

Report on Domestic Workers & Street Vendors



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A. Introduction of KIIT Legal Service Clinic

1. The KIIT Legal Services Clinic (KLSC) is a student-run initiative established under §4(k) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, functioning under the aegis of KIIT School of Law, Bhubaneswar, Odisha. Guided by the vision of Article 39A of the Constitution of India, the Clinic is committed to ensuring that access to justice is not denied to any individual due to economic or other disabilities. The Legal Services Clinic in KIIT School of Law was inaugurated on 10th November, 2015 by Prof. N.L. Mitra (as the then Chancellor of KIIT).
2. KLSC serves as an institutional embodiment of pro bono service, legal literacy, and social justice. It is composed of a dedicated group of law students and faculty mentors working in tandem to address the legal needs of marginalized and underrepresented communities. The Clinic provides free and competent legal aid, undertakes legal awareness campaigns, promotes Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as Lok Adalats and mediation, and collaborates with District Legal Services Authorities (DLSA), State Legal Services Authorities (SLSA), and various NGOs and legal institutions.
3. Beyond outreach, the Clinic functions as a platform for practical legal education, where students are trained in core legal aid skills such as client counseling, drafting, research, and ethical advocacy. With dedicated departments for social media, public relations, logistics, editorial work, and casework liaison, the Clinic ensures professional management of its multifaceted operations.
4. Through seminars, street plays, workshops, and field visits, KLSC strives to spread legal literacy and foster a culture of responsible legal citizenship. The Clinic also plays a key role in assisting the implementation of schemes formulated by NALSA, SLSA, and other statutory bodies. By bridging the gap between legal theory and grassroots justice delivery, KIIT Legal Services Clinic not only enhances access to justice but also shapes socially conscious legal professionals equipped to lead the future of equitable legal reform in India.



B. Names of Organization and Number of Individuals Surveyed

<i>Table No.1 Names of Organisations Surveyed</i>		
S.No.	Organization	Number of Individuals Surveyed
I.	SCB Medical College & Hospital	10
II.	Kalinga Institute of Medical Sciences (KIMS)	19
III.	Cuttack Municipal Corporation (CMC)	10
IV.	Urban Community Health Centre (UHC)	10



C. Data Collected During The Fieldwork

C1. Domestic Workers

1. Domestic labour constitutes a substantial segment of the global workforce, offering indispensable services within private residences and public arenas. Nevertheless, the working conditions of domestic employees often starkly contrast with those of their counterparts in formal employment sectors, resulting in vulnerabilities and injustices. This comprehensive examination scrutinises the intricate legal framework surrounding domestic labour, focusing particularly on the employment landscape of domestic workers. Despite comprising a significant portion of the global workforce and providing essential services within private households and public spheres, domestic workers contend with disparate employment conditions compared to formal sector employees. These discrepancies breed vulnerabilities and injustices, permeating various aspects of their professional existence.



Image 1. – Survey

2. **Surveys conducted across diverse healthcare institutions underscore the harsh realities confronting domestic workers, shedding light on deficiencies in their employment circumstances.** Foremost among these challenges is the glaring disparity in educational attainment, as a substantial proportion of domestic workers hail from marginalised communities with limited access to educational opportunities. Consequently, many engaged in domestic labour possess only rudimentary education, often confined to primary schooling. This educational deficit exacerbates their marginalisation within the labour market, limiting avenues for socio-economic advancement.

3. The compensation structure for domestic workers further exacerbates their precarious position. Despite their vital contributions to households and the broader economy, domestic workers face remuneration inadequacies that undermine their financial stability and well-being. Exacerbated by the absence of comprehensive benefit packages, these remuneration disparities underscore systemic inequities within the realm of domestic labour.
4. Amidst these challenges, dissatisfaction with wages emerges as a prevalent concern among domestic workers, further diminishing their job satisfaction and overall quality of life. The convergence of educational disparities, compensation inadequacies, and the lack of comprehensive benefits creates a quandary wherein domestic workers grapple with multifaceted obstacles hindering their socio-economic mobility and professional fulfilment.
5. The inherent informality and intimate nature inherent in domestic labour inevitably hinder efforts to negotiate fair compensation and improve working conditions. This intricate environment is compounded by the glaring absence of formal employment contracts or legal protections, leaving domestic workers highly susceptible to exploitation and arbitrary wage decisions, often dictated solely by their employers' discretion. Within this opaque setting, a regrettable lack of transparency and enforceable accountability mechanisms exacerbates the widespread discontent among domestic workers regarding their pay arrangements, fostering a palpable sense of disempowerment and marginalisation.
6. The resultant absence of effective channels for recourse or advocacy exacerbates the structural injustices ingrained in the domestic labour sector, perpetuating a cycle of systemic inequality and socioeconomic vulnerability. Consequently, it becomes imperative to scrutinise and address these entrenched disparities through a comprehensive legal framework that recognises the inherent rights and dignities of domestic workers, thereby improving their precarious situation within the broader labour landscape.
7. Despite dedicating themselves to full-time employment and displaying unwavering commitment to maintaining their employers' households, domestic workers often receive disproportionately low remuneration, lacking accompanying incentives commensurate with the value of their contributions. This unsettling reality is corroborated by empirical evidence gathered from surveys conducted across various esteemed healthcare institutions and community centres spanning the city's geographic expanse.
8. Notable among these research endeavours are inquiries conducted at respected establishments such as CMC Jagruti, KIMS, SCB Paritosh, UCHC, CDA, and other

similarly renowned facilities, collectively illuminating the pervasive prevalence of inadequate compensation characterising the realm of domestic labour. Indeed, these surveys serve as reliable indicators, quantifying and amplifying the systemic disenfranchisement endured by domestic workers, underscoring a stark reality where their labour is undervalued and their economic autonomy restricted. In light of these findings, it becomes imperative for stakeholders within the legal and policy spheres to enact substantial reforms aimed at rectifying these disparities, thereby cultivating a fairer labour landscape where the inherent dignity and contributions of domestic workers are duly acknowledged and remunerated in line with principles of equity and social justice.

9. Furthermore, the absence of standardised remuneration structures and universally recognised benchmarks within the realm of domestic labour significantly exacerbates the pervasive issue of wage dissatisfaction among its practitioners. Unlike their counterparts in the formal sector, who may benefit from minimum wage laws or collective bargaining agreements, domestic workers often negotiate their compensation individually, leaving them highly vulnerable to exploitation and arbitrary wage reductions. This glaring gap in regulatory oversight further amplifies the economic insecurity faced by domestic workers, perpetuating a cycle of vulnerability and financial instability.



Image 2. – Survey

10. Adding to this predicament is the notable lack of opportunities for upward mobility and career advancement within the realm of domestic employment. Unlike occupations in the formal sector, which frequently offer avenues for professional growth and skill development through promotion structures and training programmes, the trajectory of domestic labour careers lacks such prospects. This stagnant professional landscape not only breeds disillusionment and disenchantment among domestic workers but also exacerbates dissatisfaction with prevailing wage levels. The adverse effects of this stagnation are manifold, leading to heightened feelings of frustration and

disillusionment among domestic workers who perceive their remuneration as insufficient to meet their basic needs or support their familial obligations.

