MANUAL
OF THE
MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT
MAHARASHTRA STATE, MUMBAI

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT AND RULES,
ALSO NOTIFICATIONS, CIRCULARS
ISSUED THEREUNDER,
Foreword

Motorized transportation made its debut in the late nineteenth century in India which effectively launched India into the modern industrial era. As was to be expected, the then British Government introduced a law to govern the same in 1914.

Over a period of time, the structure of the law evolved to accommodate both the rising population of motor vehicles and the complexities attendant to this rise. It provided for the type of vehicles, the authorities & their jurisdiction. During the heyday of the welfare State phase, it also covered liabilities arising out of accidents and the mandatory insurance policies, and, of course, claims tribunals. But throughout the history of the Motor Vehicles Act, in its various incarnations underlined the concern for the safety of other road users. If coordinated development of road transport was the corner stone of the pre-liberalisation era, it is service level standards and introduction of modern technology, including IT in transport sector, which underlines today's Motor Vehicles Act.

Environmental concerns and introduction of green fuels have reflected in the progressively stringent emission standards from BS - I to BS IV. This has brought in its wake a host of stakeholders like PUC centers, retrofiters and their regulation.

Exploding vehicle population coupled with a comparatively inadequate infrastructure and a characteristically
non-challent attitude towards safety, together offered a recipe for deteriorating road safety scenario. Serious accidents, involving precious loss of life prompted court to direct the executive on various issues from overloaded vehicles to clandestine operation in passenger transportation.

All the factors listed above necessitated issue of plethora of guidelines, circulars, standing orders all aimed at the executive arm of the department.

There was, therefore a long felt need to consolidate and collate these administrative and legislative dictats and present them in a concise and cogent manner for the use of the officers and the citizens. This compilation of the manual has satisfied that need. It has been decided to publish this manual, not in the traditional hard copy form but on the website of the department. It will not only provide easy and universal access but also enable quick and timely updating.

The publication of this e-manual constitutes important step in the direction of service level improvements, and also transparency.

I take this special opportunity to thank all the members of the teams which were constituted for preparation for this manual. I must also specially thank Shri. A. G. Pathak, Regional Transport Officer, Latur, S/Shri. R. H. Kadam, S. R. Shelake, S. N. Sasane, & N. C. Naik, Dy. Regional Transport Officers, Shri Y. K. Bag, Assistant Transport Commissioner, & Shri. Anil Pantoji, Inspector of Motor Vehicles, Office of Deputy Regional
Transport Officer, Pipari-Chinchwad, whose contribution in preparation of this manual has been invaluable and without whom it would not have been as detailed & complete. Last but not the least I wish to place on record my appreciation of the hard work and care with which Shri. Jayesh Chiplunkar, Asst. Motor Vehicle Prosecutor and Shri. Mayur Hatkar, Jr. Clerk, who typed and retyped several drafts of this manual, and its final version.

(D. G. Jadhav),
Transport Commissioner
Maharashtra State, Mumbai.
# MAHARASHTRA MOTOR VEHICLES MANUAL

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1 - ISSUE OF LEARNER'S LICENSES

1.1 Learner’s License (M.V.Act sec 2(19)) - “learner’s license” means a license issued by a licensing authority to a person to drive as a learner,
   
   (i) a vehicle or
   
   (ii) a vehicle of any specified class or description; (see sr.no 1.8)

1.2 Need for a learner's license.—Learner's licenses are issued to prospective drivers for receiving instructions or for gaining experience in driving and prepare them to take the test required by (M.V.Act sec 9(3)). On passing of the prescribed test, a permanent driving license is issued either in form 6 (CMV R 16(1)) or where the licensing authority has the necessary apparatus for the issue of a laminated card type or smart card type driving license, in form 7 (CMV R 16(2)). Every person who desires to have a driving license; has to first obtain a learner's license.

1.3 Where to apply for Learner’s License – A person who is above the age limit specified in MVA S 4 is required to apply to the licensing authority having jurisdiction in the area in which –

   (i) the applicant ordinarily resides or carries on business, or

   (ii) the school or establishment referred to in MVA S 12, from where the applicant intends to receive instructions in driving a vehicle, is situated.

1.4 Eligibility criteria for obtaining a Learning License - A person applying for a learning license is required to meet following condition should be;
a) Physical and mentally fit except for invalid carriage  
b) Minimum age of eighteen years MVA S 4(1)  
c) Minimum age of sixteen years for a motor cycle with engine capacity not exceeding 50 cc. for which consent of guardian is necessary MVA S 4(1) & MVA S 7(2).  
d) Minimum age of twenty years to drive a transport vehicle MVA S 4(2). It is necessary to hold a driving licence to drive a light motor vehicle for one year before obtaining a transport vehicle license. MVA S 7(1)  
f) Minimum educational qualification is 8th std. pass for obtaining a transport vehicle licence. (CMV R 8 )

1.5 Application for a learner’s License. (CMVR 10)— An application for Learner’s License is required to be made in Form 2 accompanied by-
   a) a self declaration for physical fitness in Form 1 for non transport vehicles and transport vehicles, and Form 1-A for transport vehicle issued by Registered Medical Practitioner.  
b) three copies of the applicant’s recent passport size photograph.  
c) fee as specified in CMVR 32  
d) in the case of an application for transport vehicle, the driving license held by the applicant,  
e) proof of residence, as specified in CMVR 4 and MMVR 5-A  
f) proof of age, as specified in CMVR 4  
g) proof of citizenship.  

(Guidelines issued by Transport Commissioner for ascertaining the correctness of address proof for registration as well as issuance of learner’s license are as below)
परिचालन अद्वृत स्वास्थ्य व विश्वास बन्धन: अग्रणी सेवावर्गीय व उत्कृष्ट सेवावर्गीय तत्कालीन योजना का अन्वेषण किया गया।

1. नवीनतम व उत्कृष्ट सेवावर्गीय विषयों का अवलोकन
2. अद्वृत स्वास्थ्य व विश्वास बन्धन के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य अनुप्रयोग के लिए सेवावर्गीय क्षेत्रों का अधीनस्त स्वास्थ्य अनुप्रयोग किया गया।

अद्वृत स्वास्थ्य व विश्वास बन्धन: अग्रणी सेवावर्गीय व उत्कृष्ट सेवावर्गीय तत्कालीन योजना का अन्वेषण किया गया।

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4 Evidence as to the correctness of address and age: Every applicant for the issue of license under this chapter shall produce as evidence of his address and age, any one or more of the following documents in original or relevant extracts thereof duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government of a State Government or an Officer of a local body who is equivalent in rank of a Gazetted Officer of the government or Village Administration Officer or Municipal Corporation Councillor or Panchayat President...

2) Patta/purchase deed/transfer deed of the property in which the applicant is interested. The deed shall be attested by a Gazetted Officer of a local body who is equivalent in rank of a Gazetted Officer of the government or Village Administration Officer or Municipal Corporation Councillor or Panchayat President...

5) The following documents shall be produced as evidence of address and age:

(a) The applicant shall produce a written declaration in the format specified in the said Act and rules.

(b) The applicant shall produce a gazetted officer's certificate of residence or a similar certificate issued by a local body.

(c) The applicant shall produce a copy of the birth certificate issued by a registered medical practitioner.

(d) The applicant shall produce a copy of the voter ID card or a similar document issued by the election commission.

(e) The applicant shall produce a copy of the bank statement showing the account holder's details.

(f) The applicant shall produce a copy of the driving license issued by the road transport department.

(g) The applicant shall produce a copy of the passport issued by the passport office.

(h) The applicant shall produce a copy of the insurance policy issued by an insurance company.

(i) The applicant shall produce a copy of the utility bill issued by a utility provider.
1.6 Preliminary test for Learner’s license (CMVR 11) - The applicant applying for learner’s license is required to appear before testing officer, for a test consisting of the knowledge and understanding of –

a) the traffic signs, traffic signals and the rules of the road regulations made under MVA S 118
b) the duties of a driver when his vehicle is involved in an accident, resulting in the death or bodily injury to a person or damage to property of a third party;
c) the precautions to be taken while passing an unmanned railway crossing; and
d) the documents required to be carried in the vehicle.

1.7 Exemption from preliminary test for Learner’s license (CMV R 11) -.
Following class of applicants are exempted from appearing for preliminary test of learners license -

a) the holder of an effective driving license;
b) the holder of a driving license, which is expired but five years have not elapsed.
c) the holder of a learner’s license issued or renewed after the commencement of CMVR 1989.
1.8 Form and contents of Learner's License (MVA S 10)- A Learner's License holder is entitled to drive following classes of vehicle

a) Motor cycle without gear

b) Motorcycle with gear

c) Invalid carriage

d) Light motor vehicle
e) Transport vehicle
f) Road roller
g) Motor vehicle of a specified description such as
   i) LMV 3 wheeler non transport
   ii) LMV tractor
   iii) LMV 3 wheeler transport
   iv) LMV tractor trailer
   v) Motor cycle without gear transport
   vi) Motor cycle with gear transport
   vii) Loader / excavator
   viii) Crane
   ix) Forklift
   x) Boring rig
   xi) Construction equipment vehicle

1.9 **Form of Learner’s License (CMV R 13)** —
The learners license is issued in form 3.

1.10 **Validity and renewal of Learner's License.** (MVAS 14) — A learners license once issued, is effective for a period of 6 months from the date of issue. Learners license can not be renewed.

1.11 **Restrictions on the use of the Learner's License as driving License.** (CMV R 3) — Learner's License is meant for enabling a person to learn to drive. The following are the restrictions while driving with a learners license:

   (1) learner is accompanied by an instructor, holding an effective driving licence to drive the vehicle. Such instructor is required to seat in such a position so that he can control or stop the vehicle in emergency.
(2) The letter ‘L’ in red on white background is required to be painted in the front and rear of the vehicle or on plate affixed.

(3) As regards two wheelers, the learners license holder cannot carry another person who is not licensed to drive a two wheeler.

1.12 Office procedure for obtaining Learners License

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Work: LERNER’S LICENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time period: Same Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application Form: 1, 1A, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verification of Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Physical Fitness by IMV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo &amp; Thumb Impression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computerised Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Pass, Collect Learners Licence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If Failed, Reappear as per Office Procedure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. ISSUE OF DRIVING LICENSES

2.1 Licensing Authority (MVA S 2(20)) - “licensing authority” means an authority empowered to issue driver and conductor licenses.

2.2 Driver (MVA S 2(9)) - “Driver” means a person,
   (i) who drives a vehicle, and
   (ii) also includes a person who acts as a steersman of the drawn vehicle.

2.3 Driving License (MVA S 2(10)) - “Driving license” means the license issued by a licensing authority authorising a person to drive,
   (i) A vehicle
   (ii) A vehicle of any specified class or description,
   Otherwise than as a learner

2.4 Need for Driving License (MVAS 3).- (1) A person should not drive a vehicle in any public place unless he holds an effective driving license.
   (2) A person should not drive a transport vehicle other than a motor cab or motor cycle hired for his own use or rented under any scheme made under MVAS 75 (2), unless his driving license specifically entitles him so to do.

2.5 Exemption of driver of road-roller (MMV R 6)
   The driver of a road-roller is exempted from the necessity of driving license.

2.6 Smart Card (CMVR 2(s)) - “Smart Card” is a device capable of storing data and executing commands. It has a microprocessor chip mounted on a
plastic card and the dimensions of the card and chip are specified in the
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/International Electro
Technical Commission (IEC) 7816 specifications, and is as per the

2.7 Application for driving License (CMVR 14, MMVR 5) – (1) An
application for Driving License is required to be made in Form 4
accompanied by,

a) an effective learner’s license to drive the vehicle of the type to which
the application relates;
b) appropriate fee as specified in CMVR 32, for the test of competence
to drive and issue of license;
c) three copies of the applicant’s recent passport size photograph;
d) a medical certificate in Form 1-A, if applicable;
e) a driving certificate in Form 5 issued by the school, from where the
applicant received instruction;
f) proof of residence;
g) proof of age;
h) proof of citizenship;

(2) Upon the receipt of an application for a driving license, the licensing
authority is empowered to make enquiries to establish the identity of the
applicant and to ascertain that the applicant is not disqualified for
holding or obtaining a driving license.

2.8 Application for addition to driving License
(CMVR 17) - An application for addition of another class or description of
motor vehicle to the driving license is required to be made in Form 8
accompanied by;

a) an effective learner’s license and driving license held by the
applicant;
b) in the case of an applicant applying for addition of a transport vehicle, the driving certificate in Form 5

c) appropriate fee as specified in CMVR 32;

2.9 Exemption from payment of driving license fees (MMVR 19) - No fee for the issue of driving license or learner’s license is required to be charged from
a) a person employed in the service of Government for driving a vehicle
b) Foreign Consular Officer,

2.10 Minimum period for appearing to driving test (CMVR 15) - A person is required to appear for the test of competence to drive, after completion of a period of at least thirty days.

2.11 Procedure for applying for Driving License. — Application for new or addition to the driving license is required to be made in Form ‘4 or 8’ respectively. It should be filled in completely. The applicant has to mention specifically the type of vehicle for which he is seeking a driving license.

2.12 Testing officer (MMVR 7) - The test of competence to drive specified in CMVR 15 is required to be conducted by an Inspector of Motor Vehicle.

2.13 Driving Test (CMVR 15) – (1) The driver should not only be competent in driving, he should also be aware of the traffic regulations, signs, signals. He should also have knowledge of maintaining vehicles. A candidate is required to be appear for the test of competence after completion of a period of 30 days before the licencing authority. The Inspector of motor vehicle is required to conduct a driving test as specified in CMVR R15. While conducting the test, the testing officer is required to sit
by the side of the candidate so that he can observe all the items specified in CMV R15. The testing officer should satisfied himself that the candidate is competent to drive. The test of competence is required to be carried out in a vehicle of the type to which the application refers to. The vehicle for driving test is required to be arranged either by driving school or by the candidate himself and should have dual control, except for two wheeler. A person who passed a test in driving a motor cycle with gear should be deemed also to have passed a test in driving a motor cycle without gear. (MVA S 9(6)).

(2) If the applicant does not pass the test of competence, he is permitted to re-appear for the test after a period of seven days. Where the applicant does not pass the test even after three appearances, he is disqualified to re-appear for such test before the expiry of a period sixty days from the date of last such test. (MVA S 9(5)).

(3) The testing officer is required to endorse on the application form, whether the applicant has passed the test- or failed it. This report is required to be submitted to the Licensing Authority.

2.14 Exemption from driving test (MVA S 9(3), MMV R 17) - Driving test is exempted if the applicant-

a) has previously held a driving license and the period between the date of expiry of license and the date of the application does not exceed five years,

b) holds or has previously held a driving licence issued under section 18,

c) holds a driving license issued by a competent authority of any country outside India,

d) Possesses a driving certificate issued by the Western India Automobile Association.
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(25) स्पष्टतः कल्पना में कहा जाता है कि आवश्यकता और उपकरण के कारण कहीं उससे बदलने की आवश्यकता हो सकती है। (Visual Inspection Zone - VIZ) के लिए हैं। इसके बावजूद उपकरण का वापसी उपकरण का वापसी (Hand Held Terminal) है। अतः, इसके बावजूद उपकरण का वापसी नहीं है। (Machine Readable Zone - MRZ) वापस हो जाता है। अन्य है। उच्च दर के साथ उपयोग करना, अन्य है। उच्च दर के साथ उपयोग करना, अन्य है।

(318) इसके कारण उपकरण की घटना के साथ उपयोग करना। (Input device) और आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपकरण की घटना के साथ उपयोग करना। (Output device) और उच्च दर के साथ उपयोग करना। (Power Supply) हो रहा है।

(320) इसके कारण उपकरण की घटना के साथ उपयोग करना। (Output device) और आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपकरण की घटना के साथ उपयोग करना। (Input device) और आवश्यकता के अनुसार उपकरण की घटना के साथ उपयोग करना। (Power Supply) हो रहा है।
भाग 2: आर्थिक विश्लेषण

1. कंपनी के लक्ष्य सामान्य मामला में भाग्य घराने, वाणिज्य तथा संगठनीय लाभार्थों के प्रति आवश्यक नापों का आकर्षण करने के लिए, व्यवसाय का निर्माण किया गया। यह एक व्यवसायीय सिद्धांत है जो सामान्य मामले में भाग्य घराने में आवश्यक का प्रतीक्षा करता है।

2. यह प्रतिस्पर्धी निर्माण के लिए आवश्यक नापों का आकर्षण करने के लिए जोखिम रोकी जा सके। यह आवश्यक के लिए समर्पित व्यवसाय ज्ञान के साथ सम्बंधित है।

3. इसका अर्थ है कि व्यवसाय के लिए आवश्यक नापों का आकर्षण करने के लिए समर्पित व्यवसाय ज्ञान के साथ सम्बंधित है।
(3) ग्राहक प्रतिवेदन अनुशासन ।
(4) अनुप्रसन्नता वाली प्रश्न-उत्तर भूमिका / अवधि रेखांकन प्रयोग प्रक्रिया / अवधि रेखांकन प्रयोग प्रक्रिया।
(5) प्रायोजका प्रति आवश्यक वान निर्देशांकन प्रक्रिया औपचारिक रूप से संगठनाधीन उवंदाराने वान निर्देशांकन प्रक्रिया।
3. उपरोक्त क्रियाएँ संरचनात्मकः प्रमाणार्थी विभाग में अनुग्रहित उपयोगी प्रक्रिया गतिक्रमण व्यवस्था का अन्तर्गत आने वाले साधनों का उपयोग हुआ होगा।

4. उपरोक्त क्रियाओं का पूरा कार्यस्थल वैरोग्य प्रमाणार्थी और सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत आने वाले साधनों का उपयोग हुआ होगा।

5. उपरोक्त क्रियाओं का पूरा कार्यस्थल वैरोग्य प्रमाणार्थी और सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत आने वाले साधनों का उपयोग हुआ होगा।

6. उपरोक्त क्रियाओं का पूरा कार्यस्थल वैरोग्य प्रमाणार्थी और सांस्कृतिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत आने वाले साधनों का उपयोग हुआ होगा।
2. अधिकार कार्ड / अनुमोदन कार्ड (authorization card / endorsement cards) नवीनीकरण ग्रहण करने पर आवश्यक हैं। वे बाहरी वैध अनुसूची के अनुसार संरक्षित, भ्रष्टाचार दर्पणों के लिए, संरक्षित क्षेत्रों, अनुमोदन कार्ड/अनुमोदन कार्ड जिनका क्रमांक लिखी गई अनुमोदन कार्ड/अनुमोदन कार्ड के माध्यम से अनुमोदन कार्ड/अनुमोदन कार्ड नवीनीकरण कर सकते हैं।

भाग ५ : शुल्क अनुपस्थिति व कंट्रोल अवन्तीगत प्राप्ति

1. कंट्रोल कर्मचारी अपनी कर्त्तव्य पट्टी पत्र, नियंत्रण, पत्र, अनुमोदन समिति को आवश्यक करें।

(अ) वार्ता नामक नियमीय दिनांकित उप वाणुक्त/प्रारम्भ वाणूसे गाने जाने तक दुई वेप्ट वर्षिक अनुमान तीन के द्वारा दिया गया।

(२) अनुमानीतीय ग्रहण कोषणों नियमों पर भारत के तहत प्राप्त होने वाले ग्राहियों के लिए।

(१) विवरण अनुसूची में शुल्क ₹ 30 प्रति विवरण, प्रधान कार्यालय में शुल्क ₹ 900/।
(5) सूचना राष्ट्रीय सार्वजनिक गृह लेखावर किंवा अन्य प्रकारचे उपलब्धी विधान, परिषद, अयोग्य, दर प्रति ३०० रुपये प्रत्येक महीने मिळाल्यास कामातील मुद्रित वस्त्राचे खालीलप्रमाणे देणे रक्कम शास्त्रीय.

