



राज्य शहरी आजीविका मिशन, (एस०यू०एल०एम०)  
(राज्य नगरीय विकास अभिकरण, - सूडा उ.प्र.)



प्रथम तल, पर्यटन भवन, विपिन खण्ड, गोमती नगर, लखनऊ 226010

दूरभाष एवं फैक्स: 0522-2307798 e-mail: nulmup@gmail.com ebsite: www.sudaup.org

पत्रांक 913/241/NULM/तीन/2001(SUSV)-CSVP

दिनांक 24.1.18

सेवा में,

1. समस्त जिलाधिकारी/अध्यक्ष,  
जिला नगरीय विकास अभिकरण,  
उ०प्र०।
2. समस्त नगर आयुक्त/सिटी प्रोजेक्ट ऑफिसर,  
शहर मिशन प्रबन्धन इकाई,  
उ०प्र०।

विषय:- DAY-NULM के घटक शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं को सहायता (SUSV) के अन्तर्गत तैयार किये जा रहे शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान (CSVP) एवं विस्तृत क्रियान्वयन प्लान (DIP) तैयार करने हेतु माडल विवरण उपलब्ध कराये जाने के संबंध में।

महोदया/महोदय,

दीनदयाल अन्त्योदय योजना- राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन (DAY-NULM) के घटक शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं को सहायता (SUSV) के अन्तर्गत शहरों में निविदा के माध्यम से चयनित एजेन्सियों द्वारा शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं का सर्वे, शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान (CSVP) एवं पथ विक्रेताओं हेतु वेडिंग जोन/मार्केट हेतु अवस्थापना कार्यों हेतु विस्तृत क्रियान्वयन प्लान (DIP) तैयार किया जा रहा है।

भारत सरकार के पत्रांक- K-14012/15/2016-UPA/FTS-16320 दिनांक 22.08.2016 द्वारा शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं को सहायता (SUSV) के दिशानिर्देश में संशोधन के अनुसार शहरों में शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं हेतु किये जाने वाले समस्त कार्य पथ विक्रेता (जीविका संरक्षण और पथ विक्रय विनियमन) अधिनियम 2014 में दिये गये प्रावधानों के अनुरूप किये जायेंगे।

भारत सरकार की अधिसूचना दिनांक 26.05.2017 द्वारा DAY-NULM के लाभार्थियों का आधार कार्ड से सम्बद्धता अनिवार्य किया गया, जिस कार्यालय के पत्रांक- 393/241/NULM/तीन/ 2001-Vol-II दिनांक 27.06.2017 जारी किया गया और शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं का आधार नं० एवं मोबाइल नं० सर्वे में लिये जाने हेतु पत्रांक- 665/241/NULM/तीन/2001(SUSV) दिनांक 01.11.2017 द्वारा निर्देश जारी किये जा चुके हैं।

CSVP एवं DIP में वित्तीय आगणन में तकनीकी अधिकारी (JE/AE) सहित नगर आयुक्त/जिलाधिकारी (नगर निगम वाले शहरों में नगर आयुक्त) एवं परियोजना अधिकारी, डूडा से हस्ताक्षरित होना अनिवार्य है। CSVP एवं DIP में संलग्न की जाने वाली शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं की सूची में अनिवार्य रूप से परियोजना अधिकारी एवं संबंधित नगर निकाय के किसी अधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर होने चाहिये। CSVP एवं DIP शहर की टाउन वेडिंग कमेटी (TVC) एवं नगर निकाय बोर्ड से अनुमोदित होना आवश्यक है।

समीक्षा बैठकों में चर्चा एवं उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान एवं विस्तृत क्रियान्वयन प्लान के अध्ययन से यह तथ्य सामने आ रहे हैं कि शहरों में तैयार किये जा रहे प्लान अधिनियम एवं दिशानिर्देशों के अनुरूप नहीं तैयार हो रहे हैं।

अतः उपरोक्त स्थिति को संज्ञान में लेते हुए शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान (CSVP) एवं विस्तृत क्रियान्वयन प्लान (DIP) को तैयार करने हेतु निम्नवत विवरण/प्रपत्र उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं:-

1. शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान हेतु सुझावनात्मक विषय सूची (content) (संलग्नक-1) (संलग्नक-1 सुझावनात्मक है आवश्यकता अनुसार परिवर्तन/संशोधन किया जा सकता है।)
2. शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं को सहायता (SUSV) के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार CSVP में अनिवार्य रूप से सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले बिन्दु (संलग्नक-2)।
3. शहरी पथ विक्रेताओं को सहायता (SUSV) के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार DIP में अनिवार्य रूप से सम्मिलित किये जाने वाले बिन्दु (संलग्नक-3)।
4. पथ विक्रेता (जीविका संरक्षण और पथ विक्रय विनियमन) अधिनियम 2014, की पहली अनुसूची में शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान हेतु दिये गये बिन्दु (संलग्नक-4)।
5. आवासन एवं शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की वेबसाइट में मॉडल शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान हेतु उपलब्ध प्रपत्र:-
  - 5.1 Guiding principles to the local authorities for preparation of a Street Vending plan. (संलग्नक-5)।
  - 5.2 Draft Street Vending plan for the city (संलग्नक-6)।

उपरोक्त उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे प्रपत्रों के अनुसार ही शहरों में शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान (CSVP) एवं विस्तृत क्रियान्वयन प्लान (DIP) तैयार किये जायेंगे।

अतः उपरोक्तानुसार शहरी पथ विक्रेता प्लान एवं विस्तृत क्रियान्वयन प्लान तैयार किये जाने हेतु संबंधित अधिकारियों एवं एजेन्सी को निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय

संलग्नक: यथोपरि।

/c (देवेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय)  
मिशन निदेशक

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचना एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु :-

1. समस्त परियोजना अधिकारी, जिला नगरीय विकास अभिकरण को अनुपालनार्थ।
2. संबंधित शहरों के एजेन्सी/कन्सल्टेन्ट को अनुपालनार्थ।
3. सहायक वेबमास्टर, सूडा जे। वेबसाइट पर अपलोड हेतु।

