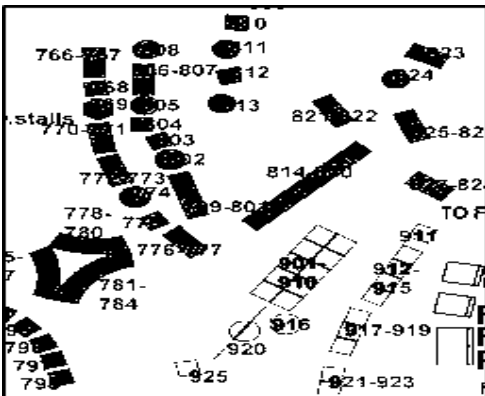
### E. Type 5 – Loosely arranged Custom Kiosks Along Designed Internal Street

Figure 35 Custom Organic Layout Market



### F. Type 6 – Mix of Kiosks and Open to sky Platforms with Rural Bazaar / Haat ambiance

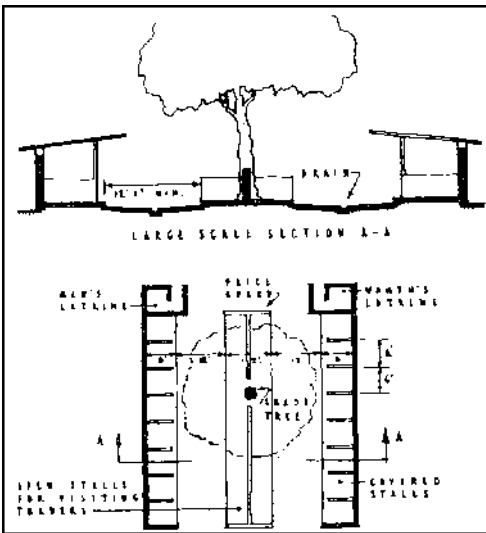
Figure 36 Informal Market Ambiance





**G. Type 7 – Courtyard Type/ Inward looking Arrangement**

Figure 37 Courtyard Type/ Inward looking Market Arrangement







## 7.5 Infrastructure Provision for planned vending Activities – Scheme recommendations

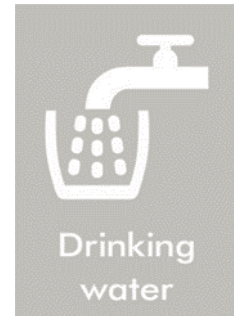
For new market sites where street vendors are planned to be relocated, on- site infrastructure guidelines need to be followed by the Municipal Corporation Agra (ANN) by incorporating provisions of the National Policy for street vendors and provision of the Development Plan regarding:

- i. Garbage collection and solid waste disposal
- ii. Public toilets and sanitation for vendors.
- iii. Electricity, gas and water supply network.
- iv. On- site storage facility.

For this purpose, a monthly fee can be levied on vendors for the use of infrastructure services, by the ANN. The city level or ward level advisory committee may be given adequate power to take a final decision in this matter.

For those stretches of streets where vending activities are planned to be retained (Natural Market), hawking space and formal shops selling similar type of goods, e.g., clothes, must be kept at distance from each other to avoid conflicts between formal shops and vendors. A minimum distance of 2 meter (for 4 pedestrians to sufficiently pass through) must be maintained between a formal shop and a hawking space.

## 7.5.1 General Provision of Amenities and Facilities at Market Sites



### 7.5.1.1 Market infrastructure

This section broadly reviews some of the typical market infrastructure design problems and the solutions that are used in terms of materials, construction methods and standards. Similar dimensions to those used in an open market square would be applicable to the inside layout of an enclosed market.

#### **The Regulation of Civic Services in the Vending Zones- provision under Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Bye Laws 2015**

- I. The movable public toilet and drinking water facilities shall be provided at appropriate distances by the local authority
- II. Proper collection of solid waste management system shall have to provide by the local authority
- III. Lighting to vendors shall be allowed by the CFL lamp mechanism
- IV. No individual electricity and water connection shall be allowed.

**Overall indicative infrastructure standards are summarized below-**

### Typical market infrastructure standards

- *Single lane road width: 3.5 meters*
- *One-way road width: 7 meters*
- *Two-way road width: 12 meters*
- *Size of car parking areas: 4.8 x 2.4 meters*
- *Visitors' car parking: 2 - 5 spaces per 100 m<sup>2</sup> of sale area*
- *Visitors' car parking: preferred maximum distance from market: 100 meters (absolute maximum distance at peak periods 200 meters)*
- *Size of pick-up parking areas: 8 x 3.65 meters*
- *Size of truck parking areas: 11 x 3.65 meters*
- *Parking for traders and delivery vehicles: one or two per four stalls (in a highly motorized society: equal to the number of stalls)*
- *Sidewalk widths: 2.5 meters minimum (5.2 meters if roadside stalls are to be accommodated)*
- *Water supply standpipes or tube wells at a maximum distance of 50 meters from users (25 meters preferred)*
- *Meat and fish stalls with immediate access to water supply (i.e. Adjacent)*
- *Latrines and urinals at a maximum distance of 100 meters from users (50 meters preferred)*
- *Dustbins or garbage pits at a maximum distance of 50 meters from users (25 meters preferred)*
- *Lamp standards spaced at an interval of 15 to 25 meters*

*(Source: FAO)*

## A. Typical Public Convenience (Toilet)

Figure 38 Typical Public Toilets

Typical Sanitary/ Toilet Complex



Typical efficient Namma Toilet/ E Toilet



## B. Solid Waste Disposal

### Solid waste collection

The collection and disposal of solid waste from the market always needs special consideration. Poor solid waste management measures (including site cleansing) can result in a buildup of refuse and rodent/insect infestation. A more satisfactory method is the use of a container system, which is relatively easy to clean. Containers can be as small as 2 to 3 m<sup>3</sup>, but the normal standard container holds around 7 to 10 m<sup>3</sup> of vegetable waste. A typical market with an annual throughput of 10,000 tons (i.e., around 28 tons per day) would produce a daily amount of solid waste of around 1.4 tons, requiring a daily skip collection service. The containers / waste are further transported to the disposal site using an automated/ manual truck.

### Government Notifies Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016

#### Responsibility of retailers and street vendors

Retailers or street vendors shall not sell, or provide commodities to consumers in carry bags, or plastic sheet, or multilayered packaging, which are not manufactured and labelled or marked, as prescribed under these rules.

Every retailer, or street vendor, selling or providing commodities in, plastic carry bags or multilayered packaging or plastic sheets, or like, or covers, made of plastic sheets which are not manufactured, or labelled, or marked, in accordance with these rules shall be liable to pay such fines, as specified under the bye-laws of the local bodies

#### Pre- registration fee

The shopkeepers and street vendors willing to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing any commodity shall register with local body. The local body shall, within a period of six months from the date of final publication of these rules on the Official Gazette of India notification of these rules, by notification, or an order under their appropriate state statute or byelaws shall make provisions for such registration on payment of plastic waste management fee of minimum Rs 48, 000/- @ Rs 4,000/- per month. The

concerned local body may prescribe higher plastic waste management fee, depending upon the production, or sale capacity. The registered shopkeepers shall display at prominent place that plastic carry bags are given on payment.

Only the registered shopkeepers, or street vendors shall be eligible to provide plastic carry bags for dispensing the commodities.

The local body shall utilize the amount paid by the customers for the carry bags exclusively for the sustainability of the waste management system within their jurisdictions.

The introduction of provision to collect fee from the producers, importers of plastic carry bags / multilayered packaging and vendors selling the same, will strengthen the financial status of local authorities and improve Plastic Waste Management System.

### **Suggestions on the part of entrepreneur under Recycled Plastics Manufacture**

- **Prohibition of usage of carry bags or containers made of recycled plastics**
  - No vendor shall use carry bags or containers made of recycled plastics for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of foodstuffs. However, the provisions of these rules shall not apply to the manufacture of carry bags exclusively for export purposes against an order for export received by the owner or occupier of the concerned manufacturing unit.
  
- **Restriction on manufacture, sale, distribution and use of virgin and recycled plastic carry bags and recycled plastic containers**
  - No person shall manufacture, stock, distribute or sell carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastic bags which are less than 8x12 inches (20x30 cms.) in size and 20 microns in thickness.
  - No vendor shall use carry bags made of recycled plastic for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of foodstuffs.
  - No vendor shall use containers made of recycled plastics for storing, carrying, dispensing or packaging of foodstuffs.

**Figure 39 Solid waste management arrangement**

Solid Waste Management Shed/ Intermediate Transfer Station



Proper Waste Disposal facility and practice – Hierarchy of waste Bins at a suitable location



Proper handling of waste – preferably mechanized (by concerned agency)



Provision of Routine / Periodic cleaning of market area (by concerned agency)



Innovative strategies like waste segregation at source to be promoted



### C. Drinking Water

Figure 40 Drinking Water Arrangement





**D. Electricity**

Figure 41 Electricity Provision



A variety of Full Cutoff light fixtures can meet required site-specific standards:



**Electrical supply and street lighting**

For permanent markets an electricity supply will often be essential, both for security reasons and so that trading can be extended beyond the hours of daylight. This is unlikely to be affordable in most rural



markets, except those located in more important rural towns. For urban street markets a general lighting system will need to be provided, either using conventional street lights mounted on lamp standards or fittings attached to adjacent buildings (the spacing for these fittings will usually be in the range of 15 to 20 metres). Solar Street lights with timers shall be an optimum choice for such markets.

Electricity supply to individual stalls can be either metered or a standard charge per month can be levied based on stall size or illumination requirement.

### E. Storage facilities



Lockable Storage Facility need to be provided and will be made integral to the stalls/kiosks. Separate bulk storage provisions should also be made, with some service charge provision depending on the period of use and nature of goods.

### F. Parking



### G. Sidewalks

With street markets and where there are very high traffic densities, such as in the center of major cities, the segregation is often more effectively achieved by widening the sidewalk (an absolute minimum of 4 meters) parallel to main roads. The edge nearest the road (i.e., the kerb-side) would contain more

intensive activities such as hawkers and street stalls. The preferred clear width of the sidewalk should be 5.2 meters, which allows 2.5 meters for general circulation on the sidewalk, 1.2 meters in front of the stalls for customers and 1.5 meters for the stall itself (assuming that the seller does not stand behind the stall - in which case a further 1.2 meter is needed).

Where paths and roads cross it is conventional practice to provide some form of crossing where the pedestrians can have priority. The zebra or pelican crossings, where pedestrians have right-of-way over vehicles, are typical examples. A more effective method at markets might be to provide a physical interruption in the road so that vehicles are forced to slow down. The surface itself might be altered, a speed-hump ("sleeping policeman") provided or, most effectively, the road width section might be reduced for through-traffic and the pedestrian pavement surface might continue at its normal level across the road (say 150 to 300 mm above the road surface), with the road ramped-up on either side (with a maximum slope on the ramps of 17 per cent).

### **Site landscaping and outdoor seating**

For larger markets outdoor seating is often provided. This needs to be located taking into account both view and climate, which means that seats should face into the activities of the market and be climatically appropriate, i.e., shaded in hot climates, protected from wind, or face into the sun in cooler climates. Low walls (a minimum 400 mm in height and 300 to 500 mm deep) are an economic means of providing seating.