शिफार अरुंधती
पत्रकडी अरुंधती

उपरोक्त देणे रक्कमीतीला १५ टक्के रक्कम म. मुद्रित वस्त्राचे परिषद प्रमाणावत असेल.

(6) प्राप्त / पूर्व प्राप्त पाकथेकत्या प्रदर्श ज्ञातील अयोग्यता तयार केलेल्या प्रमाणावत मुद्रित वस्त्राचे देणे काफीसमस्या दरवर्ती रक्कम म. ५० रुपये प्रत्येक महीने मिळाल्यास कामातील मुद्रित वस्त्राचे खालीलप्रमाणे देणे रक्कम आवडा १० टक्के देणे रक्कमीतीला.

(7) उपरोक्त रक्कम प्रकाशित करण्यास १९२४ ढिसपैक्ट तसेच १९४५ डिसेंबर तत्त्वानुसार अयोग्य वस्त्राचे प्रमाण प्रदेश (३) नश्वर प्राप्त केले जाते.

प्रमाणे देणे खालीलप्रमाणे देणे रक्कममध्ये २५ रुपये प्रत्येक महीने मिळाल्यास कामातील मुद्रित वस्त्राचे खालीलप्रमाणे देणे रक्कम आवडा १० टक्के देणे रक्कमीतीला.

प्रमाणे प्रदेशात विशेष आदेशांकावर दृष्टिकोन अद्यावधीत करणे, कामातील समावेशात सामान्यतः तलाश भविष्यात संस्थानांमध्ये, घडी, घडीवाढी तरी तरी कर्मचारीला दिल्लीः
स्थायी आवेदन क्र. - ४

३२) राज्यात एकूण ४०, कार्यालय कार्यक्रमपतीकी सर्व कार्यक्रम सारणी यंगणा तर ४६, पैकी ४५ कार्यक्रमाचा बहुत यंगणा सुविधा पत्तनांना कार्यरत आहे:
मंडळाच्या कार्यालयाचे क्रम २६ व २३ मुसळ खाडी ३ बहादुर या संगणक यंगणमित्र अनुसारी निवडक नं. ३ नं. पत्र पत्र निवडक महिला एकहीत कार्य करण्याचा अनुसारी महिला त नेतांची महिलांनी राज्य सर्वसौंदर्य अपरेटिव (State Register of Driving License & Registration Records) तपास कराया होय या प्रक्रमांची तोतोंत पावती आहे.
सतर फार्म पूर्ण सोपानाची, तरीके कार्यक्रमाच्या मदती ३ बहादुर या संगणक क्रम २६ एवढ एवढ अन्यवा एवढ डी एवढ एवढ वेधांकन जोडकर्ते अने असत. राजळी सुप्रीम केन्द्र शूलीचे येते राज्यसर्वरी महिला एकहीत कार्यक्रमाचे डेटा सेंटर तपास करण्यात आले आहे, प्रशस्त कार्यक्रमाचा संपकाच्या अंत्यालय महिलांनी या जोडकर्ते अने अपेक्षा पुऱ्चकाळ मूल डेटा सेंटरवर एकहीत करण्यात येत आहे.

३३) सतर फार्म कार्यानुसार काही मूल्यवर्धक अदचने म्हणून असल्यास पत्तनांना विविध आले आहे. व्यावसायिक विविधता विवरण गाठल्यास म्हणून आहे.

१) की पर्स एवढ एवढ डी एवढ एवढ जोडकर्ते संबंधित संदर्भात जोडकर्ते -
का अत्यंत ध्यानान्वायने कार्यीयता एवढ डी एवढ पर्स / की पर्स एवढ एवढाचा जोडकर्ता करण्यात आले आहे. सतर जोडकर्ते म्हणजेच एवढ जोडकर्ते (VPN over Broad Band) व पर्साची अपेक्षा या जोडकर्तेचा सारे सर्व संबंधित रुग्णसंग्रह क्रमावर तपास करण्यात आले आहे.
सतर जोडकर्त्याच्या संगणक महिलांनी निर्देशाप्रमाणे निष्कांश कार्यक्रमांसाठी असल्यास, नाही तसले ही कार्यक्रमाचा अधिकार नाही, सतर जोडकर्ते, अथवा जोडकर्ते तरीके ह्यांच्या गुणवत्तेचे स्वाभाविक मूल्यांमध्ये संबंधित ठिकाणीय सापडून असल्यास, तर ते प्रत्येकाच्या संबंधित जोडकर्ते स्तरात असलेल्यास आहे.

1-State Regd. Anurth & Vihir
2) मोड़ेम चालू न करने -

साधारणतया नमोदक कार्यालय संचालित देशों के संबंध में मोड़ेम चालू रखने को आदेश देता है। साधारणतया नमोदकों सूची अदालत के अधिन पड़ता है जबकि अन्य कार्यालयों में यह निर्देश अदालत द्वारा निर्दिष्ट होता है। परंतु, कार्यालयों में कॉलेजों और मोड़ेम बंद करने का आदेश अदालत द्वारा निर्दिष्ट हो सकता है।

3) महत्वपूर्ण नागरिक व्यक्तित्व नियमक - प्रत्येक कार्यालय कार्यालयों में नागरिक उपलब्धि नियमकों द्वारा निर्दिष्ट है। यह नियमक अदालत के अधिन होता है और कार्यालय कार्यकारिणी के अनुसार अदालत के अधिन है। यह नियमक अदालत द्वारा निर्दिष्ट हो सकता है।

Estate Regre/Sarathi Yohan
4) संगणकारीय महत्त्वी राज्यीय सुचना बेंचार को पाश्चनकरण- प्रायोगिक कार्यलयाची संगणकाची हल्ल्याचा प्रयोग येतो शर्तूँ महत्त्वी एककाच्या मुंबई येथील संगणकाच्या शासनात अधिकारी हेतु हे काम कास्याचे सुरुवात असून याखाली स्वरुप निरूपणाची कार्यक्रमातील राज्यीय सुचना बेंचार (NIC आय.सी.) जिंकी कार्यक्रमात अधिकारी (District Information Officer- NIC) एवढ स्वरूप कार्यक्रमात अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. यससंबंधः, कार्यक्रम प्रमुखांना दिलेल्या करण्याले त्याची स्वच्छ एवढ आय. सोंच अधिकार्यांनी संपूर्ण सक्षम करण्यास इतर आय.सोंच सुचना पाठवण ‘स्वरूप यादसून इतर संगणकाच्या विभागात अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. यससंबंधः, कार्यक्रम प्रमुखांना दिलेल्या करण्याले त्याची स्वच्छ एवढ आय.सोंच सुचना पाठवण ‘स्वरूप यादसून इतर संगणकाच्या विभागात अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. यससंबंधः, कार्यक्रम प्रमुखांना दिलेल्या करण्याले त्याची स्वच्छ एवढ आय.सोंच सुचना पाठवण ‘स्वरूप यादसून इतर संगणकाच्या विभागात अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. यससंबंधः, कार्यक्रम प्रमुखांना दिलेल्या करण्याले त्याची स्वच्छ एवढ आय.सोंच सुचना पाठवण ‘स्वरूप यादसून इतर संगणकाच्या विभागात अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. यससंबंधः, कार्यक्रम प्रमुखांना दिलेल्या करण्याले त्याची स्वच्छ एवढ आय.सोंच सुचना पाठवण ‘स्वरूप यादसून इतर संगणकाच्या विभागात अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल.

5) साझी व बहान संगणकांच्या अंतर्गत जोडणे- प्राविधिक परिसरात कार्यालयाच्या पुढील तत्त्व, डार्जिंग, व उप प्राविधिक परिसरात कार्यालय संगणकांना विलीन आयुक्त कार्यालयाच्या पुढील तत्त्व व बहान संगणकांना एकाच कार्यालयाच्या संपादकाच्या अधिक्षेपाच्या आयुक्त. हे दोन्ही संगणकांना विशेषतः प्रवेश दिलेल्या जोडणी करण्यास अधिक्षेपाच्या अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. एम्स जोडणी धारण करणारी नॉनस्टॉप सेवापूर्वकाराच्या में राज्यांत इतर इमारातींच्या यादसून यादसून करायल. याखाली स्वरूप सुचना सेवापूर्वकाराच्या देशात देण्याचे आहेत.

6) साझी / बहान संगणक उद्धवने- करीण कार्यालयाची संगणकाची हल्ल्याची साझी सुचना आयाताचे साझी / बहान पूर्वांना करण्यास मदत करता होणारे संगणक सिद्धांताच्या विचारास तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. जसे संगणक उद्धवने अधिक तत्त्व साझी सुचना राज्यीय सुचना केंद्र पुढील तत्त्व ने दिलेल्या नवीन सिद्धांताची महत्त्वाच्या उद्धवने नाही. संगणकांना सेवापूर्वकाराच्या में राज्यांत यादसून यादसून करण्यास पुढील तत्त्व अधिकारी हेतु तत्त्व सर्वाधिक यादसून करायल. याखाली स्वरूप सुचना सेवापूर्वकाराच्या देशात देण्याचे आहेत.

7) संपूर्ण राज्यीय अनुशंसा व नॉनस्टॉप विशेषता महत्त्वी- एकादिक करण्यास हे अधिकाराच्या कार्याच्या अनुभूत्वाची संबंधीत कार्यालयाच विशेषता व्यवहाराच्या दृष्टीमुळे योगदान मदताच्या आहेत. यासाठी वर्तमानप्रमुखांने
8) संक्षेप राष्ट्रीय स्वाभाविक केंद्र एवं वाचकवादक ३०.०९.२०२१ रोजी प्रातं प्रवक्ता एवं सर्वोत्तम सेवाप्रद वर्तमान संस्थान मराठी गाणा बंधक पुंजी राष्ट्र श्री डॉ. एस. अला सर्मादा (दूरसंचार ०२५१-४०६५०६४ सं. ईमेल और वेबसाइट के के ) वाचकवादक तात्साह वर्तमान उपाध्यक्ष (सूचनां) वाचकवादक तात्साह वर्तमान एवं आय लगभग अधिकांक एवं आय लगभग एमेल वेबसाइट.

9) कार्यालयांत सर्व कर्मचार्यांनी वेळक घेंन हाहा सर्व सुंदर बाणाकाळ अवधारण करतांनी संस्थेचे पुढील संध्याकाळीत सार्व सुंदर होणार आहे, सदस्यांकडून मानाना जाताना कार्यालयाचे प्रमुख.

परिचालन आयुक्त
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई

आ.क्र० ५६/आ.क्र० ११/संगणक २०२१/सं.क्र० ५६/आ.क्र० ११/संगणक २०२१/महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रति- १. सर्व कार्यालय प्रमुख
2. अभावशीलापाद
3. मिस्ट्री सुंदर केंद्र, घेंन
प्रादेशिक / उप प्रादेशिक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी नामक व्यक्ति का ग्राम (PLA) उपरोक्त वरिष्ठ अधिकारी दोपेंद्रा

महाराष्ट्र शासन
मुंबई विभाग

शासन निर्णय :- एस.बी.के. ६२०/प्र.६२०/प्र०२-२
मुंबई, मुंबई - ४०० ०२०

दिनांक: ०७ जून, २०२०

विवरण: १) प्रादेशिक अधिकारी, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई विभाग एक वार्षिक कायम करना होगा।

प्रादेशिक / उप प्रादेशिक परिवहन कार्ययात्रा संबंधित कार्ययात्रा प्रमुख कार्ययात्रा कार्ययात्रा (Personal Leger Account) उपरोक्त कार्ययात्रा अधिकारी अधीन रहेगा।

शासन संजीव देव आदे

1. अनुसारी कायम करनेवाले अनुसारी एक वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन सामान्य परिवहन पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा उपरोक्त संरक्षित परिवहन प्रावधान है।

2. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

3. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

4. अनुसारी कायम करनेवाले अनुसारी जो कार्ययात्रा कार्ययात्रा वार्षिक कार्ययात्रा है।

5. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

6. अनुसारी कायम करनेवाले अनुसारी जो कार्ययात्रा कार्ययात्रा वार्षिक कार्ययात्रा है।

7. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

8. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

9. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

10. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

11. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

12. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

13. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

14. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

15. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

16. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।

17. संरक्षित परिवहन के वार्षिक संरक्षित परिवहन के अनुसारी पाणु विभाग कार्ययात्रा में वार्षिक शासन कार्ययात्रा करना होगा।
2.15 Refusal to issue a Driving License (MVA S 9(8))

(1) If the licencing authority is satisfied that the applicant is,

(a) a habitual criminal or a habitual drunkard, or

(b) a habitual addict to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance

within the meaning of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 Of 1985) or
(c) a person whose license to drive any motor vehicle has, at any
time earlier, been revoked,
for reasons to be recorded in writing, make an order refusing to
issue a driving licence to such person.
(2) While taking such decision the licencing authority should necessarily
hear the applicant.

2.16 Appellate Authority (MMVR 8) –
1) If a candidate aggrieved by an order of licensing authority for refusal to
issue the driving license, within 30 days of the receipt of the order he has to
file an appeal to the Transport Commissioner.
2) The Transport Commissioner is required to give notice to the licencing
authority and hear both the parties. The order passed by the Transport
Commissioner is final.

2.17 Effectiveness of licenses to drive motor vehicles (MVA S 13) –
Learner’s license or Driving license issued under M.V.Act, 1988 is
effective throughout India.

2.18 Validity of Licenses (MVA S 14) - A Driving License issued or
renewed is valid, in the case of license to drive,
(a) a transport vehicle, for a period of three years.
(b) a transport vehicle carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature
   for a period of one year.
(c) a non transport vehicle, is valid for,
   (i) a period of twenty years from the date of such issue or renewal or,
   (ii) until the date on which such person attains the age of fifty years
    whichever is earlier.
2.19 Renewal of driving license.— CMVR 18

(1) An application for the renewal of a driving license is required to be made in Form 9, to the licensing authority which issued the driving license, accompanied by—

(a) appropriate fee as specified in CMVR 32;
(b) three copies of the applicant’s recent passport size photograph, if renewal is to be made in Form 6,
(c) the driving license,
(d) the medical certificate in Form 1-A if applicable.

(2) If the driving license is for both transport as well as non-transport category, then the licensing authority should, subject to the production of medical certificate, renew such license for the appropriate period, as specified in MVAS 14

(3) If the licensing authority renewing the driving license is not the licensing authority which issued the driving license, the fact of renewal is required to be intimated to the licensing authority which issued the driving license, in Form LR.(MMVR 16(2)).

(4) Any licensing authority, on application made to it, may renew a driving license from the date of its expiry. (MVAS 15)

(5) If the application for the renewal of a license is made more than thirty days after the date of its expiry, the driving license is required to be renewed with effect from the date of its renewal. (MVAS 15)

(6) If the application is for the renewal of a license to drive a transport vehicle or if the applicant has attained the age of forty years, the same is required to be accompanied by a medical certificate. (MVAS 15)
Provided further that if the application is made more than five years after the driving licence has ceased to be effective, the licensing authority may refuse to renew the driving licence, unless the applicant undergoes and passes to its satisfaction the test of the test of competence to drive referred to in sub-section (3) of section (1).