/c (देवेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय)  
मिशन निदेशक

## SUGGESTIVE CONTENT FOR CITY STREET VENDING PLAN (CSVP)

- **OVERVIEW-** Need & introduction to the programme, aim & objective of support to Urban Street Vending component under National Urban Livelihood Mission, Street Vendors (protection of livelihood and regulation of street vending) act, 2014, Uttar Pradesh Street Vendors Scheme 2016 & Uttar Pradesh Street Vendors Rule 2017.
- **METHODOLOGY-** Survey Strategy Planning, City Street Vending Plan, Registration of Street Vendor, Monitoring System- Technology & Execution
- **CITY PROFILE & SUMMARY-** City Introduction (Location, Topography, Climate & Rain Fall, Regional Setting & Connectivity, History, City Population, Population Density, Sex Ratio & Literacy, Population Projection, City Economic Profile, City Housing Profile), City Infrastructure (Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage, Solid Waste Management, Traffic & Transportation, Education & Health), City Growth Pattern (Existing Land Use, Master Plan (2021), City Institutional Setup, Financial Status of City.
- **INTERACTION WITH OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDER CONVERGENECE**
- **EXISTING SCENARIO OF URBAN STREET VENDING IN INDIA** (Introduction, Issues & Challenges, opportunities of Street Vending, Problems faced by Street Vendors, Problems caused by Street Vendors, Type of Markets/Vending Zones, Organized Markets, Natural Markets, Seasonal Markets, Basic Facilities Requirement)
- **STREET VENDING: OVER VIEW IN CITY** (Status of Street Vending Activities & Vendors, listing Vendors & Vending Zones - area wise, Classification of Vendors)
- **SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF STREET VENDORS** (Distribution of Street Vendors by Type, Distribution by Vending Item, Distribution by Gender, Distribution by Age of Vendors, Distribution by Religious Group, Distribution by Social Group, Distribution by Literacy Level, Distribution by Family Size, Distribution by Working Hours, Distribution by Vending Location, Work-Home Relationship, Social Networks Persuading Street Vending, Distribution by Daily Income & Expenditure)
- **INFRASTRUCTURE AT VENDING ZONES** (Water supply, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, Street lighting facility, Common storage space)
- **CONVERGENCE WITH OTHER SCHEMES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY/WELFARE**
- **CITY STREET VENDING PLAN** (Vision, Proposed Policy Intervention, Proposed Recommendations, Proposed Urban Design, Proposed Allotment Plan, Proposed Infrastructure Plan, Solid Waste Management, Sanitation)
- **REHABILITATION STRATEGIES** (Spatial Distribution of Street Vending activities, Distribution of Vending Activities in different places)
- **CATEGORIZATION OF STREET VENDING ZONES & RECOMMENDATIONS** (Categorization of Vending Zones, Comparison of Vendors & Vending Zones, Problematic Zones, alternative Vending Zones)
- **PRIORITY CHART FOR INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT/DEVELOPMENT OF VENDING ZONE/MARKET IN CITY**
- **TOTAL PROJECT COST** (work wise)
- **RECOMMENDATIONS**
- **DETAILS IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (DIP) OF INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT** (details of work & cost for up gradation/new market and vending zone in cluster approach)
- **ALL VENDING ZONES/ROADS DIGITAL MAP**
- **LIST OF SURVEYED STREET VENDER AS PER SURVEY FORMAT WITH AADHAR & MOBILE NO.**

**As per Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) Guidelines**

**Preparation of City Street Vending Plan which will contain the following:-**

1. Profile of Street Vending trades and activities.
2. Spatial distribution of Street Vending activities.
3. Earmarking of space or area for vending zones.
4. Determination of vending zones as restriction-free vending zone, restricted vending zones and non-vending zone.
5. Estimates of holding capacity of vending zones, which is the maximum number of street vendors who can be accommodated in any vending zone.
6. Understanding of key challenges, constraints and issue relating of street vending.
7. Possible solutions and potential street vending areas.
  - Street vending plan will also take into account the natural markets where sellers and buyers naturally congregate for the sale and purchase of products and services.
  - Based on the survey findings, the city street vending plan may also include a digitised or non-digitised map of vending activities, vending trades and existing markets at ward or zone level.

### As per Support Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) Guidelines

#### DIP should contain:-

1. Project rationale, details of beneficiaries and stake holders, how it will contribute to improved street vending in the surrounding area, and how it fits within the overall city street vending plan.
2. DIP for infrastructure improvement projects which may include improved civic facilities such as paving, water supply, toilets, waste disposal facility, lighting, common storage space, and specialized carts for specific types of trades, temporary sheds and/or parking facilities.
3. Land ownership details.
4. Relocation plan, if any must be supported by a letter of consent from the affected street vendors and/or their association.
5. Infrastructure improvement project details with costs, including operations and maintenance plan.
6. Detailed and complete list of beneficiaries (category wise like-vegetable, fast food, goods item etc.) who will benefit from the project.
7. Digital map of vending zone, drawing & design of market/vending zone.
8. Safety concerns, if any, relating to fire hazard or other hazards.
9. While preparing the DIP, provision for providing specialized carts to the street vendors for specific types of trades such as food vending etc. may be included with a view to improve the hygiene and optimal utilization of space. These carts may be funded through individual loans covered under the SEP component of DAY-NULM.
10. Also develop DIP for creation of "food streets", "farmers markets", "night market" and other such specialized/theme based markets subject to the provisions stipulated above. In markets where food will be prepared in the market, the ULB should take into account issues of food safety and fire hazard in addition to other elements of infrastructure improvement that will be required.

**As per Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014**

**Chapter VI: Plan For Street Vending (Section 21)**

- (1) Every local authority shall, in consultation with the planning authority and on the recommendations of the Town Vending Committee, once in every five years, prepare a plan to promote the vocation of street vendors covering the matters contained in the First Schedule.
- (2) The plan for street vending prepared by the local authority shall be submitted to the appropriate Government for approval and that Government shall, before notifying the plan, determine the norms applicable to the street vendors.

**First Schedule: Plan for Street Vending**

**1. The plan for street vending shall :**

- Ensure that all existing street vendors identified in survey.
- Ensure the right of commuters to move freely and use the roads without any impediment.
- Ensure that the provision of space or area for street vending is reasonable and consistent with existing natural market.
- Take into account the civil facilities for appropriate use of identified space or areas as vending zones.
- Promote convenient, efficient and cost effective distribution of goods and provision of services.
- Such other matters as may be specified in the scheme to give effect to the plan for street vending.

