**Street Vendors Act, 2014: Lacunae of Gender Perspective**

**Abstract**

Street vendors are an important part of the urban economy by providing livelihoods to millions of people in India and around the world. They contribute significantly to the local economy through creating job opportunities, and provide goods and services to the poor. However, they face lots of challenges including lack of social security, harassment, poor working conditions, and competition from formal retail sectors, police and municipal authorities. The street vendors especially women need to create a supportive and regulated environment where vendors can grow their business.

Unfortunately, the weakness of the Street Vendor Act 2014 is that it focused on accessibility of public space and licence for street vendors but it does not pay attention the gender specific challenges faced by female vendors. The Act also suffers from a lack of gendered perspective. Thus, this study will focus to identify the weakness of street vendors act 2014 and suggests suitable remedies as well as a gender-inclusive act should be implemented that will improve the status of female street vendors and give them equal access to opportunities, protection, and rights.

**Keywords:** Street vendors, Livelihood, Social security, Gender Provisions, Street vendors Act

JEL Classification: B54, E26, D78

1. **Introduction**

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 was implemented on March 4, 2014 to legalise and regulate street vending as a profession for those who have ‘no other means of livelihood’ (Chaudhari, 2014). The Act tackles the two biggest issues facing street vendors first, intimidation by local authorities and second is the fear of being evicted from vending spaces. Therefore, this Act gives them a safe environment to do their business without any fear (Anwar, 2024).

Street vending is one of the most visible and important sustainable occupations in the urban spaces (Ni'am et al., 2024; Thapa et al., 2024). Street vendors are identified as self-employed workers who offer to sell goods and services on the street without having any permanent built-up structure (National policy on urban street vendors-NPUSV, 2006). According to Begari (2018) street vending is not only a source of self-employment for 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 .

According to the street vendors Act 2014, street vendor defines “a person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area or from a temporary built-up structure or by moving from place to place”. In this study, the term "street vendor" refers to both stationary and mobile vendors. Street vendors may be stationary if they temporary occupy a space on sidewalks or other public/ private spaces, or may be mobile if they carry their goods from place to place on carts or in baskets on their heads (Bhowmik & Saha, 2012; Piazzoni, 2024).

Despite the passes of decades Street Vendors Act, there has been no significant improvement in the status of street vendors. Even though after the Act, they are often harassed, threatened, and evicted by government and local municipal authorities especially women (Toromade et al., 2024). Therefore, the prime focus of this paper is to highlight the lacunae of street vendors Act 2014 as gender perspective.

The paper is structured as follows. [Section two](https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/15/13/4808#sec2-energies-15-04808) analysed the street vendors act 2014 as well as state-wise implementation and its impact. [Section](https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/15/13/4808#sec3-energies-15-04808) third provides a literature review and [Section](https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/15/13/4808#sec4-energies-15-04808) fourth discussed the weaknesses of street vendors act. [Section](https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/15/13/4808#sec5-energies-15-04808) fifth described act implementation issues at various levels and section sixth suggested policy recommendations.

1. **Street Vendors Act, 2014: An Analysis**

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 was enacted to replace the Street Vendors Bill, 2011, which was a draft bill. It was only a draft had limited clarity on vendor coverage and town vending committees (TVCs). The Bill 2011 did not specify any grievance redressal mechanisms for street vendors. However, the 2014 Act was a more comprehensive and legally enforceable framework compared to the 2011 Bill. It provided stronger protections for street vendors, ensured their participation in decision-making, and established a clearer regulatory process for vending zones, licensing, and grievance redressal.

The 2014 Act on Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) is most important for safeguarding the rights of street vendors. It aims to control and regulate street vending through the provision of identity cards, vending licenses, and other safeguards, as well as a specified area for their operating business. Additionally, the Act requires the establishment of Town Vending Committees (TVCs) to guarantee that street sellers are given assigned vending areas and are shielded from eviction. Implementing the Act's requirements locally is the whole responsibility of TVCs. Nevertheless, in spite of this legal structure, enforcement is sometimes uneven, and many sellers still experiences of harassment, eviction, and legal action.