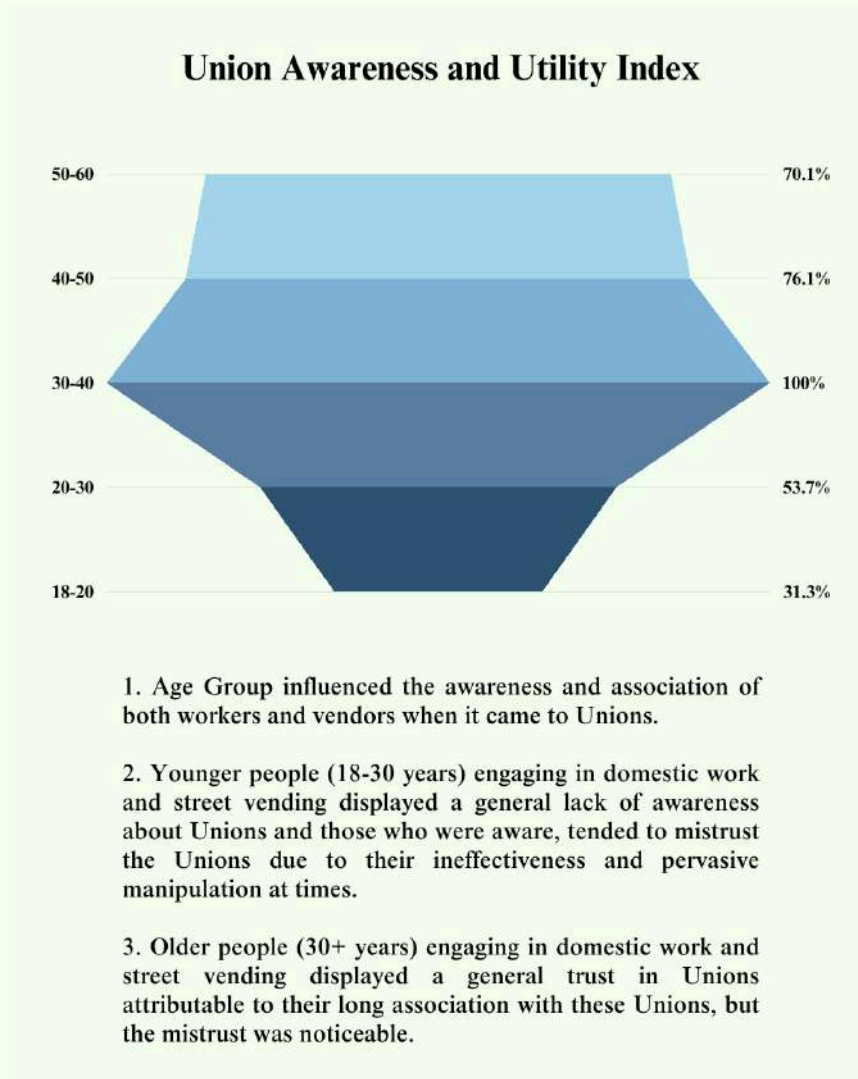
11. Given these entrenched challenges, it is imperative for policymakers and stakeholders within the legal sphere to undertake concerted efforts to address these systemic disparities. This entails fostering an environment where the labour rights and inherent dignity of domestic workers are recognised and protected through robust regulatory mechanisms.
12. Moreover, the socio-economic context and inherent power differentials faced by domestic workers significantly impact their ability to negotiate fair remuneration reflective of their labour's worth. It is noteworthy that a considerable portion of domestic workers come from marginalised communities, hindered by systemic obstacles to education and economic progress, relegating them to a structurally disadvantaged position in wage negotiations. Lacking adequate representation or support networks, these individuals often lack the agency to assertively advocate for higher wages or explore alternative employment opportunities, exacerbating their vulnerability in the labour market.
13. Furthermore, the relentless rise in living costs and economic pressures exacerbates the widespread discontent pervading the domestic labour sector. In numerous areas, the continual increase in housing expenses, basic necessities, healthcare costs, and other essentials consistently outpaces wage growth trajectories, creating a dire situation where domestic workers struggle to subsist amidst stagnant or decreasing income streams.
14. This endemic economic instability serves as a potent driver for growing feelings of resentment and disillusionment among domestic workers, who increasingly perceive themselves as marginalised and undervalued within society at large. In light of these multifaceted challenges, it becomes imperative for policymakers and stakeholders in the legal sphere to take proactive steps to dismantle systemic barriers and strengthen regulatory frameworks, thereby fostering an environment where the inherent dignity and rights of domestic workers are duly acknowledged and protected against exploitation and marginalisation.

1. Noticeable Lack of Benefits —

- a. One of the most striking injustices encountered by domestic workers is the deprivation of benefits commonly enjoyed by employees in the formal sector. This encompasses the absence of paid leave for healthcare exigencies or unforeseen emergencies, alongside the omission of bonuses or allowances catering to women's specific needs, such as menstrual hygiene management. The neglect to furnish these benefits not only jeopardises the well-being of domestic workers but also perpetuates cycles of impoverishment and disparity.

- b. Fair wages are a fundamental right for domestic workers under international human rights law, stipulating that they should receive compensation proportionate to the nature of their work and the prevailing cost of living. Regrettably, the actuality often diverges from these principles, as demonstrated by the gap between the significant contributions made by domestic workers and the levels of compensation they receive. To address this imbalance, legal tools such as minimum wage statutes and collective bargaining agreements should be utilised to guarantee that domestic workers are remunerated in a manner that accurately reflects the value of their labour.
- c. Social security benefits and assistance are essential entitlements for domestic workers to safeguard their well-being and livelihoods. However, **the exclusion of domestic workers from existing social protection schemes and the failure to provide tailored benefits exacerbate their economic insecurity. Legal reforms are imperative to extend social security coverage to domestic workers and address their unique challenges, including access to healthcare, paid leave, and maternity benefits.**
- d. The differential treatment of female domestic workers, **particularly regarding menstrual health and hygiene**, constitutes a form of gender discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Employers must ensure that female domestic workers have access to adequate facilities, supplies, and time off to manage their menstrual health needs without facing stigma or discrimination. Legal mechanisms should be deployed to redress gender-based disparities in the domestic work sector and uphold equality and dignity for all workers.
- e. **Trade unions** play a crucial role in **advocating for workers' rights, including fair wages, safe working conditions, and access to social protections.** However, **domestic workers often remain unaware** of the existence and potential benefits of trade unions. This lack of awareness stems from various factors, including the informal nature of domestic work, isolation within private households, and historical exclusion from organised labour movements.
- f. **Domestic workers** constitute an indispensable yet frequently overlooked segment of the workforce, providing vital services within private households and public spaces. Nevertheless, **they often confront systemic obstacles such as meagre wages, absence of benefits, and limited access to legal safeguards.** This survey delves into the pervasive issue of domestic workers' scant awareness of trade unions and governmental programmes tailored for their advancement. Through a legal perspective, we scrutinise the ramifications

of this awareness gap and propose strategies to empower domestic workers by augmenting their knowledge and access to essential resources.



Graph 1. – Union Awareness and Utility Index

- g. The **limited awareness of trade unions** among domestic workers poses a **substantial hurdle** to collective bargaining and advocacy endeavours on their behalf. Without the collective strength and solidarity afforded by trade unions, domestic workers may encounter difficulties in asserting their rights and negotiating equitable working conditions with employers. This absence of organisation renders them susceptible to exploitation and undermines initiatives aimed at rectifying systemic disparities within the domestic labour sector.