**2. The plan for street vending shall contain all of the following matters, namely :**

- a) Determination of spatial planning norms for street vending.
- b) Earmarking of space or area for vending zone.
- c) Determination of vending zone as restriction free-vending zones, restricted-vending zones and no-vending zone.
- d) Making of spatial plans conducive and adequate for the prevalent number of street vendors in the city or town and also for the future growth. By adopting such norms as may be necessary.
- e) 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 zone.

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

- a) Any existing market or a natural market as identified under the survey shall not be declared as a no-vending zone.
- b) Declaration of no-vending zone shall be done in a manner which displaces the minimum percentage of street vendors.
- c) 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 area to persons not identified as street vendors in the survey.
- d) Sanitary concerns shall not be the basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone unless such concerns can be solely attributed to street vendors and cannot be resolved through appropriate civic action by the local authority.
- e) 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.

# GUIDING PRINCIPLES TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR PREPARATION OF A STREET VENDING PLAN

[AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING)  
ACT, 2014]

## I. CONCEPT OF PLANNING FOR STREET VENDING

1. **Preparation of Plan-** The local authority shall prepare the plan to promote the vocation of street vendors covering the matters contained in the First Schedule of the Act. Such plan shall be prepared by the local authority in consultation with the Planning Authority and on recommendations of the town vending committee.
2. **Consultation of other Authority-** The local authority may organize a consultative meeting with the Urban Development Authority and other institutions involved and work out an overall vending plan for the area.
- (a) **Steps to be taken for Planning-** The vending plan for areas substantially built up (brown field) and sporadically built up (green field) may require slightly different strategies. "Brown field development plan" means a development plan of an area which is partly or already developed. "Green field development plan" means development of totally undeveloped area or with very insignificant development.

## II. PRINCIPLES FOR PLAN OF STREET VENDING

3. **Plan for street vending-** (1) Every local authority shall work out ward wise likely number of the street vendors on the basis of the two and half per cent of the population of that ward. The Planning Authority shall carry out the exercise to find out the carrying capacity of the ward taking into account the road width and the restriction and regulation in the no vending zone.
- (2) While working out a carrying capacity of any area, the minimum space for pedestrian movement after allowing the gathering of the buyers in front of the vending area shall be clearly identified and marked. Municipal Authority shall ensure the goods and merchandise of the shops or commercial establishment and the parking on that road do not occupy any part of the pedestrian movement space.



The area requires be kept free from the obstructions in the form of goods and material hanging with some device projected from the regular shop on that pedestrian or carriage way.

(3) The existing natural market shall be identified and vending shall be allowed on the roads on which it is abutting with restrictions as would be warranted for the sake of traffic movement, both pedestrian and vehicular. The moot point in case of such market would be to judiciously earmark the areas on which trucks carrying the goods and merchandise to be sold from the shop in that market are brought in. Similarly the area for parking and movement of the vehicle meant for solid waste removal from that market shall be always kept free.

(4) The Plan of the basic service lines with indication of the catch pits and manholes shall be available on an authentic map of the vending areas. The existence of public taps and conveniences shall also be indicated. A schedule of solid waste removal from that area also has to be taken on record. The adequacy or otherwise of these services in the vending areas across the City or town shall be examined.

### III. SPATIAL PLANNING

4. **Steps to be taken for Planning.**- The following steps to be taken for spatial planning for street vending activity in the brown field areas, namely:-

- (A) Take the list of the vending areas with the following details,-
  - (i) number of vendors in each area,
  - (ii) modes of vending adopted (push cart, spread on floor, rack & frame etc.),
  - (iii) type of Vending (stationary / mobile / peripatetic),
  - (iv) area occupied by each mode of vending,
  - (v) area of vending carried on from the carriage way, and
  - (vi) area of vending carried on from the footpath.
- (B) Work out ward-wise figures of two and half percent population and compare them with the numbers of the vendors in the ward.
- (C) Fixing the tentative norms-
  - (i) work out the minimum area required for each mode of vending,
  - (ii) calculate the total area occupied by street vendors on the road including the footpath,

- (iii) checkup whether the area is more than the area which would work out as per the number of vendors multiplied by the minimum space requirement - vending mode wise, and
  - (iv) to find out whether the area occupied is more or less than what would have been required as per the standard.
- (D) In case of area being less than what is required for vending, suggest the areas where the vendors could be re-accommodated.
- (E) Examine the following five strategies for getting more space for street vending,-
- (i) traffic management strategy,
  - (ii) discovering of alcoves, niche, corners etc. where a small number of vendors can be accommodated,
  - (iii) creating some space by shifting compound walls of governmental building adjoining the roads to some extent so as to accommodate street vendors there in,
  - (iv) working innovative methods of offering Floor Space Index (FSI) / compensation at market rates for similar deduction from the compounds of privately owned buildings, and
  - (v) the design based strategy.

5. **Determination of spatial planning norms for street vending in green field areas.-** (1) The Planning for vending space for the street vendors has to be approached from two different angles, one the planning in the green field areas and another the planning in the brown field areas including re-development of any segment of the City or town. For the green field areas, there is certain convention fixing approximate quantum of space to be reserved for various categories of urban functions. Usually twenty per cent of the land under planning is kept reserved for road and street purposes. In order to accommodate the street vendors in future in the area under planning, the quantum of reservation of land for roads and streets may be suitably increased. The assumption would be that the street vendors shall be accommodated in single file on the strips of land running parallel to the roads and streets. In important areas with rich footfall, it may require more than one strip.

(2) Seasonal or festive vending is normally confined to the sale of certain seasonal produce like fruits, fireworks, cloth, readymade clothes, decorative elements etc. It is necessary to earmark areas where such items can be stored in bulk and sold from

the same site. It shall be desirable to keep reservation for such markets in the master plan or the development plan of green fields.

(3) The declaration of a road one way, thereby, easing the problem of congestion which ensues from street vending. This may bring out some amount of space for accommodating a few new vendors also. In case where there are two arterial parallel roads connected by a number of smaller streets or roads, the street vendors from main carriage way may be diverted to the connecting roads and placed in an organized fashion. In such traffic management option, road side parking shall be completely banned.

