

REPRESENTATION AMIDST CHANGE

**MAKING SPACE FOR STREET VENDORS
IN EVOLVING SOCIAL DIALOGUE
PROCESSES IN INDIA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2014, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act was passed after a decade and a half of collective action and negotiation on the part of vendors and vendor organisations. Providing for protection of livelihoods rights, social security of street vendors, and regulation of urban street vending in the country, the Act is hailed as one of the most progressive laws governing the informal sector, anywhere in the world. The then Minister for Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Dr. Girija Vyas, said “Street vendors constitute an integral part of our urban economy. 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, especially the common man. Street vendors are often those who are unable to get regular jobs in the remunerative formal sector on account of their low level of education and skills. They try to solve their livelihoods issues through their own meagre financial resources and sweat equity (PIB, 2014).” This important statement signalled an important shift in the social dialogue surrounding street vendors. Moving away from seeing them as dirty, criminal and disruptors of urban life, vendors were finally recognised as economic agents of the city.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of street vendors in the country. At the time of Bhowmik’s seven city, comprehensive study, Mumbai had the largest number of street vendors numbering around 250,000 and Kolkata more than 150,000 street vendors. Delhi today numbers around 300,000 vendors. Not only, as self-employed workers, the quantum of employment provided through street vending becomes larger if we consider the fact that they sustain certain industries by providing markets for their products. A lot of the goods sold by street vendors, such as clothes and hosiery, leather and moulded plastic goods and household goods, are manufactured in 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 (Bhowmik, 2014).

Despite street vending being one of the oldest sectors of work in the country, the urban policies of independent India largely neglect the activity and its practitioners. With threats of eviction, confiscations of wares and impositions of ‘fines’ and bribes, street vendors in India have had a long history of negotiation and dialogue to advocate for their right to livelihood. There has been evidence for years that informal workers, with few statutory rights as workers and with limited or no social protection as workers or citizens, have formed organisations to gain leverage over their economic circumstances. They have formed organisations ranging from producer groups to cooperatives (buyer and seller), to mutual aid groups (for insurance, for lending pools) and, for negotiation purposes, to associations, unions, and cooperatives (Chen et al. 2007). Carré in her paper notes that the strategies for gaining access to some form of negotiation are multi-pronged by necessity. Vendors react to opportunities wherever and whenever they open up while also prioritising claims that have been formulated by their members. Strategies also include combining negotiation with legal approaches such as court cases and whenever possible pushing for legal change either to create statutory bargaining structures, or to establish formal agreements for regular negotiations, and/or to gain specific rights (e. g. social protection) (Carre, 2018).

Five years on from the enactment of the Act, the legal and policy atmosphere is under flux once again. In the process of implementation of the Act, the government maintains a positive approach to vendors. The current Minister of State for the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Hardeep Singh Puri at a recent workshop spoke in support of street vending as it provides a source of self-employment and helps alleviate urban poverty (PIB, 2019). However, looking at the situation on the ground more closely shows some gaps in the supportive approach. This paper looks at the forms collective bargaining is taking in the case of street vendors. With the changing legal and policy atmosphere after 2014, what are the lessons to be learnt from evolving social dialogue processes.



Vendors at a protest outside the offices of the Municipal Authority. A vendor makes use of the opportunity to hawk his wares to his fellow vendors. The vendor is selling hot tea and chewing tobacco on a cold and rainy day in Delhi. (Photo taken by author, Avi Singh Majithia)

FOREWORD

This research was commissioned by Mondiaal FNV within the scope of their Social Dialogue programme as part of the Trade Union Cooperation Programme 2017-2020. The research project aims to take stock and investigate in which ways issues of informal workers are addressed in social dialogue mechanisms and to what extent informal workers are or can be included. To be able to distil this macro-perspective, a micro-approach was adopted by zooming in on eight case studies across the world. Each case study pursued the following research objectives (1 & 2) and investigated the related research questions (a-e):

- 1) Deepen the understanding of the SD processes of the selected case studies:
 - a. Which social partners (SP) are involved?
 - What are their goals/interests they hope to achieve through SD?
 - Where does their bargaining power stem from?
 - b. Which bargaining strategies are adopted by each social partner?
 - c. Which issues are on the SD agenda?
 - Who sets the agenda?
 - Are all SP equally committed to the agenda? Who is the driving force?
 - d. What are the main obstacles to SD in the selected cases and how were they overcome?
 - e. What were the key enabling conditions that allowed SD to be effective (e.g. respect for the rule of law/institutionalisation, respect for TUs rights, well-organised labour organisations)?
- 2) Develop a list of key lessons learned that can be used as a basis for exchange activities

Each case study adopted a qualitative research approach looking into successful cases of “inclusive” social dialogue processes. Primary data was collected during 5 to 8 days of fieldwork and included semi-structured interviews, focus groups discussions, participant observation and in some cases participatory workshops. The primary data was contextualised via literature review as well as media and document analysis adopting a historical, political economy perspective. Following the Terms of Reference (TOR) developed by Mondiaal FNV, social dialogue and collective bargaining were defined as followed in all eight case studies:

“Social dialogue can be characterised by bipartite or tripartite bargaining and negotiation processes between government institutions, employer organisations/ employers and trade unions at four levels: internationally, nationally and at sector and company level. So, collective bargaining is seen as a part of social dialogue as well.”

Although specific attention was given to less-institutionalised forms of social dialogue by including the wide range of informal negotiation processes found in both the formal and informal economy.

The following report represents the research results of one of the eight case studies: Street-vendors in **India** and their adaptations to Town-Vending Councils as new social dialogue arenas.

The other 7 case studies are about:

- Domestic workers in **Peru** and their collective action towards the ratification of ILO Convention 189 (on Domestic work)
- Indirect workers (or tercerizados) in **Colombia's** palm oil industry and their struggle for formalisation
- Market- and street-vendors in **Ghana** and the initial steps made by UNIWA towards local informal workers' forums`
- Boda boda (motor taxi) drivers in **Uganda** and the political tango they are in to protect their livelihoods
- Construction workers in **Rwanda** and the creation of various Memorandums of Understanding by tapping into the political priorities of the government
- Guides and porters in **Nepal's** tourism sector and the sector-wide agreements that have been accomplished
- Informal construction workers and outsourced workers in the electricity sector in **Indonesia** making slow but steady gains in an uncondusive environment

These 8 cases show us that there is not one-size-fits all when it comes to social dialogue practices of informal workers. Nevertheless, another Mondiaal FNV's research SOCIAL DIALOGUE AND INFORMAL WORKERS: WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM 8 SUCCESS CASES summarises the overarching insights based on the comparative analysis of the eight case studies.