- h. **Legal practitioners and advocacy groups have a pivotal role in bridging the divide between domestic workers and trade unions.** Through outreach initiatives, dissemination of information on labour rights, and facilitation of union enrolment, legal professionals can empower domestic workers to assert their rights and engage in collective bargaining processes. Moreover, policymakers should prioritise the integration of domestic worker representatives into trade union leadership structures to ensure that their distinct perspectives and concerns are adequately addressed and represented.
- i. The prevailing dissatisfaction among a significant proportion of domestic workers with their current salaries underscores a pervasive issue deeply ingrained in the systemic undervaluation of their labour and the inadequacy of mechanisms for negotiating and enforcing wages. Despite playing vital roles in households and economies, domestic workers often find themselves ensnared in low-wage, precarious employment arrangements that fail to remunerate them adequately for their labour and skills.
- j. It is paramount to acknowledge the historical and structural factors contributing to the undervaluation of domestic work. **Traditionally designated as "women's work" and confined to the private sphere, domestic labour has endured long-standing marginalisation and devaluation within the broader economy.** This gendered division of labour has perpetuated the notion that domestic work possesses inherent lesser value compared to formal sector employment, resulting in disparities in both wages and recognition.

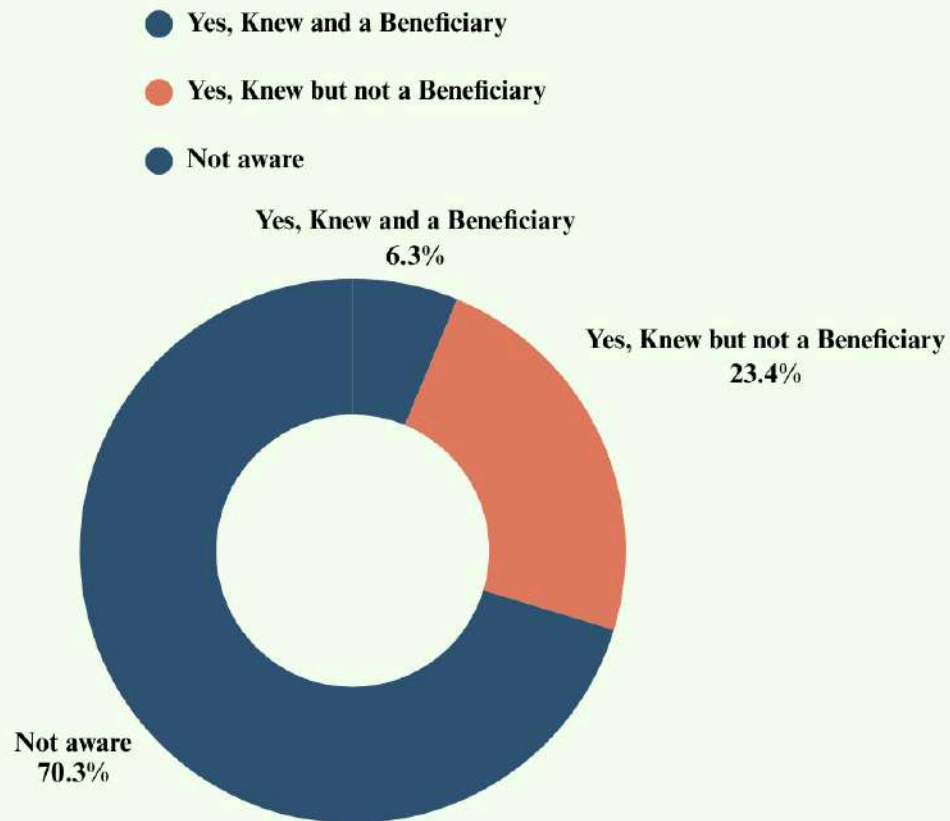
2. Limited Awareness of Government Schemes —

- a. Governments often institute various schemes and programmes aimed at enhancing the welfare and livelihoods of domestic workers. These initiatives may encompass provisions for social security, healthcare benefits, housing assistance, and skills training. However, **many domestic workers remain unaware of these programmes or perceive them as inaccessible due to bureaucratic hurdles and procedural complexities.** Within national legal frameworks, domestic workers may fall under general labour laws or specific legislation addressing domestic work. Nevertheless, **enforcement mechanisms are often feeble, leaving domestic workers vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, as they frequently slip through the cracks of regulatory oversight.** This situation exacerbates their vulnerability and exposes them to exploitation and abuse.

- b. The lack of awareness concerning government schemes deprives domestic workers of essential benefits and protections to which they are entitled under the law. This perpetuates cycles of poverty and inequality, as domestic workers struggle to meet their basic needs without access to social safety nets. Moreover, **the failure to effectively communicate and implement government schemes represents a violation of domestic workers' rights to equal protection and non-discrimination under the law.**

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Awareness of Govt. Schemes



1. A pertinent problem was regarding the government scheme awareness.
2. Only a small percentage (10% <) of those surveyed actually benefitted from the government schemes.
3. The issue as reported lies with the local authorities and their failure in actually spreading the word about the schemes effectively.

Graph 2. – Awareness about Govt. Schemes

- c. The absence of opportunities for upward mobility and career advancement within the domestic work sector further intensifies dissatisfaction with salaries. Unlike formal sector employment, which may offer avenues for promotion or skill development, **domestic work often provides limited prospects for**

professional growth or wage increases. This stagnation can contribute to feelings of frustration and disillusionment among domestic workers, who may perceive their salaries as inadequate to meet their basic needs or support their families.

- d. Moreover, the escalating cost of living and economic pressures exacerbate dissatisfaction among domestic workers with their salaries. In numerous urban areas, the cost of housing, food, healthcare, and other essential expenses outpaces wage growth, leaving domestic workers struggling to make ends meet on stagnant or declining incomes. **This economic precariousness fuels feelings of resentment and dissatisfaction among domestic workers, who may increasingly perceive themselves as marginalised and undervalued within society.**
- e. The plight faced by domestic workers, a demographic urgently in need of the protective provisions offered by central welfare schemes, epitomises the systemic intricacies and bureaucratic impediments plaguing the process of accessing such entitlements. Despite constituting one of society's most vulnerable cohorts, domestic workers frequently encounter exclusion from the protective umbrella of central welfare schemes due to formidable barriers posed by convoluted application procedures. The Byzantine nature of these processes presents a daunting obstacle for individuals grappling with socioeconomic marginalisation and limited access to institutional resources. Moreover, navigating the complex terrain of benefit acquisition is hampered by administrative bottlenecks and procedural delays, exacerbating the plight of domestic workers in dire need of assistance. In many cases, the intricate web of bureaucratic red tape deters eligible beneficiaries from pursuing their rightful entitlements, perpetuating cycles of deprivation and disenfranchisement.
- f. Furthermore, **the politicisation of welfare distribution mechanisms adds an additional layer of complexity, where partisan agendas and vested interests often take precedence over equitable resource allocation.** Consequently, deserving domestic workers are unfairly deprived of vital support, compounding their vulnerability and perpetuating cycles of impoverishment and exploitation. Urgent reforms are needed to streamline administrative procedures, mitigate political interference, and ensure the equitable distribution of benefits to those most in need, thereby upholding the principles of social justice and human dignity.

3. Concluding The Data Collected During the Field Visit (Domestic Workers) —

- a. Upon conducting a comprehensive examination of the conditions facing domestic workers, particularly within the Indian context, it becomes evident that this workforce segment encounters a plethora of challenges stemming from **systemic disparities, socio-economic realities, and legal deficiencies. From educational disparities to remuneration inadequacies, from the absence of benefits to the lack of awareness regarding legal protections and government schemes,** the findings underscore the urgent necessity for substantive reforms to alleviate the plight of domestic workers and uphold their inherent rights and dignities.