## Chapter 8. PRIMARY SURVEY AND DATA ANALYSIS

### 8.1 Introduction

According to an estimate (Agra City vending plan prepared by Yug Associates), about 25,000 families in Agra engaged in street vending for their survival. As per operational guidelines (support to urban street vendors), the street vendors are categorized as stationary, peripatetic/wandering, Mobile & others. Vending Zones are classified as restriction free, restricted and prohibited. Most of the street vendors are working in cluster identified during the random survey. Vendors are working in clusters in more than 200 locations and 10 to 15% of vendors are working in scattered manner within city.

### 8.2 City Vending Plan Analysis

Estimated Existing Vendors	:	25000
Surveyed Street Vendors	:	20540
Data Entry in MIS	:	20067
Vendors Profile	:	20067

#### 8.2.1 Type of Vendors in AGRA City

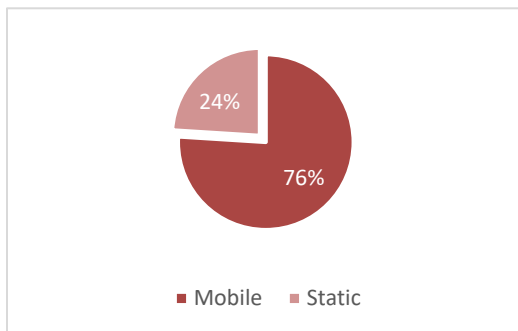


Table 27 Types of Vendors in Agra

Sr. No.	Vendors Type	No. of Vendors
1.	Static Vendor	5967
2.	Mobile Vendors	14100

#### 8.2.2 Selling Mod of Vendors

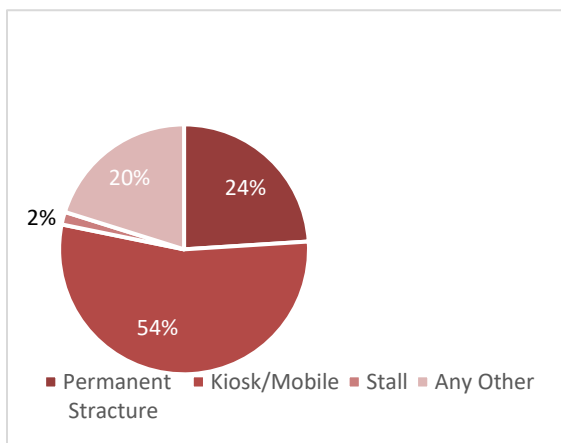


Table 28 Selling Mod of Vendors in Agra

Sr. no.	Vendors Type	Statics Vendor
1.	Permanent Structure	5673
2.	Kiosk/Mobile	12112
3.	Stall	517
4.	Any other	1765

### 8.2.3 Literacy Wise Segregation

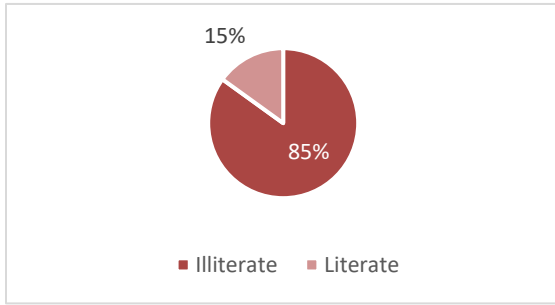


Table 29 Literacy wise Segregation of vendors

Sr.No.	Educational Status	No. of Vendors
1.	Literate	6983
2.	Illiterate	13084

### 8.2.4 CAST TYPE CLASSIFIED CHART

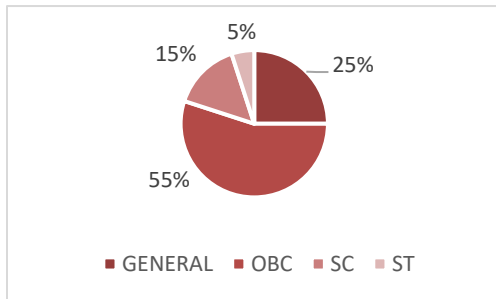


Table 30 Cast type Classified Chart of Vendors

Sr.No.	Cast Type	Percentage
1.	General	1522
2.	OBC	14589
3.	SC	1720
4.	ST	2236

### 8.2.5 Gender Type & Classification

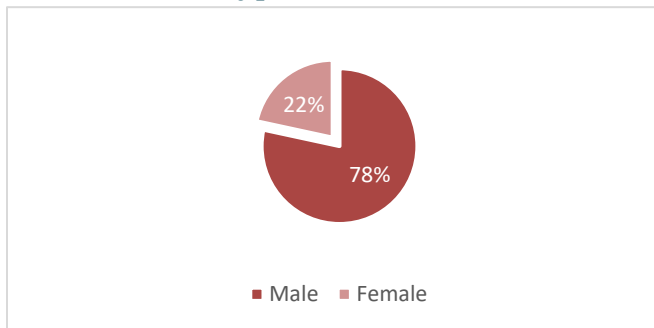


Table 31 Gender Type Classification of vendors

Sr. No.	Gender	Percentage
1.	Male	18530
2.	Female	5109

### 8.2.6 Household Size of Vendor

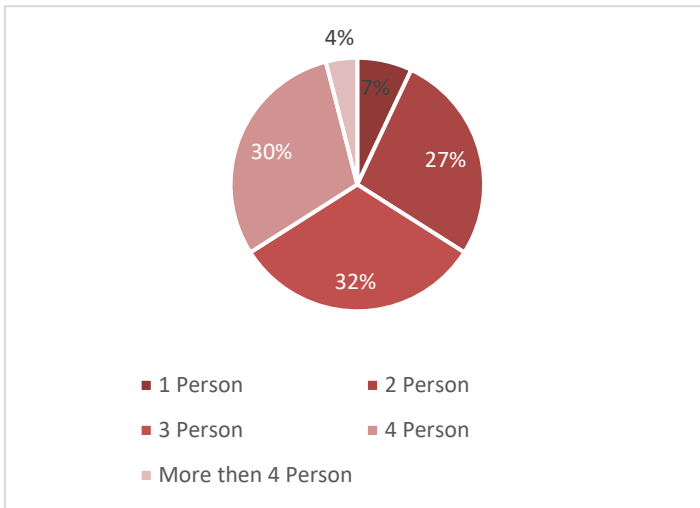


Table 32 Household Size of Vendors

Sr. No.	No. of Family Member	Percentage
1.	1 person	869
2.	2 persons	5383
3.	3 persons	6365
4.	4 persons	6653
5.	More than 5 persons	797

### 8.2.7 Health Condition Wise Classification

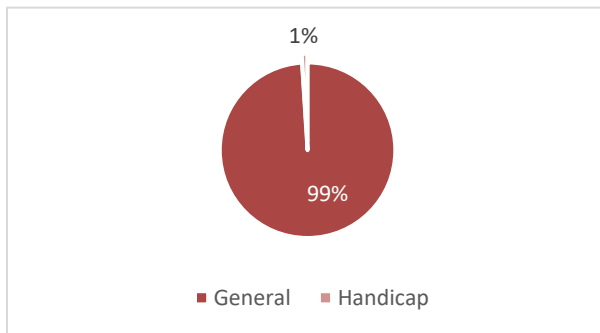


Table 33 Health condition Wise Classification of vendors

Sr. No.	Gender	Percentage
1.	General	19846
2.	Handicap	221
3.	Infected	-----

### 8.2.8 Bank wise Classification

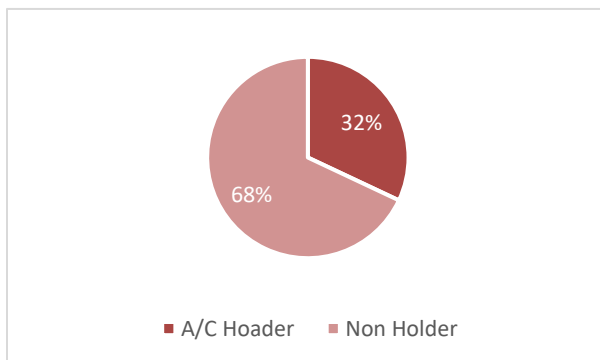


Table 34 Bankwise classification of Vendors

Sr.No.	Particular	Number
1.	Holder	7569
2.	Without Holder	12498

### 8.2.9 Age wise Classification

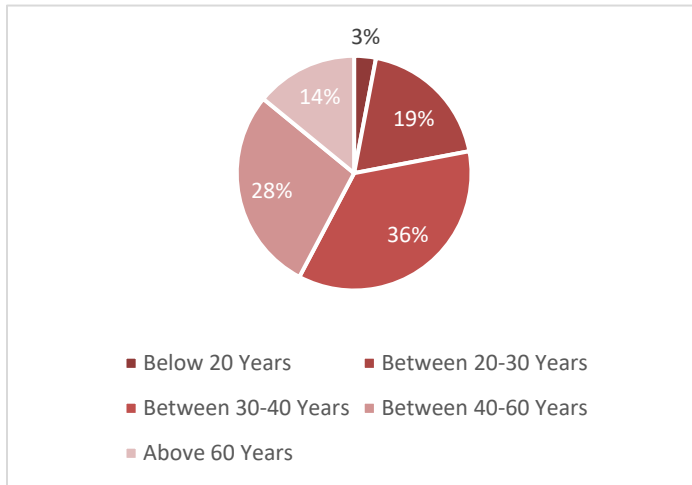


Table 35 Age wise Classification of vendors

Sr. No.	Particular	Number
1.	Below 20 years	2814
2.	Between 20-30 years	5517
3.	Below 30-40 years	5760
4.	Below 40-60 years	4991
5.	Above 60 years	955

### 8.2.10 Mode of Business Report

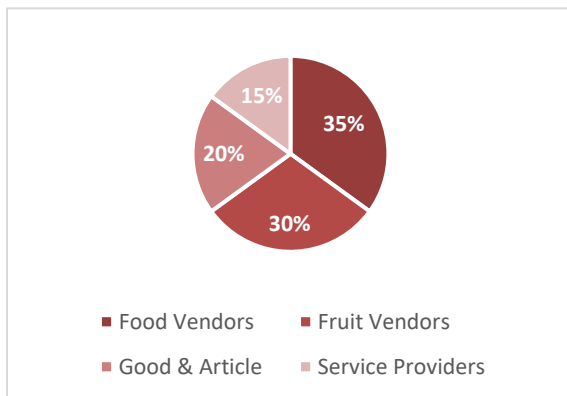


Table 36 Mode of Business Report

Sr. No.	Mode of Business	No. of Vendors
1.	Food Vendors	7968
2.	Fruit Vendors	4869
3.	Goods and Article	4537
4.	Service Provider	2693