1. SOCIO-POLITICAL CONTEXT: STREET VENDORS IN INDIA

Street vendors in India are estimated to account for 14 per cent of all informal urban employment and 4 per cent of the urban workforce across India (Chen and Raveendran, 2014). 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 the majority of the urban population” (WIEGO, 2014). The informal workforce comprises both the self-employed in informal enterprises (i.e., unincorporated or unregistered enterprises) as well as wage workers in informal jobs (i.e., without social protection through their work) (Chen, 2015).

There are several issues at the heart of the street vending debate. Assigning rights over the use of public space is one of the most contentious issues in this debate. The vendors’ right to occupation, for example, conflicts with commuters’ rights to move freely. The central policy problem is to manage such conflicting and competing interests of vendors, pavement users, local residents, vehicular traffic and urban space managers over the use of public space. (Centre for Civil Society, 2019). Government policies and practices historically have hindered the ability of street vendors to pursue their livelihoods. We can see examples of this documented in the seven-city study conducted by Sharit Bhowmik (conducted by the National Association of Street Vendors India (NASVI)). This includes frequent evictions, random implementation of rules/policies regarding use of public spaces, abuse of authority by city officials/police including harassment, demand for bribes, confiscation of merchandise and physical abuse. Where cities attempt to regulate street vending, the licensing and permit practices and their associated taxes have a significant impact on vendors. Most vendors pay all manners of levies, tolls- as well as bribes- to use “public space” (Roever, 2014:26). However, most vendors lack urban infrastructure services at their vending sites including running water, toilets and electricity. The fact that street vendors (and informal workers at large), are not a part of the city’s planning processes, only compounds the problem. Despite their contribution to the urban economy, vendors are often considered ‘antisocial, anti-developmental, dirty, unaesthetic and unhygienic’ (WIEGO, 2014). They are

frequently targeted, harassed and evicted by government officials. In the years following the enactment of the Act, the situation has not improved greatly as can be noted in the case of harassment vendors face by officials of local authorities (Maharashtra Ekta Hawkers Union v. The State of Maharashtra And Anr, 2017).

Street vendors and their organisations deal primarily with local, regional and sometimes national authorities/government. This is because the rules and decisions made by the government at all levels, have direct impacts on street vendors’ core economic activity. Most visible is the access to public space for vending, storing or producing (e. g. cooking) goods for sale (Carré, 2018). Vendors then negotiate for identity (licenses), access to public space (vending, transportation) and to prevent against evictions from ‘natural’ market zones.

There are three basic categories of vendors: those who buy goods and sell them at a margin (fresh fruits and vegetables for example), those who make or manufacture goods for sale (cooked food vendors), and those who provide or perform services in public spaces (barbers) (Roever, 2014). Within these categories, they can further be categorised by a) whether they sell perishable or durable goods, b) whether they work on their own, with family workers or hired workers, c) whether they are independent, tied through credit purchases to a wholesaler, or sell on commission for formal retailers, and d) whether they sell in central business districts, peripheral areas, near wholesale markets, religious institutions, educational institutions etc.

There are close to 300,000 street vendors in Delhi but the Municipal Corporation of Delhi officially shows figures of “legal” vendors to be roughly around 130,000, of which around 30% are women (SEWA, 2019). Male street vendors outnumber women all over the country (Bhowmik, 2014). As Sinha (2018) notes, the mismatch between the rapid rise in the number of qualified employment seekers and the lower number of job opportunities available has made street vending an attractive employment option. In addition, it is viable due to the ease of entry it signifies (Bhowmik, 2014).

2. WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS AND UNIONISATION IN THE SECTOR

There aren't many large organisations of vendors in the country but one of the first was the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) founded by Ela Bhatt in 1972. In some states, there have been other organisations that have come together under one banner. In Mumbai, 40 unions came together to form the Pherawala Action Committee in early 2000. Another example is the Hawkers Joint Action Committee in Delhi (which is an association of market associations in Delhi). There are also associations like the National Hawker's Federation which are present across India with a presence in Delhi. But the best-known of all organisations in India is NASVI.

SEWA has a large number of street vendors across its membership in 11 states in India. SEWA and NASVI led the campaign for a national law on street vending leading to the passage of the Act.

NASVI (The National Alliance of Street Vendors of India) is a federation of 888 vendor organizations,

trade unions and support organisations (NGOs), based all over India. It is currently headquartered in Delhi. NASVI started the process of forming a nation-wide network of street vendors, in 1998 and was registered in 2003, under the Societies Registration Act. It now offers membership to trade unions, community organisations, NGOs and professionals. The main objective behind establishing NASVI was to bring together the street vendor organisations in India so as to collectively struggle for macro-level changes which had become imminent to support the livelihood of around 10 million vendors in the country. From the time of its formation, NASVI has worked for the betterment of street vendors by advancing policy interventions, engaging in dialogue with administrators and planners, and building the capacity of its member organisations (Sinha and Roever, 2011). At the city-level in Delhi, there are other community-based organisations such as Jan Pahal (affiliated with the Hawkers' Joint Action Committee) who work with vendors on the ground.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING THE SECTOR

One of the early strategies adopted by NASVI in negotiating for the law, was to highlight the large number of vendors present in the country as hard-working, economic agents of the city and to remove negative associations of criminality and dirtiness associated with their livelihood. One of the ways to do this was through a comprehensive study on street vendors in seven cities across India (see Bhowmik, 2001). As Sinha (2018:139) notes, the study was unique in its perspective by focusing on street vendors as an integral part of the broader urban context. The findings of this study were presented at a large meeting of street vendors in Delhi, in 2001, organised by SEWA and NASVI in collaboration with the Ministry of Urban Development. At this meeting, the government proposed to set up a task force to draft a national policy on street vending (which came about in 2004). A revised version, reviewed by the National Commission on Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS), was passed in 2009. The revised Policy gave more visibility to vendors' issues and organisations such as SEWA, and NASVI began negotiating with local government (municipalities and ULBs) to implement the policy in letter and spirit. Only some states such as Maharashtra, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh took steps in implementing the policy, and the vendor's organisations were disappointed by the continuing failure on the part of the government to take care of vendor issues. There were several cases of harassment and human rights violations, resulting in court cases. The above-mentioned Maharashtra Ekta Hawkers Union v. The State of Maharashtra And Anr, 2017, is one such case. The campaign for the national law came about because vendor organisations felt that a national policy wasn't enough. Arguing that vending was not just an urban issue, but rather a legal claim to livelihood, they organised meetings and demonstrations to demand a uniform law to protect the livelihoods of street vendors by regulating

vending in an appropriate and transparent way. NASVI began the campaign for a national law on the basis of several court orders as well as positive results from negotiations with the government. In 2010, the Supreme Court of India gave a verdict in Gajendra Prasad Singh and others vs. M.C.D and others in which the Honorable Supreme Court of India laid down that the vendors had a fundamental right to carry on their businesses under Article 19 (1) (g) of the Constitution of India and the said right must be protected by a law. The apex court directed the appropriate government to enact law for vendors by 30 June, 2011. (NASVI, 2019).