Graph 3. – Issues Regarding Wages & Bribes

- b. The stark reality of educational disparities among domestic workers is glaring, with many originating from marginalised communities with limited access to educational opportunities, thus impeding their socio-economic mobility and professional advancement. Urgent measures are warranted to enhance access to education and skills development initiatives, empowering domestic workers to overcome the structural barriers hindering their progress.

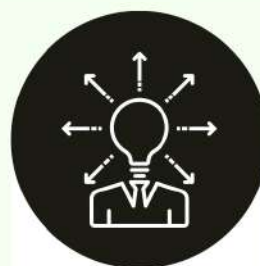
- c. Moreover, pervasive remuneration inadequacies plaguing the domestic work sector, compounded by the absence of standardised remuneration structures and industry-wide benchmarks, render domestic workers vulnerable to exploitation and economic precocity. This necessitates the enforcement of minimum wage laws, promotion of collective bargaining, and ensuring equitable compensation.
- d. The glaring absence of comprehensive benefits, such as paid leave and access to social security provisions, undermines the well-being and financial stability of domestic workers, perpetuating cycles of vulnerability and marginalisation. This urges legal reforms to extend social security coverage and provide access to healthcare benefits.
- e. Additionally, limited awareness among domestic workers regarding legal protections and government schemes exacerbates their vulnerabilities, requiring efforts to enhance awareness, provide legal assistance, and streamline administrative procedures to ensure access to entitlements.

In conclusion, the survey of domestic workers in India provides invaluable insights into the challenges and disparities facing this marginalised workforce segment. It urges stakeholders to advocate for policy reforms, strengthen legal protections, and promote awareness and empowerment initiatives to cultivate a more just and equitable labour landscape where the contributions of domestic workers are duly recognised, valued, and respected.

C2. Street Vendors



**Improper
&
Problematic
Unionisation**



**Absolute
Awareness
Vacuum**

Image 3. – Problems faced by Street Vendors Identified

1. **Multi-pronged approach proved itself to be effective in recognising the problems faced by the Vendors.** Interaction based understanding of problems, stimulated an environment of trust amongst the Street Vendors and the members of the clinic garnering brief and fruitful sessions benefiting the Vendors greatly in getting a full view of the legal aspects.
2. The demographic profile of the surveyed street vendors reflects a varied landscape. In terms of gender distribution, 16 respondents identified as male, while 6 identified as female. **The age range was broad, with vendors spanning from 25 to 60 years old, indicating a mix of experience levels within the profession. Education levels varied, with some vendors having completed only primary education, while others had attained higher qualifications.**
3. On average, street vendors set up their shops for six days a week, indicating a significant time commitment to their businesses. Working hours ranged from 6 to 10 hours per day, showcasing the dedication and endurance required for street vending. Interestingly, the frequency of holidays varied widely among respondents, with some taking sporadic breaks while others worked continuously without significant time off.
4. Registration with municipal authorities emerged as a crucial issue among street vendors. While 12 vendors reported having registered with the Municipal Corporation, 10 had not undergone the registration process. Among those registered, 8 held up-to-date vending certificates, demonstrating compliance with regulatory requirements. However, adherence to prescribed operating hours and locations was inconsistent, with only 9 vendors strictly following the guidelines outlined in their certificates.
5. Identity card issuance posed another challenge, with only 7 vendors receiving comprehensive identity cards containing all prescribed details. This discrepancy underscores the need for standardisation and effective implementation of identity card issuance protocols across municipalities.
6. Surveys conducted by the Town Vending Committee were not widely known among respondents, with only 10 vendors reporting awareness of such initiatives. This lack of awareness highlights potential gaps in communication between regulatory bodies and street vendors, necessitating improved outreach strategies to disseminate information effectively.
7. Collection of revenue for civic amenities presented mixed experiences among vendors. While 7 vendors reported paying monthly maintenance charges, 2 were unaware of any such requirement. Instances of extra charges without reasonable explanation were

reported by 5 vendors, indicating potential issues of transparency and accountability in revenue collection processes.

8. Access to **basic amenities emerged as a critical concern among street vendors. While 9 vendors reported having access to public restrooms, only 6 indicated that the facilities were free to use.** Moreover, sanitation issues were prevalent, with 3 vendors expressing dissatisfaction with the cleanliness and functionality of available restroom facilities.
9. Access to drinking water posed similar challenges, with 8 vendors reporting access to water facilities, but only 6 indicating that the water was free. Concerns regarding water quality were raised by 4 vendors, highlighting the need for improved sanitation infrastructure to ensure access to clean drinking water for all street vendors.
10. Access to electricity, protective covers, and parking areas remained the same among respondents, with 10 vendors reporting access to electricity, 10 to protective covers, and 10 to parking areas. **However, issues of affordability and availability persisted, with several vendors expressing dissatisfaction with the costs associated with accessing these amenities.**
11. Health and sanitation practices varied among vendors, with 9 reporting the presence of waste collection bins in their areas. However, the frequency of waste disposal varied widely, indicating inconsistencies in waste management practices among vendors.
12. Maternity benefits and access to welfare schemes emerged as areas requiring attention, with only 6 vendors reporting beneficiary status under maternity schemes. Awareness of welfare schemes was a limited issue, with only 2 vendors indicating unfamiliarity with available schemes for street vendors.
13. Harassment by police and government authorities emerged as a significant concern, with 6 vendors reporting instances of harassment, including demands for bribes and unwarranted penalties. These experiences underscore the need for enhanced accountability mechanisms and training for law enforcement officials to prevent abuses of power and ensure fair treatment of street vendors.
14. **Wage and credit schemes were poorly understood among respondents, with only 7 vendors reporting awareness of such initiatives.** Moreover, 4 vendors reported beneficiary status under any wage or credit scheme, highlighting potential gaps in access to financial support for street vendors.
15. Relocation, eviction, and confiscation emerged as recurring challenges, with 9 vendors reporting prior experiences of eviction or relocation by authorities. **Lack of prior notice and inadequate alternative arrangements were cited as key concerns, indicating the need for improved procedural safeguards to protect the rights of street vendors.**

16. Grievance redressal mechanisms were well utilised, with 10 vendors resorting to formal channels for dispute resolution. **Dissatisfaction with the responsiveness and effectiveness of grievance redressal committees was evident, with several vendors expressing frustration with the delays and dismissals encountered during the process.**
17. Improvement of the current legislative framework emerged as a common theme among vendors, with 11 expressing suggestions for enhancing regulatory clarity and responsiveness to the needs of street vendors. Recommendations included streamlined registration processes, increased transparency in revenue collection, and improved access to basic amenities.

