
**PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF
VENDING IN THE STREET VENDORS ACT, 2014: THE SV
RULES DELHI, 2017 AND THE DELHI SV SCHEME, 2019**

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ABSTRACT

The primary objective of the Certificate of Vending is to provide relief to Street Vendors across the territory of India, particularly with an emphasis on metro cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, and Mumbai to ensure a supportive environment for them to carry out their business. The article, therefore, focuses on how to acquire the certificate of vending, elucidating the procedure that includes a series of steps starting right from the survey to the registration and finally to the terms and conditions of holding the certificate of vending without violating any law. In a single phrase, it is an SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for the Street Vending laws.

The component elements in the note will be:

1. The objective of the Schemes and the Acts,
2. Overview of The Provisions Regarding the Certificate of Vending:
 - a) Categories of the street vendors
 - b) Survey
 - c) Criteria
 - d) Terms and Conditions
 - e) Cancellation
 - f) Remedies
 - g) Issues and Suggestions
 - h) Function of the Town Vending Committee Regarding the Certificate of Vending
 - i) Cases of Suspension
 - j) Revocation of Suspension
 - k) Cases of Cancellation
 - l) Penalty.

INTRODUCTION

DELHI SV SCHEME 2019

OBJECTIVES:

- Ease of doing business.
- Provides a legal framework for the better execution and implementation of the schemes and rules made for the Street Vendors.
- To help improve the vendors' living standards by providing them with the rights and provisions made by the state for them.
- A real and futuristic approach is targeted by aiming to meet the future needs and demands of the concerned.
- Tries to create the most profitable and win-win situation for all.
- Ultimate Goal- **“Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah”** (सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः)

OVERVIEW OF THE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF VENDING

CATEGORIES OF STREET VENDORS:

1. **Stationary Vendors**- the ones who carry out their business from one single vending spot.
2. **Mobile Vendors**- the ones who are not static and are moving either by foot or any vehicle.
3. **Others (daily/ weekly/ festival /fair market/ temporary etc)**- the ones who carry out their vending business on daily/ weekly/festival/ fair market/ temporary occasions only.

SURVEY:

1. Includes obtaining Photo Biometric Census+ GPS Coordinates of the location.¹
2. The physical survey shall be digitalized and provided with URI (Unique Record ID).²
3. Consecutive surveys shall be carried out after every 3 years to update the records.
4. The lead surveyors shall be responsible for the data collection and shall on the spot issue an Acknowledgement Receipt, which will include the URI and Barcode allowing the street vendors to access their digital records whenever necessary.
5. The surveyors will collect the primary information via the registration form:
 - Name
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Date and Place of Birth
 - Mode and Hours of Vending
 - Parentage
 - Spouse Names and dependent children
 - Place of Vending
 - Address
 - Contact Number
 - Nature of storage of goods
 - Nature of Vending
 - Special status if any

¹ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.2, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

² Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.7, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

- Identity Proof.³
6. The data collected from the survey will further be digitalized using smartphones, tablets, and cloud-based services.⁴
 7. Intentionally false or misleading information can lead to non-issuance or cancellation of the Certificate of Vending. Otherwise ordinarily, surveyed persons shall be primarily responsible for the accuracy of the information provided by the street vendors.⁵
 8. Review period of 21 days should be provided to all the surveyed persons to rectify any errors.⁶
 9. A list of people getting the Certificate of Vending should be prepared by the Town Vending Committee in consultation with the Local Body within 30 days after the end of the review period.

CRITERIA:

1. The street vendor should be a citizen of India and qualifies the minimum age criteria as prescribed in the provisions of the Street Vendors Act, 2014.
2. The vendor must be a registered voter of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
3. If the vendor's age is below 18 years, the vendor must provide admissible evidence as a Resident of Delhi.⁷
4. Only a registered street vendor is entitled to obtain the Certificate of Vending.⁸
 - a. Street Vendors entitled to the Certificate of Vending-
 - The Local Body in consultation with the Town Vending Committee will allocate and demarcate the vending space to such vendors, with a primary focus based on seniority. (According to the descending order of duration)
 - In the case of excess street vendors at a single vending spot, the allocation will be done based on the 'draw of lots.'
 - Reservations will be made for:

³ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.4, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

⁴ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.7, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

⁵ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.13, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

⁶ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.15, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

⁷ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 2.1.1, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

⁸ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 3.3.1, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