*State-wise Implementation and Its Impact*

A comprehensive Progress Report 2020 by the Centre for Civil Society (CCS) evaluated the compliance of 28 states with the Act. This report is highlighting the following key points.

Andhra Pradesh has achieved the highest compliance score. All towns constituted Town Vending Committees (TVCs), completed vendor enumeration, formulated vending plans, issued identity cards, and demarcated vending zones. This comprehensive implementation likely led to increased income stability and reduced poverty among street vendors. Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Tripura states were also among the most compliant, having established necessary frameworks to protect vendor rights. Such measures would contribute to enhanced employment security and income levels for vendors.

Nagaland, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Rajasthan have identified as the worst performers. These states failed to comply with key provisions of the Act, such as forming schemes and rules within the statutory time period. Consequently, street vendors in these regions continued to face exploitation, leading to unstable incomes and persistent poverty levels. Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, Puducherry, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal states did not respond to data collection efforts, indicating potential gaps in implementation. The lack of action likely resulted in continued harassment and economic instability for street vendors.

The uneven implementation of the Street Vendors Act, 2014, across Indian states has led to varied outcomes for marginalized communities. In states with robust implementation, street vendors experienced improved income stability, employment security, and a reduction in poverty levels. Conversely, in states with poor or no implementation, vendors continued to face challenges, including exploitation and economic instability. This lack of legal recognition hindered their ability to secure stable incomes and contributed to ongoing poverty.

*Need and importance of the study*

Though street vendors contribute a significant share in the national economy, they are not considered as a worker and are systematically eliminated from the application of Labour Laws of the land. Most of studies are conducted on challenges of street vendors such as occupation, livelihood, heath, financial inclusion etc, but the studies failed to examine the inner realities and implementation of the Laws relating to street vendors and their impact on minimising the problems of street vendors. As mentioned earlier the challenges to livelihood and financial inclusion faced by them are intensified many times over in the case of female street vendors who are doubly excluded by virtue of their gender and profession.

Unfortunately, the weakness of the Street Vendor Act 2014 is that it focused on accessibility of public space for street vendors but it does not pay attention the gender specific challenges faced by female vendors. The Act also suffers from a lack of gendered perspective. Thus, a need was felt to conduct a study which will focus to identify the weakness of street vendors act 2014 and suggests suitable remedies to address these issues.

*Objectives of the study*

The study is conducted with the following objectives

1. To examine the implementation of the Street Vendors Act 2014 in India.

2. To understand the weakness of street vendors act 2014.

3. To suggest suitable measures to improve the status of the women street vendors in vending business.

1. **Literature Survey**

Dutta (2024) explored the participation of female vendors in street vending is comparatively low because of the minimum availability of choices and also time and space. They also face multiple work related problems in the working places. Financial constraint is the foremost problem faced by female street vendor.

According to Bhushan (2023) although legislation makes provision for protection of street vending businesses against their exploitation but there are certain lacunas, which create obstacle for proper implementation of street vendors Act. The local governing bodies and police authorities misuse their powers for personal benefit, that caused exploitation to informal sector and this turns into violation of their rights. This study also found the certain factors responsible for increased of harassment are lack of education, lack of awareness and migration.

Vupru & Chophy (2021) revealed that street vendors carry out their business through self-finance and work six days a week for more than ten hours daily. It is found that seasonal variations greatly impact their business negatively. The study also found that sudden change of weather negatively affects their earnings to a great extent since they mostly work in open spaces and lack sufficient space. Basic infrastructure facilities like drinking water, electricity, provision for shed, public toilets, etc. are very much needed to street vendors.

Manucha & Singh (2019) explored street vendors contribute significantly to the urban supply chain system, but in return, they have to face humiliation, harassment and, confiscation threats from the local governing bodies such as police and Municipal authorities. Even the street vendors have little access to welfare schemes run by the government. They always face the risk of displacement, and it often increases in the context of elections, mega-events or efforts to beautify city.