### 8.2.11 Digital Mapping

It is a method to display the presence of street vendors on streets and roads. It is performed at two stages one at the time of survey which helps to understand clearly the current status of vending on roads and streets, and other after survey and generating data base, mapping at this stage helps us to get a clear picture about the how we could develop the vending, no-vending and non-vending zones on streets and roads so that we could accommodate all the vendors in the minimum area ensuring that there will be no hindrance in traffic movement and other activities. The Total Surveyed vendors in Agra are 20540. In the mapping more than 200 locations have been covered, the major cluster of vendors is Railway Road, Bus Stations, Dal Mandi, APMC Market, Sabji Mandi, Bodla Chowk, Pratappura Chowk, Paliwal Park, Balen Ganj, Dayal Bag, Khandari Chowk, Bhagwan Takij, Madhu Nagar, Suresh Park Tiraha etc. The table of Major Vendor’s Cluster given below

Table 37 List of Digital Mapping

<b>CITY STREET VENDING PLAN AT AGRA under NATIONAL URBAN LIVELIHOOD MISSION (NULM)</b> <b>DEGITAL MAPPING OF VENDORS EXISTENCE ON VARIOUS LOCATIONS</b>					
S.NO.	LOCATION	STATIC	MOBILE	TOTAL	REMARK
1	Kargil Road Chook to Karkunj Chook	0	15	15	
2	Karkunj Chook to Awas Vikas Colony Tiraha	0	25	25	
3	Awes Vikas Colony Tiraha to Kaila Devi Chook	0	25	25	
4	Kaila Devi Chook to Sikandra Road Tiraha	0	25	25	
5	Bodla Chook to Ma Bhagvati Traders	70	40	110	Proposed Vending Zone
6	Ma Bhagvati Tradors to Canera Bank	0	67	67	Proposed Vending Zone
7	Canera Bank to Sector-4 Crossing	0	67	67	
8	Sector -4 Crossing to Kishor Pulia Tiraha	0	23	23	
9	Kishor Pulia Tiraha to Jagdish Pura Thana	0	32	32	
10	JAgdish Pura Thana to Loha Mandi Chook	0	34	34	
11	Loha Mandi Chook to Raja Mandi Tiraha	0	54	54	
12	Loha Mandi Chook to Raja Mandi Tiraha	0	54	54	Proposed Vending Zone
13	Raja Mandi Tiraha to Baldev Ganj Chook	0	21	21	
14	Baldev Ganj Chook to Raiway Crossing	0	14	14	
15	Baldev Ganj Chook to Hathi Bada Road Tiraha	0	24	24	
16	Loha Mandi Chook to Thana Loha Mandi Tiraha	0	24	24	
17	Loha Mandi Chook to Water Tank	0	22	22	
18	Water Tank to Madia Katra Tiraha	0	17	17	
19	Madia Katra Tiraha to Sadar Road Tiraha	0	12	12	
20	Bodla Chook to Pakka Bag Tiraha	0	22	22	Proposed Vending Zone
21	Bodla Chook to Maruti State Chook	0	32	32	Proposed Vending Zone
22	Maruti State Chook to Prem Nagar Chook	0	32	32	

23	Prem Nagar Chook to Bhogipura Chook	0	32	32	Proposed Vending Zone
24	Bhogipura Chook to Shah Ganj Chook	0	112	112	Proposed Vending Zone
25	Shah Ganj Chook to Prajapati Bag	0	27	27	
26	Sudarshan Chook to Diwani Goal Chakkar	25	40	65	
27	Diwani Goal Chakkar to Pratap Pura Chook	15	20	35	
28	Pratap Pura Chook to Dayal Pura Chook	80	125	205	Proposed Vending Zone
29	Dayal Bag Tiraha to B.O.B Modh	53	72	125	Proposed Vending Zone
30	B.O.B Modh to Dayal Bag	53	72	125	
31	Hira Bag Colony Road	15	30	45	
32	Sarla Bag Colony to Nagla Budhi Chook	13	31	44	
33	Nagla Budhi Chook to Forest Dep.Office	20	65	85	
34	Forest Dep.Office to Khandari Chook	22	103	125	
35	Khandari Chook to Sharda Market	38	110	148	
36	Khandari Chook to Azad Nagar Tiraha	15	48	63	
37	Azad Nagar Tiraha to Khandari Mandir Chook	0	35	35	
38	Khandari Mandir Chook to Judge Compound Chook	0	67	67	
39	Judge Compound Chook to Vajir Pura Tiraha	15	30	45	
40	Paliwal Park to Belen Ganj Tiraha	0	98	98	Proposed Vending Zone
41	Paliwal Park Chook to Gadha Bada Tiraha	0	44	44	
42	Balan Ganj Tiraha to Balan Ganj Chook	0	34	34	
43	Balan Ganj Chook to Patwari Tiraha	120	260	280	Proposed Vending Zone
44	Patwari Tiraha to Ghatiya Tiraha	20	95	115	
45	Belen Ganj Chook to Khadi Vyapar Shop	0	44	44	
46	Khadi Vayapar Shop to Raval Pindi Chook	0	20	20	
47	Sursadan Tiraha to Vikas Bhawan	6	3	9	
48	Vikas Bhawan to Hotel PL Plaza Lord Inn	4	2	6	
49	Hotel PL Plaza Lord Inn to Sure Sadan Chook Road	0	27	27	
50	Hotel Panchratna Behind Road	13	12	25	
51	Big Bajar Mall Tiraha to Tata Moters Agency	2	2	4	



52	Tata Moters Agency to Hotel Nuova	2	2	4	
53	ST. Pratik's College of Max Office Building	0	4	4	
54	Indusind Bank to BSNL Office	7	14	21	
55	Soor Sadan Chook to Kargil Road Chook	0	18	18	Proposed Vending Zone
56	Prajapati Bag to Shankar Garh Pulia Crossing	0	42	42	Proposed Vending Zone
57	Shankar Garh Pulia Road to Shankar Garh Pulia Chook	10	75	85	
58	Shankar Garh Pulia Road to Shankar Garh Pulia	10	95	105	
59	Bodla Chook to Indian Overcies Bank	0	12	12	
60	Indian Overcies Bank to Carkunj Road Crossing	0	4	4	
61	Carkunj Road Crossing to R,O.B. Start	0	7	7	
62	R.O.B.End to Sikandra Chook	0	17	17	
63	Kailash Madhav Temple Road	0	111	111	
64	Usha Electric Shop to Eidgah	0	19	19	
65	N.H.-2 to Kamla Nagar Road	0	19	19	Proposed Vending Zone
66	Bank of India to Indian Overcies Bank	0	19	19	
67	Indian Overcies Bank to V-Mart	0	119	119	Proposed Vending Zone
68	V-Mart to Adarsh Nagar Moor	0	21	21	
69	Adarsh Nagar Moor to Langde ki Chowkee Chook	0	26	26	
70	Water Works Chook to Balkeshwar Chook	0	18	18	
71	Balkeshwar Chook to Bada Park (Saai Temple )	0	36	36	Proposed Vending Zone
72	Saai Temple to Balkeshwar Temple	0	38	38	
73	Langde ki Chowkee Chook to Langde ki Chowkee Tiraha	0	10	10	
74	Langde ki Chowkee Tiraha to Masta ki Bagichi	0	10	10	
75	Bhagwan Takij Chook to Diwani Chook	0	32	32	Proposed Vending Zone
76	Diwani Chook to Shah Market Tiraha	0	19	19	Proposed Vending Zone
77	Shah Market Tiraha to Soor SadanChook	0	23	23	Proposed Vending Zone
78	Sadan Chook to Sanjay Palace Chook	0	7	7	Proposed Vending Zone
79	Sanjay Palace Chook to Hari Parvat Chook	0	9	9	Proposed Vending Zone

80	Hariparvat Chook to Sent Jons Chook	0	6	6	
81	Hariparvat Chook to Sent Jons Chook	3	25	28	
82	Delhi Gate Chook to Bag Farzana Chook	0	25	25	
83	Sent Jons Chook to Raja ki Mandi Tiraha	8	47	55	Proposed Vending Zone
84	Sent Jons Chook to Raja ki Mandi Chook	0	18	18	Proposed Vending Zone
85	Raja Mandi Chook to Naalvan Chook	0	22	22	
86	Naalvan Chook to Subash Park Tiraha	0	17	17	
87	Subash Park Tiraha to Collectrate Tiraha	4	22	26	Proposed Vending Zone
88	Collectorate Tiraha to Collectrate Chook	0	13	13	
89	Collectrate Chook to Dhaulpur House Tiraha	8	70	78	Proposed Vending Zone
90	Dhaultpur House Tiraha to Sai Ki Takiya Chook	0	28	28	
91	Sai Ki Takiya Chook to Pratap Pura Chook	0	17	17	Proposed Vending Zone
92	Pratap Pura Chook to Avanti Bai Chook	0	6	6	
93	Sadar Bajar Chook to Sadar Kotwali	0	7	7	
94	R.N. Office Chook to Madhu Nagar Chook	11	81	92	Proposed Vending Zone
95	509 Army BSC Camp to Police Chooki Bindu Katra	0	30	30	Proposed Vending Zone
96	Police Chooki Bindu Katra ti Anand Honda Agency	0	47	47	Proposed Vending Zone
97	Sent Queen M.I.C. to Kamla Arun I.C.	0	25	25	
98	Kamla Nagar I.C. to Ketli Bagichi Chook	2	25	27	
99	Madhu Nagar Chook to Sent Queen M. IC	5	740	745	Proposed Vending Zone
100	Rajpur Chungi to Vaibhav Nagar Chook	0	68	68	
101	509 Army BSC Camp to Police Chooki Bindu Katra	35	43	78	Proposed Vending Zone
102	Sahid Nagar Tiraha to Sahid Nagar Chook	0	15	15	
103	Sahid Nagar Chook to Rajpur Chungi	0	15	15	
104	Rajpur Chungi to Gyan Bharti I.C.	0	38	38	
105	Gyan Bharti IC to Sau Foota Road Chook	0	38	38	

106	Sau Fitta Road Chook to Rajeshwar Temple	0	17	17	Proposed Vending Zone
107	Dhaulpur House Tiraha to Sai Ki Takiya Chook	0	168	168	Proposed Vending Zone
108	Rajeshwar Temple to Kachehri Moor Chook	0	44	44	
109	Sau Fitta Road Chook to Pushp Nagar Colony	0	13	13	
110	Pushp Nagar Gate to Laaj Gargen	0	23	23	
112	Laaj Garden to Hotel Four Point Tiraha	8	150	158	
113	Police Chooki Basahi to TDI Mall	5	20	25	
114	Police Chooki Basahi to TDI Mall	0	20	20	
115	Mughal Pulia Tiraha to Lachchhi Pura Moor	0	53	53	
116	Police Chooki Basahi to Mughal ki Pulia	0	45	45	Proposed Vending Zone
117	Mughal Pulia Tiraha to Agarsain Chook	35	43	78	
118	Agarsain Chook to Purani Mandi Chook	0	18	18	
119	Purani Mandi Chook to Shahjahan Garden Chook	0	7	7	
120	Shahjahan Garden Chook to Ramlila Ground	0	117	117	
121	Ramlila Ground to Bijli Ghar Chook	13	87	100	
122	Gyan Bharti I.C. to Sau Fitta Road Chook	0	38	38	
123	Bijli Ghar Chook to Chhipi Tola Tiraha	11	77	88	
124	Bijli Ghar Chook to Jama Masjid	28	670	698	Proposed Vending Zone
125	Bijli Ghar Chook to hathi Ghat Road Tiraha	0	78	78	
126	hathi Ghat Road Tiraha to Belen Ganj Road Tiraha	0	8	8	
127	Belen Ganj Road Tiraha to Jeevini Mandi Chook	0	18	18	
128	Kailash Vihar Chook to Ashopa Hospital Road	12	9	21	
129	Sultan Ganj ki Pulia Chook to KTL Pvt Ltd	0	69	69	Proposed Vending Zone
130	T.P.Nagar Road Crossing to T.P.Nagar Sec-1 Chook	3	18	21	Proposed Vending Zone
131	T.P.Nagar Sec-1 Chook to RS Tyre Shop	19	8	28	Proposed Vending Zone
132	T.P.Nagar Sec-1 Chook Surajpur Road Crossing	0	12	12	
133	Surajpur Road Crossing to Electric Office Chook	12	5	17	