1. People with Disability. (Allotment of 3% of vending sites)
 2. Women. (Allotment of 1/3rd of vending sites, with first preference to widows)
 3. People in the Below Poverty Line category.⁹
- b. Street Vendors unable to receive the Certificate of Vending as per their first preference-
- A list of locations ranked in order of preference given by the street vendors shall be made.
 - Allocation of the vending spots will be made based on availability.
5. The Certificate of Vending shall be subject to limited renewal and shall not be issued to more than one member of a particular family, consisting of spouse and dependent children.¹⁰

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. A Certificate of Vending shall be valid initially for 5 years from the date of its issuance and shall be renewed after every 5 years, provided that the street vendor is eligible by the criteria and has not violated any law under the Street Vendor Act/ Rules/ Scheme.¹¹
2. A Certificate of Vending shall be issued in the name of the registered street vendor and is only transferable in cases of-
 - Incapacity
 - Insanity
 - Demise of the registered street vendor.
3. The street vendor shall not construct any permanent structure of any kind at the allocated site of vending.
4. The street vendor shall carry on his business either:
 - Personally or
 - through a Spouse or
 - Dependent children.
5. The vendor should have no other means of livelihood.

⁹ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 6.2.1, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

¹⁰ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 3.3.6, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

¹¹ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 4.3, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

6. The vendor should not rent or lease the Certificate of Vending or the allocated site to any other person.
7. The vendor does not carry a communicable, infectious disease, unless he provides a certificate from a medical authority for undergoing treatment, with full expected recovery.
8. The vendor should maintain standards of public hygiene and cleanliness, including the usage of proper dustbins and waste management at the vending site as well as the surrounding areas.
9. The street vendor should pay periodic charges for the civic amenities and facilities provided in the vending zone as determined by the authorized body accordingly.
10. The vendor should not carry out his business in non-vending areas or even beyond permissible,
 - Space
 - Days, and
 - Timings therefore not causing any inconvenience to the public of any sort.
11. The street vendor shall hold a copy of the Certificate of Vending at the vending site for display and the original document shall be presented before the Town Vending Committee whenever deemed necessary.
12. The street vendor should not carry out any illegal activity or sell obnoxious, hazardous, unsafe, and polluting items.
13. The Town Vending Committee holds the right to:
 - Regulate,
 - Restrict and
 - Relocate a street vendor with a Certificate of Vending.¹²
14. If the street vendor becomes incapable or for some other reason, including health issues, etc. and is unable to carry out his business personally, he can intimate the Town Vending Committee within 30 days so that an adult family member, who has attained the age as prescribed under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, can vend from the allotted vending spot as mentioned in his Certificate of Vending.¹³

¹² Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 2, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

¹³ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 2.1.10, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

15. The Town Vending Committee shall constitute a woman-led committee to hear offenses under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, and the Indian Penal Code, 1860 regarding harassment of women. The report is to be sent to the Delhi Commission for Women based on the complaints received and the certificate of vending may be canceled by the respective person accordingly.¹⁴

CANCELLATION:

1. People denied the Certificate of Vending shall not only be notified to:
 - a) their corresponding address but also,
 - b) through their official web portal.
2. Notifications sent to the respected people should also include the specific reasons for the denial of the privilege.
3. The Town Vending Committee may suspend the Certificate of Vending on the following other grounds:
 - a) Unauthorized change of the vending site.
 - b) Non-payment of dues. (This category will not be the sole reason for the suspension of the Certificate of Vending)
 - c) The vendor carries a communicable, infectious disease unless he provides a certificate from a medical authority for undergoing treatment, with full expected recovery.
 - d) Unauthorised extension of the allocated space.
 - e) Misrepresentation in the application.
 - f) If convicted for an offense with mala fide intention as well as causing the violation of other terms and conditions.¹⁵
4. The Town Vending Committee shall conduct an inquiry and may acquit the street vendor if there are reasonable and exceptional circumstances before the cancellation of the Certificate of Vending in any of the circumstances mentioned in part 3 above.
5. If the Town Vending Committee is satisfied that the Certificate of Vending has been obtained through misrepresentation or fraud-

¹⁴ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 5.1.8, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

¹⁵ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 5, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

- The Town Vending Committee shall provide a written notice to the vendor.
 - The street vendor shall be warned twice before the 15th and the 30th day of notice.
 - The certificate shall stand suspended until no response is received, and the vendor will be called further to attend a hearing.
 - If after the hearing, the Town Vending Committee is still satisfied that the Certificate of Vending has been obtained through misrepresentation or fraud, the Town Vending Committee may cancel the certificate along with a written explanation of why the cancellation has taken place and submit the report to the Local Body.¹⁶
6. Rather than direct cancellation of the Certificate of Vending in cases including minor violations, the Town Vending Committee shall impose a fine of Rs. 1500/- along with a warning.¹⁷