2) Any driving licence applicant is required to meet these driving licence requirements as applicable to the vehicle for which the licence is sought.
व्यक्ति कैचर्ल (Driving Skill) विस्तार नहीं है लक्ष्य शेयर. दी नामग्री परियों चेताना आपका शास्त्र तथा अध्ययन निर्देश प्रदेश या करीया शिकार अनुशीलन करसी लागू है।

2) यही शिकार अनुशीलन जारी केवलानंतर तीस दिवस आवश्यकता आवश्यकता नहीं।

3) अन्दाजाती नामी परियों चेताना नामी युवक व नामी परियों चेताना युवक तथा नानाती आकस्मिक युवकों के लिए सुरक्षा की अनुशीलन शिकार वियोजन शुरु है।

सर्व प्रशासनिक परिषद्ध अधिकारी / उपर प्रशासनिक परिषद्ध अधिकारी शासन सुदृढ़ कार्यान्वयन द्वारा ली, राज्यपाल नव अधिवक्षाधारी तथा अधिकारियोंका निर्देशनार्थ आमून चर्चा। सर्व परिषद्धकारी गोष्ट देखाए गयी।

प्रति,
सर्व प्रशासनिक परिषद्ध अधिकारी /
वर प्रशासनिक परिषद्ध अधिकारी

[Signature]

परिषद्ध अधिकारी
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, जूनागढ़
Temporary authorisation in lieu of driving license (MMVR 14)

(1) Temporary authorization in lieu of driving license is issued when,

a) holder of a driving license has submitted the driving license for renewal, or

b) holder of a driving license applied for obtaining an authorisation to drive a public service vehicle and deposited his license, or
c) police officer or any Court or officer of the motor vehicle department has taken temporary possession of a driving license for the purpose other than suspension or cancellation.

(2) The licensing authority or the police officer or the Court who has taken possession of the driving license is required to give temporary authorisation to drive, in form L.Tem.

(3) No fee is payable for L.Tem.

2.21 Change of address of driving license (MMV R 18)

1) The holder of driving license have to intimate within fourteen days, any change in his temporary or permanent address to the licensing authority by whom the driving license was issued or to the licensing authority by whom it was last renewed, if the stay is for more than three months.

2) The application should be accompanied by address proof as mentioned in CMVR 4 and MMVR 5(a).

2.22 Duplicate driving license (MMVR 10, 11, 12) -

1) Duplicate driving license is issued if,
   a) the photograph affixed to the driving license is not clear (MMVR 10).
   b) the driving license is lost or destroyed (MMVR 11).
   c) the driving license is defaced or torned (MMVR 12).

2) The application for duplicate driving license is required to be made in form L.L.D. accompanied by fee as specified in MMVR 13(4).

3) After issuance of duplicate driving license it should be clearly stamped “Duplicate” in red and have to be marked with the date of issue and the seal of the licensing authority. [MMVR 13(1)].
2.23 International Driving Permit (CMV R 2(t)) - “International Driving Permit” means the license issued by a licensing authority in India to an Indian National, authorising the person to drive any categories of motor vehicles as specified in Form 6-A in the areas or territories of countries other than India that are Parties to the Convention on Road Traffic signed at Geneva on 19th day of September, 1949.

2.24 Issue of International driving permit (I.D.P.) [CMV R 14(2)] -

(1) An application for an International Driving Permit is required to be made in Form 4-A accompanied by—

(a) valid driving license issued by the licensing authority
(b) appropriate fee as specified in CMVR 32;
(c) three copies of the applicant’s recent passport photograph;
(d) a medical certificate in Form 1-A;
(e) valid proof of Indian Nationals;
(f) valid proof of passport; and
(g) valid proof of visa, wherever applicable.

(2) Licensing authority is required to issue International Driving Permit in Form 6-A and is valid for a period of not more than one year from the date of issue, or till the validity of the driving license, whichever is earlier. [CMVR 16(4)]

2.25 Disqualification from holding a driving license or revoke such license. (MVA S 19, CMV R21, MMVR 15 )

(1) A driving license holder is disqualified from holding driving license or his driving license is revoked in the following circumstances i.e. if he is,

(a) a habitual criminal / drunkard;

(b) a habitual addict to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance.
(c) using or has used a motor vehicle in the commission of a cognizable offence;
(d) by his previous conduct as driver of a motor vehicle shown that his driving is dangerous to the public.
(e) obtained driving license by fraud or misrepresentation;
(f) being a person under the age of eighteen years, has been granted a learner’s or driving license with the consent in writing of the person having the care of the holder of the license and such person has withdrawn his consent.

(2) He is also disqualified from holding driving license, if he has been involved in following acts, which are likely to cause nuisance or danger to the public:-  ( CMV R 21 read with section 19 (1) (f) )

(1) theft of motor vehicle.
(2) assault on passengers.
(3) theft of personal effects of passengers.
(4) theft of goods, carried in goods carriages.
(5) transport of goods prohibited under any law.
(6) driver, while driving a transport vehicle, engages himself in activity which is likely to disturb his concentration.
(7) abduction of passengers.
(8) carrying overload in goods carriages.
(9) driving at speed exceeding the specified limit.
(10) carrying persons in goods carriage, either inside the driver’s cabin in excess of its capacity or on the vehicle, whether for hire or not.
(11) failing to comply with the provisions of section 134.
(12) failure to stop when signaled to do so by any person authorised to do so.
(13) misbehavior with and showing discourtesy to passengers, intending passengers or consignors and consignees of goods.

(14) smoking while driving public service vehicles.

(15) abandoning vehicle in a public place causing inconvenience to other road users or to passengers in the vehicle.

(16) driving vehicle while under the influence of drink or drugs.

(17) interfering with any person mounting or preparing to mount upon any other vehicle.

(18) allowing any person to sit or placing things in such a way as to impede the driver from having a clear vision of the road or proper control of the vehicle.

(19) not stopping a stage carriage at approved stopping places for a sufficient period of time in a safe and convenient position upon demand or signal of the conductor or any passenger desiring to alight from the vehicle and unless there is no room in the vehicle, upon demand or signal of any person desiring to becoming a passenger.

(20) loitering or unduly delaying any journey and not proceeding to the destination as near as be in accordance with the time table pertaining to the vehicle.

(21) not driving a contract carriage, in the absence of a reasonable cause, to the destination named by the hirer, by the shortest route.

(22) the driver of a motor cab not accepting the first offer of hire.
(23) the driver of a motor cab demanding or extracting any fare in excess to that to which he is legally entitled or refusing to ply motor cab.

(24) abandoning a transport vehicle as a mark of protest or agitation of any kind or strike in any place, in a manner causing obstructions and inconvenience to the public or passengers or other users.

(25) using mobile phone while driving a vehicle.

(3) However, before taking any decision for disqualification or revocation, an opportunity of being heard is required to be given to the license holder.

(4) While disqualifying license holder, the Licensing Authority is required to make an order in writing and disqualify the person for a specified period for holding or obtaining driving license to drive all or any classes of vehicles specified in the license; or revoke such license.

(5) The holder of a driving license is required to surrender his driving license and badge if applicable, to the licensing authority, making the order and the Authority should keep it until the disqualification is expired or removed.

(6) If the driving license is issued by any other licensing authority, then the endorsement of the disqualification is required to be intimated to the authority by which it was issued or renewed.

(7) If the driving license is for more than one class of motor vehicles and the order disqualifies him from driving any specified class of motor vehicles, the licensing authority is required to endorse the disqualification for appropriate class upon the driving license and return the same to the holder.

(8) Any person aggrieved by an order made by a licensing authority, within thirty days of the receipt of the order has to appeal to the Transport Commissioner. The appellate authority is required to give notice to both the parties for hearing and pass such order as it thinks fit. An order passed by an appellate authority is final.
परिषद् आयुक्त कार्यालय,
प्रशासकीय इमारत, २३, १७१ माजिला,
दी. आंबेडकर उपनामज्ञ, सरकारी व्यासाधि,
वाडे (पुरी), मुंबई- ४०० ००१.

साधा १० वा कार्यालयाचे परिपर श्र. एमफिशान-४८/२९/कम. २३३/प्रभाग/अ. क. १२०६/विनंक- २९/३/२००६.
परिपर श्र. एमफिशान-२३१/सी/आद-४२२-सी/कम. २३३/आम. ६२५४

21 MAR 2007

परिपर क

1) राज्यांमध्ये मोटर वाहनांच्या स्वाक्षरूप होणारे-या अपघातांचे प्रमाण दिलचस्पतीत नाही. रस्त्यावर होणारे-या अपघातांमध्ये कारांची संख्या आमतौर परंद म्हणजे वाहन चालकाचा निवाकित्तीपणेकारणे, वेदवारणेचा किवा मोटर उपसर्ग इत्यादी किंवा मनोभावात्मक परिस्थिती कारणात या पद्धतीच्या अथवा अन्यदा वाहन चालकमुळे असे अपघात होते अनलात. त्याच्या असएवढी रस्त्यावर चालणारे पायरीचे किवा मोटर वाहनांनुसार या कारणांचा निवारण करणारे या प्रश्नांचा मूळ होणारे किंवा ते करतीलेले जणशाळी होतला. मोटर वाहन अधिनियम १९८८ या कलम ११ अन्यांचे अपघात अपघात किवा अनुपस्थित या म्हणजेच अपघात अनुपस्थित प्रभाव-तंत्र दिसेले आहेत. विभागीय कार्यांची अन्तर्गत असाधारणाची कार्यांची जर वेदवारणेची केली तेठी नाही तर, रस्त्यावर निवाकित्तीपणे तेलवे प्रदेशवारत्व व वेदवारणेचा वाहन चालकमुळे किंवा मूळतः काळण माही बेरवारणात वाहन चालकमुळे प्रजातीचे प्रमाणांचे वाढवले.

2) रस्त्यावर होणारे-या अपघातांमध्ये आळा लागणारा काळण तुम्ही स्वतःच्या व समाजसेवी वाहनांसाठी सुरुवात केलेला मोटर वाहन अधिनियम १९८८ या कलम ११ अन्यांच्या अंत्यात अंत्यदारणाच्या कार्यांचा होणारे अन्यांत 

साधी (१) सी. अन्यंदे वडकां पांडे मुद्दतां (cognizable offence) मोटर वाहनाची वारत असतील तर आपल्यांना आपल्यांची कारण किंवा तो वारे केलेल्या अनुपस्थित प्रभाव, अशा चालकाचे तथा वाहनाचा वाहन धारणाचा कारणातून विविधता काळकाटल असतो. त्याचे अशाचे आंक्यांवर गृह वारत तब असते.
Section 191(C): is using or has used a motor vehicle in the commission of a cognizable offence.

335 - In respect of the vehicle, the officer in charge of the police station shall have the vehicle impounded and produce the same within 7 days.

335 A - No such officer shall impound any motor vehicle.

3) Section 4, Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is section 19 (1) (a) any person who operates a vehicle without a licence or a permit or without a licence or a permit.

Shah's Books: 48

Rule 21(16) Driving vehicle under the influence of drink or drugs.

4) Section 4, Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is section 19 (1) (a) any person who operates a vehicle without a licence or a permit or without a licence or a permit. The person shall be liable to pay a fine of Rs. 2000 in addition to the licence or the permit.

Shah's Books: 48
5) कलम 15 (4) अन्यथा, दस्ते कालान्तरीसारी अट्टात्त्र दर्शिचित्ता विषय लावण्याच्या व्याख्या आदेश काळाना असेल तर त्या घडकर आणलेल्या लावण्याच्या अट्टात्त्र आदेश चालण्यास-पा अधिक पाहाय अणूना दि-लेखन कालान्तरीसारी जमा करणे अस्वस्त राहील, जर ते ताप्तला वेणक्या अनुमंडली प्राधिकरणाच्या आरोपी करणे त्याच्या व्याख्या आदेश वापरला जाणे आणि अनुमंडली प्राधिकरणाच्या आरोपी करणे बाहीर्विकल्प्त आणि अनुमंडली प्राधिकरणाच्या आरोपी करणे वेळेचे आयोजन निर्देशक अभिध्यक्ष विषयातील त्या संबंधित प्राधिकरणाच्या आयुक्त कार्यवाही सादर करा.

वाक्यांशी प्रथम परिशदे दि-लेखन निर्देशनामांनी दि-लेखन कार्यवाहीचा आयोजन प्राधिकरणाच्या 10 शाखाबन्धण आरोपी अनुमंडली प्राधिकरणांनी संबंधित प्राधिकरणाच्या आयुक्त अधिकारी पारंपरिकतेन परिशदे आयुक्त कार्यवाही सादर करा.

परिशदे आयुक्त,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

पत्र माहितीसारी सादर,
1) अपघ मुख्य सिंचाळ, गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
2) श्रीपण सिंचाळ (शिवाय), गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
3) श्रीपण सिंचाळ (विदेश), गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
4) पोलिस महासंघालक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई वर्गीकरण सिंचाळ वेळी किंमत वेळी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नौकरी किंमत नॉ
Ban on use of mobile phone while driving motor vehicles.

Transport Commissioner's Office
New Administrative Bldg., Govt. Colony,
Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400 051.

Read :- Govt. of India letter No. RT: 11011/1/2008-MVL

Date - 03/07/2009.

CIRCULAR

The Govt. of India vide above referred letter, informed that use of mobile phone while driving motor vehicle carries a potential accident risk and certainly distracts the attention of the driver and increases the probabilities of occurrence of accidents.

It is further informed that keeping this in view the Government has included the use of mobile phone while driving motor vehicle as an act which shall constitute nuisance or danger to the public, under Rule 21 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

The Govt. of India also informs that the Committee on the Petitions of Rajya Sabha, has taken a very serious view of the fact that use of mobile phone in motor vehicles is on the increase and this leads to many accidents. The Committee has strongly recommended that the use of mobile phone while driving motor vehicles should be banned in any form or in any manner.

In view of above you are hereby directed to disqualify a driver under Rule 21 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 as per the procedure laid down in section 19 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 for using mobile phone in any form which include hand held or hands free mobile or operated with the help of blue tooth or permanently installed and integrated into the wiring of motor vehicles and also, the use of mobile phone in any manner which also include making or receiving calls, sending messages, playing games, listening to music and taking photos or making videos. A stationary vehicle in the traffic jam or a traffic signal is also a part of driving and in such conditions the use of mobile phone can not be allowed.
Apart from enforcing the above provisions, it is also important to educate the public about the safety hazards posed by such an act on the road. You are hereby informed to give wide publicity to the legal provisions and the ill effects of use of mobile phone while driving.

Transport Commissioner,
Maharashtra State, Mumbai

To
All Regional Transport Officers/
All Dy. Regional Transport Officers

Copy for information submitted to
1. Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Road Transport, New Delhi.
2. Secretary, Home (Transport) Dept., Mantralaya, Mumbai- 400 032.
3. Director General of Police, Maharashtra State, Mumbai with a request to inform concerned officers.

Transport Commissioner,
Maharashtra State, Mumbai

2.26 Issuance of driving licenses to the drivers of goods carriages carrying dangerous or hazardous goods (CMVR 9) -

(1) Since 26/3/1994, any person driving a goods carriage, carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life, in addition to being the holder of a driving license to drive a transport vehicle is required to,

(a) have the ability to read and write at least one Indian language and English.
(b) possess a certificate of having successfully passed a course consisting of syllabus and periodicity as prescribed in CMVR 9.*

(2) The holder of a driving license, is required to make,

(i) an application in writing on a plain paper along with his driving license, and the relevant certificate and

(ii) fees specified in CMVR 32, to the licensing authority for making necessary entries in his driving license.

(3) The licensing authority, is required to make an endorsement in the driving license of the applicant to the effect that he is authorised to drive a goods carriage carrying goods of dangerous or hazardous nature to human life and change the validity of driving license as specified in MVA S 14(2)(a).

2.27 Driving school (CMVR 24) — (1) A license in Form 11, granted by the licensing authority is required to be obtained for imparting instructions in driving of motor vehicles.

2.28 Procedure for application for License of Driving School (CMVR 24 (2)) - (1) An application for the grant or renewal of a license is required to be made in Form 12 or Form 13, to the licensing authority, accompanied by appropriate fee as specified in CMVR 32.

2.29 Procedure for grant of License of Driving School (CMVR 24(3))— (1) While considering an application for the grant or renewal of such license, the licensing Authority is required to consider the following matters, namely:—

(i) the applicant and the staff working under him are of good moral character and are qualified to give driving instructions;

(ii) the premises where the school or establishment is proposed to be conducted is either owned or taken on lease by the applicant in his name.
having adequate provision for conducting lecture and adequate parking area.

(iii) the financial resources of the proposed school or establishment are sufficient to provide for its continued maintenance;

(iv) the applicant owns and maintains a minimum of one vehicle each of the type in which instruction is imparted in the school.

(v) the vehicles having dual controls, excepts for motor cycles are available exclusively for purposes of imparting instruction.

(vi) the applicant maintains the following apparatus, equipment and other requirements, namely:—

(a) a blackboard,

(b) a road plan board with necessary model signals and charts,

(c) traffic signs chart,

(d) chart on automatic signals and signals given by traffic controllers where there are no automatic signals,

(e) a service chart depicting a detailed view of all the components of a motor vehicle,

(f) engine gear box, brake shoe and drums (except where the applicant desires to impart instruction in the driving of motor cycles only),

(g) puncture kit with tyre lever, wheel brace, jack and tyre pressure gauge,

(h) spanners (a set each of fix spanners, box spanners, pliers, screw drivers, screw spanners, and hammer),

(i) driving instructions manual,

(j) benches and tables for trainees and work bench,

(k) a collection of books on automobile mechanism, driving, road safety, traffic regulations, laws relating to motor vehicles and related subjects
(1) a fully equipped first-aid box for use in emergency at the premises;

(2) The applicant or any member of the staff employed by him for imparting instructions possesses the following qualifications, namely:—

(a) a minimum educational qualification of a pass in the 10th standard,

(b) a minimum driving experience of five years in addition to a certificate in a course in motor mechanics or mechanical engineering.