Prasad (2018) found that street vendors do not have proper infrastructure facilities at their working place. The social security programs of the government do not reach them properly and they were not aware about those programmes. He recommended that as the street vendors are harassed by police and municipality authority, the government should legalize and organize the vending activity.

According to Kaur and Kaur (2017), vending business is crucial to the poor unemployed people. However, it was observed that there is a lack of finance facilities to the street vendors, though vendors operate with no fixed place. They suggested that the government institutions, credit providers and law enforcers should try to frame better operational structure and credit facilities.

Kumar & Pillai (2017) explored various issues faced by street vendors. According to their findings, economic instability, social insecurity, weather fluctuations, barriers towards credit facility, health issues, discrimination, working instability, feeble implementation of Government policies and programs, lack of awareness about legal rights etc. are the major issues faced by the street vendors.

Jaishankar & Sujatha (2016) stated that management plays an important role in success of any activity, there should be proper management in street vending. They opined that street vendors are not only trying to earn a livelihood but also provide valuable service to urban population. Hence, they suggested that the state government should protect the rights of these segments of population.

According to Kumar (2015), street vendors face constraints like lack of access to credit, adequate infrastructure, sufficient social security coverage and many other resources. The street vendors depend on the money lenders for credit accessibility as well as for social security purposes. The study also showed that the street vendors are forced to borrow at exorbitant rates of interest that often lead them to fall into a debt-trap situation.

Rattan (2015) stated that the Street Vendors Act 2014 is a tool for empowerment of the vendors. Considering the level of exploitation both economically and mentally, this Act is a saviour for the vendors. Although most government offices claim that non-harassment and non-eviction notices have been sent to the local authorities, but both exploitation and harassment continue faced by street vendors in the markets.

Karthikeyan & Mangaleswaran (2014) Street vendors are an integral part of urban workforces with no permanent shops and market area. Street vending on urban public spaces leads to overcrowding, traffic jams, accidents, and considered as illegal encroachers upon public spaces.

Mathur (2014) examines the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors estimates the number of street vendors in a city as 2% of its population. Street markets a viable place to carry out the informality of work schedule and working conditions that broadly allow to individual street vendors to sell at places of their own choice and schedules of selling.

Saha, (2009) in his study stated that the street vendors are typically treated as encroachers of public space and are considered as unlawful face the harassment of police and enforcement authorities.

According to Sundaram (2008) Most of the cities in India have a large number of urban vendors and they do not have any alternate way of survival. Therefore, in 2004, the government formulated the national policy for urban street vendors to address the concerns of vendors who are constantly harassed by the police and local administrators.

The local authorities especially police and municipal authorities consider as encroachment of public spaces. Most of the street vendors are evicted during the widening of roads, beautification of the city or construction of new buildings and shopping malls. Gender discrimination is also a major issue where female vendors sell smaller quantities and earn less profit than male counterparts (Bhowmik, 2010; Saha, 2011).

1. **Weakness of Street Vendors Act, 2014: Gender Approach**

The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation) Act, 2014 was introduced to safeguard the livelihoods and rights of street vendors in India. However, from a gender perspective, the Act has several gaps that fail to address the specific challenges faced by women street vendors.

*Lack of Gender Provisions*

The Act ignores the special risks that women vendors face, including safety issues, unpaid care labour, and harassment, violence and discrimination by authorities and male vendors. There are no provisions for women to participate in policy-making bodies or women-only vending zones. It is also not separate any guidelines for maternity benefits as well as childcare support, or flexible vending hours for women.

*Discrimination in the allocation of Vending Space*

Women vendors frequently receive less desirable vending locations than men, particularly older women and single mothers. Women who sell perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, and flowers are not given preference in vending zones, despite the fact that their daily sales are more important.

*Lack of sanitation & women-friendly infrastructure*

The Act makes it more difficult for women to work long hours by lacking of restrooms, drinking water, or childcare facilities in vending places. It is also seen that women's wages are negatively impacted when they work late hours due to safety concerns in vending areas.