REMEDIES:

1. In both cases where the street vendor-
 - a. Is denied a Certificate of Vending
 - b. Is wishing to update his information details,

He shall be provided written details on the remedies available to him, including the dates, times, and locations where the Town Vending Committee will hear applications, cost-free, for corrections to records, objections, and other claims.
2. If any person has any objection to the application or regarding the record uploaded, he can file his claim or objection to the Town Vending Committee within 15 days of the date of publication on the official webpage.¹⁸
3. The Government and the Local Body may then further verify the validity of the details given by the street vendor in the application submitted.
4. The Town Vending Committee shall make a final decision within 30 days after receiving the receipt objection or claim from the Government or the Local Body.

¹⁶ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 5.1.5, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

¹⁷ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 5.1.7, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

¹⁸ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.18, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

5. The Town Vending Committee will then issue the Certificate of Vending to the respective individuals within 30 days of the end of the review period.¹⁹

ISSUES AND SUGGESTIONS:

1. **Surveyed persons denied a Certificate of Vending shall be notified via post to their correspondence address, as well as through the web portal where completed survey records have been made available against the URI of the Acknowledgement Receipt. Notifications sent shall include the specific reasons for the denial.**²⁰

Information regarding the status of the certificate of vending should not only be notified via post to the address of the respective street vendor but also to their respective phone numbers obtained during the initial survey.

A few reasons are:

- a. Instantaneous in nature.
- b. more affordable.
- c. Efficient.
- d. Easy usage and Accessibility.

Moreover, in the current generation, people are more comfortable on their phone numbers to constantly check the status of “approved”, “denied”, and “pending”, which should be informed to the vendors via SMS or messages.

Example- In Aadhar Card processing, the Passport Application process, Arogya Setu app, Election ID, etc. government services/schemes, the status of the application is notified to the respective individual through apps or their phone number primarily.

2. **The vendor shall not encroach upon non-hawking zones or exceed permissible vending areas as delineated in the process defined in Section 8.4. The space for vending shall be compliant with the restrictions outlined in Section 8.5.**²¹

¹⁹ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.2.1, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

²⁰ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 1.1.17, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

²¹ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 2.1.15, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

The section should also talk about the hawking zones which due to some government schemes and policies are planned to be converted into non-hawking zones but have not been converted yet and are disputed meanwhile.

Example- Nehru Place Market where the vending zone is disputed currently due to lack of clarity. However, it is used unlawfully by street vendors, as they have been habituated in the area for a long time. Illegal encroachment, unlawful raids, and seizures conducted by the police/ municipal officials charge hefty amounts and fines, ultimately creating a ruckus, sometimes causing inconvenience to the commuters.

Therefore, until the dispute is resolved, the administration should arrange alternative nearby vending spots for street vendors to avoid relocation.²²

3. For a single vending site, allotment amongst the registered street vendors shall be made by draw of lots in case of oversubscription.²³

Should more than one vendor choose the same relocation site; the site shall be awarded by draw of lots and a second alternative site to be allotted to other vendors who do not get the chosen site as provided under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Act.²⁴

The system of allocation of the vending spots by “draw of lots” needs total transparency otherwise it would lead to chaos, favoritism, and corruption, and thereby legal complications.

The reservation primarily should be given to:

- a. People with Disability. (Allotment of 3% of vending sites)
- b. Women. (Allotment of 1/3rd of vending sites, with first preference to widows)
- c. People in the Below Poverty Line category.
- d. Compassionate Grounds.

Except for these, allotment for a single vending site in case of oversubscription can be done on a “Rotational basis”.

²² Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 6.3.2, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

²³ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 3.3.3, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

²⁴ Delhi SV Scheme, 2019, § 6.3.3, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2019 (India).

Example- Allotment of liquor shops and apartments/flats are based on the draw of lots and therefore mostly embroiled in controversies and legal hazards.