In 2011, NASVI also ran a Rath campaign for policy implementation yielding positive results in the states of Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttarakhand. With many varied strategies such as a postcard campaign (nearly 1 lakh postcards were sent to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (now MoHUA) to demand a central law governing street vendors); and national workshops to bring media attention to the process.

The social dialogue process preceding the Act succeeded where many have not, with consistent backward and forward engagement with the issue. Vendor organisations and leaders such as SEWA and NASVI continued to lay pressure on the Ministry and Parliament to push for the draft bill, and its enactment into law. Additionally, by keeping abreast of the process of drafting, the vendors and their representatives, were able to catch shortcomings in the Act and present amendments to the same. The success of this policy was also dependent on the positive policy atmosphere, the vendors had found for themselves. A receptive Minister and Parliament helped push the bill through, and bring about the enactment of the Act, on 1st May, 2014.

4. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Delhi forms a unique case of a study to look at social dialogue within the informal sector. Being the capital of the country, the National Capital Region (NCR), comprising Delhi and the surrounding areas of Gurgaon, Noida, Ghaziabad and Faridabad; is one of the richest areas of the country. Not only on that account, but by virtue of being the seat of power for both the central and state governments, Delhi's administrative structure is oftentimes a jungle of bureaucracy that is hard to navigate. The multiplicity of power structures and political players in the city can be an opportunity or an obstacle. In many cases, the administrative processes are slow and opaque enough to be deterrents in the vendors' struggles. On other occasions, such as the period preceding elections, the desire to perform well often results in generous political support for vendors. Vendors also face resistance from the judiciary, which does not always rule in favour of vendors. More than 5 years after the Act, the High Court of Delhi continues to base eviction decisions on the pre-2014 legal status of vendors and uphold the old demarcation of vending zones. Between January 2017 and September 2018, vendor petitioners challenged evictions 44 times, of which the High Court of Delhi ruled against vendors in 36 cases.

In 2015, the government of Delhi notified a scheme in accordance with the Act and its Rules, making actionable the process of implementation of the Act. It was criticised for over-regulation by different vendor interest groups and advocates. With several provisions going against the mandate of the Act, the scheme did not adhere to the evolved position the vendors had been placed in post the Act (2014). The scheme introduced requirements for no-objection certificates from the Resident Welfare Associations and Market Associations in defining vending zones. Further, the Delhi's scheme had bright-line rules such as 'space for vending shall be 6x8 feet', 'height shall not be more than 3 feet', and 'vendors shall not make any noise for attracting the public or customers'. The scheme also prohibited cooking and vending around places of worship, educational institutions, hospitals or railway stations. The vending time was restricted from 'sunrise to sunset' (Centre for Civil Society, 2019).

The institutionalised form of the law is the Town-vending committee (TVC) to be constituted according to the provisions laid down in Section 22 of the Act.

TVCs are required to ensure that rights of all street vendors are protected with the necessary facilitation of basic infrastructural services to support their market activity. The Town Vending Committee is intended to be a comprehensive committee of government officials, municipal officers, street vendors, bankers, traffic police, NGOs, RWAs etc. who will take into consideration the opinion of all stakeholders within the ambit of street vending. From carrying out surveys of existing vendors, to demarcating vending and non-vending zones, the TVCs are the key component of the Act.

The Act of 2014 specifies that TVCs must be established to carry out vendor surveys, ensure that all existing vendors are accommodated in vending zones and issue certificates for vending. It must also periodically update these surveys (suggested at an interval of 5 years). The Act also stipulates that the TVCs should have 40 per cent representation of street vendors, elected by vendors themselves, one-third of whom should be women. An additional 10 per cent representation has to be allocated to NGOs. Lastly, the Act also mandates that the municipalities cannot bypass TVCs. In the process of its implementation in Delhi, we can see where the state of social dialogue (through the medium of the TVC) has succeeded and where it has faltered.

If we look at the formation of the TVC itself, the social partners can be classified into three categories: Government, Vendor and Other. The Chairman of the TVC is the Commissioner or Chairperson of the local authority concerned. In Delhi this is the Commissioner/Chairman of the municipal authority. Other members of the municipality being represented are the Health Officer, Town Planner/Architect and also members of the enforcement authority. Police representatives are the Additional Commissioners of Police, and Traffic Police. Additionally, the Public Works Department as well as the Revenue Department are represented. Vendors have 40 per cent representation in the TVCs, with one-third representation of women. Most TVCs also had one seat for a lower caste vendor (belonging to the category of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe). This amounts to 12 vendors (out of 30 members). Other representatives in the TVC are members of Market Associations, Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Bank Associations of Street Vendors, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and

Community-based organisations (CBOs). The member list of the TVC from City SP (Sadar Paharganj) Zone in Delhi, is given in the Annexures.

The TVCs have been formulated in such a way as to grant voting majority to the vendors. With 40 percent elected vendors and 10 per cent (NGOs), the assumption is of the two to be a cohesive voting bloc. Since the Chairman has no voting power, it allows for a less unfair formulation of the TVC in theory. In practice however, this doesn't always come to fruition.

While the above-mentioned TVC has elected all vendor seats, many do not have such numbers. In Delhi, only 5 TVCs have between 11-12 vendor members whereas some (Narela Zone) have only 2 elected vendor representatives. The difference across the board comes from the level of information and organising done on the part of the vendor unions. In areas such as Narela, not many organisations were able to get information to the vendors on time regarding their eligibility for the TVC elections. Given that the electoral rolls for this given election were formulated on the basis of previously

surveyed vendors, some more remote areas of Delhi did not have enough vendors on the roll. Narela was one such case. The Act also requires one-third elected vendors to be women but out of the 27 TVCs, 9 have no women vendors. Vendors raised questions of insufficient notice and lack of sufficient registration time. Although the court agreed with the issuing of zone-wise list of approved/eligible voters, it rejected the request for extended registration time in order to not cause further delays in the election process. Interviewed TVC members (vendor representatives) also bemoaned the lack of sufficient representation in voter rolls. When the TVC elections were conducted, roughly 131,000 vendors were eligible, but final approved lists vary between 5,000-6,000. In NDMC, only 600 votes were cast, according to a TVC member. Partly, this was said to be due to incorrect filing of registration by vendors but also due to a lack of knowledge on the part of the vendors themselves. Many found out about the election when it was too late to register. According the vendors, the municipality made no special effort to include vendors in the elections as lesser vendor representation would work out in their favour.