(4) In the rich foot fall areas, the planning department shall try to discover the existence of alcoves, niches, recesses, *khuna-khancho*, etc. An attempt shall be made to accommodate street vendors to the extent possible in such places.

#### IV. VENDING ZONING

6. **Determination of vending zones as restriction-free-vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones-** (1) The carrying capacity of an area would put the ultimate limit on the number of street vendors which can be positioned in any area. However, there may not be any restriction on mobile vending in such area if vendors continuously move without affecting traffic and commuter movements. In such cases, the town vending committee has to decide the total number of such mobile vendors who may be accommodated after taking into account the area of significant footfall and one-third of the holding capacity of the area. Otherwise there is every chance of mobile vending itself creating problem for the traffic movement, as the mobile vending invariably takes place from the carriage way. However, it is the duty of the designated official of the local authority to keep check that number of mobile vendors shall not cross the limit of at a specific place as decided by the town vending committee.

(2) Restricted vending zones shall be linked up with the road width. Some indicative norms, which may be considered are as follows:

- (i) No stationary street vending on a road having width equal to 3.5 meters. However, street vending may be allowed if such road is declared as no vehicular road,

- (ii) No stationary street vending on a road having width between 6 meters to 9 meters. However, street vending may be allowed if such road is declared as one way vehicular road,
  - (iii) Only one side stationary street vending on a road having width between 12 meters to 24 meters while both side stationary vending may be allowed on a road having road width of 30 meters and above,
  - (iv) the number of street vendors shall be decided by considering the holding capacity of each designated vending area on such a road,
  - (v) such stationary vending shall be allowed after taking the clearance from traffic police regarding the smooth vehicular and pedestrian movement. If required, road side parking may be banned in such area where street vending is allowed,
  - (vi) mobile vending may be allowed on such roads after consideration of the traffic and pedestrian movement, and
  - (vii) a suggestive road designing is provided in the Annexure I.
- (3) Some indicative norms for no vending zone, which may be considered are as follows:
- (i) no vending around 200 meters of the Secretariat, District Collectorate, offices of District Panchayat, Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Nagar Panchayat, Courts, Cantonment Board and Archeological Survey of India and State archeological monuments.
  - (ii) no vending within 50 meters from any crossing of two or more roads on all sides, both sides of the railway crossing and any declared heritage structure by the local authority.

Making of spatial plans conducive and adequate for the prevalent number of street vendors in that City or town and also for the future growth, by adopting such norms as may be necessary;

7. **Holding capacity.**- (1) The capacity of the vending areas on the basis of the space norm to be fixed by the town vending committee against the availability of space in the road or street in that area.

(2) Some indicative criteria for areas to be allotted to individual vendors are as follows:-

- (i) a maximum of 2.2 sq. mts area as 'vending area' to be provided to each vendor/ hawker with dimension of 1.8 meter x 1.2 meter,
- (ii) passage of 1.0 meter width in front of stalls / push carts to be reserved as 'extension' for consumers/ users to stand or buy the goods,
- (iii) a walkway / footpath of 1.0 / 2.0 meters width to be provided for pedestrians in front of extension space depending on the width of the road,
- (iv) in no case, the carriageway allowed to be used for street vending.,
- (v) if the width of road permits, the street vending may be allowed on both sides of the road, and
- (vi) no vending activity to be allowed at a distance of 50 meters from any junction, exit or entry of road or the railway crossing.

(3) The local authority if necessary may review the street plan of the City to ascertain the availability of total vending space in the City as per the space allocation norms specified above.

(4) A statement of suggestive norms of road designing of various widths with various functions including street vending, cycling and service road is provided in the Annexure I.

8. **Consequential changes in the master plan, development plan, zonal plan, layout plan and any other plan**- The town vending committee may review the street vending plan every five years and suggest the necessary changes if needed in the master plan, development plan, zonal plan, layout plan or any other plan. Where any changes are to be made in such plan, the necessary approval of the concerned authority shall be obtained.

9. Declaration of no-vending zone shall be subject to following principles, namely:— (1) (a) Any existing market or a natural market as identified under the survey, shall not be declared as a no-vending zone;

(b) the ward wise or region wise green vegetable or fruit vending shall be earmarked and shall be placed away from the public conveniences. The local authority shall take special care for the management of such vending places.

(2) The town vending committee, for the purpose of special vending zones for niche markets or festive season market, may specify the area in various parts of the City for the hawking for a limited period of time. The vending from those areas shall be stopped immediately after the season is over or the period for which the permission was granted.

(3) The First Schedule annexed to the Act contains the following principles for declaration of no-vending zone, namely:-

- (i) declaration of no-vending zone shall be done in a manner which displaces the minimum percentage of street vendors,
- (ii) 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,
- (iii) sanitary concerns shall not be the basis for declaring any area as a no-vending zone unless such concerns can be solely attributed to street vendors and cannot be resolved through appropriate civic action by the local authority, and
- (iv) till such time as the survey has not been carried out and the plan for street vending has not been formulated, no zone shall be declared as a no-vending zone.

Designation of the Competent Authority to issue such Guidelines.

**ANNEXURE -I**  
[SEE GUIDELINE6(2) AND 7(4)]

**SUGGESTIVE ROAD DESIGNING WITH STREET VENDING SPACE**  
**(IN MTRS)**

Sr. No.	Width of road	Footpath (in mtrs)	Street Vending space	Service Road	Cycle Track	Carriage way	Central verge	Carriage way	Cycle Track	Service Road	Street Vending space	Footpath	Vending Status	Conditionally allowed
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	Not allowed	No vehicular area
		0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Not allowed	One way road
		0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	Not allowed	One way road
		1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	Allowed	
4	12.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	Allowed	One side
5	15.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	Allowed	One side
6	18.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	Allowed	One side
7	24.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	Allowed	One side
		1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	Allowed	Both sides
8	30.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	1.5	Allowed	Both sides
9	36.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	11.0	1.0	11.0	1.5	0.0	3.0	2.0	Allowed	Both sides
10	40.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	13.0	1.0	13.0	1.5	0.0	3.0	2.0	Allowed	Both sides
11	60.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	2.0	15.0	2.0	15.0	2.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	Allowed	Both sides

*Note :* These calculations are subject to approval of traffic division for carrying capacity of vehicular traffic  
For two lane traffic minimum 7 mtrs is required for carrying traffic  
Minimum Area available for street vending - 3.0 mtrs  
Minimum space requirement for pedestrian movements - 1.0 mtr

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**STREET VENDING PLAN FOR THE CITY OF 'PQR'**

**Whereas**, the Parliament has enacted the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities;

**And Where As**, sub-section (1) of section 21 of the said Act cast duty upon every local authority to prepare a plan, in consultation with the Planning Authority and on the recommendation of the town vending committee, to promote the vocation of street vendors;

The local body of **PQR** (fictitious name) has formulated the following street vending plan for the area under its control, in consultation with the Town Vending Committee and the Planning Authority and submitted it to the Government for final sanction.