<b>134</b>	<b>Electric Office Chook to ISBT, CNG Pump</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>Proposed Vending Zone</b>
<b>135</b>	ISBT, CNG Pump to ISBT Chook	14	19	33	
<b>136</b>	Rajpur Chungi to Gyan Bharti I.C.	4	8	12	
<b>137</b>	<b>ISBT, Chook to RTO Office Chook</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Proposed Vending Zone</b>
<b>138</b>	<b>Shahid Nagar Tiraha to Shahid Nagar Chook</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Proposed Vending Zone</b>
<b>139</b>	RBS College Chook to Bag Farzana Chook	5	5	10	
<b>140</b>	Bapu Nagar Chook to Khandari Tiraha	5	5	10	
<b>141</b>	Gurudwara Tiraha to Prabha Hospital	12	45	57	
<b>142</b>	Prabha Hospital to LIC Office	0	40	40	<b>Proposed Vending Zone</b>
<b>143</b>	LIC Office to Police Chooki Sikandra	0	23	23	
<b>144</b>	Sikandra Sabji Mandi Road	0	97	97	
<b>145</b>	<b>Police Chooki Sikandra to Agra Jail Sansthan</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Proposed Vending Zone</b>
<b>146</b>	Kailash Madhav Temple Road	0	19	19	
<b>147</b>	Bayanpur Road	0	27	27	
<b>148</b>	Amar Ujala Office Tiraha to Maharshi Puram Chook	0	25	25	
<b>149</b>	N-H-2 Tiraha to Ashopa Hospital Tiraha	0	12	12	
<b>150</b>	Ashopa Hospital Tiraha to Jim Carbet Public School	0	43	43	
<b>151</b>	Amar Ujala Office Tiraha to Kailash Vihar Chook	0	7	7	
<b>152</b>	Abualla Dargah Road Crossing to Abualla Dargah	0	12	12	
<b>153</b>	Khandari Bypass Chook to Siddartha Enclave Tiraha	0	12	12	
<b>154</b>	Siddartha Enclave Tiraha to Surya Lok Chook	0	92	92	
<b>155</b>	Khandari Bypass Chook to Central Hindi College	0	25	25	
<b>156</b>	Central Hindi College to Nagla Budhi Chook	0	38	38	
<b>157</b>	Nagla Budhi Chook to Sarla Bag Ext. Chook	0	17	17	
<b>158</b>	Khandari Bypass Chook to Khandari Tiraha	0	18	18	
<b>159</b>	Rajpur Chungi to Gyan Bharti I.C.	4	8	12	
<b>160</b>	Diwani Chook to Nehru Nagar Crossing	0	6	6	
<b>161</b>	Nehru Nagar Chook to Nehru Nagar Tiraha	0	3	3	
<b>162</b>	Khandari Bypass Chook to Central Hindi College	7	22	29	

163	RBS College Chook to Bag Farzana Chook	5	5	10	
164	Jivni Mandi Chook to Krishna Colony Tiraha	0	7	7	
165	Tedhi Bagia Chook to Sabji Mandi Road Crossing	38	52	90	Proposed Vending Zone
166	Gail India to Tedhi Bagia Chook	0	28	28	
167	Urban Health Center to Tedhi Bagia Chook	0	20	20	
168	Sabji Mandi Tiraha to Bharat Industries	0	28	28	
169	Bharat Industries to SBI Foundry Nagar	0	23	23	
170	SBI Foundry Nagar to Sati Nagar Crossing	0	21	21	
171	Sati Nagar Crossing to Shri Balaji Temple	0	141	141	
172	Shri Balaji Temple to Kaila Devi Mandir Tiraha	0	10	10	
173	Baghel Market Chook to Trans Yamuna Colony Chook	0	56	56	
174	Trans Yamuna Colony Chook to Shanker Lal Chook	0	16	16	
175	Shanker Lal Chook to Trans Yamuna Colony Chook	0	32	32	
176	Trans Yamuna Colony Chook to Highway NH-2	0	12	12	
177	Rambag Highway Road to Sahadara Chungi	0	48	48	
178	Kalandi Vihar Tiraha to Green Public School	0	38	38	
179	Sahadara Chungi to Sahadara Sabji Mandi	0	57	57	
180	Parkash Nagar Chook to Mahamaya Temple	0	52	52	
181	Parkash Nagar Chook to Kaila Deve Provision Store	0	23	23	
182	Rambag Chook to Nunihari Chook	28	58	86	
183	Rambag Chook to Radha Krishna Temple	28	58	86	
184	Radha Krishna Temple to Etmaddaula	0	9	9	
185	Etmaddaula to Mal Godam	0	29	29	
186	Belen Ganj Chook to Surya Plaza	0	8	8	
187	Surya Plaza to United Bank Tiraha	0	5	5	
188	Arjun Nagar Tiraha to Kheriya Moor Chook	0	68	68	
189	Kheriya Moor Chook to Usha Electric Shop	18	370	388	Proposed Vending Zone
191	Usha Electric Shop to Eidgah	0	118	118	

192	Eidgah to Om Manglam Seva Sadan Hospital	0	111	111	
193	Kherya Moor Chook to Railway Flyover	0	26	26	
194	Railway Flyover to Eidgah Bus Stand	0	13	13	
195	Eidgah Bus Stand to Hotel Taj Palace	16	20	36	
196	Eidgah Bus Stand Chook to Dust House	21	45	66	<b>Proposed Vending Zone</b>
197	Ashopa Hospital Crossing to Khandari Bypass Chook	0	19	19	
198	Khandari Bypass Chook to Bhagwan Takij Chook	0	16	16	
199	Bhagwan Takij Chook to Abualla Road Chook	30	15	45	
200	Bhagwan Takij Chook to Abualla Road	25	15	40	

### 8.3 Street Vending plan for ABD area

Total ABD Area is about 2250 acre which was available in smart city proposal in that we proposed street vending plan on three sites which is

1. Sabji Mandi, Basai, Fathehabad Road
2. Near Vishal Mega Mart, Fathehabd Road
3. Akashwani Road near Amar Hotel

This site is taken from city vending plan of Agra and suggested by DUDA and Adarsh NGO.

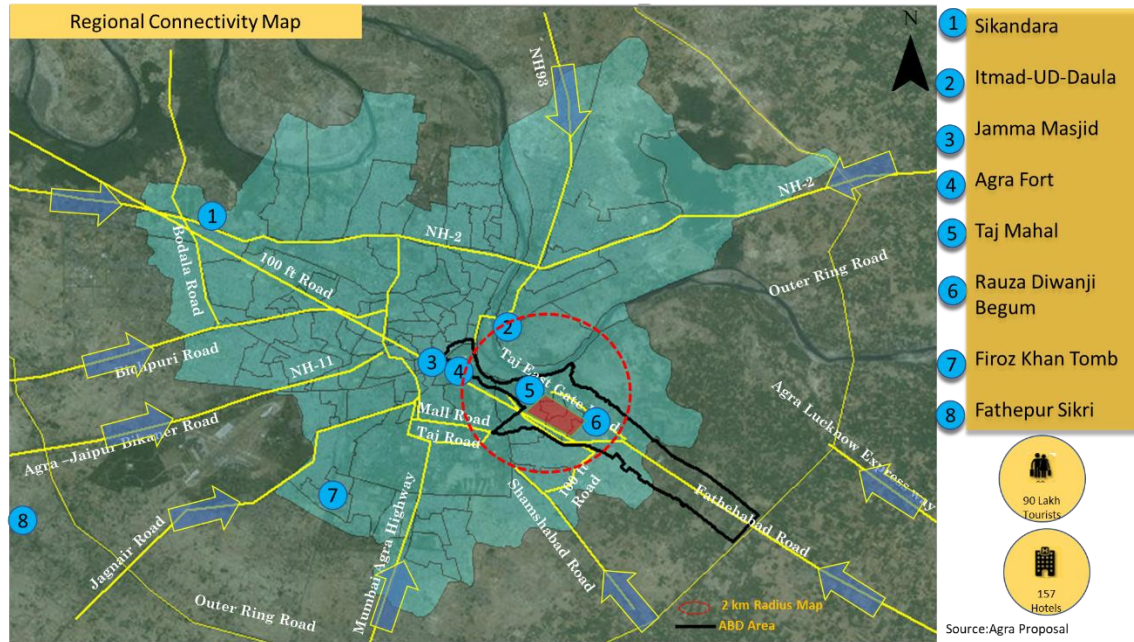


Figure 42 ABD Area

As in the Area Based development in Agra, Street vending plan is prepared for the 3 locations which falls under the area based development programme. These 3 areas are:

	3.3 sqm Vending area (Static)	4 sqm Vending area (mobile)	Waste Disposal
<b>Basai Mandi</b>	34	16	4
<b>Fatehabad Road</b>	-	25	4
<b>Near Amar Hotel</b>	24	-	2

Table 38 Proposed ABD site for Vending

### 8.3.1 Site Specific observations and suggestions 3 sites in ABD area

Table 39 Site Specific observations and suggestions for proposed Vending Zones

Site No.	Proposed Vending Zone Sites	Observations and suggestions
Site No.-1	Sabji Mandi, Basai, Fatehabad Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximate overall approx. one side Length of street vending 125m (proposed)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site is located in the prime area of city opposite Four-point hotel</li> <li>• Site is easily accessible</li> <li>• Site is primarily, currently used as sabji market and Auto.</li> <li>• Site Surface area hard paved and in good condition</li> <li>• Sufficient clear footpath available for vending zone</li> <li>• Traffic movement critical due to encroachment</li> <li>• Well positioned within city</li> <li>• <b>Site was found suitable for vendor relocation.</b></li> <li>• Possible vendors: Food,Sabji</li> </ul>
<p><b>Site No.-2</b></p>	<p><b>Near Vishal Mega Mart, Fathehabd Road</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximate overall approx. one side Length of street vending 185m(proposed).</li> <li>• Six Lane Project going on fathebad road</li> <li>• Site is easily accessible</li> <li>• Traffic management shall be required near and within site</li> <li>• Site features and activities</li> <li>• commercial activity</li> <li>• Some trees and new plantation on edge</li> <li>• Vegetation/ shrubs</li> <li>• Lack of footpath on adjoining roads</li> <li>• <b>Site is found suitable for vendor relocation though it has potential to become fruits/mandi/ wholesale market/food market</b></li> </ul>



<p><b>Site No.-3</b></p>	<p><b>Akashwani Road near Amar Hotel</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximate overall approx. one side Length of street vending 138m(proposed)</li> <li>• Site is in fair condition</li> <li>• Site feature and activities             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Uneven flowers vendors</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Site was found suitable for vendor relocation</b></li> <li>• <b>Site is found suitable for Flower market</b></li> </ul>

### 8.3.2 Documents required at the time of Registration

Municipal Corporation will organize a camp of sixty days for registration of street vendors. Street vendors will deposit prescribed/ approved registration fee with Under taking, I.D prof and other documents in the office of Municipal Corporation as shown below:



Figure 43 Documents required for Registration

### Registration Procedure

The power to register would be vested with Town Vending Committee.