Table 1: TVC Stakeholder Analysis

STAKEHOLDER	BARGAINING POWER	EXPECTATIONS FROM TVC	STRATEGIES BEING
Municipality/ Government	High (As rule-maker and deciding authority on most vendor issues)	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antipathy - delay in forming a scheme for functioning of TVCs Not calling TVC meetings as required (once in three months)
Vendors	Low (due to lack of knowledge of the process, no real engagement from municipality in the process)	Low to high depending on understanding of the TVC and engagement with collective bargaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempted to vote as a bloc in TVC elections wherever possible Present a unified voice in TVC meetings Approaching municipality outside the TVCs as well
Market Associations	High (from legal status in markets)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlighting competition for business with vendors (sells at lower rates)
Resident Welfare Associations	High (representing the middle-class citizenry of the city, adversely affected by presence of vending)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arguing for reduced vending due to lack of space for pedestrians, low cleanliness in residential areas (due to mobile vendors) and increased traffic jams
Non-Governmental Organisations/ Community-based organisations	Low (thought to be only pushing for vendor issues)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pushing for formation of scheme by government Building capacity of vendors for efficient participation in TVCs

5. UNRAVELLING SOCIAL DIALOGUE

The Street Vendor's Policy (2004, 2009) and the subsequent Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act (2014) are strong legal measures to protect vendors. Addressing many of the issues that vendors face, they reflect a shift in the approach to vendors.

In Delhi, the government has constituted 27 provisional TVCs to regulate street vendors under the Act. Three years after the Act came into force, vendors went to court asking for the Delhi government to elect TVCs (*Ajay Maken v. GNCTD*). In 2017, after a court order, the Delhi government conducted elections for vendor representatives to the TVCs. While the Act mandates 40% representation of vendors in the TVC, the absence of a legal identity throws into question who these vendors can be. As mentioned earlier, some estimates put vendors in Delhi at roughly 300,000 (SEWA 2019). However, the government and municipality are working with the outdated 2007 registration rolls that put the number at around 131,000 vendors. To solve this issue, the government of NCT of Delhi decided to elect provisional TVCs with voter rolls comprised of vendors on the official list. This TVC was given the mandate to conduct surveys and enumerate all vendors prior to a second round of elections to form new TVCs, that would be truly participative.

These TVCs are to be governed by a scheme notified by the Delhi government. While the process of elections to the TVC and the subsequent functioning has suffered setbacks and hiccups, the process of Delhi has been praised for being as democratic as possible and trying to strive for maximum vendor representation even in the provisional TVCs. However, this attempt to be inclusive seemed to only exist on paper, and also ran into its fair share of issues. The process for election, in the first step, was challenged by vendors in Delhi Pradesh Rehri Patri Khomcha Hawkers Union and Ors v. South Delhi Municipal Corporation and Ors in 2018. Petitioners argued that vendors did not have sufficient time to produce documents for verification and only 32% of them were eligible to vote. Vendors asked the Court to issue directions to the Delhi Municipal Corporation (DMC) to display the zone-wise voter list, allow for more time for submission of documents and allow other street vendors to raise objections against voter lists. The High Court of Delhi approved the first

two demands but disallowed vendors from raising objections to voter lists as it would have led to a delay in the election process (Centre for Civil Society, 2019).

As mentioned above, the social dialogue process is conducted through the medium of the TVC. By institutionalising a mechanism of interaction, participatory rule making and grievance redressal, the establishment of a TVC has shaken the traditional ways of negotiation and bargaining vendors relied upon. The flawed implementation of the Act however, has possibly made the situation more difficult for vendors. Many vendor representatives in the TVC admitted to not knowing the purpose of the committee. One member went to raise the issue of evictions and when informed that the mandate of the provisional TVC is only to conduct a survey of vendors, asked how such a survey could be conducted when no vendors would be left. Without having any idea of the operational procedures of the TVCs, vendors have not been able to fully utilise this new avenue available to them.

The CCS report identifies the following steps to constitute a TVC, as part of implementation of the Street Vendors Act (2014), according to its survey of the processes of implementation of the Act, across India:

- Step 1: State Government to draft and notify the Rules for implementing the Act
- Step 2: State Government to draft and notify the Scheme for implementing the Act
- Step 3: State Government to form the Grievance Redressal Committee
- Step 4: State Government to form the TVC
- Step 5: Election for vendor representation in the TVC
- Step 6: TVC to conduct a survey of vendors
- Step 7: TVC to issue identity cards to vendors
- Step 8: TVC to earmark vending zones
- Step 9: Local authority to draft and publish a street vending plan
- Step 10: TVC to publish street vendor charter
- Step 11: Local authority to assign office space to the TVC

Source: Centre for Civil Society, Progress Report: Implementing the Street Vendors Act, 2014. 2019

In Delhi, we can compare the process to the above-given steps of implementation. The Delhi government notified a scheme in 2015, and again in 2016 laying down rules for declaration of vending zones, provisions for issuance of licenses and space requirements for vendors. All of these issues come under the purview of the TVC following the Act, and the scheme was highly contested by vendors. Many of the rules under the scheme flew in the face of all the progress achieved by vendors in negotiating for the law in 2014, and vendor interest groups did go to Court over the scheme, arguing that the scheme could not be validated as it had been formulated without consulting the TVCs. Ruling in favour of the vendors, the Court held that the scheme be revised and enacted only after TVC was formed (*Janodaya Ekta Samiti v Govt. of NCT of Delhi and Ors.*).

This order does create a precedent for other states in terms of having a consultative process and ensuring a democratic process to balance the twin purpose of the Act- regulation and protection. Time will tell if the states follow the letter of the law in spirit as well. The Delhi government did ask for TVCs to offer feedback on the proposed scheme in order to formulate a new scheme in 2018. This decision came on the heels of a court order to frame a scheme before 31 December 2018. At the time of writing, no new scheme has been notified.

6. NEGOTIATION STRATEGIES ADOPTED

Informal work is the primary form of employment in India. From street vendors to waste workers, many such workers exist in the urban landscape and have had to bargain for a place in the cityscape. Vendors in India have historically relied upon many different negotiation strategies to claim public space for their own. The vendor's right of livelihood can be held against a commuter's right to the safe walking space on roads (footpaths). The central problem around any policy/law concerning street vendors has been the management of public space keeping in mind the competing interests of vendors, pavement users, vehicular traffic etc. Arbind Singh (2000) for example, identifies five paths to organising street vendors in India. The first is when vendors come together spontaneously to combat exploitation by resorting to protests and dharnas (picketing). Such immediate, collective action not only showcases the strength of such a large working population of the country, but also builds solidarity and organisational strength.