4. Concluding The Data Collected During the Field Visit (Street Vendors) —

- a. The members of the clinic engaged in meaningful conversation with the Vendors in order to get a full view of the schema of the operations of Street Vending in different vending zones. These zones being divided by the **City¹ Municipal Corporation (CMC)** have been demarcated with great specificity for the facilitation of area-based MSME businesses to grow. Within the vending zones, **each Vendor is required to have a Vending License**, which helps in legitimisation of the vending practices, in addition to which it also provides an efficient manner of spatial planning. **Street Vendors Rehabilitation and Relocation Plan**, a city wide project initiated to organise the vending activities through spatial planning. It also aims at introducing regularisation and provide social security to street vendors.
- b. Through this project, we have tried to improve physical condition of Vending Zones and creating hygienic public places and streets. It also creates accountability of vending activities and revenues. The project intends to provide and promote a supportive environment for earning livelihoods to the Street vendors, improving their socio-economic condition and fulfilling needs of local people. **An online survey conducted by the C²SCL reported only 4% completion of the validation process for licensing which is indicative of a lack of linking chain between the CMC and the Vendors. In order to fill in the gap, Legal Services Clinic has stepped in as a link between the two.**
- c. Basic trend noticed amongst the Street Vendors was about the complications they faced on a daily basis due to the unruly administration of the Law Enforcement Authorities which deprived them of the opportunity for B2C interaction as means of livelihood.

¹ Name of the City omitted to comply with the GALSf Rules

² Name of the City (herein the first C = City) omitted to comply with the GALSf Rules

- d. It is pertinent to note that, most of the Vendors were unregistered and unlicensed which left them excluded from the protections of the local Street Vending associations' collective bonding and also from the legal protections of *The Street Vendors Act, 2014*.
- e. Limited scope of the execution of these rights rendered the Vendors to be wrongly persecuted to the extent of being displaced from their place of business in their respective Vending Zones.
- f. The removal of stalls was found to be especially common, as the Stall Vendors were unaware of the provisions that protected them against such exploitation and upon becoming aware after the interaction with clinic members they were much more confident in running their businesses and their spirits were uplifted.
- g. The survey findings provide valuable insights into the challenges faced by street vendors and underscore the need for comprehensive reforms to enhance their working conditions and protect their rights. Addressing **issues related to registration, access to amenities, harassment, and grievance redressal mechanisms** is essential for creating an enabling environment for street vendors to thrive. By incorporating the perspectives of street vendors into policy formulation and implementation, **policymakers can ensure more inclusive and equitable urban development strategies that benefit all stakeholders.**

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D. Program Implemented KLSC

D1. Domestic Workers

5. Camp Interaction & Pamphlet Distribution —

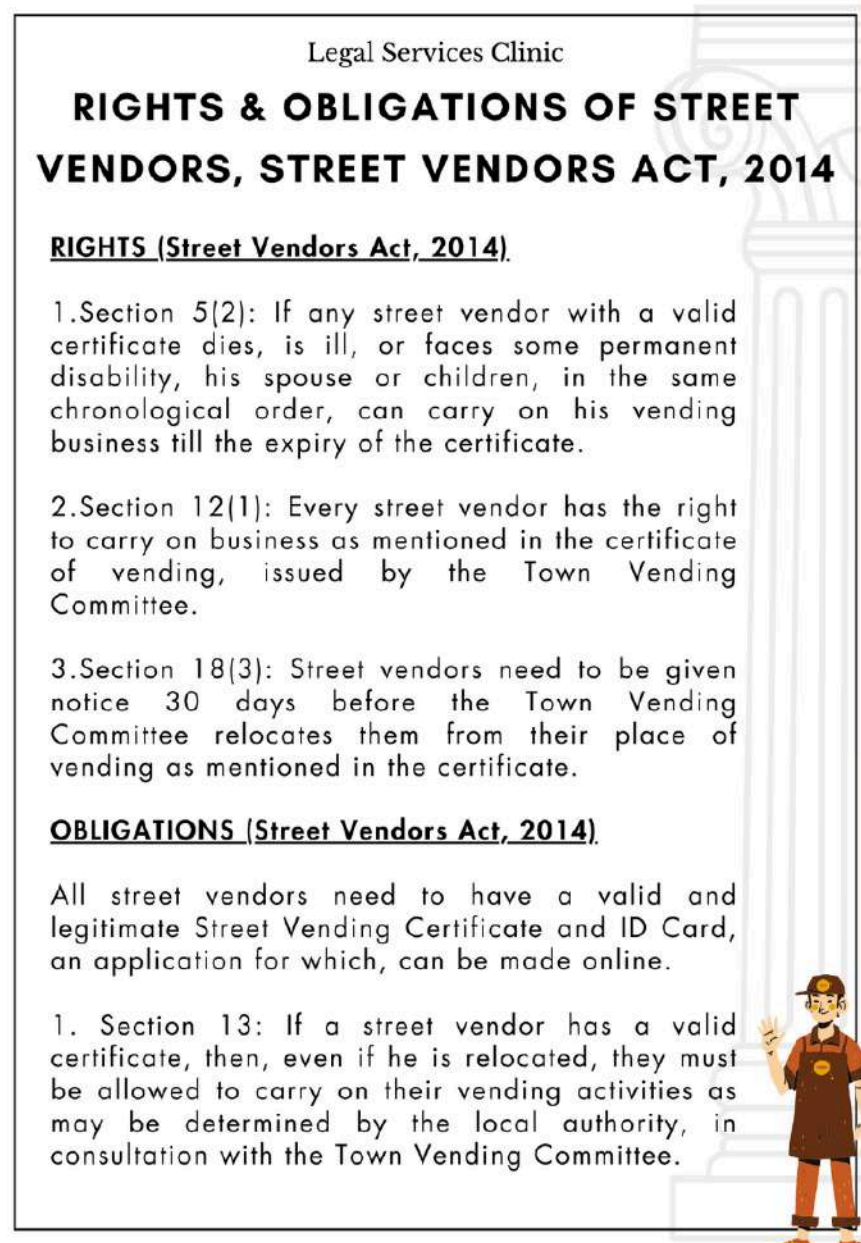
- a. Fostering an environment where workers could voice their concerns and clinic members could gain valuable insights, this approach proved to be a valuable tool in tackling both legal and social issues faced by domestic workers. Moreover, it could serve as a model for addressing similar challenges in other contexts professionally and effectively.
- b. **Clinic members engaged in deep conversations with workers and distributed pamphlets in both English and the native language of the state to help the workers understand various schemes provided by the Central Government**, such as *Ayushman Bharat*, *Garib Kalyan Yojana*, *PM Jeevan Jyoti Yojana*, *PM Shram Yogi Yojana*, and *Man-Dan Yojana*. They listened carefully to workers' concerns and questions, providing detailed answers and gaining valuable insights to better serve and support workers in accessing entitled benefits and services.
- c. The camp aimed to enhance the physical well-being of domestic workers, improve public spaces' hygiene, establish work activity accountability, and uplift workers' socio-economic conditions while meeting local residents' needs. **The Legal Services Clinic acted as a liaison between workers and authorities, bridging the gap and fostering a supportive environment for livelihoods, even discussing with employers briefly about how the state of the workers can be improved.**
- d. Teams, comprising faculty members and law students of different years, engaged with workers in various areas. **Fluency in the native language was ensured among team members, and informative pamphlets were distributed in both native language and English to improve general legal knowledge and accessibility.** The distribution of pamphlets facilitated workers in receiving valuable information for their daily lives and promoted the expansion of the Legal Service Clinic, serving as an effective strategy to disseminate knowledge and improve awareness among the workforce. Professors ensured accurate translation of the content. These **pamphlets contained information about the rights, obligations, and applicable penal provisions for the workers.**

- e. Moreover, the camp's commitment to *pro bono* services not only empowered countless domestic workers but also contributed to the broader community's well-being.
- f. The Legal Services Clinic and the Domestic Workers forged a mutually beneficial and synergistic relationship. The assistance provided to the workers has cultivated a heightened level of trust in the legal system, leading to an uptick in the rate of legal consultations. As a result, the **Legal Services Clinic has seen an expansion in its ability to offer *pro bono* services, thereby extending its outreach to a broader spectrum of individuals and causes and scheduling follow up camps to provide further steps for the workers.** This expansion aligns with the clinic's fundamental mission of serving the underserved.