One person would receive registration document only for one vending spot and the person receiving the registration document would not be entitled for renting / leasing /selling out the same to the other person.

All vendors in city should be registered at a nominal fee to be decided by the ULBs with the consent of TVC based on the photo census or any other reliable means of identification such as the biometric techniques.

4. The vendors upon registration will be issued Identity Card by the Municipal Corporation containing the following information:

- a) Vendor code no.
- b) Name, address and photograph of the vendor Nature of business
- c) Category (stationary/ mobile), and if stationary, the vending location
- d) Children above 14 years would not be included in the identity card for conduct of business.
- e) Name of any one nominee from the family /and/or a family help

5. The policy requires the municipal authority in consultation with TVC to undertake comprehensive digitalized photo census/ survey, GIS mapping of the existing stationary vendors before granting them lease for vending from specific places.

6. The registration process must be simple and expeditious.

7. There should preferably be no numerical restriction or quotas, or prior residential status requirements of any kind.

8. Registration should be renewed after every five years.

9. There may be on the spot temporary registration process on renewable basis so as to allow the street vendors to immediately start their earnings as the registration process and issue of ID card may take some time.

The registration process that has to be adopted has been mentioned u/s 3 of the Street Vendor's Act-2014. It states

☐ Any person with 14 years of age and above desiring to be street vendor has to apply for registration to Street Vending Committee (SVC) in the prescribed manner along with the predetermined fee.

☐ PMC and TVC to examine the received applications and grant registration within the prescribed time according to specified terms and conditions/ rules

☐ If the applicant does not receive any information about rejection or deficiency in the application, the applicant would be deemed to have been registered.

☐ TVC would give an opportunity for rectifying the deficiencies in the application as well as of hearing before rejecting any application.

Any person aggrieved by the decision of TVC may prefer an appeal to the local authority within the prescribed time and manner.

☐ Preference to the registered vendor may be given by the local authority while allocating stalls in the vending zone.

☐ A registered street vendor, to whom a stall has been given in a vending zone, shall be granted a license and renewed by the municipal authority that shall be according to the specified terms and conditions.

☐ Besides registration fees, registered street vendors who are allotted space would also be required to pay prescribed monthly fees (determined by the municipal authority and TVC) towards the space as well as monthly maintenance charges- differentiated according to location and type of business.

## नगर निगम आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश)

### शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्रमाण पत्र

(पथ विक्रेता – आजीविका का संरक्षण और पथ विक्रेता का विनियमन, अधिनियम 2014 की धारा 04 के अन्तर्गत)

पंजीकरण सं० : ..... वैण्डर आई०डी० : ..... दिनांक : .....

पथ विक्रेता का नाम : ..... पिता/पति का नाम : .....

पथ विक्रेता की आयु : ..... लिंग ..... जाति ..... धर्म .....

आवासीय पता .....

कार्यस्थल का पता .....

पथ विक्रेता की श्रेणी ..... पंजीकरण शुल्क .....

पंजीकरण वैधता (5 वर्ष), दिनांक : ..... से दिनांक : ..... तक।

**पंजीकृत पथ विक्रेता नगर निगम आगरा में टाउन वैण्डिंग कमेटी द्वारा निर्धारित वैण्डिंग जोन में वैण्डिंग कार्य के लिए अधिकृत होगा।**

**अधिकृत प्रतिनिधि**  
नगर निगम आगरा

Figure 44 Registration Demo Format

### 8.3.3 Existing Vendors on the proposed site

This survey was performed by DUDA in collaboration with Adarsh NGO and these vendors are registered by DUDA and the Adarsh NGO and the registration at the ABD sites are still in progress

Table 40 Survey Data of Vendors

Sr. No.	Name	Father's Name	Place of Vending	Ph. No.
1	Vasudev	Ramchandra	Fatehabad Road, Near Hotel Mansingh	8923347321
2	Ravi Mukand Snehi	Baalmukand	Praveen book khaddar bhandar, tajganj crossing	9528361182
3	Jugal Kishore	Shyambabu Rathore	Gummat Chouraha, Saalmarg	7895524971
4	Premchand	Pokhiram	Mughal Hotel, Gate no. 4, Krishna Guest House, Fatehabad road	7454997636
5	Arvind Pathak	Ramji Pathak	Near Gummat, Tajganj	7500481741
6	Ravi Kumar Rathore	Ashok Kumar	Near Torrent office, Fatehabad Road	9152107070
7	Pramod Sharma	Chote Lal Sharma	Near Gunmat, Tajganj	8979433427
8	Dinesh	Prabhu Dayal	Sanga Emporium, Fatehabad Road	8272048020
9	Rajkumar Dembala	Parasram Dembala	Sanga Emporium, Fatehabad Road	9627000090
10	Vimal Kumar	Ashok Kumar	Near Torrent office, Fatehabad Road	992758330

11	Asrafi Lal	Horilal	Infront Ganga Ratan Hotel, Fatehabad Road	9758703544
12	Samir Khan	Hamad Khan	PAC Tajganj, near park, infront Hotel Gangaratan, Fatehbad Road	7055900444
13	Bablu	Nathilal	Basai Subzi mandi, 100ft road, Fatehbad road	8449991040
14	Rajkumar	Kalicharan	Purani Mandi Crossing, Tajganj	9259756191
15	Dhara Singh	Kalicharan	Purani Mandi Crossing, Tajganj	8439163938
16	Bobby Singh	Bhuri Singh	Kehrai Mod, Shamsabad Road	9756587307
17	Manish	Tej Singh	Basai 100ft Road, Fatehabad Road	8445115194
18	Ravi Kumar	Chandrashekhar	Basai Kurd, Tajganj, Fatehabad Road	8433165154
19	Vishal Thakur	Kalicharan	Tajganj, Telipada	8309803703
20	Vimla Devi	Virendra Singh	Tajganj Crossing, Telipada	9927456746
21	Usha Devi	Deepak Kumar	Tajganj Crossing, Telipada	9927456746
22	Lilavati	Ratan singh	Mughal Hotel, Tajganj, Fatehabad Road	8534810663
23	Gopal	Harishankar	Uma Palace, Infront Tajnagari	8923824360
24	Satyaprakash Rathore	Amar Singh	Jalalbukari, Near Dargah, Taj Mahal West gate	9917356059
25	Sunil Rathore	Bhulani Das	Jalalbukari, Near Dargah, Taj Mahal West gate	9690947314
26	Jeetu Rathore	Bijendra Singh	Jalalbukari, Near Dargah, Taj Mahal West gate	8218440644
27	Pavan Pachori	Rajesh Pachori	Near Shree ji Sweet Shop, Fatehabad Road	9412258413
28	Praveen	Ghanshyam	Purani Mandi Crossing, Tajganj	8979101620
29	Shyam	Fazal Masih	Tulsi Chabutara, Balmiki Temple, Tajganj	7454099100
30	Rajiv Mukand Snehi	Baalmukand	Nagar Nigam Primary School, Tila tanki, Tajganj,	88101082100
31	Naveen Kumar	Ghanshyam Prajapati	Purani Mandi Crossing, Tajganj	7017058915, 8979157234

### 8.3.4 Proposed Street Vending Drawings and Views for ABD Areas

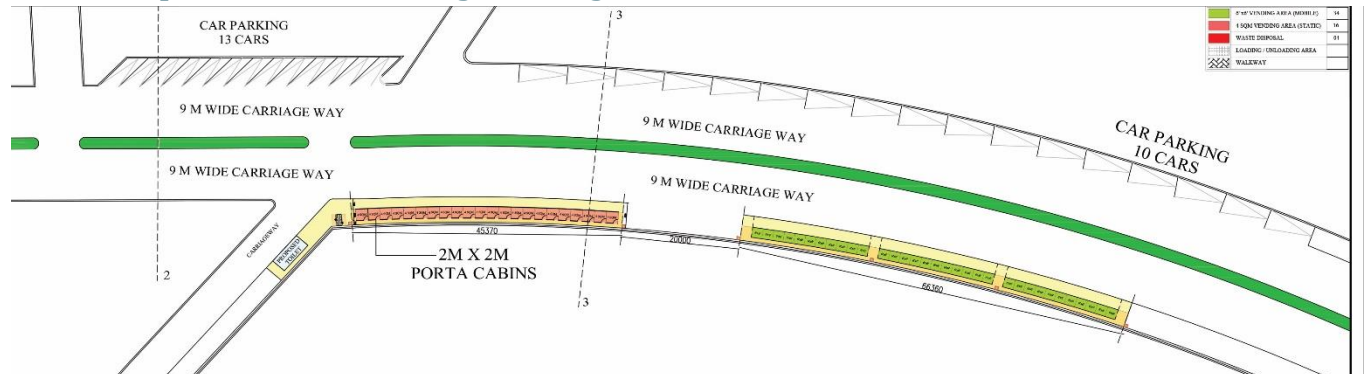
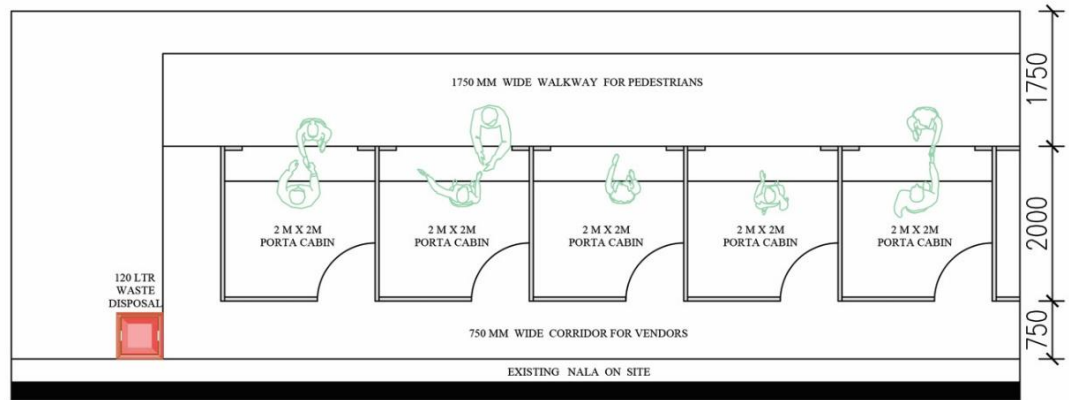
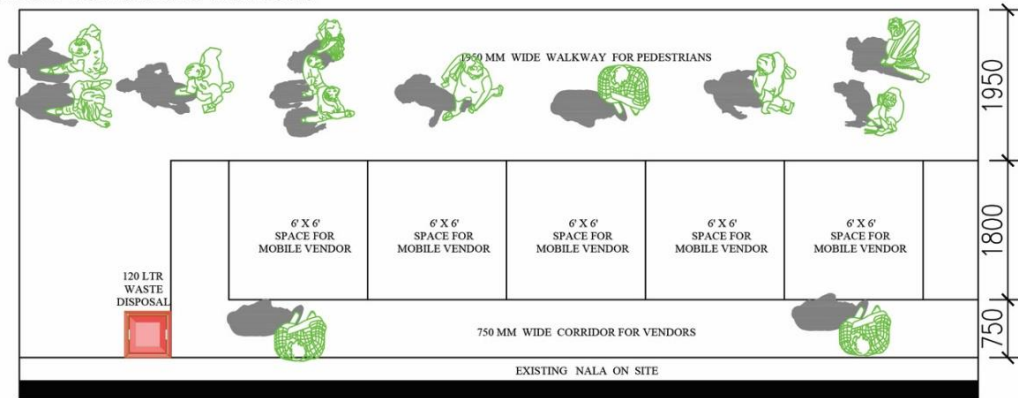