(c) thorough knowledge of traffic signs and regulations made under MVA S 118,

(d) ability to demonstrate and to explain the functions of different components, parts of the vehicles,

(e) adequate knowledge of English or the regional language of the region in which the school or establishment is situated:

(3) Any person who has served as an instructor for a period of not less than five years before the commencement of MMVR, 1989 is exempted from the above qualification.

(4) The licensing authority after satisfying that the applicant has complied with the requirements, grant or renew a license in Form 11 within a period of ninety days from receipt of such an application.

(5) Licensing authority should not refuse an application unless the applicant is given an opportunity of being heard.

2.30 General conditions to be observed by the holder of a License of Driving School. (CMV R27) — The holder of a license of driving school is required to,

(a) maintain on an annual basis, a register in Form 14 and an alphabetical list of the names of the students admitted during the year;
(b) conduct the training course according to the syllabus specified in CMVR 31;

(c) issue to every student who has completed the course, a certificate in Form 5;

(d) not shift the school from the premises mentioned in the license without the prior approval in writing of the licensing authority.

(e) keep the premises of the school and the record and registers maintained by it at all reasonable times open for inspection by the licensing authority.

(f) exhibit on all the motor vehicles used for imparting instructions the name, full address of the school and the telephone number, in bold letters;

(g) maintain a record separately for each trainee showing the number of driving hours spent every day in Form 15;

(h) display at a prominent place in its office the following:—

(i) the license in original issued to the school.

(ii) the names and addresses of instructors employed by the school.

2.31 Duration and renewal of License of Driving School. (CMVR R25)—
A license granted in Form 11 is valid for a period of five years and be renewed on an application in Form 13 made to the licensing authority, not less than sixty days before the date of its expiry:

2.32 Issue of duplicate License of Driving School. (CMVR R 26) —(1) If such license is lost or destroyed, the holder of the license has to intimate the loss to the licensing authority and has to apply in writing to the said authority, for a duplicate.
(2) On receipt of an application alongwith the appropriate fee as specified in rule 32, the licensing authority shall issue a duplicate license clearly marked “Duplicate”.

2.33 Power of the licensing authority to suspend or revoke License of Driving School. (CMV R28)—(1) License of driving school is suspended or revoked if the holder has,

(a) failed to comply with the requirements specified in CMVR 24(3).

(b) failed to maintain the vehicles in which instructions are being imparted in good condition;

(c) failed to observed the syllabus specified in CMVR 31.

(d) violated any other provision of CMVR 27.

(2) After hearing, the Licensing Authority, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make an order,—

(i) suspending the license for a specified period; or

(ii) revoking the license.

(3) Where the license is suspended or revoked the license Shall be surrendered to the licensing authority.

2.34 Appeal (CMVR 29)— If any License of Driving School is suspended or revoked, the holder, within thirty days of the date of receipt of such order, may appeal to the Transport Commissioner.

2.35 Procedure for appeal (CMVR 30).—(1) An appeal is required to be made in duplicate in the form of a memorandum, stating the grounds of objections, accompanied by a certified copy of the order appealed against and appropriate fee as specified in CMVR 32.
(2) The Transport Commissioner, after giving an opportunity to the parties to be heard and after making enquiry, pass appropriate orders within a period of forty-five days from the date of receipt of such an appeal.

2.36 Syllabus for imparting instructions in driving of motor vehicles (CMVR 31) — The syllabus for imparting instructions in driving of motor vehicles of the schools is specified in CMVR 31.

2.37 Temporary License of Driving School (CMVR 31A) — (1) Where there is no school in any Taluka within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority, the licensing authority is empowered to grant a temporary license, for imparting instructions in the driving of a transport vehicle, to any establishment or person subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) the temporary license shall be valid for a period of one year.

(b) the person imparting instructions in the driving of a transport vehicle has to possess the following qualifications, namely:—

(i) a minimum driving experience of five years in the class of vehicles in which instructions are proposed to be imparted;

(ii) adequate knowledge of the regional language of the region.

(iii) thorough knowledge of traffic signs and the Regulations made under MVA S 118;

(iv) ability to demonstrate and explain the functions of different components and parts of a vehicle;

(2) the applicant has to maintain a motor vehicle each of the type in which the instruction is imparted along with the following apparatus, namely:—

(i) a blackboard;

(ii) traffic sign chart;
(iii) a service chart depicting a detailed view of all the components of a motor vehicle;

(iv) puncture kit with tyre lever, wheel brace, jack;

(v) spanners (a set each of fixed spanners, box spanners, screw driver, screw spanners and hammer).
2.38 Authorisation to drive public service vehicle (MMVR 4).— (1) A public service vehicle should not be driven by any person unless badge or identity card is granted to him.
2.39 Application for grant of authorisation to drive public service vehicle (MMV R 4).— (1) Application for authorisation to drive public service vehicle has to be made in Form L.P.S.A. accompanied by Form S.E.C. for the grant of the authorization along with the fees specified in MMVR 24.

(2) For granting an authorisation to drive a medium passenger motor vehicle, an experience of one year to drive a light motor vehicle is required.

(3) For granting an authorisation to drive a heavy passenger motor vehicle, an experience of at least two years to drive a light motor vehicle or experience of one year to drive medium passenger motor vehicle is required.

2.40 Procedure for grant of authorisation to drive public service vehicle (MMVR 4).—

(1) The licensing authority, in order to ascertain whether the applicant is fit person for being granted the authorisation, is empowered to make enquiries into his character and antecedents.

(2) Authorisation is required to be granted to drive a public service vehicle, on condition that the applicant satisfies the authority about his topographical knowledge of the area of operation and working knowledge of marathi.

(3) After granting the authorization, the licensing authority has to return the driving license to the applicant alongwith a metal badge for bus and badge (in identity card) for motor cabs.

(4) If the driving license was issued by different licensing authority, an intimation is required to be sent to that authority in Form L.P.S.

(5) The licensing authority is empowered to refuse to the authorisation if it finds that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to be charged with the safe carriage of passengers and property.
2.41 Renewal of authorisation to drive public service vehicle (MMVR 4).—

(1) An application for renewal of an authorisation to drive a public service vehicle should be accompanied by a medical certificate in form 1-A, issued by registered medical practitioner authorized either by the State Government or the Transport Commissioner.
(2) The licensing authority is empowered to refuse to renew the authorization if, the applicant is suffering from a disease which makes driving of a public service vehicle by him undesirable.

(3) After refusal a the licensing authority is required to inform the applicant in writing giving its reasons within one month and have to return the driving license to the applicant.

2.42 Badges of drivers of public service vehicles (MMVR 24)—

(1) A metal badge or badge in the form of identity card for bus and motor cabs respectively is required to be issued to a person who has been granted an authorization to drive a public service vehicle. The badge should contain the name of the headquarter of the authority which has granted the authorisation, the category of the motor vehicle and an identification number.

(2) The person driving a public service vehicle is required to display on the left side of the chest the badge issued.

(3) No driver should hold more than one badge of the same type.

(4) The driver of a luxury cab and a tourist cab have to display badges bearing the letters "LCD" and "TCD".

2.43 Duplicate Badges (MMVR 24) –

An application for issuance of duplicate badge has to be made in Form D.T.V.B. accompanied by a fee specified in MMVR 24.

2.44 Suspension of authorization (MMVR 24) –

An authorisation to drive a public service vehicle if suspended or revoked by licensing authority or by any Court or is expired, the driver is required to surrender the badge within seven days of such suspension or revocation.
2.45 Office procedure for issue of permanent License

Type of Work: PERMANENT LICENCE
Time period: 3 Days

Application Form: 4, 5 (If applicable)

Payment of Fees

Driving Test before IMV

Permission of Licence Issuing Authority (ARTO or Dy. RTO)

Distribution of Smart Card

2.46 Office procedure for addition of class to the driving license

Type of Work: ENDORSEMENT OF LICENCE
Time period: 7 Days

Application Form: 8

Payment of Fees

Driving Test conducted by IMV

Permission of ARTO or Dy. RTO

Issue of Licence
2.47 Office procedure for issuance of International Driving License

- Type of Work: ISSUE OF IDP
  - Time period: Same Day
- Application Form: 4-A, 1-A
- Document verification by ARTO
- Payment of Fees
- Distribution of IDP

2.48 Office procedure for Duplicate License

- Type of Work: DUPLICATE LICENCE
  - Time period: 7 Days
- Application Form: LLD
- Remark from Licence Section Confirming Licence Details
- Payment of Fees
- Distribution of Smart Card
3. CONDUCTOR LICENSE

3.1 Conductor (MVA S 2(5))

A person engaged in collecting fares from passengers, regulating their entrance into, or exit from the stage carriage is known as conductor.

3.2 Conductor License (MVA S 2(6))

A license issued by a licencing authority, authorising a person act as a conductor is known as conductor license.

3.3 Necessity for conductor’s license (MVA S 29)

(1) A person should not act as a conductor of a stage carriage unless he holds an effective conductor’s license.

(2) A person should not employ or allow any person to act as a conductor unless he holds an effective conductor’s license.

3.4 When driver or any person can act as conductor without license (MMVR 27)

(1) If permit-holder is unable to provide a conductor for his stage carriage in an emergency, or when a conductor on duty, cannot perform his duties, for reasons beyond his control, the driver of a stage carriage or any other person can act as a conductor for a period not exceeding one month, without holding a conductor license, subject to following conditions namely,
(a) the person or driver has to intimate to the licensing authority within whose jurisdiction he intends to act as a conductor in Form L. Con. Int.

(b) the person or driver should not be disqualified for holding a conductor's license;

### 3.5 Application for grant of conductor's license

(MVA S 30, MMV R 28)

An application for a conductor's license is required to be made in Form L.Con. A. accompanied by,

(i) a medical certificate issued by a Registered Medical Practitioner, in Form M. C. Con. A

(ii) the fees specified under MVAS 30 (5).

### 3.6 Grant of conductor license (MVA S 30)

(1) The licensing authority after receiving an application, is empowered to make enquiries to establish the identity of the applicant and on ascertaining that the applicant is not disqualified under MVA S 31, issue license in Form L. Con. for a period of three years.

### 3.7 Qualification for grant of conductor's license (MMVR 29)

(1) A conductor's license is granted to a person,

(i) having adequate knowledge of the duties and functions of a conductor.

(ii) possessing a good moral character.

(iii) passed Secondary School Certificate examination or an equivalent or higher examination

(iv) possessing working knowledge of the Marathi language.

(v) having completed the age of eighteen years.
(2) The qualification at Sr.No (iv) is above is not applicable to persons who have obtained conductor's license before the date of coming into force of the MMVR, 1989.

3.8 Refusal to grant of conductor’s license (MVA S 31)

A conductor license is refused if,

(a) the applicant does not possess the minimum educational qualification;
(b) the medical certificate produced by the applicant discloses that he is physically unfit.
(c) his previous conductor’s license is revoked.

3.9 Revocation of a conductor’s license on grounds of disease or disability (MVA S 32)

(1) A conductor’s license is revoked if the holder of the license is suffering from any disease or disability which is likely to render him permanently unfit to hold such a license.

(2) If the authority revoking a conductor’s license is not the authority which issued the same, it has to intimate the fact of such revocation to the original authority.

(3) The licensing authority before revoking the license, is required to give a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

3.10 Power of licensing authority to disqualify (MVA S 34)

(1) A licensing authority is empowered to disqualify the holder of a conductor’s license on account of his previous conduct as a conductor.
(2) The licensing authority has to give reasons in writing and is empowered to disqualify person for a specified period, not exceeding one year.

(3) Before disqualifying the holder of a license, the licensing authority has to give a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

(4) The holder of the conductor’s license has to surrender his license to the authority and the authority has to keep the license until the disqualification period is expired or removed.

(5) If the authority disqualifying the holder of a conductor’s license is not the authority which issued the license, it has to intimate the same to the authority which issued the same.

### 3.11 Power of Court to disqualify (MVA S 35)

(1) The court is empowered to disqualify a person holding a conductor’s license, if he is convicted of an offence under the M.V.Act.

(2) The appellate court is empowered to set aside or vary any order of disqualification made by the court below.

### 3.12 Appeals (MVA S 33, MMVR 32, 33)

(1) When a licensing authority refuses to issue or renew, or revokes any conductor’s license, it has to communicated to the applicant in writing for such refusal or revocation.

(2) The aggrieved person is required to make an appeal within thirty days to the Transport Commissioner in Mumbai and else where the District Magistrate of the district.

### 3.13 Conduct and hearing of appeals (MMVR 33)

(1) An appeal have to made in duplicate in the form of a memorandum, stating the grounds of objection to the order of the licensing authority,
accompanied by a fee specified in MMVR 33 and a certified copy of the order.

(2) A notice is required to be issued to the authority against whose order the appeal is preferred.

(3) The appellate authority if may , on an application made , give to the parties copies of any document, on payment of fee at the rate specified in MMVR 33.

(4) The appellate authority after hearing, pass such order as it thinks fit and such order is binding on the parties.

3.14 Change of residence (MMVR 30)
The holder of a conductor's license is required to apply for change of address, if his change of residence exceeds three months.

3.15 Renewal of conductor's license (MMVR 31)
(1) An application for the renewal of a conductor's license is required to be made in Form L. Con.R. accompanied by conductor's license, and the fees specified in MVA S 30 (5).

(2) The licensing authority is empowered to make enquiries as it deem fit before renewing the license.

(3) A licensing authority renewing conductor's license has intimate the fact of renewal in Form L. Con. RR. to the licensing authority by whom the license is issued.

3.16 Prohibition against holding more than one conductor's license (MMVR 35)
A person should not hold more than one conductor's license.

3.17 Production of conductor license (MMVR 35)
(1) A conductor of a stage carriage have to produce his conductor's license for inspection on demand by any,
   (i) Police Officer in uniform not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector
   (ii) Officer of Motor Vehicles Department not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles in uniform
   (iii) Member of the State Transport Authority or a Regional Transport Authority.

(2) If at the time of demanding license, the person is displaying his badge, he is allowed to produce the conductor's license within forty-eight hours.

3.18 Requirement as to photographs (MMVR 36)
(1) The size of photographs required for a conductor's license is specified in MMVR 36.
(2) The photograph should bear the seal of the licensing authority in such a manner that part of the impression of the seal is upon the photograph and part on the margin.
(3) If at any time the photograph affixed to the conductor's license has ceased to be a clear likeness of the holder, he has to furnish two clear copies of a recent photograph.
(4) After receiving the photograph, the licensing authority should remove the old photograph from the conductor's license and seal thereto one copy of the new photograph and return the conductor's license to the applicant.

3.19 Conductor's license lost or destroyed (MMVR 37)
(1) If a conductor's license is lost by the holder or is destroyed, the holder is required to intimate the facts, in Form C.L.D. to the licensing authority.
(2) After receiving the intimation, the licensing authority is empowered to issue duplicate license after making enquiries as deems fits.
(3) If it is not the original authority, make an endorsement on the license after making enquiry and send intimation to the original authority.
3.20 Defaced or torn conductor's license (MMVR 38)

The licensing authority is empowered to impound a defaced or torn license and issue duplicate in accordance with MMVR 39.

3.21 Issue of duplicate of conductor's license (MMVR 39)

(1) A duplicate conductor's license issued under MMVR 36, 37 and 38 should be clearly stamped "Duplicate" in red and the date of issue.

(2) If the licensing authority who affixes a new photograph to a duplicate conductor's license is not the authority by whom the conductor's license was issued, it has to forward the second copy of the photograph to the original authority.

(3) The fee for a duplicate conductor's license is specified under MMVR 39.

3.22 Conductor's badge (MMVR 40)

The licensing authority has to issue a metal badge after accepting fee specified in MMVR 40, inscribed with the name of authority, the word "Conductor" and an identification number.

3.23 Duplicate Conductor’s badge (MMVR 40)

An application for duplicate conductor badge has to be made in form D.C.B. accompanied by fee specified in MMVR 40.

3.24 Duty to display conductor’s badge and name plate (MMVR 40)

(1) While on duty a conductor is required to display badge on his left chest and above the badge a plastic name plate having size specified in MMVR 40, indicating his full name in Marathi.

(2) A conductor should not lend or transfer his badge to any other person, or permit the use by any other person.
3.25 The effectiveness of conductor's license issued by any other State other than the State of Maharashtra (MMVR 41)

(1) The permit-holder of the stage carriage should not employ a person as a conductor having a conductor's license issued by any licensing authority located outside the State of Maharashtra.

(2) A person can act as a conductor having a conductor's license issued in any other State in respect of stage carriage operation in the State of Maharashtra on the routes included in the reciprocal Transport Agreement as well as on the routes mutually agreed by both the State Transport Undertaking.
4. REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

4.1 Motor Vehicle or Vehicle (MVA S 2(28)) – (1) “motor vehicle” or “vehicle” means any --

(i) Mechanically propelled vehicle, used upon the roads and the power of propulsion is received from an external or internal source,

(ii) It also includes a chassis to which a body is not attached, and

(iii) A trailer;

(2) Following vehicles are excluded from the definition of a motor vehicle,

(i) Vehicles running upon fixed rails

(ii) A vehicle of a special type used only in a factory or in any other enclosed premises,

(iii) a vehicle having less than four wheels fitted with engine capacity of not exceeding twenty-five cubic centimeters.

4.2 Owner (MVA S 2(30)) – “owner” of a vehicle means a person –

(i) in whose name a vehicle is registered,

(ii) is a minor, the guardian of such minor,

(iii) in possession of the vehicle which is under the hire-purchase agreement, or lease agreement or an agreement of hypothecation.

4.3 Registering Authority (MVA S 2(37)) – “Registering Authority” means an authority empowered to register vehicles.

4.4 Necessity for registration (MVA S 39)

A person should not drive or no owner of a vehicle should allow the vehicle to be driven in public or private place, unless the vehicle is
registered and the certificate of registration of the vehicle is not suspended or cancelled.