The second path is working under the aegis of a mother organisation, which acts as a catalyst in fostering and promoting subsidiary vendors' organisations. NASVI is one such example of collectivisation, in which many vendor-led organisations, such as the Jama Masjid Nehr Patri Association, are allied with the former, drawing on their strength and knowledge to build their collective strength. The third path is where central trade unions either promote or set up independent vendor unions. Fourthly, a group of vendors may collectively seek protection against harassment from local representatives of political parties. These organisations are need-based and amorphous. The fifth path is where organised street vendors through support and leadership establish vendor organisations or help organise vendors in the main business centres of cities. An example of this could be Market Associations, in large commercial areas. In Delhi, this could be the Lajpat Nagar, or Sarojini Nagar Market Association.

Vendors tend to select forms of negotiation based upon need and situation. Historically, without a law in place, most vendors relied upon municipal policies and court orders to fight issues of eviction and harassment.

The lack of recognition of the occupation can result in a host of problems from difficulty in obtaining licenses to vulnerability of income and space. Random threats of eviction and routine harassment by the traffic police

are all part of a vendor's reality. Street vendors are affected by the policies of city government more than other groups of informal workers. Unfair policies can result in abuse of authority, police harassment, demand for bribes, and confiscation of their wares. In the absence of any statutory legal cover, vendors have had to rely upon positive policy directions on the part of local governance (municipalities) or approach the court for restitution. This availability of the courts in India comes from historically significant court cases for vendors such as in the *Bombay Hawkers Union and Ors. v. Bombay Municipal Corporation and Others* (1985). In its order, the Supreme Court quashed a condition of the proposed municipal scheme preventing vendors from selling cut fruits, and other food items. In that same year, another case, *Olga Tellis and Ors v Bombay Municipal Corporation* involving the eviction of pavement-dwellers, became a siren call for vendors, holding the right to livelihood as part of the right to life. In both cases, the court upheld the unintended use of pavements, however, for the purpose of livelihood as wrong. In 1989, however, in *Sodan Singh and Ors. v. New Delhi Municipal Committee and Ors.*, came to the conclusion that Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution is available to street vendors, subject to proper regulations. It held that all public streets and roads in the country vest with the State, which acts as a trustee on behalf of the public and the members of the public are entitled as beneficiaries to use them for trading as a matter of right subjected to the rights of other citizens (CCS,2017). The awareness of the court being an avenue of negotiation also comes from the history of unionising and organising within the vendor movement. The legal system in India enshrined in the courts, is available to all as a means of restitution and justice. Vendor organisations in NASVI for example, as a first step of organising, to this date collect token fees from members to put towards a 'legal defence fund', as mentioned in the focus group discussions as well. Such steps have proven useful in the case of the 'Jama Masjid Nehr Patri Association' (interviewed in the FGD), who won a court stay order, to continue vending in their original area, after having been evicted for a period of 6 months.

Vendor organisations such as SEWA showcase negotiations with the municipality as being one of their key advocacy strategies (SEWA 2019). From negotiating for the women's market to the re-establishment of the velodrome market, SEWA maintains the importance of

an open channel of communication with the municipal representatives to be important in bargaining for space and the right of livelihood for vendors. As we have seen in the case of NASVI as well, vendor organisations invest time and effort in building their bargaining power. NASVI in the case of bargaining for the Act, relied upon the strength of its membership across the

country, media attention and consistent engagement with the government through workshops and consultations, where possible. SEWA, by means of its long history as an important trade union in the country also manages to do the same in Delhi. Known as a champion for women workers' rights, SEWA is able to create a space for negotiation with the municipalities.

Table 2: Negotiation Strategies Prior to the Act Coming into Force

ORGANISATION	NEGOTIATION STRATEGY	STRATEGY TARGET	OUTCOME
NASVI	Consensus Building through mobilisation	Smaller street vendor organisations	United smaller organisations under one umbrella to present a cohesive demand for legal protection
NASVI	Data collection	Local government and policy makers	Showcased the large population of street vendors from a 7-city survey and highlighted their importance in the urban context to influence creation of a national policy and later, central act.
NASVI	Campaigns such as the Post card campaign, signature campaigns	Media	1,00,000 post cards sent to MHUPA (now MoHUA) demanding passage of a central law
SEWA	Influence planning by inclusion of vendors in city plans	Local government-municipality	Creation of Women's Market on Tagore Road in Delhi
SEWA	Prevention of Eviction	Municipality and Police	Proving legitimacy of vendors by facilitating municipality-issued ID cards in Vellodrome Market (Delhi)

The Act too lays down the TVC as the institutionalised channel for negotiation as mentioned above. The formation of a TVC redistributes powers that is exclusively held by the municipal authorities and creates a mechanism for decentralised governance. The requirement for 40% representation of vendors and 10% of NGOs also creates a mechanisms for participatory decision-making, allowing for vendors to fight against cases of evictions and relocations.

Since the constitution of the TVCs, vendors have lost some of the avenues traditionally available to them for negotiation. There have been higher instances of the court deferring judgment on a case of eviction to the TVCs, something that is not covered under the mandate of the provisional TVC in Delhi. There are also certain vendor organisations that have not been well represented in the TVCs and are continuing to rely upon protests, and other forms of negotiations to bring their

issues to the attention of the municipality and the government. Members affiliated with NASVI attended one such protest demanding proper representation within a well-functioning TVC. Held under the banner of a political party (All India Unorganised Workers' Congress), the protest also showed the increasing political engagement with vendor issues. Additionally, at the local levels, vendor leaders and organisations are continuing to negotiate with the municipality to fill the remaining vendor seats in the TVCs by holding by-elections.

What is visible is that no one strategy brings absolute success or failure. Vendors and vendor organisations have historically used multiple avenues of bargaining and negotiation with city authorities, something they continue to do now despite the constitution of the TVCs. This can partly be attributed to the provisional nature of the TVCs with a singular mandate of conducting surveys. Vendors thus view the current TVC as a

stop gap and are showing little interest in pushing the municipality to work through the medium of the TVCs.

Another important feature here is the support vendors gain from legal documentation. Belonging to the informal sector, a legal form of identity becomes a very important source of legitimacy for a vendor. In the absence of occupational identity cards, many vendors utilise old licenses (issued by the municipality in 2007 last), and court orders in the case of threats of eviction. The vendors from the two focus-group discussions consider themselves strong in the face of harassment due to court orders, and well-organised vendor strength. The Jama Masjid Nehr Patri Association was evicted for a period of 6 months in 2014 following which a court order allowed them to continue vending in their original place. According to vendors, local municipal officials and politicians routinely visit the

area claiming to move the vendors but stand down in the face of the court order, since it is a proxy legal claim to their right to vend at that place. Through their association with NASVI, the organisation has been strengthened and made aware of some of their rights, in cases of evictions and harassment.