Figure 45 Plan for Subzi Mandi, Basai, Fatehbad Road

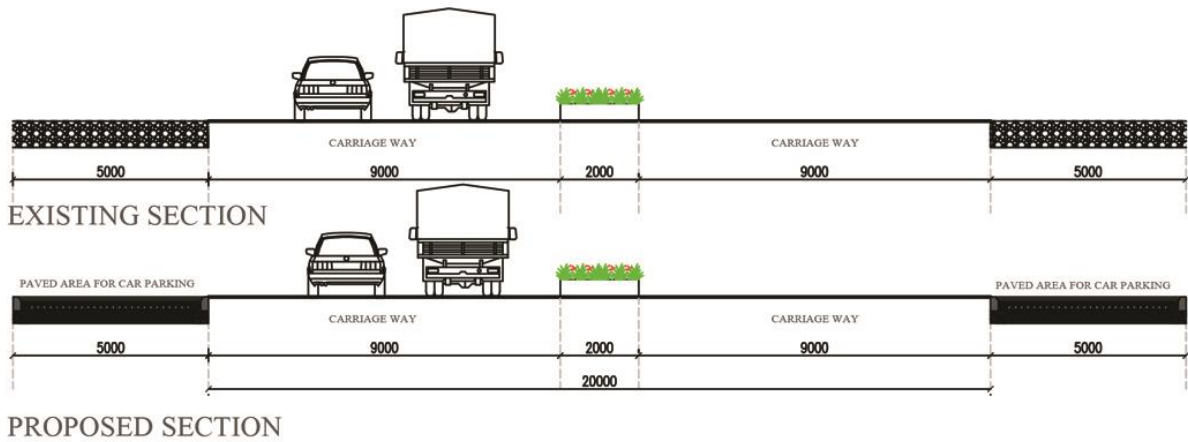


ARRANGEMENT FOR STATIC VENDORS

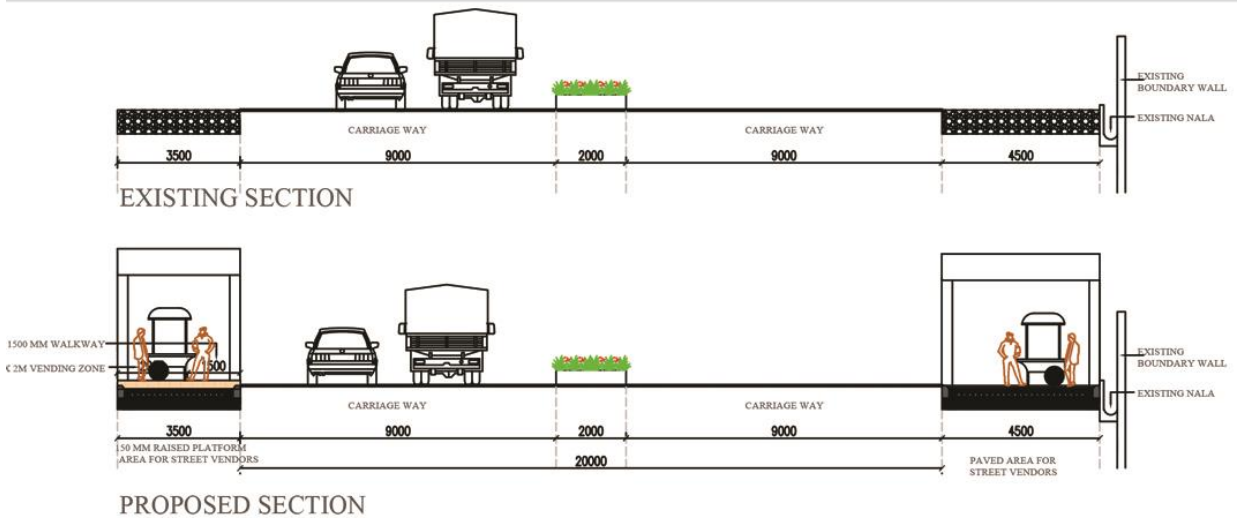


ARRANGEMENT FOR MOBILE VENDORS

Figure 46 Arrangement of Vendors Stalls



### SECTION 2



### SECTION 3

Figure 47 Section of Subzi Mandi, Basai, Fatehbad Road for Mobile vendors



Figure 48 schematic View 1 of Subzi Mandi, Basai



Figure 49 schematic View 2 of Subzi Mandi, Basai

Figure 50 Plan for Street vending zone near Vishal Mega Mart, Fatehabad Road





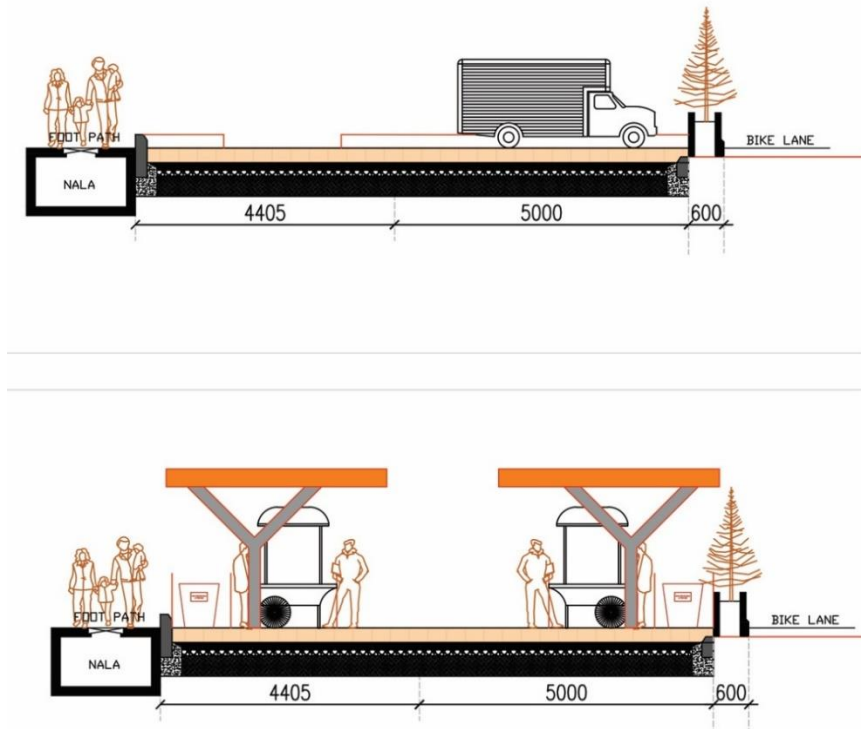


Figure 51 Section of Market Near Vishal Mega Mart

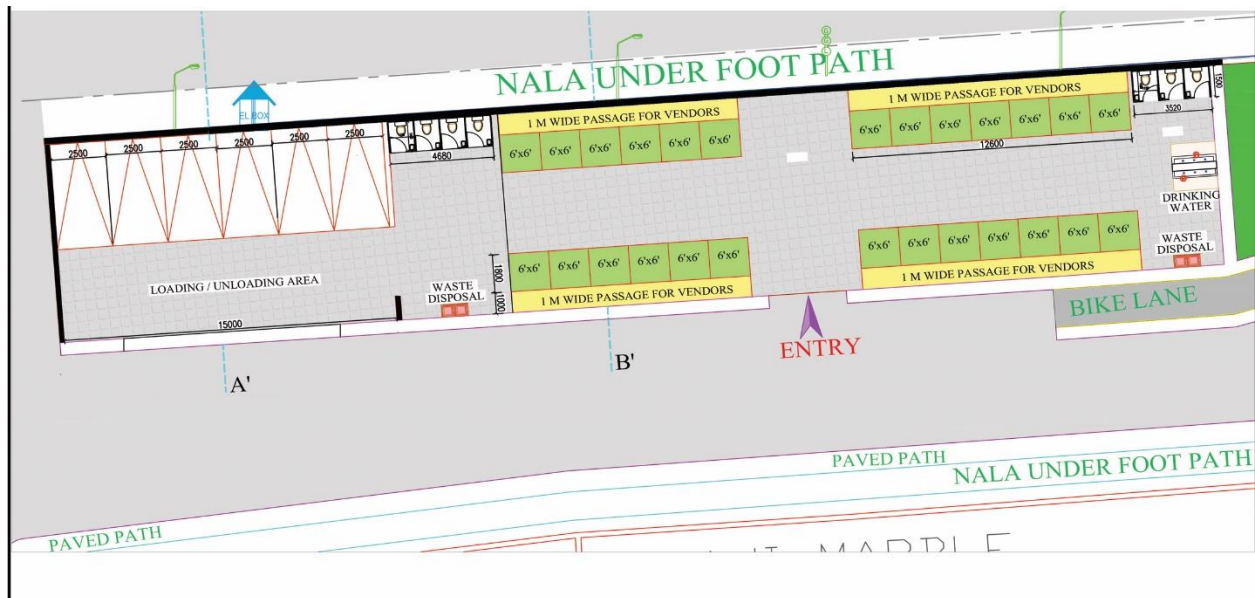


Figure 52 Detail Plan near Vishal Mega Mart



Figure 53 Schematic View 1 Near Vishal Mega Mart



Figure 54 Schematic View 2 Near Vishal Mega Mart

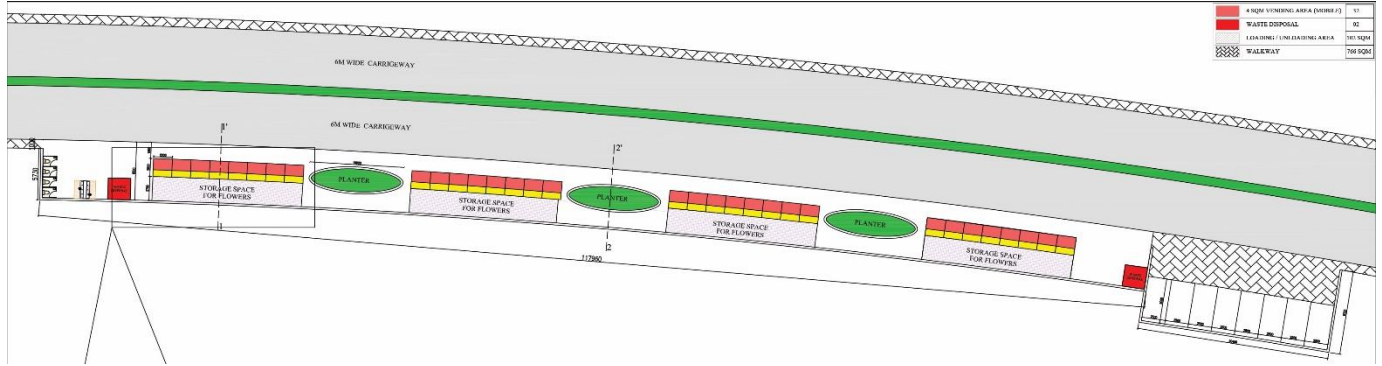


Figure 55 Plan for Akashvani Road, near Amar Hotel

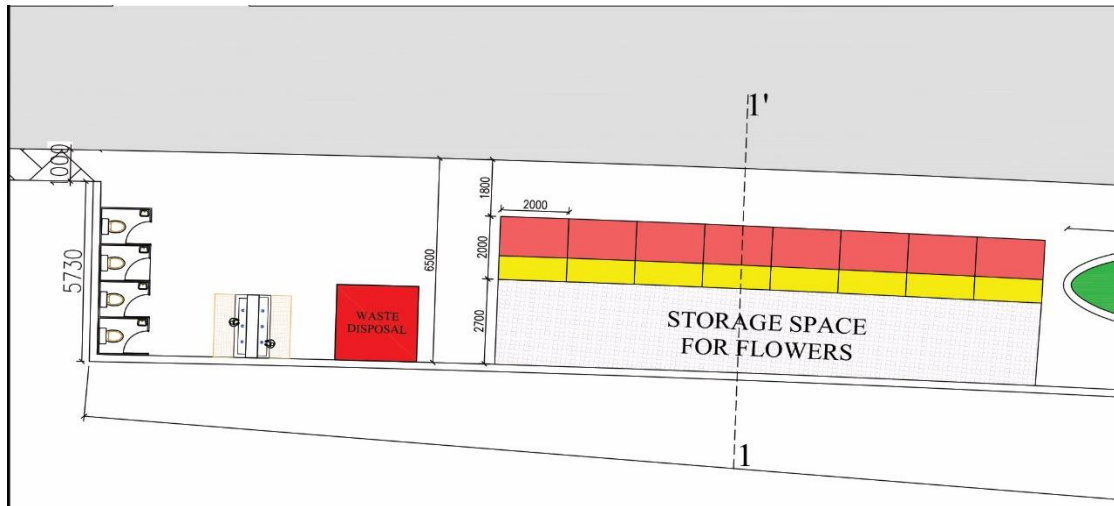


Figure 56 Detail Plan for Akashvani Road, Near Amar Hotel

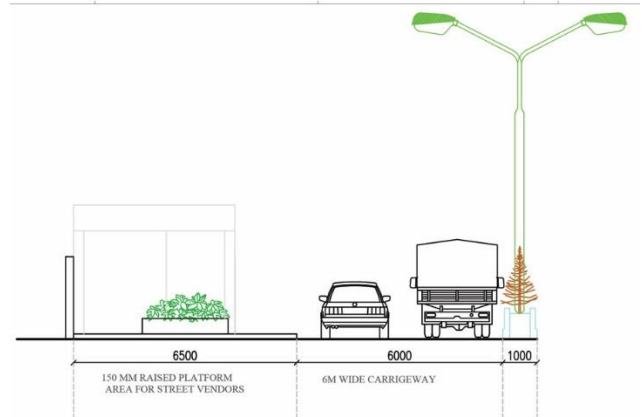
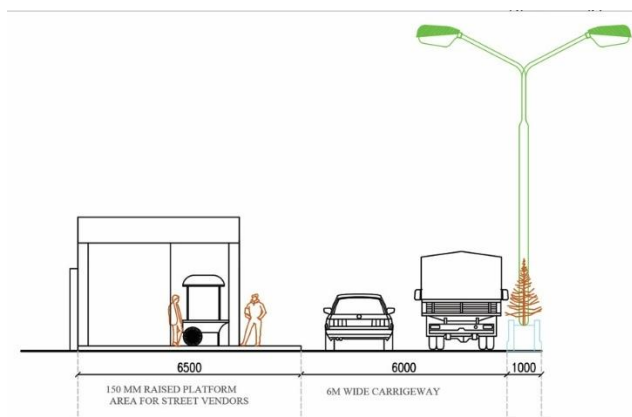


Figure 57 Section for Akashvani Road, Near Amar Hotel



Figure 58 Schematic View 1 for Akashvani Road, Near Amar Hotel



Figure 59 Schematic View 2 for Akashvani road, Near Amar Hotel

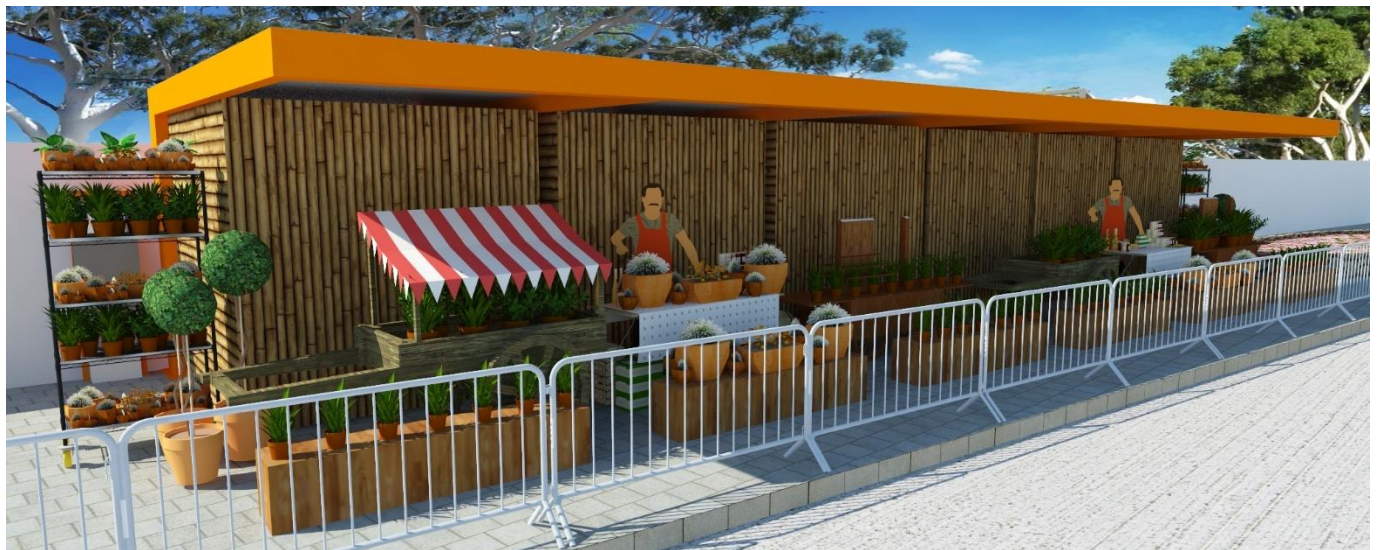


Figure 60 Schematic View 3 for Akashvani Road, Near Amar Hotel

## Chapter 9. O&M FRAMEWORK

### 9.1 Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Framework

#### 9.1.1 Market Management

Policy and control functions of the market would normally be vested in a management committee [Municipal Corporation through Town Vending Committee (TVS) and Ward Vending Committees (WVCs) or contractor selected for the purpose of management of Market Area]. The chair of the committee should report directly to the head or someone appointed by the head of the local authority.

A management committee's responsibility is to design and operate a well-functioning organization; which will include defining procedures for the following, which is indicative in nature:

- Management information systems;
- Sales methods;
- Minimum staffing requirements and qualifications, job descriptions, selection procedures, levels of remuneration, promotion criteria and training needs;
- Budget control procedures, for monitoring expenditure levels and evaluating performance, and for the development of annual capital and recurrent budgets;
- The operation of market regulations;
- Monitoring the quantity, origin and final destination of market throughput;
- Ensuring revenue collection and making appropriate revisions to rental levels and daily fees;
- Traders' short and long-term licensing and leasing arrangements;
- Post-harvest techniques, produce handling and phytosanitary control procedures;
- General hygiene and public health control, including solid waste management; and
- Elaborating requirements for improved and additional facilities.