In formulating this plan due diligence has been exercised for organizing street vending activity in Brown field and Green field areas of the city.

**Objective of the Plan:**

Introducing orderly placement of the street vendors; to the extent possible, in same area, from where they are carrying on their business, with minimum hindrance to the flow of traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian in the already developed area and make built-in provisions for street vending in the development plan at the time of its formulation.

Steps undertaken for formulation of the Plan:

**1. The details obtained from the Survey of street vending activity under the provisions of section 38 (1) of the Act**

Relevant data about ward wise number of vendors and their exact location are transposed on a city level map.

The survey referred to above has been carried out as provided under the sub-section 1 of section 13 of the Street Vending Rules made under the Act in a transparent fashion and with a consultative approach. The findings of the survey are contained in the Annexure-1.



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### 2. Two important tools used for working out the vending plan:

For effecting and orderly placement of street vendors the plan has relied on two conceptual tools mentioned in the scheme framed under the Street Vending Act have been used namely

- Zoning of vending areas.
- Carrying capacity of the vending areas.

### 3. Zoning of Roads for Purpose of Organizing Street Vendors:

The Town Vending Committee has decided to categorize a street in its entirety or in stretches under any of the following three zones:

- No Vending Zone.
- Restricted Vending Zone.
- Restriction Free Vending Zone.

#### I. No Vending Zone.

The following areas have been designated as no vending zones

- [zz] meters from the entry and exist points of important government buildings, like State Secretariat, State Assembly, High court, District Collectorate, offices of District Panchayat, Municipal Corporation, buildings Municipality, Nagar Panchayat, Courts, Cantonment Board Fire Brigade stations, Govt. General Hospitals etc.
- [zz] meters from the entry and exit points of railway stations.
- [zz] meters on both the sides of railway crossing falling within the city limits.
- [zz] meters from the entry and exit points of bus terminus.
- No vending in the areas as enjoined in the relevant provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 2010 and the State Archeological Monument Protection Act.
- The areas prohibited under the provisions of the Built Heritage Conservation Rules.
- [zz] Meters from any crossing of two or more roads on all sides.
- [zz] Meters on both the sides from the entry and the exit of any educational institution.
- [XYZ] area which the state has prohibited from being used as vending space from the angle of security.
- Any other area which the Local Body in consultation with the Town Vending Committee considers fit to be included in the category of no vending zone.

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**Note:** No existing market or a natural market as identified under the survey should be included as a no-vending zone.

### II. Restricted Vending Zone:

The restricted vending zones are mainly linked up with the road width, and the roads of the following description have been put in this category in the plan;

- a. No stationary vending is proposed on the roads having width equal to [zz] meters having two way traffic. However, street vending can be allowed if any such road is declared as no vehicular road, at any point of time.
- b. No Street vending is suggested for the roads having width between [zz] meters to [zz] meters. However, street vending can be allowed if such road is declared one way vehicular road.
- c. One side street vending is proposed on the roads having width between [zz] meters to [zz] meters.
- d. Both side vending can be allowed for the roads having width [zz] meters and above.
- e. The number of street vendors shall be decided after taking into consideration the holding capacity of each designated vending area on such a road,
- f. Such stationary vending shall be allowed after taking the clearance from traffic police regarding the smooth vehicular and pedestrian movement. If necessary, road side parking shall be banned in such areas where street vending is allowed,
- g. Mobile vending shall be allowed on such roads looking to the traffic and pedestrian movement, and
- h. Suggestive road designing as provided in the Annexure appended to these bye-laws.

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### III. Remaining road stretches have been put under the category of restriction free vending zone:

Over and above the road stretches [xyz] open plots owned by the state / local body have been designated as restriction free vending zone.

### 4. Carrying Capacity of the areas inside the City:

The principles to decide the carrying capacity of any road where street vending is allowed is finalized by dividing the net available road stretch where the street vendors can be positioned by the space occupancy norm decided by the Town Vending Committee.

### 5. Space Occupancy Norm for Street Vending units:

The space requirement for street vending has been worked out in the following fashion.

- (i) a minimum of ..... sq. mts area as 'vending area' shall be provided to each vendor/ hawker with dimension of ..... meter x ..... meter, where vendor can keep their push cart, goods, materials etc and also stand/sit along with it for business,
- (ii) passage of ..... meter width in front of stalls / push carts shall be reserved as 'extension' for consumers/ users to stand or buy the goods,
- (iii) a walkway / footpath of .... / .... meters width shall be provided for pedestrians in front of extension space depending on the width of the road,
- (iv) The carriageway has not been included in the vending space
- (v) Graphical representation of such area is shown in Annexure - 3

### 6. Vending from Open Plots:

The following criteria evolved by the Town Vending Committee have been accepted for positioning the street vendors on open plots.

- (i) a minimum of ..... sq. mts area as 'vending area' have been provided to each vendor/ hawker with dimension of .... meter x .... meter, where vendor can keep their push cart, goods, materials etc and also stand/sit along with it for business,
- (ii) passage of ..... meter width in front of stalls / push carts have been reserved as 'extension' for consumers/ users to stand or buy the goods,

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- (iii) a walkway of ..... meter width have been provided for pedestrians movement in between two lane of venders in the plot,

Graphical representation of such area is shown in Annexure 4

### 7. Net Space Availability for Organizing Street Vendors Activity:

The net space availability for the street vending area in the road stretches is worked out after deducting the no vending areas from the stretch. On the basis of the above criteria the carrying capacity of ..... road stretches in *PQR* in the different wards work out to be:

1. Ward-1: (..)sq.m
2. Ward-2: (..)sq.m
3. Ward-3: (..)sq.m
4. Ward-4: (..)sq.m, etc.

There is an additional area available from the open plots adjacent to the roads. The carrying capacity of these plots has been calculated to be:

1. Plot1....
2. Plot2...
3. Plot3...
4. Plot4..., etc.

After adding the latter figures the net area available works out to be xyz. This area divided by the space occupancy norm gives ward wise figure of the carrying capacity.