Similarly, the vendors from the Karol Bagh Market Association are more secure than those in lesser known areas. Karol Bagh being a thriving commercial area, is home to more than 2000 vendors. Over the years, vendors have realized that large-scale evictions are rare in their area and hence are more confident in facing any issues of harassment or threats of eviction that may arise. Additionally, since vendors in the area have been present for over 20 years, they are more confident in approaching municipal authorities regarding any issues they face.

Table 3: Social Dialogue Strategies post 2014

ORGANISATION	NEGOTIATION STRATEGY	STRATEGY TARGET	OUTCOME	CHANGE FROM PRE-ACT PERIOD
NASVI, National Hawkers Federation, Jan Pahal	Protests against evictions	Central government, Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varying as evictions inevitably resume at a later date 	Reduced evictions in well-known markets but largely evictions continue
NASVI, Janodaya Ekta Samiti, Jan Pahal	Seeking legal recourse	High courts (state-level) and Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stay orders on unauthorised evictions 	No change. Courts ruled against vendors in 36 out of 44 cases in period of 2017-18.
NASVI, Jan Pahal, NHF	Seeking legal recourse	High courts (state-level) and Supreme Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of TVCs Clarity on vendor elections for TVCs Upcoming scheme to be made by Delhi government for functioning of TVCs 	Due to legal protection, there is increased accountability of the government in policy-making for vendors.
NASVI	Negotiating with government	Municipality, courts, state and central government officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2017, the Supreme court passed an order in Delhi to form TVCs 	Presence of the Act makes the government accountable to vendors

7. IMPACT OF SOCIAL DIALOGUE ON WORKERS' RIGHTS AND LIVELIHOODS

In Delhi, this ad-hoc form of social dialogue has existed for many years. However, with the formalisation of some of these processes into the TVCs, there have been changes all around. The newly-evolved social dialogue process has had multiple effects on the sector and the conditions of vendors. Ranging from positive to negative, the outcome has varied on the basis of location, collective strength, political strength and involvement of other social partners. From interviews with social partners engaged in the TVC process, as well as focus-group discussions with vendors themselves, the picture that emerges is not clear. Hazy and overrun with rules and conflicting information, the largest outcome of the social dialogue process in the sector has been the failure to effectively disseminate information.

One of the issues emerging from interviews with TVC members and NGO representatives has been the degree of representation vendor organisations have found within the TVC. Varying representation of these organisations in the TVCs is not necessarily representative of their collectivisation as can be assumed at a first glance. A multitude of factors govern participation in the social dialogue ranging from access to government partners, political affiliations and legal identity of its membership. The criteria of nomination of other members (NGOs and CBOs) is not fully understood from government documentation or discussion with TVC members. The sense is that the municipality and/or Delhi government sent out calls for names but not all organisations received this information.

Information dissemination also becomes a major issue acting as an obstacle to the social dialogue process. The lack of clarity regarding voter registration and vendor rolls is an issue we have seen before. Additionally, the state government and the municipal authority are two separate decision-making authorities present here. The municipal authority is represented by members of a different political party from that of the state government. This political difference has led to a reported breakdown in communication between the two arms of the government.

Another obstacle arising is the opacity from bad rule-making and implementation. Out of the 27 TVCs,

only one TVC called three meetings in the 5-month period since its constitution. Many TVCs only held an introductory meeting and since then have not moved forward with any issue. The Minutes of the meeting are not freely available, and in fact cannot be found on the municipality websites. None of the TVCs have succeeded in fulfilling their mandate of conducting surveys either.

In the meantime, some evictions continue to happen across Delhi. The report by CCS found that between 2017 and 2018, the high court of Delhi decided against vendors in 11 cases of unlawful eviction on the basis of pre-2014 status of the vendor. But in most areas, there seems to be a détente while the role of the TVC is decided upon. The absence of earnest participation in the TVC process by municipal and police authorities shows their lack of desire to adapt to this new form of social dialogue. As Roever (2018) notes, ambiguous laws and absence of constraints on state power encourage low level harassment to continue. The lack of TVC meetings, the absence of all municipal members and not fully engaging with vendor representatives shows that the municipal authority is loath to give up power in this new equation.

CASE OF THE NDMC TVC

Only one TVC moved forward with the survey process (NDMC), but since the survey was being conducted by the municipality itself, it is being contested. The TVC called three meetings since September 2018, with the first two being chaired by the Enforcement Director (and not the Chairman of the NDMC). The Enforcement Department of the NDMC deals with removal of unauthorised encroachment on the NDMC/Public land/footpath in its area, management of parking lots as well as regulation of advertisement via hoardings/banners. The Enforcement Director is a member of the TVC in the NDMC area as a representative of the local authority (municipality). In the second meeting of the TVC, the Enforcement Director proposed to move ahead with vendor enumeration.

Vendors raised concerns about the TVC meetings in a note to the Chairman of the TVC. The note raised four demands: TVC meetings should be run by the Chairman; meetings should not be run by the 'Enforcement

Director' responsible for 'unlawful' evictions in the NDMC; non-TVC members including NDMC 'lawyers' should only be invited with the consent of TVC members; and the language for recording meeting minutes should be changed to Hindi and must capture critical points (Centre for Civil Society, 2019). The letter is attached in Annexure 2.

In a later meeting under the Urban Development Minister in November 2018, this survey process was called into question, as well as the recent spate of evictions happening in areas covered under the NDMC TVC. It was highlighted that 'many street vendors have been evicted in the last few months due to different court

orders or issues related to traffic'. The meeting minutes suggested that the vendors should be allowed to vend 'as it is not possible to conduct a survey without them'. The Minister also stated that the enumeration exercise by NDMC has been cancelled as there was no 'valid' TVC meeting and the Council started the survey without the approved scheme (Centre for Civil Society, 2019). What comes to light is the beginning of a new social dialogue without the closure of the old. The TVCs are meant to be the forum for decision-making on vending zones, issuance of licenses and evictions. Instead what we see happening is the continuation of evictions and removal of vendors while the TVC is yet to begin functioning in earnest.

8. FUTURE STEPS

As the process stands now, there is an uneasy truce. The TVCs are unofficially waiting for the Delhi government to publish the scheme which was supposed to have come by 31st December 2018. No future meetings have been called and there is confusion among the TVC members about the term of the current TVC. With national elections 4 months away, TVC members interviewed predict no activity until after the elections. With the Delhi state elections also a year away, there has been increased political involvement with the issues of TVCs and street vendors but not much action on the ground.