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Image 4.1 – Pamphlet for Street Vendors

Programmes Implemented



Pamphlet Distribution

Image 4.2 – Pamphlet for Street Vendors

Programmes Implemented

Legal Services Clinic

RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS OF STREET VENDORS, STREET VENDORS ACT, 2014

Section 17: Every street vendor shall pay periodic maintenance charges for the civic amenities and facilities provided in the vending zones as may be determined by the local authority.


Section 28: If any street vendor carries on business without a certificate of vending, or goes against the terms of the certificate or any other terms and conditions, he shall be liable to pay up to Rs. 2,000 for each such offence as may be determined by the local authority.

PENAL PROVISIONS

Under the Section 27 of the Act, no street vendor who engages in street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prohibited from utilising such rights by any person.

According to the Section 28 of the Act,

Any street vendor:
engages in vending activities without a vending certificate; violates the terms of the vending certificate; violates any other terms and conditions outlined for the purpose of regulating street vending under this Act or any rules or schemes made thereunder, he will be subject to a penalty for each such offense that may amount to as much as Rs. 2000, depending on the decision by the local authority.



Pamphlet Distribution

Image 4.3 – Pamphlet for Street Vendors

Programmes Implemented

Legal Services Clinic

**କ୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡରମାନଙ୍କର ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ,
କ୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡର ଆକ୍ଟ, 2014 |**


ଅଧିକାର (କ୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡର ଆକ୍ଟ, 2014)

1. ଧାରା 5 (2): ଯଦି କ street ଶସି ବ valid ଧ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ଥିବା କ street ଶସି ଗଳି ବିକ୍ରେତା ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ବରଣ କରନ୍ତି, ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ହୁଅନ୍ତି କିମ୍ବା କିଛି ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଅକ୍ଷମତାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ତାଙ୍କ ପତି କିମ୍ବା ପିଲାମାନେ ସମାନ କ୍ରମାବଳୀରେ, ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ଶେଷ ହେବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ତାଙ୍କ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ଜାରି ରଖିପାରିବେ ।
2. ବିଭାଗ 12 (1): ଟାଉନ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ କମିଟି ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଇସ୍ୟୁଡ୍ ଇଡ୍ ଜାରି କରାଯାଇଥିବା ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପରି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗଳି ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କରିବାର ଅଧିକାର ଅଛି ।
3. ବିଭାଗ 18 (3): ଟାଉନ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ କମିଟି ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ରେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପରି ଟାଉନ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ କମିଟି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତର କରିବାର 30 ଦିନ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ନୋଟିସ୍ ଦିଆଯିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ବାଧ୍ୟତା (କ୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡର ଆକ୍ଟ, 2014)

ସମସ୍ତ କ୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କର ଏକ ବ valid ଧ ଏବଂ ବ legitimate ଧ କ୍ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ଏବଂ ଆଇଡି କାର୍ଡ ରହିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ, ଯାହା ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଅନଲାଇନ୍ ପାଇଁ କରାଯାଇପାରିବ ।

1. ଧାରା 13: ଯଦି କଣେ ରାସ୍ତାଗାଟ ବିକ୍ରେତାଙ୍କର ଏକ ବ valid ଧ ପ୍ରମାଣପତ୍ର ଅଛି, ତେବେ, ଯଦି ସେ ସ୍ଥାନାନ୍ତରିତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଟାଉନ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ କମିଟି ସହିତ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରି ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଇଡ୍ ଇଡ୍ କରାଯାଇପାରେ ।



Pamphlet Distribution

Image 4.4 – Pamphlet for Street Vendors

Programmes Implemented

Legal Services Clinic

**ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡରମାନଙ୍କର ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ ବାଧ୍ୟତାମୂଳକ,
ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡର ଆକ୍ଟ, 2014 |**

ଧାରା 17: ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗଳି ବିକ୍ରେତା ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ଜୋନ୍ସ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ନାଗରିକ ସୁବିଧା ତଥା ସୁବିଧା ପାଇଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟକ୍ରମେ ରକ୍ଷଣାବେକ୍ଷଣ ଦେୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବେ ଯାହା ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା determined । ରା ଦ୍ଵାରା କରାଯାଇପାରେ ।

ଧାରା 28: ଯଦି କି street ଶସି ଗଳି ବିକ୍ରେତା ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ବିନା ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କରନ୍ତି, କିମ୍ବା ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ କିମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କି terms ଶସି ସର୍ତ୍ତାବଳୀ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ସେ Rs, ୦୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଦେୟ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡିବ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଅପରାଧ ପାଇଁ 2,000 ଯାହାକି ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା determined । ରା ନିର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ କରାଯାଇପାରେ ।

ସେନାଲ୍ ନିୟମାବଳୀ |

ଅଧିନିୟମର ଧାରା 27 ଅନୁଯାୟୀ, କି street ଶସି ରାସ୍ତାର ବିକ୍ରେତା ଯିଏ ତାଙ୍କ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ର ସର୍ତ୍ତାବଳୀ ଏବଂ ସର୍ତ୍ତ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ନିୟୋଜିତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି, ସେପରି କି any ଶସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା such । ରା ଏହି ଅଧିକାର ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାକୁ ବାରଣ କରାଯିବ ନାହିଁ ।

ଅଧିନିୟମର ଧାରା 28 ଅନୁଯାୟୀ,

ଯେକି street ଶସି ଗଳି ବିକ୍ରେତା:
ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ବିନା ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକଳାପରେ ନିୟୋଜିତ; ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂ ସାର୍ଟିଫିକେଟ୍ ର ସର୍ତ୍ତଗୁଡିକ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରେ; ଏହି ଅଧିନିୟମ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ଷ୍ଟ୍ରିଟ୍ ଭେଣ୍ଡିଂକୁ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ କରିବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ ଅନ୍ୟ କି terms ଶସି ସର୍ତ୍ତ ଏବଂ ସର୍ତ୍ତଗୁଡିକର ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ କରେ, କିମ୍ବା ସେପରି କରାଯାଇଥିବା କି rules ଶସି ନିୟମ କିମ୍ବା ଯୋଜନାଗୁଡିକ ପାଇଁ, ସେ ଏପରି ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଅପରାଧ ପାଇଁ ଦଣ୍ଡିତ ହେବେ ଯାହା ପ୍ରାୟ Rs ୦, ୦୦୦ ଟଙ୍କା ହୋଇପାରେ । 2000, ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ କର୍ତ୍ତୃପକ୍ଷଙ୍କ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଉପରେ ନିର୍ଭର କରେ ।



Pamphlet Distribution

Image 5. – Pamphlet for Street Vendors Distribution

Programmes Implemented

Pamphlet Distribution



D2. Street Vendors

6. Nukkad Natak (Street Play) —

- a. The Clinic orchestrated a captivating *Nukkad Natak*, aimed at disseminating pertinent information to the Vendors through an engaging medium. Within the narrative, the intricacies of maintaining optimal hygiene standards were elucidated, underscoring the indispensable significance of sanitation practices within their respective enterprises.
- b. Moreover, the production deftly expounded upon the myriad advantages inherent in the cultivation of self-run businesses, accentuating the autonomy and empowerment garnered therein. Through compelling storytelling, the process of navigating the labyrinthine channels of self-registration for CMC licensure was elucidated, ensuring clarity and efficacy in bureaucratic procedures.
- c. Furthermore, the narrative underscored the imperative nature of a mandated 30-day notice period, as decreed by the Authorities, preceding any prospective relocation or displacement of a Vendor. This safeguard not only affords vendors a modicum of stability but also serves as a bulwark against arbitrary disruptions to their livelihoods.
- d. Lastly, the *Nukkad Natak* delineated the penal protections accorded to vendors, furnishing them with a shield against arbitrary injustices and ensuring equitable treatment within the regulatory framework. Through a nuanced exploration of these themes, the production served as an invaluable conduit for knowledge dissemination and empowerment within the vendor community.