The plan has proposed to position the existing street vendors in a single file to the extent possible on these roads. The plan has also earmarked xyz places for public conveniences in the street vending areas and also identified the xyz spots for dumping waste near the street eateries.

All details may be accompanied by ward wise maps and a city level map showing the stretches and open plots along with public conveniences and dustbins.

### 5. Strategy to deal with Street Vendors who cannot be accommodated in the area for which the street vending plan has been done:

xyz number of the street vendors have found to be in excess of the numbers permissible under the carrying capacity calculations. In order to accommodate them as far as possible near about the old sites, attempts were made to find out small alcoves, niches, recesses pockets etc. in the old area itself. As the result of this effort xyz pockets were identified and

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*xyz-abc* surplus vendors were accommodated there. The remaining *abc* vendors have been accommodated in the adjacent wards and some of them have been accommodated in suitable place in wards slightly away from the place from where they were carrying on their vending originally.

TVC may also explore the possibility of obtaining private land for settling, street vendors, at negotiated terms and conditions and approved by the concerned local body. In this connection the possibility of using Transferrable Development Right (TDR) / Additional FSI / FAR may also be explored.

### **6. Provision for Street Vending for the areas proximate to Neighbourhood Market:**

Seasonal or festive vending is normally confined to the sale of certain seasonal produce like fruits, fireworks, cloth, readymade clothes, decorative elements etc. It is necessary to earmark areas where such items can be stored in bulk and sold from the same site. In order to facilitate the ward wise vending of fruits and vegetables places have been earmarked in the different wards of the city.

### **7. General Guidelines:**

The declaration of a road one way, may, ease the problem of congestion which ensues from street vending. This may bring out some amount of space for accommodating a few new vendors also. In case where there are two arterial parallel roads connected by a number of smaller streets or roads, the street vendors from main carriage way may be diverted to the connecting roads and placed in an organized fashion. In such traffic management option, road side parking shall be completely banned.

In the rich foot fall areas, the planning department shall try to discover the existence of alcoves, niches, recesses, *khuna-khancho*, etc. An attempt shall be made to accommodate street vendors to the extent possible in such places.

Taking a linear spit of a land carved out along the boundary wall or compound wall of public institutions including schools and colleges, universities, government buildings and parks –gardens. Under no circumstances, more than ..... meters can be carved out from the above mentioned institutional land.

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(a) In case where there is no such institutional land available, then land from the road margin of private owner can be acquired according to the prevailing rules. If need be offering him, floor space index or floor area ration linked to the land taken up for creating street vending space may be worked out.

(b) The new land so created or earmarked in the master plan or development plan may or may not have high foot fall. Attempts shall be made by signage to ensure foot fall in that area.

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### ANNEXURE - 1

Description		Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4
(a) Estimated Population	No.				
(b) Estimated Vendors (2.5% of (a))	No.				
(c) High footfall area	No.				
	Area				
(d) Reasons for high footfall area					
(e) Peak period vehicular traffic movement					

#### Survey Findings:

Street vendors		Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4
Mobile Vendors	No.				
	Area				
Stationary Vendors	No.				
	Area				
Total	No.				
	Area				

#### Vending Zone wise proposed position of Street Vendors in Ward no. 1:

Street Vendors	No Vending Zone	Restricted Vending Zone	Restriction Free Vending Zone
Mobile Vendors			
Stationary Vendors			
Total			

Proposed Position of Street Vendors as on \_\_\_\_\_ (insert date) standing in single file in Wards no. 1:

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Street Vendors		No Vending Zone	Restricted Vending Zone	Restriction Free Vending Zone
Mobile Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
Stationary Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
<b>Total</b>	No.			
	Specific Area			

Proposed Position of Street Vendors as on \_\_\_\_ (insert date) standing in double file in Wards no. 1:

Street Vendors		No Vending Zone	Restricted Vending Zone	Restriction Free Vending Zone
Mobile Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
Stationary Vendors	No.			
	Specific Area			
<b>Total</b>	No.			
	Specific Area			