*Difficulty in obtaining vendor certificates*

Although the Act mandates that street vendors get licenses of vending, many women do not have the necessary paperwork (proof of residence, Aadhaar, etc.). Women vendors face greater challenges from corruption in municipal offices and bureaucratic processes, particularly widows and migrants.

*Lack of financial Support*

The female street vendors manage their financial needs from the informal sources because they are not eligible for formal institutional credit due to the temporary nature of their business. Government of India have focused on financial inclusion through PMJDY, PMMY, new scheme for street vendors namely Street Vendor's Atma Nirbhar Nidhi (SVANidhi), for providing affordable loan to street vendors to resume their livelihoods that have been adversely affected due to Covid-19 lockdown. But the lack of proper document and awareness regarding the scheme the female street vendor is not avail the loan as provided through the scheme.

*Low participation in TVCs*

The Act requires street sellers to make up 40% of TVC members, although there is no quota for the female vendors. The voices of female vendors are ignored, and decisions made by male-dominated committees fail to solve gender-specific issues.

*Lack of Safety and Hygiene*

The Act does not address the need for basic facilities like toilets, lighting, and shelters, which are crucial for women vendors’ safety, especially at night. No provision for designated vending zones for women to ensure a safer work environment. Provision of these infrastructure facilities or basic amenities can make a huge difference in carrying out this profession. Hence, these infrastructure facilities have a significant impact on the lives of women street vendors.

1. **Implementation Issues at Various Levels**

To protect street vendors' rights throughout India, the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014 was passed. There are obstacles to the national, state, and local application of gender-specific provisions in street vendor acts. These issues affect the rights, safety, economic empowerment, and participation of women street sellers in policymaking.

*National Level*

Despite the Act's protective measures, street vendors still face harassment and forced evictions. This is often due to outdated bureaucratic viewpoint that see vendors as barriers to urban growth. Lack of a dedicated central monitoring body to ensure gender-sensitive implementation of this Act. There is lack of national-level data collection on women street vendors leads to exclusion from policy planning**.** There is a significant lack of awareness about the Act among state authorities, the general public, and the vendors themselves.

This ignorance causes the Act’s provisions misinterpretation and not followed by the authorities as well as street vendors also. Street vendors have less representation in TVCs, which are frequently controlled by local government in urban places. Women vendors are also frequently only symbolically represented in these committees. The 2014 Street Vendors Act makes reference to female vendors but does not contain any gender-sensitive clauses that address financial inclusion, safety, or harassment. The involvement of female vendors in urban planning and decision-making is not guaranteed by any national framework. Smart city projects and urban revitalization which, forces women vendors to relocate to other locations. Public spaces are not designed for women’s safety**,** discouraging them from working as street vendors.

*State Level*

Many states have not formed functioning TVCs, therefore the registration process being delay of women vendors. Several states do not require TVCs to have 50% female representation, which lowers the number of women involved in decision-making. Women vendors face greater hurdles in getting permits, due to lack of the necessary paperwork or confirmation of local residency. However, male vendors are given preference when it comes to space allotment, forcing women into less lucrative or dangerous places. There is no specific helpline or support network for women vendors facing harassment or discrimination. Women vendors struggle to access loans and credit due to lack of collateral and banking documentation. Women vendors are dependent on informal sources because state-level financial programs do not prioritize gender-specific needs.

*Local or Municipal Level*

Women vendors face harassment from municipal or local authorities as well as police, and male vendors**. V**ending areas that are unsafe because of poor lighting and lack of security increase the possibility of **t**heft and gender-based violence. Since women vendors lack strong networks and legal knowledge, they are more susceptible to being forcibly evicted. Local authorities frequently evicted over informal vendors without any notice. There is no public toilets or childcare facilities in vending zones, makes it difficult for women to balance work and family responsibilities. Poor waste management and lack of sanitation create health hazards**,** affecting women vendors disproportionately. Women vendors are limited to low-profit businesses like food and clothing, while men dominate high-earning sectors like electronics, repair services etc. Limited access to digital payments and e-commerce further restricts women’s ability to expand their businesses.