For smaller markets and urban street markets many of these functions will still exist but are obviously less complex in nature. In that case, the majority of decision making should be delegated to a traders' organization. The market authority (whether local authority or private enterprise) would need to initiate meetings on a regular basis with the traders in order to discuss and resolve specific issues.

##### *9.1.1.1 Responsibility of a market authority in market management*

The role of an authority or management unit is crucial for a market's administration and operation and there is often a need to strengthen it so that these functions can be effectively performed. This will apply whether the authority is dealing with individual street traders or groups of market traders. To achieve the efficient day-to-day operation of a market the minimum duties that a market authority should be involved in are:

- The allocation of space, including changes in occupancy based on a waiting list;
- Maintenance of the market and enforcement of hygiene standards;
- Ensuring law and order, including enforcement of market rules and regulations;
- The collection of market fees (to cover the cost of running the market and to collect additional revenue for a local authority);
- Traffic control and management, and
- The provision of services, such as water supply and waste collection.

### **9.1.1.2 Market rules and regulations**

Market operations cannot succeed without discipline and agreement of the users. Therefore, the smooth operation of a market and the proper use of its facilities requires the promotion and strict compliance with a set of realistic regulations.

To allow regulations to be imposed at a market there needs to be an enabling legislation in place and this is usually provided in the form local government acts or, more rarely, special market legislation. This legislation permits an authority to enact or modify by-laws. Proposals for new regulations should be prepared in collaboration with market administration, staff and users and should not be limited to questions of the operation of market outlets. The probable behavior of the users should be taken into account and rules devised which are enforceable within the constraints of staff availability and cultural norms. For easy and correct enforcement, the rules need to be clear, concise and written in a language intelligible to every user. A public signboard giving a summary of the main rules, principally those relating to operation hours, traffic, public and user's behavior, can be put up in appropriate visible locations or at various points within the market.

### **9.1.1.3 Market administration**

Administrative matters should be covered, including the name and address of the market authority, their general liability and disciplinary powers, and sanctions which will be applied for breaches of the marketing, hygiene and security rules. The contract duration should be specified, including the renewal or termination conditions (i.e., the period of notice and how it is to be given). Ideally, contracts for the rent of fixed stalls should not exceed one year. Temporary users should be required to pay fees in advance on a daily/ weekly/ monthly basis.