In order to achieve results, the TVCs will have to begin a process of open communication amongst its members. Regular, committed meetings and the beginning of the survey process are needed to make the TVC effective. Also, the need for capacity building has

emerged as a strong condition for future success. While vendors recognise the need to adapt to this new role being asked of them, there is also need for the capacity building of other TVC members to sensitise them to issues affecting vendors and recalibrate their notion of a vendor. What has also come out in the interviews, is the demand of vendors for easier access to information regarding meetings and decisions being taken by the TVC.

NGO and CBO TVC members interviewed also cautioned vendors against using the TVC as a stand-in for the municipal authority. The new form of dialogue requires vendors to come onboard as an equal, and united voice, presenting the issues of all vendors and not just concerns affecting themselves. With the full mandate of the TVC yet to be achieved in Delhi, this interim period offers the rare opportunity for all partners involved to course correct and learn for the future.

9. CONCLUSION

Management of public space is one of the most pressing issues in India today. In urban areas, public space (streets, sidewalks, and parks) is seen as 'the most obvious analogue to the commons metaphor' (Foster 2009: 267). Although public spaces are held in trust (sic) by local government they are effectively open-access and are, therefore, much closer to a 'pure commons' (Garnett 2012). This is because the legislations have put limits on the extent to which cities can control these spaces and exclude individuals or groups from using them. However, the inherent vagueness of many of the legal limitations put on state control over public space, often gives too much power to local authorities, including the police, and too little to citizens. The Street Vendors Act (2014) was a step in the right direction to correct this imbalance of power. Through its mandate of formulating TVCs and bringing all social partners involved to one equitable platform, the possibilities for success and real, lasting change were endless. However, the passing of a law is by no means the end of the road. Implementation remains a challenge. 5 years on, implementation is only just beginning and is incomplete and insufficient. The recently held National Workshop on Street Vendors was to release a compliance index ranking the states in their various levels of implementation of the Act. There can be many reasons for the time it has taken to implement the law in earnest but one such reason is political will. The enactment of the Act was seen as a major victory for the government in bringing about such a positive law. However, with the victory, the pressure from vendors' organisations eased somewhat and complacency appeared to seep in and allowed for authorities to continue with the status quo. In the last 5 months

since the constitution of TVCs in Delhi, there has been a degree of fervour in the vendors' movement. From negotiating within the TVC to recognising the need for capacity building, vendors are once again adapting to the changing needs of the dialogue process in order to better negotiate with the authorities.

One of the enabling conditions for social dialogue remains the collective strength vendors have built over the last 20 + years. With a long history of collective bargaining, vendors recognise that this is a long struggle that isn't over yet. Another important enabling condition is the democratisation of the election process for TVCs in Delhi. Unlike other parts of the country, where TVCs have largely been formed through the process of nominations, as in Bihar for example; Delhi has attempted to be as democratic as possible in the TVC election process and with good intentions in theory, is attempting to fulfil the principle of inclusion laid down in the Act. However, with issues of opacity and the lack of will on the part of authorities, the social dialogue process has stymied and is currently in a state of détente. The larger political situation of India (with approaching general and state elections) gives vendors a platform with which to further push their agenda. Politically backed unions are working to raise vendor issues in the general public and push for better performing TVCs.

In today's economy, there is a critical need to promote the representative voice of the urban informal sector and create a level playing field. Accompanied by a multi-pronged strategy of collective bargaining, vendors are poised to engage with the social dialogue process in a more sustained, effective manner.

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ANNEXURE 1

LIST OF INTERVIEWS AND FOCUS GROUPS

INTERVIEWS

1. Aravind Unni, IGSSS: NGO Member, TVC
2. Anirudh Singh Raghuvanshi, IGSSS: NGO Member, TVC
3. Shalini Sinha, WIEGO: Informal Sector Specialist
4. Dharmender Kumar, Jan Pahal: CBO Member, TVC
5. Shaktiman Ghosh, NHF
6. Md. Irfan Khan, Community Organiser, NASVI
7. Md. Imran, Community leader, (All India Unorganised Workers' Congress)

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

1. Vendors of Jama Masjid Nehr Patri Association:
 - Bachan Mishra
 - Abdul Aziz (TVC member)
 - Md. Shahbuddin (TVC member)
 - Vijay Kumar Gupta
 - Md. Khan
2. Vendors of Karol Bagh Market Zone:
 - Satish Kumar
 - Subhash Kumar (TVC member)
 - Veer Bhadra Mourya (TVC member)
 - Kundan Lal
 - Pancham Chourasiya (TVC member)

ANNEXURE 2

LETTER TO CHAIRMAN OF THE NDMC

To,

25.09.2018

Shri Naresh Kumar Ji,
NDMC Chairman,
Palika Kendra, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi – 110001

Sub: Raising concerns about Town Vending Committee Meetings in NDMC

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of the many members of the newly constituted first Town Vending Committee (TVC) to highlight the many concerns we have with the functioning of TVC and through this letter want to bring it to your notice.

The following are the major concerns –


1. **TVC should be run by the NDMC Chairman** – as mandated in the Street Vendors Act 2014 and Delhi State Street vendors Rules, only chairman who is the chairperson of the TVC be allowed to head meetings. If due to any unforeseen reason in your absence, you will have to appoint in writing the representative from TVC convening proceedings. The TVC meeting on 20.09.2018 and the one proposed for 25.09.2018 is without your written consent. And is in violation of the spirit of SV Act 2014 and Delhi SV Rules.
2. **TVC should not be chaired by Enforcement Director or anyone in the enforcement department** – As there is a clear conflict of interest with the meetings being chaired by Enforcement Director – Shri Rajashekhar, who is also heading the on-going unlawful evictions of street vendors in NDMC. The TVC members feel pressurised and seek your assurance in directing the meetings to be headed by Secretary NDMC in your absence.
3. **Arbitrary invitation to lawyers of NDMC to attend TVC meetings** - it has been noticed that in TVC meetings, invitations have been sent to NDMC counsels without the consent of TVC. Such invitations are a violation of SV Act and Delhi State Rules. Request you to bring such request in TVC meetings, wherein after discussions with members, such requests be entertained or rejected as per the decision of TVC.
4. **Meeting minutes and refusal to use to Hindi as a means of communication** – it was requested in the first TVC meeting that the meeting be documented well, and the minutes shared in advance before the next meeting, and also ensuring that the meeting notice and meeting minutes are both in done in Hindi to ensure that all members of TVC are able to read it. But after seeing the invitation for 25.09.2018, second TVC meeting, we feel disappointed as our requests have not been met, and most of the important mentioned in the meeting on 20.09.2018 have not been captured. We urge you to correct the same at the earliest and ensure that the second TVC meeting is well documented.

We, the members of TVC hope that you will take cognizance of the above mentioned steps and ensure that these concerns are addressed at the earliest.