7. Camp Interaction & Pamphlet Distribution —

- a. The Camps and the interactive sessions therein facilitated a dynamic exchange of ideas and information between clinic members and vendors, encompassing a diverse spectrum of topics —
 - i. **Information about Ethical Street Vending Practices** : Delving into the ethical dimensions of street vending practices, promoting integrity and conscientious conduct among vendors.
 - ii. **Rights and Obligations of Street Vendors** : Clarifying the rights conferred upon vendors alongside their attendant obligations, fostering a culture of legal literacy and empowerment.

- iii. ***Enquiry about Issues Faced by Street Vendors*** : Providing a platform for vendors to articulate and address their grievances, facilitating proactive problem-solving initiatives.
 - iv. ***Discussion on Facilities Provided by Central Government*** : Illuminating the array of facilities and resources extended by the central government to support street vendors, fostering socio-economic upliftment and inclusivity.
 - v. ***Discussion on Facilities Provided by State Government*** : Expounding upon state-level initiatives and interventions aimed at ameliorating the plight of street vendors, fostering synergy between local and regional governance frameworks.
 - vi. ***Discussion on Facilities Provided by Local Authorities*** : Detailing the range of services and support mechanisms extended by local authorities to augment the livelihoods of street vendors, enhancing community resilience and sustainability.
 - vii. ***Information Provided about Probable Solutions to the Issues*** : Propounding viable solutions and strategies to mitigate the challenges encountered by street vendors, engendering a spirit of proactive problem-solving and resilience.
 - viii. ***Information Provided about Street Vending Licensing Procedure*** : Demystifying the procedural intricacies associated with street vending licensing, empowering vendors with actionable insights to navigate regulatory frameworks effectively.
 - ix. ***Information Provided about FSSAI Basic Registration Procedure*** : elucidating the procedural requisites and protocols entailed in acquiring FSSAI basic registration, ensuring compliance with food safety standards and regulatory imperatives.
- b. In the aftermath of interactive sessions with vendors, a profound understanding emerged regarding the prevailing circumstances within the general urban landscape. **To disseminate awareness effectively, pamphlets and informational guides were dispersed, meticulously crafted in both English and the vernacular language of the state.** Translation duties were entrusted to esteemed law school professors, ensuring linguistic accuracy and fidelity to legal nuances.
 - c. These **informational pamphlets comprised a compendium of rights, obligations, and pertinent penal provisions pertinent to street vendors.**

Enlightened by the adept elucidation from clinic teams, a comprehensive array of insights was proffered, encompassing multifarious facets such as —

- i. ***Requirement of Legitimate Licensing by the CMC*** : Emphasising the indispensable necessity of acquiring a bona fide license sanctioned by the City Municipal Corporation, ensuring compliance with regulatory frameworks and legal mandates.
- ii. ***Requirement of FSSAI Basic Registration*** : Underscoring the imperative of obtaining basic registration from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), ensuring adherence to food safety standards and regulations.
- iii. ***Adherence to Lawful Practices*** : Advocating for adherence to ethical and lawful business practices, safeguarding vendors against legal entanglements and ensuring harmonious coexistence within the urban milieu.
- iv. ***Possible Remedies for Authorities' Infringements*** : Delving into potential legal recourse avenues available to vendors in the event of infringements by authorities, safeguarding their rights and interests.
- v. ***Potential Remedies for Inter-Vendor Disputes*** : Expounding upon plausible mechanisms for resolving disputes among vendors, fostering a conducive environment for amicable conflict resolution and communal harmony.
- vi. ***Potential Filing of PIL*** : Exploring the prospect of initiating Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as a strategic mechanism for addressing systemic grievances and effectuating societal change.
- vii. ***Utilisation of RTI Facilities via Legal Services Clinic*** : Advocating for the judicious utilisation of Right to Information (RTI) facilities facilitated by the Legal Services Clinic, empowering vendors with access to crucial legal information and procedural insights.

E. Solutions / Suggestions

E1. Solutions to Improve the Situation of Domestic Workers

8. Various measures for the development and security of domestic workers could include;

- a. **Professional Development Programs** : Launch **comprehensive training initiatives designed to enhance the skill sets vital to domestic workers' roles**, encompassing housekeeping, culinary proficiency, childcare, and first aid expertise.
- b. **Access to Education for Workers' Children** : Majority of the workers having attained the age of majority had started working long before, so, it isn't uncommon for workers' children to have access to education so that the cycle breaks, hence, **mandatory primary education for workers' children** is an important policy decision necessary to be taken.
- c. **Social Security Benefits** : Lobby groups and law schools must advocate for domestic workers' access to **social security benefits and making them readily available**, including retirement plans and unemployment insurance, to ensure long-term financial stability and security.
- d. **Awareness Campaigns** : Conducting public awareness campaigns where the workers are made aware about the government schemes and how to avail them, explain the administrative process in a manner which they can understand, making them aware of their legal rights and enactments which they can avail for themselves when needed.
- e. **Legal Representation** : It's important for people who belong to this specific *status quo* of **domestic workers to know** about Legal Aid Provisions, Public Interest Litigation, Right to Information etc. **that they can get a legal representative without having to pay a hefty amount of money.**
- f. **Responsibility of Management** : The management having the upper hand and as an employer, are to safeguard their employees' basic well-being as a human should. The management is to play a magnanimous role in implementing majority of the aforementioned solutions. **The management is to be responsible for the following :**
 - i. **Access to healthcare benefits**
 - ii. **Employee accommodation & housing**
 - iii. **Safe & hygienic working environment** (with regards to physical, sexual, fiscal & mental exploitation, harassment)