4.5 Objectives of registration
The objectives of Registration are to,
   i) prove the ownership of the vehicle.
   ii) identify vehicle in the event of theft or accident of the vehicle.

4.6 Public Place (MVA S 2(34)) – Following places are defined as “public places” --
   (i) a road, street, way or other place, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public have a right of access,
   (ii) any place or stand at which passengers are picked up or set down by a stage carriage.

4.7 Condition for exemption from registration (CMV R 33)
A vehicle in the possession of a dealer is exempted from registration if he obtains a trade certificate, from the appropriate registering authority.

4.8 Registration, where to be made (MVA S 40)
A motor vehicle is required to be registered where the owner has,
   a) the residence
   b) place of business,
   c) the vehicle is normally kept.

4.9 Procedure for Registration of vehicle. (MVA S 41 /CMV R 47)
(1) An application by or on behalf of the owner of a vehicle for registration is required to be made in form-20, accompanied by,
   (a) sale certificate in Form 21;
(b) valid insurance certificate;
(c) copy of approval of the design in the case of a trailer or a semi-trailer;
(d) original sale certificate in Form 21, (in case of ex-army vehicle)
(e) proof of address as referred in CMV R 4 and MMV R 5-A;
(f) temporary registration, if any;
(g) road-worthiness certificate in Form 22 from the manufacturers,
    Form 22-A from the body builders if applicable;
(h) custom’s clearance certificate in the case of imported vehicles
    alongwith the license and bond, if any:
(i) appropriate fee as specified in CMV R 81;
(j) proof of citizenship;
(k) proof of legal presence in India in addition to proof of residence
    in case of foreigners.
भारत रत्न का गर्व

(१) "भारत रत्न" से संबंधित अधिकार निर्माता है जो भारत रत्न को समारोह और सम्मान के लिए आर्जित करता है।

(२) "भारत रत्न" की प्रशंसा प्रस्ताव के लिए एप्ले का विकल्प माना जाता है जिसमें एप्ले के लिए भारत रत्न सम्मान नहीं है जिसमें न्यूयॉर्क लिंक्स है।

एप्ले की स्फुरता

भारत सरकार

(३) "भारत रत्न" का उपयोग करते हुए अनुक्रमणिक तरीके से संस्करण प्रस्ताव की संदर्भ के अनुसार उत्तर का प्रदान करता है।

(४) "भारत रत्न" के अनुसार, स्थानीय अधिनियम का उपयोग व्यापक रूप से किया जाता है।

(५) "भारत रत्न" की प्रशंसा प्रस्ताव के लिए एप्ले का विकल्प माना जाता है जिसमें एप्ले के लिए भारत रत्न सम्मान नहीं है जिसमें न्यूयॉर्क लिंक्स है।

[भारत रत्न का गर्व]

MINISTRY OF SHIPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

Notice

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2021

S.O. 124(E)—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 11 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the erstwhile Ministry of Surface Transport number S.O. 451(E) dated the 19th June, 1992, the Central Government hereby specifies the types of motor vehicles as mentioned in columns 1 and 2 of the Table below for the purpose of said sub-section (4).

**TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport Vehicle</th>
<th>Non-Transport Vehicle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Motor cycle with side car for carrying goods.</td>
<td>(i) Motor cycle with or without side car for personal use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Motor cycle with trailer to carry goods.</td>
<td>(ii) Mopeds and motorized cycles (engine capacity exceeding 25 cc).</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>Motor cycle used for hire to carry one passenger on pillion and motorized cycle rickshaw for goods or passengers on hire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Luxury Cab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Three wheeled vehicles for transport of passenger/goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>Goods carrier trucks or tankers or milk carriers ($N_1 - N_3$ category).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vii)</td>
<td>Power tiller and Tractors using public roads;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(viii)</td>
<td>Mobile clinic or X-Ray van or library vans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ix)</td>
<td>Mobile Workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>Mobile canteens</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (xi) | Private Service Vehicle. |
| (xii) | Public Service Vehicle such as maxi cab, motor cab, stage carriages and contract carriages including tourist vehicles. |
| (xiii) | Educational Institution buses. |
| (xiv) | Ambulances |

| (xv) | Animal ambulances |
| (xvi) | Camper vans or trailers |
| (xvii) | Cash vans |
| (xviii) | Fire tenders, snorked ladders, auxiliary trailers and fire fighting vehicles. |
| (xix) | Articulated vehicles |
| (xx)  | Hearse |
| (xxi) | Omnibus + |

| (iii) | Invalid carriage |
| (iv)  | Three wheeled vehicles for personal use. |
| (v)   | Motor car. |
| (vi)  | Forklift. |
| (vii) | Vehicles or trailers fitted with equipments like Rig, generator, compressor. |
| (viii) | Crane mounted vehicle. |
| (ix)  | Agricultural Tractor and Power Tiller. |
| (x)   | Private service Vehicle, registered in the name of an individual and if declared to be used by him solely for personal. |
| (xi)  | Camper van or trailer for private use |
| (xii) | Tow trucks, Breakdown Van and Recovery Vehicles |
| (xiii) | Tower wagons and tree trimming vehicles owned by Central, State and local authorities. |
| (xiv) | Construction Equipment Vehicles as defined in Rule 2 (ea). * |
(a) "Ambulance" means vehicle specially designed constructed or modified and equipped and intended to be used for emergency transportation of persons who are sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated.

(b) "Animal ambulance" means a motor vehicle intended to be used for the emergency transportation of sick, injured, wounded or otherwise incapacitated animals.

(c) "Camper van" means a special purpose M1 category vehicle constructed to include living accommodation which contains at least the following equipment:
- Seats and table
- Sleeping accommodation which may be converted from the seats
- Cooking facilities, and
- Storage facilities

This equipment shall be rigidly fixed to the living compartment; however, the table may be designed to be easily removable.

(d) The " Omnibus" has been kept in the category of transport vehicle with a view to bringing it under the purview of fitness regime as it is exhaustively used on road. However, the taxes to be levied on such vehicle would fall within the jurisdiction of State Governments.

(e) Under rule 2 (e), use of public road by Construction Equipment Vehicles is incidental to the main off road function. However, when the public road is being used regularly for carrying on commercial activities, then Construction Equipment Vehicles such as excavators and excavators being used for such activities, shall be deemed as transport vehicles.
Government of India
Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport & Highways
(Department of Road Transport & Highways)

Transport Bhawan,
No. 1, Parliament Street,
New Delhi-110001.
Dated 01-11-2006.

No. RT-11036/72006-MVL

To

The Transport Commissioner
Office of the Transport Commissioner,
Administrative Building, 4th Floor,
Near Ambakkar Udyan,
Government Colony, Bandra (East),
Mumbai, Maharashtra.

Subject: Registration of two wheelers as Goods Carriage

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. MV(F)03/CIR-88500-94/4/ON-20315 dated 10th October, 2006 on the above cited subject and to say that the notification dated 5-11-04 (copy enclosed) broadly classifies the vehicles in Transport and Non-transport category. This list is indicative. Various types of vehicles are coming on road and it may be difficult to go on adding up all of them in the notification issued by Central Government.

2. State Government may in their prudence, register the vehicles in Transport or Non-Transport Categories keeping in view the end use of the vehicle.

Yours faithfully,

(Ramu Gupta)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel: 23717367
परिवहन आयुक्त कार्यालय,
प्रशासकीय ममता, 3 रा व 4 वा मंगला,
पं. अमीरजोध उदासनमाल, सरकारी वास्तव,
चार्ट (गुड़), मुख्य - ४०० ०३२।

क्र. एमकोवरू-२००६/सोजारा-४५/ज्ञा. २०६/मह. २०५५/स्थानक: - ४०० ०३२।

      २) केंद्र सहायको पत्र क्र. RT-110367/7/2006-MVL. dt. 7/7/2009.

परिपूर्त

दुचारी वाहनाचे Pizza / Restaurant Home Delivery / Bio Medical

Waste असा प्रकारे घरातून हस्तां, केबिनहाेथी अगर तत्सम सांगण बाहेर नेपथ्यसारी, पालकावया
पणे मार्गारित खोट काहीत न निवाही चौकस वाढवून, दुचारी वाहनाने अनुसारी कार्यालयामध्ये
अनुमती प्रदान करणेचे अर्थ वा कार्यालयात प्राप्त शालेले होते।

वाहनाला तर कार्यालयाचे रस्ते भासकते आपण महामारी मंदोलिव, केंद्र सरकार,
नवी हिलसी पाण्यांचे अभिप्राय पितृपोषकाचे विनवती करणार कार्यालय आणी होती, त्यासारखा केंद्र शासनाचे
व्यापक पत्र क्र. RT-110367/7/2006-MVL, dt. 7/7/2009 जुळके असे शैक्ष केले आहे की,
अविश्वास क्र. १२४८, दि. ५/११/२००४ मध्ये नमुने बेडरांजी परिवहन व परिचालनी वाहनांची
वार्तानंतर विशेष आहे। पितृक विशेष वाहनांची निवाही करण्यास संविधान कार्यालय
व्यापक संविधान राष्ट्रीय सरकारास सर्वांनी तृप्त केलेली विचार करून निर्णय घ्यावाचाआहे।

अपरेक्षा परीक्षणाच्या अनुसरणात अप्पांसारी असां निर्देश होणारे प्रमाण की, सबब,
आपल्या उद्देशासोबत उभरतांत दुचारी वाहनांनी नागारखाल वाहनाक करण्यास संविधान स्वीकारण्याचा
मतांत सर्वांनी आहे। तर्कांत वाचावून नवीनी केल्या दुचारी वाहनांमध्ये जर विहसा, किंवा तत्सम हस्तांत नेपथ्य
बाहेर नोंदासाठी खास नागारखाल निवाहीतून पुरूष करावर तत्सम आणि केल्या चौकस
बसवलेला असवथासून की. ३०६/सर. नागारखाल अर्थात तिकसात सर्व वाहनांचे तपासणी
करन कार्यालय मुंबई कार्यालय अभिभाषित, १९८८ व त्या अंतर्गत तथा कार्यालय आवेरा नियमांशों
पृष्ठता करीता अल्लामा तथा जाहानी नामकी मालवहु परिवहन संबंधित करणवाल बारी.

बाह्यसाही निकष -

१) बाह्यांगे अल्लामा - कमान लांबी ४५ सेमी., कमान रेती ४५ सेमी., कमान ऊंची ४५ सेमी.

२) बाह्यसा हा जाहानी काफीपारता लांब वाल्टरचा रहस्यांना पडे बसकलेला असताच.

३) बाह्यांगे अल्लामा वाहनचा आकारांक अनुसारह असतो.

३) बाह्यसाही कड़ा व कॉलारी शार्क नसकेले.

मालवहु परिवहन संबंधित कला एक कार्यालय अनुप्रभुत अवतार असाच.

मालवहु परिवहन संबंधित कला एक कार्यालय अनुप्रभुत अवतार असाच.

प्रमित,
बाथ नामकरण बातकरो, महाराष्ट्र राज्य.

प्रति माहितीकारकाचा -
रांची, पूरा (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य,

प्रति -
१) म. जारिमोण विभाग इंटेडा लि., कार्टीज कंपनी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई, इंडी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

२) म. डॉ. लोम्बरोड, वाढवी पेड्डुलर, लोम्बोरोड, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

३) म. रांची केंद्र, २० गोल्डन वाल्टर, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

४) म. डॉ. डाकॉ, २०१०, लोम्बोरोड, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

प्रति माहितीकारकाचा -
रांची, पूरा (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रति माहितीकारकाचा -
रांची, पूरा (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रति -
१) म. जारिमोण विभाग इंटेडा लि., कार्टीज कंपनी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई, इंडी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

२) म. डॉ. लोम्बरोड, वाढवी पेड्डुलर, लोम्बोरोड, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

३) म. रांची केंद्र, २० गोल्डन वाल्टर, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

४) म. डॉ. डाकॉ, २०१०, लोम्बोरोड, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

प्रति माहितीकारकाचा -
रांची, पूरा (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रति माहितीकारकाचा -
रांची, पूरा (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रति -
१) म. जारिमोण विभाग इंटेडा लि., कार्टीज कंपनी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई, इंडी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

२) म. डॉ. लोम्बरोड, वाढवी पेड्डुलर, लोम्बोरोड, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

३) म. रांची केंद्र, २० गोल्डन वाल्टर, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

४) म. डॉ. डाकॉ, २०१०, लोम्बोरोड, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

प्रति माहितीकारकाचा -
रांची, पूरा (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रति माहितीकारकाचा -
रांची, पूरा (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रति -
१) म. जारिमोण विभाग इंटेडा लि., कार्टीज कंपनी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई, इंडी, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

२) म. डॉ. लोम्बरोड, वाढवी पेड्डुलर, लोम्बोरोड, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

३) म. रांची केंद्र, २० गोल्डन वाल्टर, रांची, भारत, के. मार्ग, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.

४) म. डॉ. डाकॉ, २०१०, लोम्बोरोड, मुंबई - ४०० ०२८.
मोटर वाहन नीद्रानी
बलात्कासाठी कार्यरती

महाराष्ट्र शासन
मुंबई, १२०९/प्र.
क्रम. २७२ / प्रति २९
मार्च, मुंबई १२०२०, दिनांक १६ जुलै, २०१०

संदर्भ: २ परिचय आयोजन योजना प्रति क्र. मुंबई १२०१०/ सीतारा १०२५/क.३ (१)

अ.क्र. २०३३ दिनांक ३०.०४.२०१०

परिचय:
मोटर वाहन कायदा, १९८८ मध्ये कलम २५ पुस्तक वाहननी नीद्रानी
कार्यरती तरुण कार्यालय आताच आहे. सदर नियुक्ति सह माहितीविभागिनी नीद्रानी भर्तिवारमुळे केंद्रीय
मोटर वाहन मंडळ १९९१ चा कलम १२७ प्रमाण पत्तिता के लेखन समाप्ती संदर्भकृतन (Vehicle Research and Development Establishment (VRDE); Automotive Research
Association of India (ARAI); Pune, Cereal Farm Machinery Testing and Training
Institute, Baddi (HP); Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP) Dehradun, Central
Institute of Road Transport (CIRT), Pune; International Centre for Automotive
Technology (ICAT) Manesar, Northern Region Farm Machinery Training and
Testing Institute, Hisar (for testing of combine Farm Machinery Training and
Testing of combine harvesting) यांनी एक मराठीकृत वाहन उत्पादकांमध्ये अभ्यास
आयोजनासाठी वाहननी सामग्री तारामर्माने कलम २५७ पुस्तक वाहननी शाखेची रोचक होती. या
मोटर वाहन कायदा १९८८ व कार्यरती तरुणित्वाचा नियुक्ति प्रमाणपत्ता आहे, याची शासनास
केलेल्या प्रमाणपत्तांच्या लागाने वाहननी प्रतिष्ठा-यांनी साचा माहिती वाहननी आहे. याची
शासनाची अशी माहितीसह असे आहे की, वाहन कायदेच्या काळावरुन यांनी तारतम्य विकासाचा असर
अद्वितीय कार्यरती होते तारीखी व वाहननी परिचय आयोजना कार्यक्रम करतात तर यांनी
अद्वितीय कार्यरती होते तारीखी व वाहननी परिचय आयोजना कार्यक्रम करतात. मगच्या
शासनाने अन्ना मोटर वाहननी नीद्रानी कार्यरती साधनांमध्ये आदेश दिले आहे.
3. यदि यात्रा उपलब्ध अथवा आवश्यकता नहीं होती है तो ग्राहक का हिसाब में प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान करने का इच्छुक हो सकता है।

4. संबंधी साधन के उपयोग का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।
ही प्रकृति केला हर तथा प्रबंधक उच्चारित कंपनी के हकों प्रमाणनंद्य एवं विभक्ति केलेना प्रदान वाहनांथा वार्षिक वार्षिक विभाग अन्य वार्षिक प्रश्नांथा केलेना प्रदान वाहनांथा वार्षिक तंत्रीय प्रदान वाहन अन्विनिवमन, १९८१ ज्या वर्ण १५ (१) (८) मध्ये विभिन्न वेतनांथा प्रदान वाहनांथा प्रदान वाहन फिल्फिके वाहनांथा / दृष्टिगत पानी सादर करणे अपवर्क राहत. 

मदर बांधेश तयार प्रभावांना अमलात देत आहेत.

अहायावर्ये तत्त्वात्मक प्रमाण आहेनंभूरपणे नापाहे .

(चित्र, संरक्षितराय)

शाखनाचे समिति (परिधान या राहू)

प्रति

मा.संगी (परिधान) पांचे खाजगी संपूर्ण 
मा.संगी (परिधान) पांचे खाजगी संपूर्ण 
परिधान आयुक्त, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई
सर्व प्राध्यापक परिधान अधिकारी
सर्व उप प्राध्यापक परिधान अधिकारी
सर्व वाहन कार्यालय / प्राध्यापक पांच गांगुलीत
निलंड नेहरू (परिधान-६)
CIRCULAR

SUB: Registration vehicles owned by State / Central Government as Omni bus under non-transport category.

The office is receiving inquiries from various State / Central Government Departments about category of registration of vehicles having seating capacity more than six by Registering Authorities in the State.

After examining the definition of "Omni bus" and "private service vehicle" it is observed that vehicles having seating capacity more than six persons registered in the name of various Department of State / Central Government (i.e. Railways, Post & Telegraph, etc.) can be accepted for registration as "Omni bus" in "non-transport category" as these vehicles are used for public purpose activity and hence cannot be registered as private service vehicle as per its definition under the Motor Vehicle Act 1988.

Further such vehicles if produced by individual owner can be accepted for registration as non-transport vehicle depending upon the declaration given by the owner about its end use, as clarified by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, New Delhi by its letter dated 15th March 2000 (copy attached).