Thanks and regards,

ANNEXURE 3

MEETING NOTICE OF TVC



North Delhi Municipal Corporation
Office of the Addl. Dy. Commissioner
Karol Bagh Zone

Nigam Bhawan, D.B. Gupta Road,
Anand Parbat, Karol Bagh
New Delhi -110005.
Ph. No. 25747473

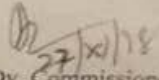
No. 7032/ADC / KBZ/2018

Dated – 28.11.2018

Meeting Notice

A second meeting of constituted Town Vending Committees, Karol Bagh Zone will be held in the meeting hall, Zonal Office, Karol Bagh Zone on Thursday, 05.12.2018 at 02:00 pm under the chairmanship of Dy. Commissioner, Karol Bagh Zone to discuss issues related to Street Vendors. All members are requested to kindly attend the meeting on the above mentioned date and time.

The meeting is being held as per Rule 19 of Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017 and Further direction, if any, in the court case No. WP(C) No. 10411/2018 & CM No. 40526/2018 titled Hawker Suraksha Foundation All India (Regd.) Vs Lt. Governor Through Secretary Raj Niwas & Ors. Shall prevail in the matter.


27/11/18
Addl. Dy. Commissioner
Karol Bagh Zone

Distribution

1. Dy. Commissioner, Karol Bagh Zone
2. Superintendent Engineer/KBZ
3. DHO/KBZ
4. Assistant Town Planner/KBZ
5. Executive Engineer, M-I & II/KBZ
6. SDM/Karol Bagh
7. ACP (Traffic), Patel Nagar
8. ACP(Police), Karol Bagh
9. Chamber of Trade and Industry Freelance 12 (Market/Traders Association)
10. Bhartiya Udyog Vyapaar Mandal, 11 Gola Cottage (Market /Traders Association)
11. Janodya Ekta Samiti (B-79, Sainik Nagar, Nawada, Uttam Nagar, Delhi (NGO)
12. Janpahal (S-609, Nehru Enclave, School Block) (NGO)
13. Hawkers Joint Acton Committee, 1439/17, Ground Floor, Church Road, Kashmere Gate, New Delhi (Bank/ Association of Street Vendors)
- ✓ 14. Sh. Veer Bhadra Maurya S/o Sh. Moti (Street Vendor Member)
15. Sh. Amar Nath S/o Sh. Devi Ram (Street Vendor Member)
16. Sh. Kundan Lal S/o Sh. Roop Ram (Street Vendor Member)
17. Sh. Pancham Chaurasia S/o Sh. Shiv Kumar (Street Vendor Member)
18. Sh. Amarjit Verma S/o Sh. Chottey Lal (Street Vendor Member)
19. Sh. Ram Avtar S/o Sh. Raja Ram (Street Vendor Member)
20. Sh. Satish Kumar S/o Sh. Tirlok Shanker (Street Vendor Member)
21. Sh. Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Tej Remji (Street Vendor Member)
22. Ideal Youth Health and Welfare Society, Karol Bagh
23. RWA, Aram Bagh, Type-2, Karol Bagh (RWA)
24. RWA- Bapa Nagar, Block-E, Karol Bagh (RWA)
25. Office Copy

2018-11-30 13:45

ANNEXURE 4

TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE CSPZ

S. No	Department/Body	No. of Representatives	Nominated/Elected Member
1.	Department/Body Commissioner/Additional Commissioner/ Deputy Commissioner of the Local Authority- Chairperson	1	Deputy Commissioner- CSPZ
2.	Medical Officer of Local Authority- Member	1	Deputy Health Officer- CSPZ
3.	Planning Authority (Chief Town Planner or any other officer of Town Planning Department of the Local Authority) - Member	1	Assistant Town Planner- CSPZ
4.	Representative of Local Authority (Enforcement Department Head/Officer to be nominated by the Commissioner/ Chairperson/ Chief Executive Officer) - Members	3	Additional Deputy Commissioner- CSPZ Administrative Officer- CSPZ Section Officer- CSPZ
5.	Traffic Police- not below rank of ACP- member	1	ACP (Traffic), Daryanganj
6.	Police- not below rank of ACP- member	1	ACP- Daryanganj
7.	Market/Traders Associations - members	2	Chamber of Trade and Industry, Freelance
8.	Non-Government Organisations - members	2	IGSSS Ashraya Adhikar Bhavan
9.	Banks/Associations of Street Vendors- member	1	Pili Kothi Pul Mithai Rehri Patri Association (Shop no. T-53/13A, Chowk Pul Mithai, Azad Market, New Delhi)
10.	Street Vendors (Elected)- members	12 (elected 12)	General Sh. Santosh Singh, S/O Sh. Jagdish Singh Sh. Murlidhar Tiwari, S/O Sh. Ram Bhagat Tiwari Sh. Sanjay Kumar, S/O Radhey Shyam Sh. Nijamuddin, S/O Sh. Naneh Khan Sh. Abdul Aziz, S/O Md. Waseel Sh. Mohd. Shahbuddin, S/O Sh. Md. Shyad Women Smt. Usha W/O Mansa Ram Ms. Asha D/O Murlidhar Tiwari Smt. Pushpa W/O Asha Nand Saluja Smt. Suman Dubey, W/O Deepak Kumar Dubey SC Sh. Shyamlal, S/O Sh. Ramavtar Sh. Raj Kumar, S/O Sh. Radhey Shyam
11.	CPWD/PWD/Works Department of the local authority (Whosoever has maximum area under their jurisdiction)- Member	1	SE/CSPZ, North DMC
12.	Community based organisation- member	1	Beghar Foundation
13.	Resident Welfare Associations- member	2	RWA, Shastri Nagar Block -L-M RWA, Shri Ram Chandra Ji Maharaj Sewa Samiti
14.	Revenue Department, GNCTD- member	1	SDM
	Total	30	

Source: Government notification (GNCTD, 2018) shared with author by TVC vendor member

ABBREVIATIONS

- ACP - Additional Commissioner of Police
- CCS - Centre for Civil Society
- CBO - Community-based Organisation
- CSPZ - City Sadar-Paharganj Zone
- EDMC - East Delhi Municipal Corporation
- GNCTD - Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
- MoHUA - Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- NASVI - National Association for Street Vendors India
- NCR - National Capital Region
- NCT - National Capital Territory
- NDMC - New Delhi Municipal Council
- NGO - Non-Government Organisation
- North DMC - North Delhi Municipal Corporation
- PIB - Press Information Bureau
- PWD - Public Works Department
- RWA - Residents Welfare Association
- SDMC - South Delhi Municipal Corporation
- SEWA - Self-Employed Women's Association
- TVC - Town Vending Committee
- TU - Trade Union
- ULB - Urban Local Bodies
- WIEGO - Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organising

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