1. **Initiatives taken by Street Vendors Organizations**

To protect the street vendors, many non-government organizations came forward, associations were formed which started representing the street vendors. These are raising voice in favour of street vendors and protecting their interests by opposing the eviction drives of local municipal authorities. Membership-based organizations help street vendors navigate their relationship with the authorities, build solidarity, and solve problems with other vendors. Several such organizations have developed innovative ways to work with cities to keep the streets clean and safe while gaining a secure livelihood for vendors. Some of the examples are discussed below:

*NASVI (National Association of Street Vendors of India)*

NASVI (National Association of Street Vendors of India) is a prominent advocacy group and network representing street vendors across India, including women vendors. It is founded in 1998**.**NASVI has been a powerful ally for women street vendors in India, providing them with the support, legal protection, and resources needed to thrive in the informal economy. Through advocacy, training, legal assistance, and solidarity, NASVI continues to work toward a more inclusive and equitable environment for women vendors, helping to ensure that they have the opportunity to succeed while facing fewer gender-based barriers. However, more efforts are needed to address ongoing challenges such as cultural biases and violence, and NASVI’s continued advocacy is vital to improving the conditions of women street vendors in India.

*WEIGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing)*

WEIGO is an international organization that advocates for the rights of women working in the informal economy, including women street vendors. Founded in 2005, WEIGO brings together a global network of women workers from various sectors such as street vending, domestic work, home-based work, and waste picking. WEIGO works to empower these women by promoting policies that ensure decent work, fair wages, and improved social protections. Through its global network, WEIGO also helps women street vendors participate in international dialogues about labour rights, poverty reduction, and economic justice, ensuring that their voices are heard on the global stage.

*SEWA (Self Employed Women’s Association)*

SEWA (Self Employed Women’s Association) is a prominent organization that advocates for and supports self-employed women workers in the informal economy, including street vendors. It is founded in 1972 in India by Ela Bhatt. SEWA has grown to become one of the largest women’s labour unions globally, with millions of women members across various sectors. By joining SEWA, women vendors are able to come together and amplify their voices when negotiating with local authorities, businesses, or government entities. SEWA also offers training programs to women vendors on a variety of skills, including entrepreneurship**,** productivity enhancement**,** business management**,** marketing**,** and customer relations. SEWA's work has been recognized internationally for its efforts in supporting women workers in the informal economy. As part of its broader network, SEWA connects women vendors with global organizations and platforms, such as Street Net International, which focuses on advocating for informal economy workers worldwide. SEWA’s involvement in international advocacy helps raise awareness of the specific challenges faced by women street vendors and influences global policy discussions.

1. **Policy Recommendations**

To provide equal access to opportunities, protection, and rights for men and women street vendors, a Gender-Inclusive Street Vendors Act should be created. Along with promoting equality, gender inclusion tackles the particular difficulties faced by female street sellers, who frequently face more obstacles than their male counterparts, including discrimination, limited resources, and gender-based violence. Here are some key recommendations for developing a gender-inclusive street vendors act.

1. Equality in accessibility in public areas and vending licenses

Provide equal access to vending permits, venues, and public areas for the sale of commodities should be guaranteed to women sellers. It is important to set limits or regulations that promote a fair distribution of vending possibilities in public locations, guaranteeing that both sexes take advantage of the spaces that are accessible. Make sure that vending locations have both gender-neutral infrastructure, including child-friendly areas, well-lit vending zones, and gender-segregated public restrooms. Facilities like as restrooms, changing rooms, and chairs should be easily accessible and accommodate both male and female vendors.

1. Protection against harassment and gender-based violence

Provide clear instructions for protecting street vendors especially women from abuse or harassment by customers, law enforcement, or local government representatives. Provide methods or safe areas where vendors can report and deal with violence or harassment. Provide training courses on how to interact politely with female merchants and stop gender-based violence for local and law enforcement officials.