This clarification will be applicable till the vehicle is owned and used by the State Central Government only. However, the vehicles belonging to State / Central Government Undertakings / Corporations are required to be registered only as "private service vehicle" in "Transport Category".

No MVR 0903/CR 811/D-2/4/VON-6 /8/34
Transport Commissioner Office,
Administrative Bldg., 4th Floor,
Near Ambedkar Udyan,
Government Colony, Bandra (East),
Mumbai 400 051

Date: 30 APR 2004

Copy:
1. P A To Transport Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Mumbai
2. P A To Addl. Transport Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Mumbai
3. All Controlling Officers, Transport Commissioner Office, Maharashtra State, Mumbai
4. All Regional Transport Officers / Dy. Regional Transport Officers, Maharashtra State

Transport Commissioner
Maharashtra State, Mumbai
TRANSPORT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
Administrative Building, 3rd/4th floor,
Near Dr. Ambedkar Udyan, Government Colony,
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 031.

No MVR 0201/C.R. 134/D-24(4)/ON 3820 Date: 3 MAR 2007

READ :- 1. Letter No. RT-11039/36/2006/MVL, dated 29.6.06 of Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Department of Road Transport, New Delhi.

CIRCULAR

1. The Government of India vide letter No. RT-11039/36/2006-MVL, dated 29.6.06 has informed that in a large number of cases, the proof of address submitted in connection with the registration/transfer of motor vehicles, in various Regional Transport Offices in the country, are later found to be fake. As a result, it becomes impossible to trace the owners of such vehicles involved in any unlawful activities.

National Crime Records Bureau vide above letter No. 2, informed that the NCRB has been collecting and compiling information on automobile theft/recovery from the police of states/UTs. On receipt of the data, the same is processed at National Level and reports on coordination are sent to the concerned police authorities for follow up action. The replica of this national data base has now been provided to each SCRBS (Motor Vehicle verification Counter) at different locations in the country and it is being updated by NCRB daily electronically. This information is also extensively utilized by the transport and insurance authorities in the country. At present they have records of about 5,78,000 stolen/recovered vehicles in their National data bank of Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS).

2. Rule 4 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rule of 1989 prescribes submission of proof of address at the time of registration/transfer of ownership of motor vehicles and runs as below:

Rule 4: Every applicant for the issue of a licence under this Chapter shall produce as evidence of his address and age, any one or more of the following documents in original or relevant extracts thereof duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government or of a State Government or an officer of a local body who is equivalent in rank of a Gazetted Officer of the Government or Village Administration Officer or Municipal Corporation Counselor or Panchayat President, namely-
the age of the applicant. 8. Any other document or documents as may be prescribed by the State Government under clause (d) of section 28.

Provided that where the applicant is not able to produce any of the above mentioned documents for sufficient reason, the licensing authority may accept any affidavit sworn by the applicant before an Executive Magistrate, or a First Class Judicial Magistrate or a Notary Public as evidence of age and address.

3. Clause (c) of sub-rule (1) of rule 47 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 provides for the submission of address proof at the time of registration by way of any one of the documents referred to in rule 4, Govt. of India vide G.S.R. 589 (E) dt. 16.9.2005 amended rule 4 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rule, 1989 and inserted new sub-rule 11, which is as below:

Rule 11 - Any other document or documents as may be prescribed by the State Government under clause (d) of section 28.

This office have forwarded a proposal to amend Maharashtra Motor Vehicles Rule, 1989 to insert a new rule 5A, vide letter no. MIS 02/3/Cr. 220/D 2(7)/ON 14004, dt. 8.8.2009 and also issued directions vide circular No. MIS 02/3/Cr 220/D 2(7)/ON 1460, dt. 29.1.2007 to all registering authorities to accept affidavit along with the address proof, deleted by Government of India from Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 4 on certain conditions.

4. Rule 114 B of Income Tax Rules, 1962 provides the list of documents pertaining to the transactions, in relation to which Permanent Account Number should be quoted, for the purpose of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 139 A of the Income Tax Act. Clause (a) of rule 114 B is related to the sale or purchase of Motor Vehicle and which runs as below:-

Sale or purchase of a Motor Vehicle or vehicle, as defined in clause (28) of section 2 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 (59 of 1988), which requires registration by a registering authority under Chapter IV of that Act;

Provided that for the purpose of this clause, the sale or purchase of Motor Vehicle or vehicle does not include two wheeled vehicles, inclusive of any detachable side car having an extra wheel, attached to the Motor Vehicle.

5. In order to curb the practice of registration/transfer of Motor Vehicles on false proof of address, and thereby to prevent any unlawful activity in future, following instructions are given:-

a) obtain the thumb impression, along with the signature of the owner/authorised signatory, on forms related to registration/transfer. Thumb impression should be attested by the 1) Office of the Registering Authority 2) authorised dealer 3) Notary public 4) Gazetted Government Officer.

b) obtain the address proof as mentioned in rule 4 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and the direction given by this office vide Circular No. MIS 02/3/Cr 220/D 2(7)/ON 1460, dt. 29.1.2007.

c) call up copy of Permanent Account Number Card (PAN CARD) at the time of registration/transfer of motor vehicles other than two wheeler, Tourist Cars and motor cycle along with the last year's income tax return, submitted to the Income Tax Authority.
No. CRB (159)/MV-Genl./01/03/NCRB VOL-IV
Government of India
Ministry Of Home Affairs
National Crime Records Bureau

To

The Transport Secretary
Govt. of Maharashtra
Mantralaya
Mumbai - 400 032

Subject: Registration of suspected vehicles - regarding.

Sir,

Since its creation, the NCRB has been collecting & compiling information on automobile theft/iscalvories from the police of State/UTs. On receipt of the data, the same is processed at National level and reports on coordination are sent to the concerned police authorities for follow-up action. The replica of this national database has been provided to each SCRB along with 32 MV Counters (Motor Vehicle Verification Counters) at different locations in the country and it is being updated by NCRB daily electronically. This information is also extensively utilized by the transport and insurance authorities in the country. At present we have records of about 8,78,000 stolen/recovered Vehicles in our National database of Motor Vehicle Coordination System (MVCS).

Recently an initiative was taken by Nagaland Police to compare the database of Transport Department, Nagaland with the National Database of MVCS available at their SCRB. While checking the databases, it has come to their notice that a considerable number of suspected vehicles (about 7000) have been detected using the MVCS and database of Transport Department of Nagaland. It shows many stolen vehicles are being registered by the RTOs without consulting/ checking the national database of MVCS. It is very likely that same situation may be prevailing in other states also. To curb the activity of vehicle theft & their re-registration it is necessary to take the following action expeditiously:

1. The existing database of State Transport Departments should be got checked with National database of MVCS available at each State Crime Records Bureau. The coordination results may be communicated to NCRB as well as respective Police Authorities for further investigation/verification of the details of suspected vehicles.

2. In future, before registration of old vehicles, the details of the same should be checked with the national databank of MVCS.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

By Director (A&F)
No. RT-11036/36/2006-MVL       dated 24th June, 2006

To,

The Transport Secretaries/Commissioners of all States/UTs except Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

The Principal Secretary (Home Transport), Govt. of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

Subject: Registration/transfer of motor vehicles on fake proof of address.

Sir,

It has been brought to the notice of this Department that in a large number of cases the proof of address submitted in connection with registration/transfer of ownership of motor vehicles in various Regional Transport Offices (RTOs) in the country are later found to be fake. As a result, it becomes impossible to trace the owner of such vehicles involved in any unlawful activities.

2. The Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 prescribes submission of proof of address at the time of registration/transfer of ownership of motor vehicles. However, it is the responsibilities of concerned authorities to verify the genuineness of the address. It is suggested that a system of random check by police agencies could also be introduced to check the submission of false information by applicants.

Yours faithfully,

(S.K. Mehta)
Director (Road Transport)
Telefax No. 23719097

[Signature]

Submitted for perusal.
Remarks of T.C. may be sought.

14-01-06

[Signature]

[Signature]
भर्तिवाहन आयुक्त अभिकर्ता कार्य अधिकारी,
प्रतापनगरी प्रवाह, गंगा (पूर्वी), गंगा - 800 072.

काबिजाची आदेश क्र. - संख्या- क्र. रामरावा वृ. आ. 06/06/80/44/00074.
(का नं 6)

आयुक्त करणन आयुक्त आभास दृष्टिवादी,
भारतीय संस्कृति निर्माण अभियान कार्यकर्तार.

आयुक्त करणन आयुक्त आभास दृष्टिवादी,
भारतीय संस्कृति निर्माण अभियान कार्यकर्तार.

1) सदर वाणिज्य विभाग (Individual)/ कंपनी आणि इत्यादी माहिती देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.
2) सदर वाणिज्य विभाग (Individual)/ कंपनी आणि इत्यादी माहिती देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.
3) अधिकारी आभास दृष्टिवादी कार्यकर्ता सदर वाणिज्य विभाग (Custom Clearance Certificate) अभास विभाग देणे आहेत.
4) सदर वाणिज्य विभाग (Individual)/ कंपनी आणि इत्यादी माहिती देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.
5) सदर वाणिज्य विभाग (Individual)/ कंपनी आणि इत्यादी माहिती देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.
6) सदर वाणिज्य विभाग (Individual)/ कंपनी आणि इत्यादी माहिती देण्याची आवश्यकता आहे.

सत्यापित -

सत्यापित -

सत्यापित -
Signature of the Inspecting Authority

1. The District Inspector of Police, Kandivali, Mumbai.
2. The District Magistrate, Kandivali, Mumbai.

Date: [Date]

Principally,

1. The District Inspector of Police, Kandivali, Mumbai.
2. The District Magistrate, Kandivali, Mumbai.
दुचाकी वाहानाची नौदंडी करताना केंद्रिय मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ व महाराष्ट्र मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ की काटेकोरिया अंतर्विभागी करण्यावांना.

परिवाहन आयुक्त कार्यालय
प्रशासकीय इमारत, ३/४ मजली,
डा. ओमकार उदायनग्वाट,
बांदी (पुर्वी), मुंबई - ४०० ०५२.

संदर्भ - जाहीरत याथिक क्र. ११/२००८ श्री. ग्यानपंकक विकवद महाराष्ट्र शासन व इतर.

क्रमांक - एम/डलुपी ०२०८/सीजार ५०२/आ र.क्र. ८४७४ लिनांक

पूर्व पात्र

१) उपरोक्त जाहीरत याथिके यति सर्व नौदंडी प्राधिकारीयच असे काठकार्यात येणे को, नवीन दुचाकी वाहानाची नौदंडी करताना केंद्रिय मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ व महाराष्ट्र मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ च्या नियम १२३ व महाराष्ट्र मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ च्या नियम १५६ ची काटेकोरिया अंतर्विभागी करण्यावांनी बाधित.

२) जाहीरत याथिक क्र. ११/२००८ झा याथिकावाच्याचे, वाहन अधिकारासाठी दुचाकी वाहानाचे उपरांत करताना केंद्रिय मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ व महाराष्ट्र मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ च्या तरुणीवर उल्लेख होत असल्याची निर्देशन काठकार्यावर असल्याच हरील तरुणीवर उल्लेख कोड उल्लेखित जाणेला नवीन दुचाकी वाहानाची नौदंडी करण्यावांनी बाधित नवीन असे वाहनाची अधिकारीयच रुपार्थिव फार्मा बाधित करताना आहे.

३) सर्व, दुचाकी वाहानाची नौदंडी करताना केंद्रिय मोटर वाहन नियम, १९८९ च्या नियम १२३ मध्ये तरुणीमध्ये प्रामाण्याचे खालील वाचावी चुकली असल्यावर चुकली खालील करणार -

(अ) माने करणाच्या व्यवस्थापनाचा हेड लॉग.

(ब) कूटरेट.

(क) माने बलात्ते व्यवस्थापनाचे कामे मानेल चाकाचा स्थानकामे अडकू नयेत यासाठी मागण्या चाकाचा किमत अथवा भाग केंद्र करणारी संख्या साधन (Sari Guard).
४) आपल्या अधिकार क्षेत्रावरील सर्व मान्यताप्रमाणे दुपारी कारखाने विक्रेत्यांना (Dealers) उपरोक्त तरतूदीची पूर्तता करण्याचे आदेश दाखवत.

५) तसेच तपासणी दरम्यान सर्व तरतूदीची पूर्तता होत नसल्यास आदेशाने संबंधित कारखाने / मालकांने कारवाई करण्याचे आदेश आपल्या कार्यालयाच्या वाचनून माहिती देत.

६) या संदर्भात केलेल्या वाचनून माहिती आहे किंवा कार्यालयास ट्विटर पाठविंचणात येईल.

प्रिति,
सर्व प्राधिक परिषद अधिकारी /
उप प्राधिक परिषद अधिकारी

परिषद आयुक्त,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रत महाहीतीकारण -
संविधेय, गृह (परिषद) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मंत्रालय, मुंबई.
Registration of imported motor cars / jeeps / multi utility vehicles etc. which are brought under the scheme of Transfer of Residence on payment of full customs duty.

Transport Commissioner's Office
3/4th floor, Administrative Bldg., Govt. Colony,
Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051.

No. MWP 6168/CR-721/D-2/3/ON-12-14/3 Dated: 1 OCT 2009

ORDER

1. The procedure for registration of a vehicle is laid down under Section 41 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 read with Rule 47 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. The procedure to be adopted for registration of imported motor cars / jeeps / multi utility vehicles etc. which are brought under the scheme of Transfer of Residence on payment of full customs duty is as below:

   (a) The individuals coming to India for permanent settlement after two years continuous stay abroad are only eligible to import only one vehicle under the above scheme.

   (b) The motor cars / jeeps / multi utility vehicles etc. brought under the scheme should have been in the possession of the importer for a period of minimum one year abroad.

   (c) The vehicle should have right hand steering and controls.

   (d) Since the vehicle had been in use abroad, a proof of cancellation of the old Registration Certificate should be insisted. (Section 55 of M. V. Act, 1988)

   (e) The passport held by the importer should bear an endorsement by the customs authority to the effect that the vehicle has been duly imported in India.

   (f) As per Rule 47(1)(h) the importer has to submit the Customs Clearance Certificate along with the Bill of Entry issued by the Customs Authorities.

   (g) No other document except the passport held by the importer should be accepted as proof of his address. In no circumstances affidavit in lieu of the passport should be accepted.

   (h) The Registering Authorities should accept papers in respect of only those importer whose address as mentioned in the passport and bill of entry of the importer falls under their jurisdiction.

2. For the purpose of registration of these vehicles -

   (a) The Registering and Taxation Authority shall be the Regional Transport Officer in Regional Transport Offices and the Dy. Regional Transport Officer in Dy. Regional Transport Offices.
(b) The documents submitted at the time of registration of the vehicle should be personally checked and verified by the Regional Transport Officer or Dy. Regional Transport Officer, as the case may be. On being satisfied that all the documents are in order, the officer should forward the same to the Inspector of Motor Vehicles concerned for further process.

(c) The Inspector of Motor Vehicles in turn should also check and verify the documents. After checking the engine number / chassis number and after ensuring that the vehicle is safe and roadworthy a certificate mentioned in Form - 20 which is as follows should be issued by him:

"Certified that the particulars in the application are true and that the vehicle complies with the requirements of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

Signature of the Inspecting Authority"

(d) Before issuing orders for registration and taxation of the vehicle the Regional Transport Officer / Dy. Regional Transport Officer should inspect the vehicle in person.

3. The vehicle shall not be allowed to be transferred within a period of 2 years from the date of its registration. A note to this effect should be taken in the Registration Certificate and its records.

4. After registration of the vehicle the Registration Certificate should be sent to the applicant by R.P.A.D. in the self addressed envelope with postage provided by him.

5. These directions will come into force with immediate effect. The same should be observed scrupulously.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter.

To,
All Registering Authorities in the State of Maharashtra.

Copy for Information :-
All Controlling Officers, Transport Commissioner’s Office, Mumbai.

Copy for Information submitted to :-
1) Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, 1, Transport Bhavan, Sansad Marg, Parliament Street, New Delhi - 110 001.
2) Secretary, Home (Transport) Department, Mantralaya, Mumbai - 400 032.

Transport Commissioner,
Maharashtra State, Mumbai.
4.10 Registration of vehicle owned by persons more than one (MVA S 41(1))-- Where a vehicle is jointly owned by more persons, the application have to be made by one of them on behalf of all the owners.
4.11 Registration of vehicle owned by minor - Where a vehicle is owned by a minor, the application is required to be made on behalf of minor by his parent / guardian.

4.12 Production of vehicle at the time of registration. (MVA S 44) - The owner of a vehicle is required to produce his vehicle for registration before the Registering Authority for,

   a) inspection and to verify the particulars contained in the application.
   b) checking the compliance of the requirement of M.V.Act and the rules.

4.13 Effectiveness in India of registration. (MVA S 46)- A vehicle registered in any State, does not require to be registered, elsewhere in India and the certificate of registration is effective throughout India.

4.14 Certificate of Registration (MVA S 2(4))- “certificate of registration” means the certificate issued by a registering authority to the effect that a vehicle is duly registered.

4.15 Issuance of Certificate of Registration (CMV R 48)- The registering authority after registration, is required to issue a certificate of registration either in form-23 or 23-A.
मोहर मार्ग विभागमध्ये मोटर
चौकावा नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील
ऑप्टिकल स्मार्ट कार्ड परीक्षणाचा बांधकाम.

अध्यक्ष भाषण
सुभ. विभाग,
मंत्री, मुंबई-400 ०२०
भाषण नियुक्त करके : मलिकरी-००००/मुंबई-३०/विभ.-४,
दिनांक : २३ नोव्हेंबर, २०२२.