## DRAFT STREET VENDING PLAN FOR THE CITY OF 'PQR'

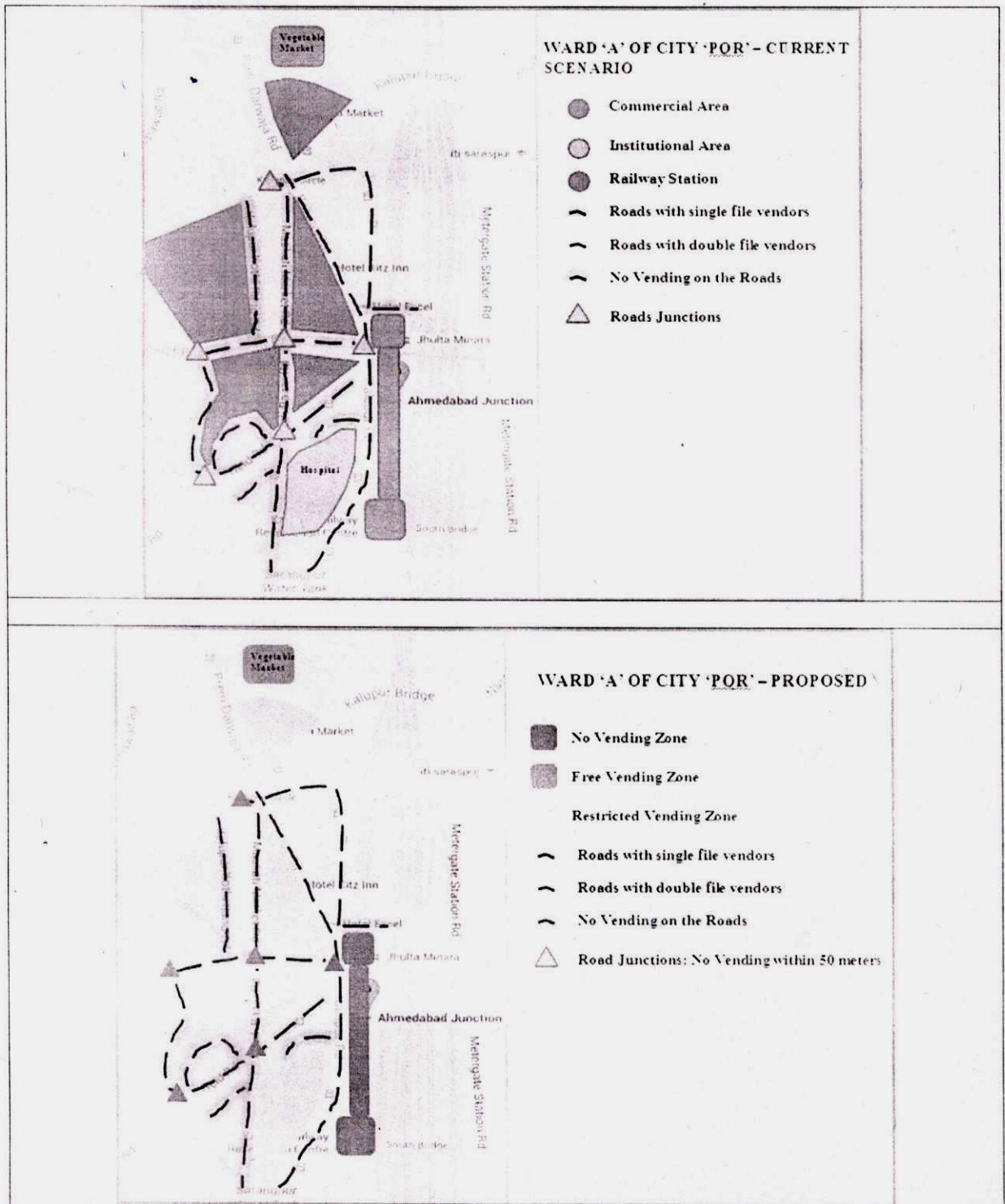
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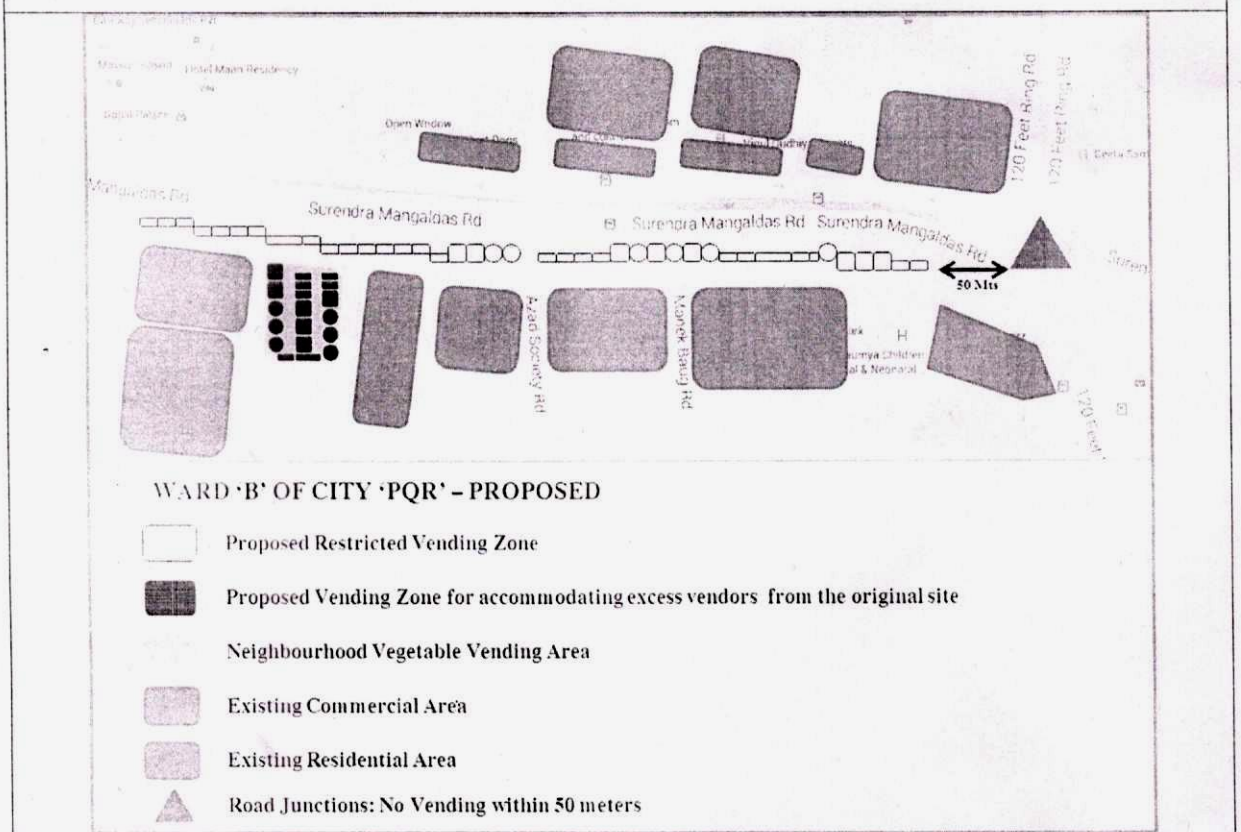
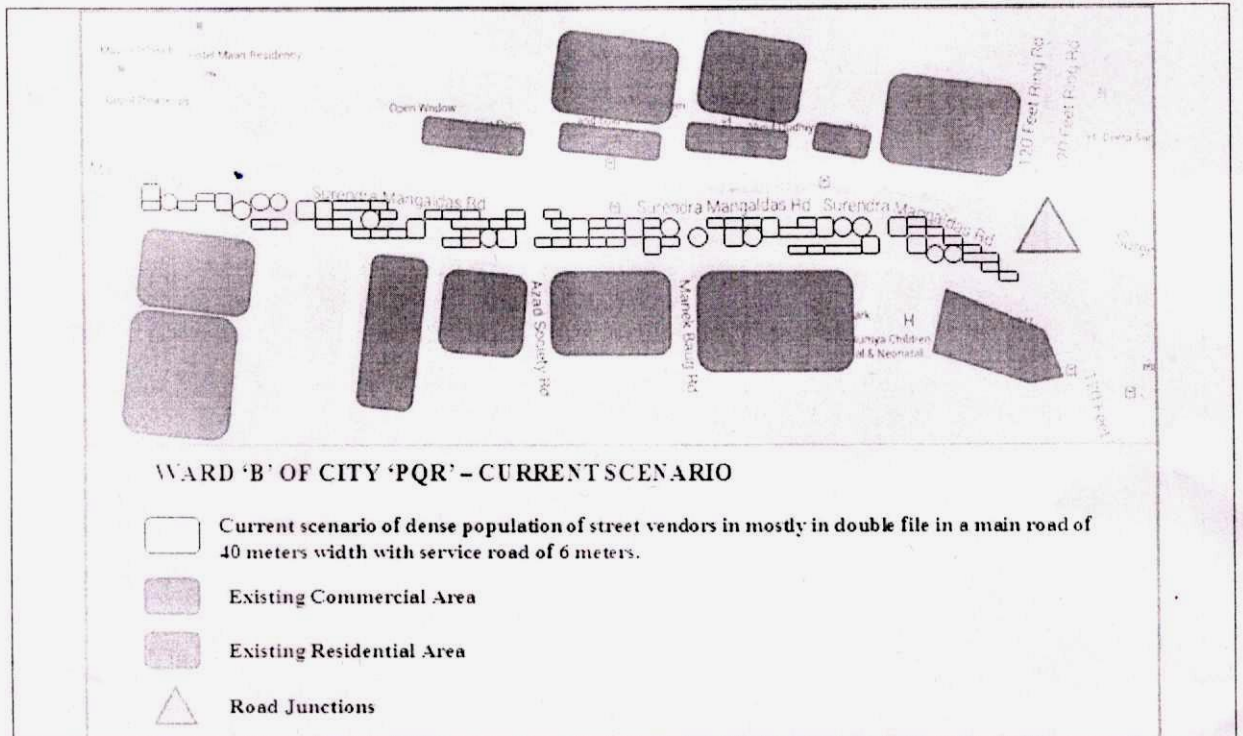
AS PER THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014