DELHI STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) RULES, 2017

HIGHLIGHT OF THE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF VENDING

CRITERIA:

The street vendor who has completed the age of fourteen years shall be issued a Certificate of Vending under Section 4 of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.²⁵

FUNCTION OF THE TOWN VENDING COMMITTEE REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF VENDING:

- Issue a certificate of vending to an eligible street vendor after the vendor takes an undertaking to comply with the terms and conditions subject to which the certificate of vending is issued as specified in the Delhi SV Scheme 2019.
- Cancel or suspend the certificate of vending of the street vendors:
 - a) who violate any of the terms and conditions, rules and schemes particularly mentioned for regulating street vending under the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.
 - b) where the Town Vending Committee is satisfied that the certificate of vending has been obtained through misrepresentation or fraud.
- Publish the street vendor's charter that would include the-
 - a) time within which the certificate of vending shall be issued,
 - b) time within which the certificate of vending shall be renewed,
 - c) other activities to be performed within the time limit specified.
- Maintenance of up-to-date records of both:
 - a) the registered street vendors
 - b) street vendors to whom a certificate of vending has been issued,

²⁵ Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017, § 3, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2017 (India).

by the provisions of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.²⁶

- Accepting and discarding applications for the issuance of the certificate of vending-
 - (a) the list of applications received during the year.
 - (b) the list of applications discarded during the year of which:
 - i. the list of applications accepted,
 - ii. the list of applications denied,
 - iii. the list of applications pending as of the last day of the year.²⁷

CASES OF SUSPENSION OF THE CERTIFICATE OF VENDING:

The list of cases in which action for suspension of the certificate of vending was initiated and the list of cases of suspension discarded during the year of which:

- i. the list of the certificate of vending was suspended,
- ii. the list of cases closed, and the certificate of vending continued.
- iii. the list of cases pending as of the last day of the year.²⁸

REVOCAION OF SUSPENSION:

- a) the list of applications for the revocation of suspension of the certificate of vending received during the year,
- b) the list of applications received in (a) above and discarded during the year of which-
 - i. the list of applications where the suspension was revoked and the certificate of vending revalidated,
 - ii. the list of cases closed, and suspension continued.
 - iii. the list of applications for revocation of suspension pending as of the last date of the year.²⁹

CASES OF CANCELATION OF THE CERTIFICATE OF VENDING:

The list of cases in which the procedure for the cancellation of the certificate of vending was

²⁶ Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017, § 21, No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2017 (India).

²⁷ Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017, § 25[II], No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2017 (India).

²⁸ Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017, § 25[III], No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2017 (India).

²⁹ Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017, § 25[IV], No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2017 (India).

initiated including the cancellation of the certificate of vending discarded during the year of which-

- i. The list of certificates of vending was canceled,
- ii. The list of cases closed, and certificate of vending continued,
- iii. The list of cases pending on the last day of the year.³⁰

SUGGESTIONS:

Prescription of the age for issue of a certificate of vending. — A street vendor who has completed the age of fourteen years shall be issued a certificate of vending under section 4 of the Act.

- There should be periodical counseling for the underage hawkers until they attain the age of adulthood.

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

HIGHLIGHT OF THE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE OF VENDING

CATEGORY:

The certificate of vending shall be issued under any of the following categories, namely:

- i. a stationary vendor
- ii. a mobile vendor
- iii. any other category as may be specified in the scheme.³¹

CRITERIA:

The Town Vending Committee shall issue the Certificate of Vending to every street vendor who has completed the age of fourteen years as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government subject to the terms and conditions.

³⁰ Delhi Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Rules, 2017, § 25[V], No. D.L.-33002/99, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2017 (India).

³¹ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 6, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. Every certificate of vending shall be valid for 5 years from the date of its issuance and shall be renewed after every 5 years, provided the eligibility criteria and payment of dues as mentioned under the Delhi SV Scheme 2019.
2. In situations, where any person seeks to vend in the intervening period between two surveys, the Town Vending Committee may grant a certificate of vending to the vendor subject to the terms and conditions.
3. In situations where the number of street vendors exceeds more than the holding capacity of the vending spot and there is an oversubscription, the Town Vending Committee shall carry out a “draw of lots” for issuing the Certificate of Vending for that vending zone and the remaining vendors shall be accommodated in any nearby vending zone.³²
4. Every street vendor shall take an undertaking:
 - a) he shall carry out his street vending business either personally or via his family members,
 - b) he should not have any other means of livelihood,
 - c) he shall not transfer, sell, or rent his Certificate of Vending or even his allotted place of vending to any other person.
5. If in a situation, the street vendor expires or is suffering from any permanent illness or disability, one of his family members in the following order of priority, may vend in his place, till the validity of the Certificate of Vending-
 - a) spouse of the street vendor,
 - b) a dependent child of the street vendor.³³
6. Every street vendor who has been issued a certificate of vending shall pay such vending fees as may be specified under the Delhi SV Scheme 2019.³⁴
7. Issuance of the certificate of vending to a street vendor shall be as mentioned in the scheme, which shall also provide for reservations to:
 - Scheduled Castes

³² THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 4, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

³³ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 5(2), Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

³⁴ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 8, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

- Scheduled Tribes
 - Other Backward Classes
 - Women
 - Persons with disabilities
 - Minorities or such other categories as may be specified in the Delhi SV Scheme 2019.
8. In case of relocation mentioned under section 18 of the Act, every street vendor with a certificate of vending, shall be entitled to a new vending spot determined accordingly by the local authority in consultation with the Town Vending Committee.³⁵
 9. At the vending spot, the street vendor shall remove his goods every day at the end of the time-sharing period permissible to him.³⁶
 10. Every street vendor shall maintain standards of public hygiene and cleanliness, including the usage of proper dustbins and waste management at the vending site as well as the adjoining areas.³⁷
 11. The street vendor shall pay maintenance charges for the civic amenities and facilities provided in the vending zone as determined by the authorized body accordingly.³⁸
 12. Every street vendor shall maintain the public property in the vending zone ensuring no damage or destruction to the same.³⁹
 13. The Town Vending Committee shall maintain up-to-date records of:
 - a) The registered street vendors,
 - b) The street vendors to whom a certificate of vending has been issued,

³⁵ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 13, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

³⁶ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 14, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

³⁷ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 15, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

³⁸ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 17, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

³⁹ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 16, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

containing the name of the street vendor, stall allotted to him, nature of business carried out by him, category of street vending, and other relevant information regarding the street vendor.⁴⁰

14. In situations where even after the expiry of the period of vending, a street vendor fails to vacate the vending spot specified in the Certificate of Vending, then he shall be liable to pay for every default day further, a penalty which can be extended up to Rs. 250/-, as may be determined by the local authority.⁴¹

CANCELLATION OR SUSPENSION OF THE CERTIFICATE OF VENDING:

The Town Vending Committee may cancel or suspend the Certificate of Vending only after an opportunity for a hearing has been given to the street vendor, under the following circumstances:

1. When a street vendor violates any of the terms and conditions or any provision under the Street Vendors Act, 2014, the SV Rules Delhi, 2017, and the Delhi SV Scheme, 2019.
2. When the Certificate of Vending has been secured through misrepresentation or fraud.⁴²

REMEDIES:

1. Any person who is aggrieved by any decision of the Town Vending Committee concerning the issuance of the Certificate of Vending may prefer an appeal to the local authority.⁴³
2. An appeal shall be discarded by the local authority only after the appellant has been given an opportunity for a hearing.
3. Every street vendor who has a grievance or dispute may make an application in writing to the committee. The committee shall after verification and inquiry of the information,

⁴⁰ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 26(2), Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

⁴¹ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 18(5), Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

⁴² THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 10, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

⁴³ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 20(4), Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).

as may be prescribed, take steps for the redressal of such grievance or resolution of such dispute.

PENALTY:

If any street vendor-

- a. indulges in vending activities without a Certificate of Vending,
- b. violates the terms and conditions of Certificate of Vending,
- c. violates any other terms and conditions mentioned to regulate street vending under the Street Vendors Act, 2014, the SV Rules Delhi, 2017, and the Delhi SV Scheme, 2019,

he shall be liable to a penalty for each such offense which may extend up to Rs. 2000/- as may be determined by the local authority accordingly.⁴⁴

CONCLUSION

The Street Vendors Act, 2014, The SV Rules Delhi, 2017, and the Delhi SV Scheme, 2019 were created to recognize the rights of those involved in self-reliance through small businesses and merchandise, thus contributing informally to the economy of the country. These laws established the methods by which the street vendors and the hawkers must conduct their business and legalized street and mobile vending. The government's attempt to put the law into effect, however, was majorly unsuccessful on a practical level, as seen by the numerous arbitrary evictions that have occurred all around the nation. Given that street vendors primarily serve the requirements of those in the low and middle-income brackets of society, street vendors must be preserved for the sake of the welfare of the nation and its economy. This also fulfills the purpose of the government under the social responsibility of generating jobs as well as businesses under the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

⁴⁴ THE STREET VENDORS (PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOOD AND REGULATION OF STREET VENDING) ACT, 2014, § 28, Act no. 7 of 2014, Act of Government of The National Capital Territory of Delhi, 2014 (India).