1) भाषण करून, हे विभाग करके : मलिकरी-००००/मुंबई-३०/विभ.-४,
दिनांक : २३ नोव्हेंबर, २०२२.
2) ध्वनी नियुक्त, हे विभाग करके : मलिकरी-००००/मुंबई-३०/विभ.-४,
दिनांक : २३ नोव्हेंबर, २०२२.

शास्त्रीय नियुक्त.

1. सर्व प्रोग्राम वातावरण नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील Optical Smart Card वर वेक्टर डिजाइन नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील छात्रांनी उपस्थितत्व $ ३५०/- प्रतिवर्षाने ठेवून असे हा सुमारे कार्यक्रम घेत असे. Optical Smart Card वेक्टर डिजाइन नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील छात्रांनी उपस्थितत्व प्रस्ताव देतांना हे असे कार्यक्रम असे हे कार्यक्रम असे हे कार्यक्रम असे हे कार्यक्रम.
2. ऑप्टिकल स्मार्ट कार्ड वेक्टर डिजाइन नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील Optical Smart Card वेक्टर डिजाइन नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील Optical Smart Card वेक्टर डिजाइन नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील Optical Smart Card वेक्टर डिजाइन नेत्री मध्यपर्वतातील
100
4.16 Type of Motor Vehicle for Registration (MVA S 41(4))- The types of vehicle for registration are specified by govt. of India wide S.O. 1248(E) dated 05.11.2004.
4.17 Display of Registration Mark (MVA S 41(6), CMV R 50, 51)- (1) The registering authority is required to assign to the vehicle, a registration mark as specified by govt. of India wide S.O. 444 (E) dated 12.06.1989.

(2) The registration mark is required to be displayed, both at the front and at the rear of all vehicles clearly and legibly, in the form of security license plate as specified in CMVR 50.
(3) The dimension of letters and figures of the registration mark and the space between different letters and numerals and letters and edge of the plain surface or specified in CMVR 51.
4.18 Allotment of Registration Mark (MMV R 54 A)-(1) After registration, the registering authority is required to assign the registration number which falls in serial order.

(2) The Registering Authority should not inter change the registration mark from one series decided by them to another:

(3) The Transport Commissioner is empowered to give an order in writing for interchanging the registration mark at the fees specified in MMV R 54 A.

(4) A registration series should not be started unless a series for particular class or category of vehicles is exhausted.

(5) The Transport Commissioner is empowered to give an order in writing to start a new series by assigning registration mark 0001, on the recommendation of the Registering Authority on payment of fees as specified in MMV R 54 A.

(6) The Registering Authority is empowered to assign any registration series, to the vehicles of the Government. No new registration series should be opened for Government vehicles, unless the existing registration series is exhausted.

(7) The vehicles which are allowed to fit the red or amber light on top, and used by the Head of Department, can be assigned registration marks without payment of fees from the unused registration marks of exhausted series.

(8) For the rest of the Government vehicles, the registration marks is required to assigned serially

4.19 Validity of certificate of registration (MVA S 41(7))- A certificate of registration in respect of a non-transport vehicle, is valid only for a period of fifteen years from the date of registration and is renewable.

4.20 Procedure of renewal of registration (MVA S 41(8)/CMV R 52, MMVR 49)-(1) An application in form 25 by or on behalf of the owner of a
non-transport vehicle, for the renewal of a certificate of registration is required to be made within sixty days before the date of expiry, accompanied by fee specified in CMV R 81.

(2) After Inspection of Vehicle, the registering authority is required to renew the certificate of registration for a period of five years and intimate the fact to the original registering authority, if it is not the original registering authority.

(3) If the vehicle is produced for renewal after the specified period, the renewal should be made from the date of inspection of vehicle.

(4) If the owner fails to make an application within aforesaid period, the registering authority is empowered to recover from the owner a sum of twenty five rupees per month as comosition fee. However, the total amount should not exceed one hundred rupees.

(5) A non-transport vehicle should not be deemed to be validly registered, after the expiry of the period of validity entered in the certificate of registration.

4.21 Issue of Duplicate Certificate of Registration (CMV R 53)- An application for the issue of a duplicate certificate of registration shall have to be made to the last registering authority in form 26 accompanied by fee specified in CMV R 81.

4.22 Temporary registration (MVA S 43/MMV R 48)- (1) The owner of a vehicle is required to apply to the appropriate registering authority for the temporary registration in Form C.R. Tem.A.

(2) A temporary certificate of registration is required to be issued in Form C.R. Tem. and is valid for a period not exceeding one month.
(3) When a chassis is temporarily registered and fitting of body work is not completed, the registering authority is empowered to extend the period on payment of fees specified in MMVR 48(2).

(4) The registering authority is required to assign a temporary registration mark to the vehicle. This mark should consist of the State Code i.e. ‘MH’ followed by the code number of the registering authority and be followed by the temporary registration mark indicated by letters ‘TR’ and number running upto 3 digits.

(5) Temporary registration mark to be assigned by Regional Transport Officer, Mumbai (C) is required to be displayed as follows:

   MH- 01
   TR–1

(6) After exhaustion of this series, a fresh series with alphabet ‘A’ should start, succeeded by ‘B’ and so on except alphabets ‘I’ and “O”.

(7) In case of imported vehicles brought into the state, the owner is required to apply in From C.R.Tem.A to the nearest registering authority along with Bill of Entry and Custom Clearance Certificate.

**4.23 Refusal of registration or renewal of the certificate of registration.**

(MVAS 45)- (1) The registering authority is empowered to refuse to register any vehicle, or renew the certificate of registration of a non transport vehicle if,

   (a) it is a stolen motor vehicle
   (b) the vehicle is mechanically defective
   (c) the vehicle fails to comply with the requirements of M.V. Act and rules.
   (d) the applicant fails to furnish previous registration particulars or furnishes inaccurate particulars in the application for registration of the vehicle.
(2) After refusal of registration, a copy of refusal order, together with the reasons for such refusal, is required to be given to the owner.

4.24 Assignment of new registration mark on removal to another State.

(MVA S 47 /CMV R 54 / MMV R54)-(1) When a vehicle registered in one State, and is kept in another State, for more than twelve months, the owner of the vehicle is required to apply to appropriate registering authority, for the assignment of a new registration mark within a period of 30 days, in form-27 accompanied by,

   (i) the no objection certificate in form-28 obtained under MVAS 48
   (ii) Appropriate fee as specified in CMVR 81

(2) If the vehicle is held under a hire-purchase, lease or hypothecation agreement, the application should be accompanied by a no objection certificate from the financer.

(3) The registering authority is empowered to direct the owner or, the transferee, to produce the vehicle, to satisfy itself,

   a) that the particulars of the vehicle recorded in the certificate of registration are correct, and
   b) the vehicle complies with the provisions of the M.V.Act and Rules.

(4) The registering authority, after making verification, as it thinks fit, assign the vehicle a registration mark and enter the mark in the certificate of registration.

(5) If the owner of the vehicle fails to apply for the assignment of new registration mark, he has to pay the amount of fifty rupees for the default for first month and twenty-five rupees for the default of subsequent months. The amount payable should not exceed one hundred rupees.

(6) The registering authority after assigning a new registration mark to a vehicle, have to intimate the last registering authority in Form R. M. I. and request to transfer records of registration of vehicle or certified copies thereof.
4.25 Issuance of No Objection Certificate (MVAS 48/CMVR58)-(1) The owner of a vehicle when applying for,
the assignment of a new registration mark, or when the transfer of a vehicle is being effected in another state
the transferor, have to make an application in form 28 to the last Registering Authority, accompanied by,
(a) the copy of the certificate of registration;
(b) the copy of the certificate of insurance;
(c) evidence of payment of motor vehicle tax up-to-date;

(2) In the case of a transport vehicle, documentary evidence, showing

(a) that the vehicle is not covered by any permit.
(b) neither permit is suspended nor the compounding fee is pending.
(c) evidence of payment of tax on passengers and goods.

(3) The registering authority is empowered to make enquiry and give directions to the owner as it deems fit and grant the no objection certificate within 30 days.

(4) A registering authority should not refuse to grant the no objection certificate unless it has recorded in writing the reasons.

(5) If the registering authority does not refuse to grant the no objection certificate or does not communicate the refusal to the applicant, it is deemed to have granted the no objection certificate.

(6) The registering authority is required to obtain a report in writing from the police that no case relating to the theft of the motor vehicle has been reported or is pending and also verify, whether all the amounts due to Government including road tax in respect of that motor vehicle have been paid.

(7) After completion of above procedure and after its scrutiny, the registering authority have to fill Part III of Form 28 and return to the applicant duly signed and sealed and send the triplicate copy to the other registering authority.

4.26 Procedure for Change of residence or place of business (CMV R59 / MMV R53)-(1) The owner of a vehicle within thirty days from the change
of his residence or place of business, has to intimate to the appropriate Registering Authority in form 33 accompanied by the certificate of registration and proof of address specified in CMVR 4 and MMVR 5A alongwith the fee as specified in CMVR 81

(2) If the owner of a vehicle within thirty days fails to intimate his new address to the concerned registering authority, he is required to pay Twenty five rupees per calendar month or part thereof. However, the amount so payable should not exceed hundred rupees.

(3) On receipt of intimation, the registering authority, after making verification, note the new address in the certificate of registration and records.

(4) A registering authority other than the original registering authority making any such entry should communicate the changed address to the original registering authority.

4.27 Procedure of Transfer of ownership in same state (MVA S50 /CMV R55 / MMV R53)- (1) The purchaser within fourteen days of the transfer, report the fact of transfer, in form 29, 30 accompanied by,

(i) the certificate of registration;

(ii) the certificate of insurance; and

(iii) the appropriate fee as specified in rule 81.

to the appropriate registering authority

(2) If the seller or purchaser fails to report to the registering authority the fact of transfer within the specified period, he has to pay twenty five rupees per calendar month or part thereof. However this amount should not exceed rupees hundred.

(3) A registering authority making any such entry has to communicate the transfer of ownership to the purchaser and to the last registering authority.
4.28 Procedure of Transfer of ownership in another state (MVA S50 /CMV R55 / MMV R53)- (1) The purchaser within forty five days of the transfer, should report the fact of transfer, in form 29, 30 accompanied by the,

(i) certificate of registration;
(ii) certificate of insurance; and
(iii) appropriate fee as specified in rule 81.
(iv) no objection certificate.

   to the appropriate registering authority

(2) the seller has to, report the transfer to the appropriate registering authority within thirty days of the transfer.

(3) If the seller or purchaser fails to report to the registering authority the fact of transfer within the specified period, he has to pay twenty five rupees per calendar month or part thereof. However this amount should not exceed rupees hundred.

(4) A registering authority making any such entry have to communicate the transfer of ownership to the purchaser and to the last registering authority.

4.29 Transfer of ownership on death of owner of the vehicle (MVA S50(2)(a) / CMV R56)-(1) If the owner of a vehicle dies, the person succeeding to the possession of the vehicle has to apply in form 31, within the period of three months to the registering authority for the transfer of ownership of the vehicle in his name, accompanied by—

   (a) the appropriate fee as specified in CMV R 81;

   (b) the death certificate in relation to the registered owner;

   (c) the certificate of registration;
(d) the certificate of insurance, and
(e) the proof of succession (as required by form-31)

4.30 Transfer of ownership of vehicle purchased in public auction.

(MVA S 50(2)(b) / CMV R 57)-(1) The purchaser who has purchased a vehicle at a public auction, conducted by or on behalf of the Central Government or a State Government has to make an application in Form 32 within thirty days of taking possession of the vehicle to the appropriate registering authority accompanied by the,

(a) appropriate fee as specified in CMV R 81;
(b) certificates of registration and insurance;
(c) certificate or order confirming the sale of the vehicle in his favour duly signed by the person authorised to conduct the auction; and
(d) certified copy of the order of the Central Government or State Government authorising the auction of the vehicle.

(2) If auctioned vehicle does not have any registration mark, or false registration mark, the registering authority should, assign a new registration mark to the vehicle in the name of the Department of the Central Government or State Government auctioning the vehicle and thereafter record the entries of transfer of ownership of the vehicle.

4.31 Financier (CMV R 2(d)) - “financier” means a person or a title holder-cum-dealer who lets a motor vehicle on hire under an agreement of hire purchase or lease or hypothecation to the operator. The financier gives consent to get vehicle registered in operator’s name as registered owner.

4.32 Endorsement of hire-purchase agreements, etc. (MVA S51 / CMV R60)
An application for making an entry of hire-purchase, lease or hypothecation agreement in the certificate of registration of a vehicle is required to be made in Form 34, duly signed by the registered owner and the financier, accompanied by the certificate of registration and the appropriate fee as specified in CMV R 81.

4.33 Termination of hire-purchase agreements, etc. (MVA S51 /CMV R61)

An application for making an entry of termination of agreement of hire purchase, lease or hypothecation have to be made in Form 35 duly signed by the registered owner and the financier, accompanied by the certificate of registration and the appropriate fee as specified in CMV R 81.

4.34 Issuance of fresh certificate of registration in the name of the financier (MVA S 51(5))- If the financier has taken possession of the vehicle from the owner owing to the default of installments, and the owner refuses to deliver the certificate of registration or has absconded, the Registering Authority after receipt of an application in form 36 for the issue of fresh certificate of registration, send a notice in form 37 by R.P.A.D. to the owner for giving an opportunity to make representation.

4.35 Alteration in motor vehicle. (MVA S 52/ MMV R 57) (1) A vehicle should not be altered in such a way that the particulars contained in the certificate of registration, differs from those originally specified by the manufacturer:

(2) Where the owner of a vehicle makes modification of the engine, or any part thereof, of a vehicle for facilitating its operation by different type of fuel or source of energy including battery, compressed natural gas, solar power, liquid petroleum gas or any other fuel or source of energy, by
fitment of a conversion kit, such modification should be carried out subject to conditions specified in CMV R 115-B and 115-C.

(3) The Central Government is empowered to grant exemption for alteration of vehicles in a manner other than specified above, for any specific purpose.

(4) State Government is empowered to permit any person owning not less than ten transport vehicles to alter any vehicle owned by him or to replace the engine by the same make and type, without the approval of registering authority by publishing in the official gazette

(5) A owner should not make any alteration in the vehicle except with the written consent of the financier if any.

(6) The application for alteration in a vehicle have to be made to the registering authority in Form B.T.I. along with fees specified in CMV R 81.

(7) The registering authority after receiving an application for alteration, may grant the permission.

(8) After the alteration made by the owner, the registering authority should direct the owner to produce vehicle for inspection and make necessary note in certificate of registration and records.

(9) A registering authority other than the original registering authority making any entry relating to alteration is required to communicate the details to the original registering authority.

No. MV/A. 0589/8026/TRA-2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (3) of section 52 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (50 of 1988), in its application to the State of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra hereby authorises the following owners of not less than ten transport vehicles to alter any vehicle owned by them so as to replace the engine thereof without the approval of registering authority namely:

(i) Mrs. Ghatge Paul Transport Ltd., Kolhapur.
(ii) Mr. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Chandrapur.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Maharashtra,

M. V. KULKARNI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.
प्रिन्ट,
प्रावधानिक परिशिष्ट अधिकारी
नामपूर्व

विषय : यांनात कदाचित फांस्यासाठी पर्यायांची दोषपदाचा.
संदर्भ : या काहीशीलांचे पत्ता लिहिल ३१.०६.२००५

नोट: वाच अवधानितता, १९८४ च्या नंतर वाचन न्यूजपेपर कर्मचारी तसूत केली जाणे, ज्या विनियमन ११.१३०० प्रा. अवधानितता मध्ये एकूण तत्त्वांमे दर्शविले जेव्ही होणाऱ्यांचा अर्थ 'कोणतेही मंदीत मास्क विशेषतः काही ग्लास लिहावण्याचा निर्णय' यांनी केलेला, विशेषतः पेपरस्टोल कियांनी प्रावधानितता नर्मिलन करत वाचत अथवा प्रकट तसूत करायला म्हणून त्याचे प्रयत्न केल्यास, त्यास त्यास दिलेल्या 'काहीहस्त' कियांनी काहीहस्त कियांनी संपादित कियांनी 'काहीहस्त' कियांनी अनेकांना माहिती घेऊन काही हस्ताक्षर केली होती, आता राज्यातील प्रशासनाची एकुण दाखल नेत्राकडून तुम्हाकडून निर्देशित कर्मचारी हेट आहे.

1) काहीहस्त काहाये वाचननात दर्शविले दंडन बसलेले.
2) दंडनाची आवश्यकता केली जातर नर्मिल.
3) त्यास त्याच्यांनी निर्देशित कियांनी प्रतिविद्यार्थी राखिली.
4) यांनी नेश्यास तयार केलेल्या काहीहस्त जाणविला देशाराज म्हणून असंबोधित केलेला गेलेला पर्यायांचा काहीहस्त नर्मिलतात.
5) उमेश निर्देशित केले अंतांकपेपराची तालाबा सुचवली.

उमेश निर्देशित केले अंतांकपेपराची तालाबा सुचवली.

परिशिष्ट आयुक्त
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, वर्ष २००५
1. It could be seen that manufacturers specify different seating capacities for otherwise the same vehicle in respect of GVW, only by a different seating layout.

2. Technical requirements have been verified for all such vehicle models based on the specific gross vehicle weight (GVW) mentioned in each certificate. Different seating layouts as requested by the concerned vehicle manufacturers have been approved from (6+D) upto (9+D) configurations depending on the internal arrangements.

3. Registration of these vehicles for approved seating layout from the certificates would, therefore, be permissible under jeep type taxies provisions.

E.A. 34.2.2008 28 MAR 2011

\( \text{File No.:\ 34.2.2008} \)
Suspension of registration of motor vehicle (MVA S 53 / MMV R 52)

(1) A Registering Authority is empowered to suspend the registration of vehicle if it,
(a) is in such condition that its use in a public place would constitute a
danger to the public.