1. Access to Legal and Social Protections

Ensure that women street vendors have equal access to legal protections as men, including fair contracts, procedures for resolving dispute, and legal action in the cases of exploitation. By recognizing their dual roles as caregivers and employees, include opportunities for maternity leave, health insurance, or child care choices for women who are also mothers.

1. Encouragement of Female Vendors in Business Growth

Provide business training programs that are gender-sensitive and take into account the particular requirements of female vendors, such as market access, financial literacy, and entrepreneurial abilities. Provide financial resources, such as loans or microcredit, with an emphasis on facilitating financing for women who could encounter more obstacles to credit. Establish measures to reduce gender-based wage discrimination within the street vending sector, ensuring that both women and men receive fair compensation for similar work. Promote pay equity within organized vendor groups or cooperatives by setting clear wage guidelines based on work output rather than gender.

1. Provisions for Health and Safety

Establish clear policies and tools to help women vendors, particularly those in the unorganized food industry, follow to health and safety regulations. Training in proper food preparation, sanitation, and hygiene should be given, keeping in mind the gendered character of domestic duties that female vendors might face.

1. Family and Caregiving Duties

Provide supportive measures like flexible working hours, access to childcare facilities, and the option to bring children to vending locations if necessary, acknowledging that many female vendors have caregiving duties (such as looking after elderly family members or children). To meet the needs of the family, allow for part-time vending or job-sharing arrangements.

1. Access to Gender-Specific Support Networks

Create or support women-only vendor groups or associations that can address gender-specific issues, build solidarity, and support women in negotiating with local authorities or developing business skills. Provide mentorship or peer support systems where experienced female vendors can guide and support new vendors.

1. Inclusive Policy Design and Monitoring

Include gender analysis in the policy design process, ensuring that gendered needs and challenges are considered in the creation and implementation of laws and regulations. Establish gender-sensitive monitoring systems that track the participation and success of both male and female vendors in the program, identifying and addressing any disparities that arise. Conduct regular gender impact assessments to ensure that the act is achieving the goal of gender equality and improving conditions for women vendors.

1. Public Awareness Campaigns

Start campaigns to combat discrimination and negative perceptions while promoting gender equality in the street selling industry by showcasing the achievements of female sellers. Assist both sexes in understanding and supporting gender-inclusive policies by encouraging them to fight for equal rights.

1. Participation in Policy-Making Committees

Ascertain that women street sellers are represented in committees that develop policies pertaining to street vending, vendor associations, and local government forums. Encourage women to participate in policy discussions so that their opinions are heard and their issues are taken into consideration.

**Conclusion**

The **Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014** was introduced to **protect the rights of street vendors**, particularly those from marginalized communities. This Act provided **legal recognition, economic opportunities, and social security,** helping in poverty reduction. But the Street Vendors Act, 2014 needs urgent reforms to ensure gender equality in vending rights, safety, and financial inclusion. A sustainable, safe, and inclusive environment for female street vendors can be established by policymakers by tackling issues of women. This paper is also suggested that a gender inclusive street vendors act can promote equality as well as solve the unique difficulties faced by women in the street vending, and build more inclusive and sustainable urban economies.

If this Act would have perfectly drafted, then practice of street vendors would have been run smoothly and won't create annoyance, hurdles to the females. Cities can create environments that allow both vendors and citizens to grow by legalizing street vending, enhancing infrastructure, insuring safety and health standards by street vending, which can only positively impact urban growth with proper urban planning, social protections, and access to modern technologies. As such, this will act as a catalyst in beautification of the urban city.

**Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)**

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc. have been used during the writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

**Reference**

1. Adhikari, D. B. (2012). Income generation in informal sector: A case study of the street vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. *Economic Journal of Development, 13,* 1-14.
2. Amis, P. (2016). Symbolic politics, legalism and implementation: the case of street vendors in India. *Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance*, (18), 36-47. <https://doi.org/10.5130/cjlg.v0i18.4841>
3. Begari, P. (2018). Issues and challenges of the weekly market street vendors in Telangana: A special reference to Hyderabad*. Economic Affairs, 63*(1), 45-51.https://economicaffairs.co.in/Journal/abstract/id/MjgzNQ
4. Bhomik, S. K. (2003). National Policy for street vendors. Economic and Political weakly,38(16), 1543-1546.<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4413453>
5. Bhowmik, S. (2010). Urban response to street trading: India. Available from http://www.inclusivecities.org/pdfs/bhowmik. pdf
6. Bhowmik, S. K. (2007). Street vending in urban India: the struggle for recognition. In *StreetEntrepreneurs* Routledge, 114-129.
7. Bhowmik, S. K. and Saha, D. (2012). Street vending in ten cities in India. *Delhi NationalAssociation of Street Vendors of India*.https://nasvinet.org/research-document/Street%20Vending%20in%20Ten%20Cities%20in%20India.pdf
8. Bhushan, B. (2023). An Analysis of Lacunae in Street Vendors Act, 2014 and Obstacles to Street Vendors with Special Reference to District, Ludhiana. *Indian Journal of Applied Research, 13* (1), 1-2. Available at: https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-(IJAR)/recent\_issues\_pdf/2023/January/an-analysis-of-lacunae-in-street-vendors-act-2014-and-obstacles-to-street-vendors-with-special-reference-to-district-ludhiana\_January\_2023\_3705637681\_5312242.pdf
9. Bromley, R. (2000). Street vending and public policy: A global review. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*.DOI:[10.1108/01443330010789052](http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/01443330010789052). https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235275868\_Street\_Vending\_and\_Public\_Policy\_A\_Global\_Review
10. Chaudhari, M. (2014). ‘Invisible’ Women Street Vendors: Lacunae in the Street Vendors Act, 2014. *Christ University Law Journal, 3*(2), 25-37. doi.org/10.12728/culj.5.2. https://journals.christuniversity.in/index.php/culj/article/view/480
11. Dutta, P.P. (2024). Participation of Women in Street Vending: A Study Based on Four District Head Quarters of Upper Assam. *International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science, 6* (3). 23-27.
12. Jaishankar, V. & Sujatha, L. (2016). A Study on Problems Faced by the Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City. *International journal of Economics and Management studies*, *3* (9), 40-43.
13. Jha, R. (2018) Strengthening urban India’s informal economy: The case of street vending. *ORF Issue Brief*, *249*: 1-7.https://www.orfonline.org/public/uploads/posts/pdf/20230821134447.pdf
14. Karthikeyan, R. & Mangaleswaran, R. (2014). A Study on Socio Economic Conditions and Working Patterns of Street Vendors in Tiruchirappalli City, Tamil Nadu, India. *International Journal of Physical and Social Sciences, 4*(9), 199-215.https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\_id=2491820
15. Kaur, H. & Kaur S. (2017). A Study on Quality of Work Life of Street Vendors of Khanna. *Biz and Bytes,* *8* (1), 59-63.
16. Kumar, P. (2015). Socio- Economic features of street vending enterprises in Kerala. *International Journal of Management and Commerce Innovations, 3*(1), 750-756.
17. Kumar, S.S. & Pillai, N.M. (2017). Problems of Street Vendors in Kollam District. *International Journal of Informative & Futuristic Research, 4* (9), 7378-7382.