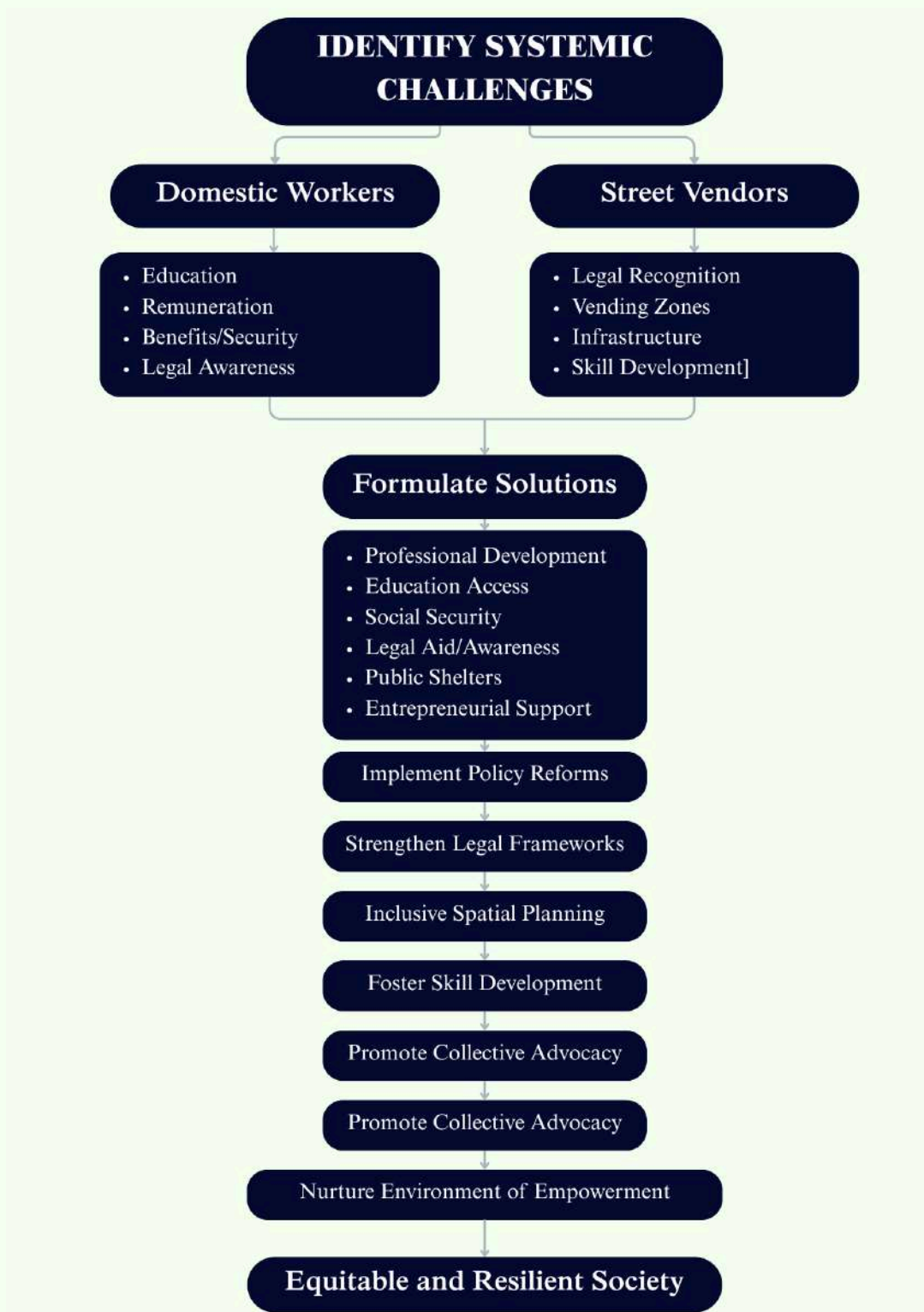
iv. *Conducting awareness programs*

E2. Solutions to Improve the Situation of Street Vendors

9. In order to come up with solutions one will have to understand the nature of the problem or the generic issue. The issues which seem to stand out here are issues which include not just them but they also have familial issues to take care of. Following are a few solutions which can be implemented in order to assist as well as help the street vendors;
- a. **Public Shelters** : Permanent housing and accommodation for every individual would be expensive for the government to handle as well but most of the street vendors would be satisfied with simply a place to rest at or sleep at night. A lot of the vendors can be seen sleeping on the roads, pavements, streets, etc.
 - b. **Access to Undergraduate College Courses** : A significant chunk of the street vendors have an educational qualification of higher secondary, it would be helpful if there were schemes from which not just street vendors but workers in general could benefit from, for instance, a government scheme which would enable the vendors to both study and work.
 - c. **Legal Recognition and Protection** : It is essential to formalise street vending by issuing licenses and providing legal recognition to street vendors. Implementing and enforcing laws such as the *Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending Act, 2014*, is crucial to safeguard their rights within the legal framework.
 - d. **Designated Vending Zones** : The creation of designated vending zones within urban areas is paramount. These zones should be equipped with proper infrastructure, including sanitation facilities, waste disposal systems, and sufficient space, to ensure the safety and comfort of both vendors and customers.
 - e. **Skill Enhancement and Entrepreneurial Support** : Offering vocational training and skill enhancement programs to street vendors is vital. These initiatives aim to enhance product quality, refine marketing skills, improve financial management, and nurture entrepreneurial abilities among street vendors, fostering their sustainable growth and economic empowerment.

E3. Solutions Implementation Guidance Approach

Graph 4. – Solutions Implementation Guidance Approach



F. Conclusion

1. This comprehensive report has elucidated the multifarious challenges and iniquities pervading the realms of domestic labor and street vending. The findings underscore the exigency of undertaking substantive reforms to ameliorate the precarious circumstances and disenfranchisement endured by these indispensable yet marginalised segments of the workforce.
2. **Concerning domestic workers**, the research has illuminated disconcerting disparities in educational attainment, remuneration inadequacies, the conspicuous absence of benefits and social security provisions, coupled with a paucity of awareness regarding legal safeguards and governmental welfare schemes. These **systemic obstacles perpetuate cycles of impoverishment, exploitation, and socioeconomic immobility, necessitating concerted interventions to dismantle structural barriers and cultivate an equitable labor landscape where the inherent dignity and contributions of domestic workers are duly acknowledged and remunerated.**
3. Likewise, **the plight of street vendors** has been elucidated, highlighting challenges such as the dearth of legal recognition, inadequate access to designated vending zones, infrastructural deficiencies, and the ubiquitous spectre of harassment and arbitrary displacement. These **findings accentuate the urgency of implementing robust legal frameworks, fostering spatial planning initiatives, enhancing skill development programs, and bolstering entrepreneurial support mechanisms, thereby empowering street vendors to pursue their livelihoods with dignity, security, and socioeconomic upliftment.**

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Awareness → Collaboration → Responsibility

Policy Intervention

- Each & Every LSC can create Individual Policy Improvement/Introduction Report
- The same can be forwarded to Ministry of Law & Justicer along with Ministry of Labour and Employment in addition MLAs and MPs.

Unorganised Sector Workers' Aid

- Creation of “Unorganised Sector Workers' Aid” under every District Magistrate which shall deal with all the issues faced by Unorganised Sector workers and resolution of those issues.

Vocational & Skill Training Programmes



4. The proposed solutions encompassing professional development programs, access to education, social security benefits, awareness campaigns, legal representation, public shelters, skill enhancement initiatives, and the creation of designated vending zones, constitute a holistic and multifaceted approach to redressing the systemic inequities confronting these vulnerable cohorts. By espousing these remedial measures, stakeholders can catalyse transformative change, cultivating an inclusive and equitable society where the indispensable contributions of domestic workers and street vendors are duly venerated, their rights are safeguarded, and their aspirations for socioeconomic mobility and self-actualisation are realised.
5. In conclusion, this report serves as a clarion call for policymakers, legal professionals, and advocacy groups to embrace a paradigm shift, prioritising the empowerment and inclusion of marginalised workforces. By fostering an environment of legal literacy, socioeconomic resilience, and collective advocacy, we can collectively dismantle the insidious barriers that have long impeded the progress and well-being of domestic workers and street vendors, thereby paving the way for a more just, equitable, and prosperous society for all.