## LAYOUTS



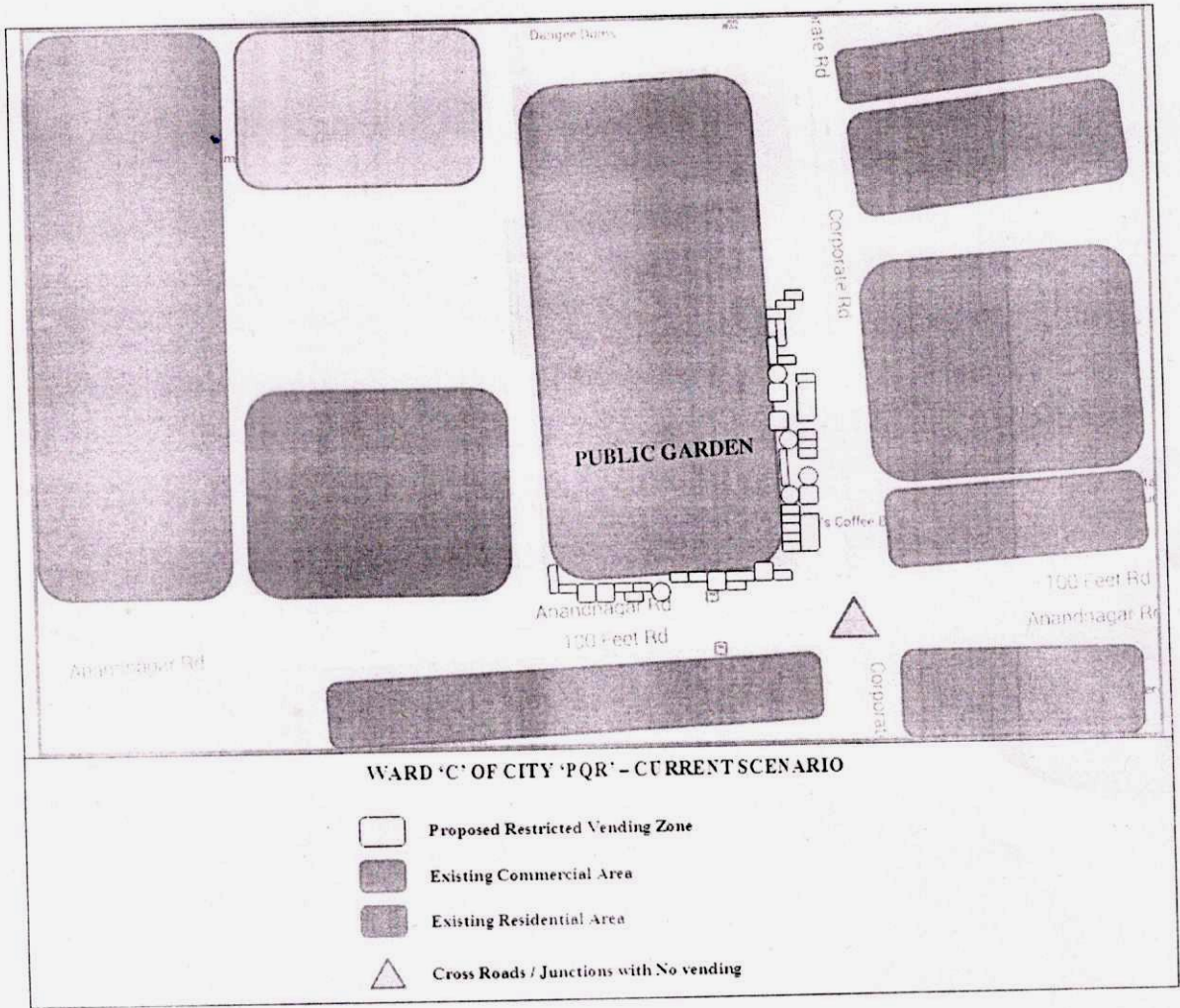
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