18. Manucha, T. & Singh, K. (2019). A Shop Without Name: A Critical Analysis of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation Of Street Vending) Act, 2014.*Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research, 6*(3), 33-44. Available at: <https://www.jetir.org/papers/JETIR1903B06.pdf>
19. Mathur, N. (2014). The Street Vendors Bill Opportunities and Challenges. *Economic & Political Weekly, XLIX* (10), 22-25. Available at: researchgate.net/profile/Nita-Mathur/publication/290286110\_The\_street\_vendors\_bill\_opportunities\_and\_challenges/links/60aa1aaf299bf1031fc1cb01/The-street-vendors-bill-opportunities-and-challenges.pdf
20. Pawar, A.M. & Garg, V. (2015). Issues and Challenges Faced by Vendors on Urban Streets: A Case of Sonipat City, India. *International Journal of Engineering Technology, Management and Applied Sciences, 3* (2), 71-84.
21. Prasad, B. (2018). Issues and Challenges of the Weekly Market Street Vendors in Telangana: A Special Reference to Hyderabad. *Economic Affairs, 63*(1), 45-51. DOI: 10.30954/0424-2513.2018.00150.6
22. Rattan, P. (2015). Street Vendors Act 2014: A Forgotten Promise? Centre for Civil Society, Working Paper: 341. Available at <https://old.ccs.in/internship_papers/2015/341_street-vendors-act-2014-forgotten-promise_pariroo-rattan.pdf>
23. Saha, D. (2009). Decent work for the street vendors in Mumbai, India- A distant vision. *J. Workplace Rights, 14*(2), 229-250. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/247872180\_Decent\_Work\_for\_the\_Street\_Vendors\_in\_Mumbai\_India-A\_Distant\_Vision
24. Saha, D. (2011). Working life of street vendors in Mumbai. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 54*(2), 301-325. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303809258\_Working\_life\_of\_street\_vendors\_in\_mumbai
25. Sinha, S. & Roever, S. (2011). India’s national policy on urban street vendors. *WIEGO Policy Brief (Urban Policies), 2,*1-12. https://www.wiego.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Sinha\_WIEGO\_PB2.pdf
26. Street vendors forced to pay bribe to station carts waiting for vending zones (2015). Hindustan Times, 25 May 2015. Available at:<https://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/street-vendors-forced-to-pay-bribe-tostation-carts-waiting-for-vending-zones/story-WI04PSdQglZvK1ilq60WVJ.html>(Accessed: 3 February 2023).
27. Street Vendors in India, Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing, [*http://wiego.org/informal\_economy\_law/street-vendors-india*](http://wiego.org/informal_economy_law/street-vendors-india)*.*
28. Sundaram, S. S. (2008). National Policy for Urban Street Vendors and Its Impact. *Economic and Political Weekly, 43*(43), 22-25. https://www.epw.in/journal/2008/43/commentary/national-policy-urban-street-vendors-and-its-impact.html
29. The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014, Ministry of Law and Justice, [*http://www.indiacode.nic.in/acts2014/7%20of%202014.pdf*](http://www.indiacode.nic.in/acts2014/7%20of%202014.pdf)*.*
30. Vupru, V. & Chophy, B. A. (2021). Issues and Challenges of Street Vendors in Dimapur, Nagaland. *Dimapur Government College Journal, II* (2), 59-78.
31. Anwar, F. Y. (2024). The Role of Street Vendors in Local Economic Development: Exploring Their Contribution to Regional Economy. *Journal of Social Research*, *4*(1), 16-22.
32. Ni'am, S., Mujito, M., Udjari, H., Darmawan, D., Rizky, M. C., Firmanto, R., & Purwanto, I. (2024). Supervision and enforcement of street vendors. *International Journal of Service Science, Management, Engineering, and Technology*, *5*(2), 7-10.
33. Thapa, N., Gartaula, P., & Thakuri, P. C. (2024). Knowledge of hygienic foodhandling Practices among street Food vendors in Dhading Besi, District Dhading, Nepal. *Dinkum Journal of Medical Innovations*, *3*(01), 35-51.
34. Toromade, A. S., Soyombo, D. A., Kupa, E., & Ijomah, T. I. (2024). Urban farming and food supply: A comparative review of USA and African cities. *International Journal of Advanced Economics*, *6*(7), 275-287.
35. Piazzoni, F. (2024). Visibility as justice: Immigrant street vendors and the right to difference in Rome. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, *44*(1), 194-209.