Sanctions in case of defaults in payment should be defined (normally requiring the termination of a contract), together with the liability of retailers for any damage caused by them or their personnel, either to the common parts of the market or to the allocated stand or stall. The competent authority to settle conflicts between users and administration should also be specified.

### **9.1.1.4 Market operations**

The opening and closing hours of the market should be specified, including special days such as religious holidays and other days when the market is closed. In some markets a set period is specified for deliveries and stall preparation (generally during the first 2 to 3 hours before opening to the public). At opening time, all further deliveries in larger vehicles should preferably be prohibited and stall displays completed. At the end of the day it is normal for traders to leave within around 30 minutes of public closing time.

The regulations should provide powers to the market personnel to enforce traffic management controls, including correct parking, non-obstruction of roads, prohibition of washing or repairing vehicles, and the rapid departure of vehicles after unloading. The market authority should have the right to prohibit users from erecting any structure and from installing refrigeration or other electric equipment without obtaining approval. The authority should also reserve the right to undertake general inspections of premises at any time and to be able to direct stallholders to make repairs, initiate prescribed process or take corrective action.

#### **9.1.1.5 Marketing practices**

Traders should be prohibited from selling goods other than those noted in their contract. There should be a general obligation for retailers with permanent contracts to maintain their stall open during the working hours and for the duration of the contract.

Depending on local practice there should be an obligation on traders to display prices by labels or notice board and to use accurate scales. The authority should reserve a right of inspection by market personnel (normally in collaboration with a local authorities' weights and measures service).

#### **9.1.1.6 Public order**

The market authority should reserve the right to prohibit admission or expel any person causing a disturbance in the market. It should also reserve the right to terminate users' contracts with a record of bad relationships with other traders, the market administration and the general public.

#### **9.1.1.7 Security and fire safety**

Theft, accidents or damage caused by fire together with the misuse of equipment has to be minimized. To ensure security, all critical areas, such as electrical control rooms, should be kept locked and only authorized personnel should have access. Fire extinguishers and hydrants should be regularly inspected and access to fire-fighting equipment should not be obstructed. There should be a prohibition on the use of open fires for cooking except in locations designated for that purpose.

#### **9.1.1.8 Hygiene control and inspection**

Hygiene is a critical part of any market rule, and these should thus include the right of a market administration to withdraw any product unsuitable for consumption and to void a contract in cases of frequent breach of hygiene standards. Where stalls are provided, products should not be placed on the ground and the market authority should reserve the right to reject any spoiled food products. Tools and cleaning products should be stored in a place out of contact with food products. Traders should be obliged to keep stalls clean and waste should be deposited in the bins or skips provided by the market authority. General cleaning should be undertaken at the end of the working day.

To prevent diseases spread by direct contact or through product handling every person working in outlets selling dairy products, fish, poultry, meat-based products and cooked food, should have an annual medical inspection and, ideally, wear an apron and a head covering, such as a hat or scarf.



## FOOD SAFETY STANDARDS ACT – 2011

It's a step forward in the policy legitimizing and categorizing the street food under section "Sanitary and Hygienic Requirements for Street Food Vendors and Units Other Than Manufacturing/Processing" in the Act.

FSSA - Act describes Food Contamination, Food Safety and Hygiene for street food vendors

- Clean vending premises
- Food handling, storage & service standards
- Safe food from infections

Various rules prescribed under following laws shall be followed for quality and sale of edible products in addition to FSSAI rules.

- The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
- The Fruit Products Order, 1955
- The Meat Food Products Order, 1973
- The Vegetable Oil Products (Control) Order, 1947
- The Edible Oils Packaging (Regulation) Order, 1998
- The Solvent Extracted Oil, De oiled Meal, and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967
- The Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992
- Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (in relation to food)

### **9.1.1.9 Market maintenance**

The question of market maintenance is of great importance for market operations. The maintenance of a market comprises a wide range of activities. Daily cleaning of the common parts and individual premises will be needed, particularly the stalls and equipment in any meat and fish sections and where cooked food is being prepared. On a periodic basis, cleaning and maintenance of the building fabric will be needed, including the removal of cobwebs, repair and cleaning of roof and wall finishes and upkeep of the main services, such as, water supply, drainage and sewerage systems. Infrastructure and buildings, including the floors, gates, fences and stalls, should be kept in good state.

One of the main issues to consider will be the collection of solid waste. Inside the market area this can normally be the responsibility of market cleaners. The local authority ANN can normally take responsibility of waste collection from the market and ultimate disposal. The responsibility for market maintenance can be divided between the market authority and the market's users. For long-term maintenance, the use of outside contractors is likely to be appropriate. An outline schedule for market maintenance is shown below

**Table 41 Market maintenance and repair activities – Requirements and indicative responsibility**

Section of market	Indicative Frequency	Indicative Responsibility
<b>COMMON PARTS: outside areas</b>		
Sweep market common parts before starting operation.	Daily	Market cleaners/ANN
Clean public toilets/latrines	Daily	Market cleaners/ANN
Collect solid waste at end of day	Daily	Market cleaners/ANN
Spray against insects	Monthly	Market cleaners/ANN
Inspect and clean out and de-silt surface water drains	Monthly	Market cleaners/ ANN
Re-paint road and floor markings	Annually	Contractor/ ANN
Rod-out closed drains and sewers	Annually	Contractor/ ANN
Check electrical supply connections	Annually	Contractor/ ANN
Maintain gates and fences in good repair	Every 2 to 3 years	Contractor/ ANN
Maintain roads and floors in good repair	Every 3 to 5 years	Contractor/ ANN
<b>BUILDINGS</b>		
Sweep aisles and entrances before starting operation.	Daily	Market cleaners/ANN
Sweep market stalls before starting operation.	Daily	Stall holders
Wash stalls in meat and fish sections	Daily	Stall holders
Remove cobwebs to roof	Weekly	Market cleaners/ANN
Replace light bulbs, fluorescent tubes, etc.	When necessary	Market cleaners
Clean windows	Every 2 to 3 months	Contractor/ ANN
Check electrical fittings and fuses, etc.	Annually	Contractor/ ANN
Check fire extinguishers, alarms, etc.	Annually	Contractor/ ANN
Repair fixed market stalls	Every 2 to 3 years	Contractor/ ANN
Repaint building structure, doors, windows. etc.	Every 3 to 5 years	Contractor/ ANN

## 9.1.2 Operating Framework and Indicative Project Structure

There can be various operating frameworks for development, management and O&M of markets. Following are two indicative options though Municipal Corporation in consultation with Town Vending Committee (TVS) and Ward Vending Committees (WVCs) can choose or make operating framework best suited for the town and context.

## 9.1.3 Licensing Structure

The facilities needed and affordable by fruit and vegetable sellers, for example, will be much simpler than those of traders with high-value goods such as clothing who will invariably demand lockup facilities. There has to be a clear relationship between the rent and fees charged and the type of facilities provided.

### Key Provisions of Licensing under Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Bye Laws 2015

- I. The license/ street vendor shall always keep the license issued to him and shall on demand produce it to the commissioner / executive officer/ chairman or the authorized officer
- II. The license / street vendor shall not do or permit to do any negligent act likely to cause fire or otherwise endanger to the public safety
- III. The license/ street vendor shall not transfer the license to any other person without the prior written permission of the Commissioner / Executive Officer/ Chairman or the authorized officer
- IV. Every license issued to the street vendor under these bye-laws may be renewed within 30 days from the date of expiry. In case of delay one hundred rupee shall be charged for every month of delay
- V. If the license/ street vendor falls to comply with any terms and condition of this license, the Commissioner/ Executive Officer/ Chairman or the authorized officer can revoke or suspend the license
- VI. In event of any future planning/ development of site/ court order/ directions, the allotted site is prohibited for the vending purpose, the license shall not sell the articles in such prohibited site

## 9.1.4 Fee Taxes & Penalty

### 9.1.4.1 Indicative Service Fee Structure

In the long term some form of privatization of market services may be appropriate (e.g., by franchise agreements for management of selected services), in the short term Municipal Corporation is likely to be the appropriate body to manage a retail market, with some viable revenue sharing arrangement with Private Market Developer. Municipal Corporation through Town Vending Committee (TVS) and Ward Vending Committees (WVCs) can come up with the final mandate of Service Fee Structure.

### 9.1.4.2 Market fees and revenues

There are a number of different ways in which markets can collect revenues. The collection method should be simple and inexpensive to administer, and it should correspond to normal practices. The collection method should be seen to be fair and be highly visible. What is appropriate for a main urban retail market will not be suitable for a street market. The following types of market fees formats are used in general.

The Municipal Corporation along with the Town Vending Committee (TVS) and Ward Vending Committees (WVCs) are to arrive at a consensus model -

- Daily ticket fees: charged for entrance to a market and providing permission for vending outside or inside the market. These fees are set at a level according to the space occupied or the product brought in for sale (head load, barrel, sack, basket or box);
- Stand or pitch fees: for the daily or weekly use of a pitch area, based on the size of the pitch and sometimes its location in the market area (e.g., higher fees are usually for pitches near the entrance);
- Parking fees: charged on entry and based on the type of vehicle;
- Stall rents: charged on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis for the use of fixed stalls or for a lock-up shop (rents usually based on area and location);
- Fish tolls: paid for sale of fish and marine products;
- License fees: paid by specialized market users, such as hawkers, butchers, and fish sellers.

Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and regulation of Street Vending) Bye Laws 2015

### **Fees, Taxes and Penalties**

Monthly maintenance charges to be paid to local authority for the civic amenities and facilities in the vending zones,

- I. The monthly maintenance charges shall be according to the category of the street street vendors and the status of the market. Category of the vendor and or market shall have to be decided by the TVC.
- II. The fees shall be minimum Rs. 150/- and maximum Rs. 1500 per month. Different rates/ fees shall be fixed for each category of vendors or and market.
- III. Every year minimum 10% increase shall be imposed
- IV. Local authority can collect vending fee annually instead of monthly. If it deems fit to do so.

### **Penalty to be charged**

- I. Every Street vendor who commits an offence or default any provision of the Act and Bye Laws is punishable on conviction by Magistrate, a fine of not less than thrice the monthly maintenance fee
- II. If a street vendor defaults three times the vending certificate shall have to be suspended and if he persists with his default, shall be cancelled

### **The Regulation of the collection of taxes and fees in the vending zones**

- I. Local authority shall collect taxes and fees for vending which should be three times of the levy imposed on unauthorized settlement or Rs. 300 whichever is higher

## **9.1.5 Advertisement provisions**

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Highlights of Advertisement provisions as per the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority on September 10, 2007

- Allotment system shall be developed for the allotment of kiosks, shops & booths etc.
- Footway and Road side vendor sign 0.6m 0.6m 0.6sqm 1m no Footway signs are permitted within the Clear Zone provided that the structure, which performs the sole purpose of supporting the Advertising Device, is frangible.
- 2.1.b Device mounted on Tea/ Cold Drink Kiosks/ <2.5Sqm A Strict control shall be maintained on the timing of operation of the facility o Road side Kiosks Fruit Juice, Snack Bar, Florist, service and the same shall be displayed appropriately on the facility interface. 3



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