(b) fails to comply with the requirements of M.V. Act and rule.

(c) has been, or is being, used for hire or reward without a valid permit.

(2) The Registering Authority is required to give the owner an opportunity
of making any representation by sending him a notice at his address by
R.P.A.D.

(3) After recording reasons in writing, suspend the certificate of registration
of the vehicle.

(4) Police Officer of an above the rank of Inspector of Police and Inspector
of motor vehicle are also empowered to suspend the registration of motor
vehicle.

(5) Police Officer of an above the rank of Inspector of Police and Inspector
of motor vehicle when making a suspension order, intimate in writing the
fact and reasons of such suspension to the registering authority, within
whose jurisdiction the vehicle is at the time of the suspension.

(6) The owner of a vehicle, on demand of a registering authority or Police
Officer of an above the rank of Inspector of Police or an Inspector of Motor
Vehicle who has suspended the certificate of registration of the vehicle,
surrender the certificate of registration.

(7) A certificate of registration surrendered is required to be returned to the
owner when the suspension period is over.

4.37 Cancellation of registration of motor vehicle if suspended under
section 53 (MVA S54 / MMV R57)-(1) If the suspension of registration of
a vehicle under section 53 is continued for more than six months without
interruption, the registering authority who has suspended the registration is
empowered to cancel the registration.
(2) If the registering authority who has cancelled the registration is not the original Registering Authority, it should forward the certificate of registration to the original Registering Authority.

4.38 Cancellation of registration of motor vehicle (MVA S55)

The registration of the vehicle is cancelled if,

(a) vehicle has been destroyed or has been rendered permanently incapable of use

(b) The registration of a vehicle is obtained on the basis of documents which are false.

(c) The engine or the chassis number are different from such number entered in the certificate of registration.

(d) The registering authority is satisfied that a vehicle is permanently removed out of India.

(e) The registering authority is satisfied that the use of the vehicle in a public place would constitute a danger to the public and that it is beyond reasonable repairs.

4.39 Procedure for cancellation of registration (MVA S 55)

(a) The registering authority has to give a notice to owner by R.P.A.D. for making representation.

(b) After hearing, the Registering Authority if satisfied, shall cancel the registration.

(c) The registering authority has to forward the report and the certificate of registration to the original registering authority for cancellation of the registration.
(d) A registering authority cancelling the registration of a vehicle has to communicate the fact in writing to the owner, and the owner has to surrender the certificate of registration.

4.40 Need of Certificate of fitness of transport vehicles. (MVA S 56/ MMV R 45)- A transport vehicle is not validly registered, unless it carries a valid certificate of fitness in form 38.

4.41 Authorities for Inspection of Transport Vehicles (MVA S 56, 213/ CMV R 62)- Inspecting Officer appointed under MVA S 213 by the State Government and a person appointed by an authorized testing station are the authorities to inspect the vehicles.

4.42 Procedure for issuance and renewal certificate of fitness (MVA S 56 / MMV R 45)-(1) An application for issue or renewal of certificate of fitness is required to be made in Form C.F.A. and C.F.R.A. respectively.

(2) The authority who has last renewed the certificate of fitness, endorse thereon the date, time and place appointed for the next inspection of the vehicle.

(3) If the owner is unable to produce the vehicle for the inspection, he has to inform to the authority alongwith the reasons 15 days before the date of expiry of the fitness certificate.

(4) If no date, time and place for the next inspection is endorsed on the certificate of fitness, an application for the renewal of a certificate of fitness has to be made in Form C.F.R.A. one month before the expiry of the fitness certificate and required to take appointment for the inspection.

(5) The owner have to produce his vehicle for inspection on appointed date. If the owner fails to produce vehicle for inspection on appointed date he has
to pay full fees specified under clause (c) of Section 4 in addition to the usual fee chargeable for inspection.

(6) If, owing to mechanical break-down or other cause, a motor vehicle, after the expiry date of the certificate, remains outside the area of the registering authority, the officer of the Motor Vehicles Department in whose jurisdiction the vehicle is kept and if the vehicle in his opinion is fit for use, make an endorsement in Form C.F.SUB subject to condition as that officer specify for such time as reasonably be necessary for the vehicle to return to the area of registering authority for renewal.

(7) If a vehicle is damaged and unfit for ordinary use, the Inspector of Motor vehicle is satisfied that it is necessary that the vehicle should be safely driven at a reduced speed to a place of repairs, he may endorse in Form C.F.X and specify the time, speed and other conditions if any, subject to which the vehicle be driven to a specified destination for the purposes of repairs.

(8) When a certificate of fitness has been issued by authorized testing station, then an officer not below the rank of Assistant Regional Transport Officer is the authority for cancellation of the certificate.

(9) If a vehicle is no longer complies with all the requirements of the M.V. act and rules, the inspector of motor vehicle for reasons to be recorded in writing cancel the certificate of fitness.

(10) The authority canceling the certificate of fitness have to give the owner or other person incharge of the vehicle, a notice in Form C.F.C. and inform the registering authority.

(11) The owner or the person in charge of the vehicle, have to apply for the restoration of the certificate of fitness if the vehicle has been repaired. If such a vehicle is inspected and passed within fourteen days of the date of cancellation of the certificate of fitness but before the date of expiry specified in such certificate, no restoration fee should be charged. However,
if the vehicle is brought for inspection at any later time, fresh certificate of fitness should be issued.

(12) The authorized testing station or inspector of motor vehicle should fill in Form M V. Ins in duplicate, and should, on completion of inspection deliver the original copy to the owner or his driver.
ब्रीडिंग, लामुढे अशा वाहनांवरील योजना प्रणाली कार्यालयातील उपलब्ध जागेत मोठ्या वाहन निर्मितीकडे भाषणांत एक अंशात आहे व तसेच कशी अपवादसाठी निर्मित देण्यात दरवर्षी,

परिसर सर्व सुधारणा सहकर विचार करत योजना प्रणाली करते वरील वाहन तपासणातील सदर कार्यालय बेनारस वाहन हे रिकॉर्ड असलेले पाहिजे. महाराष्ट्र वाहन तपासणासाठी विचारात नाही म्हणून दान पारिस्थितिक संचालनात देव आहे.

तर परिसरकारी कार्यालय संचालनात राहतो, गाव.

प्रति,
सर्व महाराष्ट्र राज्य.

प्रवक्त: माहिरीकडे
संचित युव (परिवहन) विभाग, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

प्रमा:
संचित, लातूर नगर मोठ्या मालक ध्येय, शाह चौक, नारेंद्र रोड, लातूर - 415 592.

प्रवक्त: माहिरीकडे
परिवहन आयुक्त, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.
उपरोच्चारण का प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यकता है।

प्र. प्र. प्र.

वाणिज्य प्रयोग का लिए आवश्यकता है।

उपरोच्चारण का प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यकता है।

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प्र. प्र. प्र.

वाणिज्य प्रयोग का लिए आवश्यकता है।

उपरोच्चारण का प्रयोग के लिए आवश्यकता है।
Any person aggrieved by an order of the registering authority under MVAS 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55 or 56 is required to make an appeal to Transport Commissioner within thirty days, from the date on which he has received order.
(2) Registering authority is the appellate authority to hear appeals against any order passed by any police officer or an Inspector of Motor Vehicles specified in M.M.V.R. 52.

(3) Registering authority is the appellate authority to hear appeals against any order in respect of certificate of fitness under MVA S 56 read with MMV R 45.

(4) An appeal has to be made in duplicate in the form of a memorandum, stating the grounds of objection to the order of the registering authority or Inspector of Motor Vehicles or the Police Officer, accompanied by a fee of hundred and fifty rupees and a certified copy of that order.

(5) The appellate authority is required to give notice of the appeal to the original authority and after hearing both the parties, confirm, vary or set aside the order.

(6) The aggrieved person is entitled to obtain a copy of any document filed with the registering authority on the payment of a fee calculated at the rate of fifteen rupees for first page and three rupees for each additional page for each copy of document.

(7) If the appeal succeeds, the fee paid for appeal is required to be refunded in whole or in part.

4.44 Issuance of duplicate certificate of fitness (MMV R 46)-(1) If a certificate of fitness is lost or destroyed, the owner has to apply for a duplicate certificate in Form C.R.L.D. alongwith fees specified in MMVR 47.

(2) On receipt of Form C.R.L.D. an Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicle have to prepare duplicate copy of certificate of fitness, duly stamped "Duplicate" in red ink and hand over to owner.
4.45 Torn or defaced certificate of fitness (MMV R 47)- (1) If the certificate of fitness is torn or defaced in any way as to cease to be reasonably legible, the appropriate authority is empowered to impound the same and the owner is required to apply in Form C.R.L.D. for a duplicate certificate.

(2) On receipt of an application in Form C.R.L.D. together with a fee specified in MMVR 47, the appropriate authority has to issue a duplicate certificate of fitness clearly stamped "Duplicate" in red ink.

4.46 Effectiveness of certificate of fitness (MVA S 56)- A certificate of fitness issued under M.V.Act 1988 is valid throughout India.

4.47 Special provisions in regard to transport vehicles (MVA S 58)- The Central Government is empowered to specify the maximum gross vehicle weight and the maximum safe axle weight of each axle of vehicle, having regard to the number, nature and size of the tyres and other relevant considerations.

4.48 Duty of Registering Authority to enter certain particulars of Transport Vehicles in certificate of registration (MVA S 58)-A registering authority, when registering a transport vehicle, other than a motor cab should enter in the record of registration and in the certificate of registration of the vehicle the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the unladen weight of the vehicle;

(b) the number, nature and size of the tyres attached to each wheel;

(c) the gross vehicle weight of the vehicle and the registered axle weights pertaining to the several axles thereof; and
(d) if the vehicle is used or adapted to be used for the carriage of passengers solely or in addition to goods, the number of passengers for whom accommodation is provided,

4.49 **Power of Central Government to assign heavier weights (MVA S 58)**-The Central Government is empowered to assign the heavier weights in a particular locality for vehicles of a particular type by publishing in the Official Gazette.
Assignment of correct Gross Vehicle Weight in terms of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 and Effective implementation of Notification issued by Central Government in respect of Crane construction equipment plying on Road.

TRANSPORT COMMISSIONER’S OFFICE
Administrative Building, 3rd/4th Floor.
Near Dr. Ambedkar Udyog, Government Colony,
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051.

No. MV-0205/CR 154/E-D-II(4)/ON dated 2 DEC 2006

Read:- 1. Government of India letter No. RT-11042/10/06-MVL, dated 20.7.06.

1. The Government of India vide above letter no. 1 has informed that the Notification No. SC 728-(E), dated 18.10.96 and S.O. 517-(E), dated 26.5.2000, has prescribed the maximum Gross Vehicle Weight to be assigned by the Registering Authority to various types of vehicles in the category of “Transport Vehicle”.

2. In this regard sub-rule (2) of 95 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 is very important and which reads as below:
   Sub-rule (2) the maximum gross vehicle weight and the maximum axle weight of each axle of a vehicle shall, having regard to the size, nature and number of tyres and maximum weight permitted to be carried by the tyres as per sub-rule (1), be --
i) vehicle rating of the gross vehicle weight and axle weight respectively as
   duly certified by the testing agencies for compliance with rule 126, or

ii) the maximum vehicle weight and maximum safe axle weight of each
    vehicle respectively as notified by the Central Government, or

iii) the maximum total load permitted to be carried by the tyre as specified in
    sub-rule (1) for the size and the number of the tyres fitted on the axle(s) of
    the vehicle, which ever is less.

  Provided that the maximum gross vehicle weight in respect of all
  vehicles, including multi axle vehicles shall not be more than the sum total
  of all the maximum safe axle weights put together.

3. The Government of India has received number of complaints from
   various quarters that the registering authorities are not assigning the Gross
   Vehicle Weight in terms of the above rule read with the notification
   mentioned above. The Government of India has also informed vide letter
   No. 2 that, no of complaints have been received in the Ministry pointed out
   that large no. of cranes/construction equipments vehicles are plying on
   the roads in violation of the provisions of the notification issued by this
   department vide notification No. S.O. 728(E), dated 18.10.96 and S.O.
   517(E), dated 26.5.2000 (Copies enclosed for ready reference).

4. The Registering Authorities are hereby directed to follow the provisions of
   sub-rule (2) of 95 and Notification No. SO 728 (E), dated 18.10.96 and
   S.O. 517 (E), dated 26.5.2000 scrupulously at the time of registration.
   They are directed to carry out a special drive with immediate effect for
   correction of Registration Certificates, with wrongly assigned Gross
   Vehicle Weights.
If, it is found that the Registering Authority of other states has assigned the Gross Vehicle Weight not in consonance with the rule 95(2) and the above notifications, the vehicle should be hooked (for overloading) and prosecution be launched against owner and driver. The Registering Authorities of other states be informed to correct the record, under intimation to this office as well as to Government of India.

Transport Commissioner,
Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

To,
1. All Regional Transport Officers/Dy. Regional Transport Officers in Karnataka State, Bangalore.
2. All Controlling Officers in Transport Commissioner's Office, Maharashtra State, Mumbai.
3. Copy submitted with compliments to, Principal Secretary (Transport), Government of Maharashtra for information.

Transport Commissioner,
Maharashtra State, Mumbai.

Copy for information submitted to the:

Transport Commissioner,
Maharashtra State, Mumbai.
No. RT-11042/10/03-MVL  
Dated the 26th July, 2003

To (1) The Transport Secretary / Commissioner of all the States / Union Territory Administrations (except Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu).
(2) Secretary (Home Department), Government of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.


Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to the notification No. S.O. 728(E) dated 16-10-89 and No. S.O. 517(E) dated 26-5-00 issued by this Department prescribing therein the maximum GVW to be assigned by the registering authority to various types of vehicles falling in the category of Transport Vehicles.

2. The existing provisions for assigning the GVW under the above referred S.O. as well as Rule 95 (2) of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 are as under –

The maximum gross vehicle weight and the maximum safe axle weight of each axle of a vehicle shall, having regard to the size, nature and number of tyres and maximum weight permitted to be carried by the tyres as per sub-rule(1), be –

(i) Vehicle rating of the gross vehicle weight and axle weight respectively as duly certified by the testing agencies for compliance of the rule 128 or
(ii) The maximum vehicle weight and maximum safe axle weight of each vehicle, respectively as notified by the Central Government, or
(iii) The maximum total load permitted to be carried by the vehicle as specified in sub-rule(1) for the size and the number of the tyres fitted on the axle(s) of the vehicle, whichever is less.

Provided that the maximum gross vehicle weight in respect of all vehicles, including multi axle vehicles not be more than the sum total of all the maximum safe axle weight put together.

3. This Department has received a number of complaints from various quarters that the registering authorities are not assigning the GVW in terms of the above Rule. It is reiterated that in case of Semi Articulated Vehicles or Truck Trailer Combinations, if the GVW rated by the manufacturer is less than the GVW notified in the above notifications, then the GVW given by the manufacturer in its sale letter should be assigned by the registering authority in terms of the above Rule.

4. It is requested that a special drive may please be carried out for correction of the registration certificates with wrongly assigned GVWs. Action taken report in the matter may please be sent to this Department.

Yours faithfully,

(VIRENDRA SINGH)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel No. 2571 1472
S.O. 72(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 58 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (5 of 1988), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Surface Transport, No. S.O. 479(E), dated the 31st July, 1989, the Central Government hereby specifies that in relation to the transport vehicles (other than motor cycles) of various categories detailed in the Schedule below, the maximum gross vehicle weight and the maximum safe axle weight of each axle of such vehicles shall, having regard to the size, nature and number of tyres and maximum weight permitted to be carried by the tyres as per rule 10 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, be—

(i) the vehicle manufacturer's rating of the gross vehicle weight and axle weight respectively for each make and model as duly certified by the testing agencies for compliance of rule 126 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, or

(ii) the maximum gross vehicle weight and the maximum safe axle weight of each vehicle respectively as specified in the Schedule below for the relevant category, or

Provided that the maximum gross vehicle weight in respect of all such transport vehicles, including multi-axle vehicles, shall not be more than the sum total of all the maximum safety axle weight put together subject to the conditions, if any, on the maximum gross vehicle weight given in the said Schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHEDULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transport Vehicles Categories</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. 2 Axle Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Two Axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One tyre on front axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two tyres on rear axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two tyres on each axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Two Axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two tyres on each axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Three Axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two tyres on front axle and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four tyres on rear axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Three Axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two tyres on front axle and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight tyres on rear axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Semi Articulated Vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Two Axle Tractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Axle Trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tyres on front axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 tyres on rear axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 tyres on single axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Two Axle Tractor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tandem Axle Trailer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Tyres on front axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 tyres on rear axle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 tyres on tandem axle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (iv) | Two Axle Trailer  
Three Axle Trailer  
Tractor:  
2 tyres on front axle  
4 tyres on rear axle  
12 tyres on 3 axles  
 | 4.12 | 6 tonnes on Front Axle  
10.2 tonnes on Rear Axle  
24 tonnes on 3 axles.  
 | (v) | Three Axle Tractor  
Single Axle Trailer  
Tractor:  
2 tyres on front axle  
4 tyres on tandem axle  
Trailer:  
1 tyre on single axle  
 | 35.2 | 6 tonnes on Front Axle  
19 tonnes on Rear Axle  
10.2 tonnes on single axle.  
 | (v) | Three Axle Tractor  
Tandem Axle Trailer  
Tractor:  
2 Tyres on front axle  
6 Tyres on tandem axle  
Trailer:  
1 tyre on tandem axle  
 | 44.0 | 6 tonnes on Front Axle  
19 tonnes on Rear Tandem Axle  
19 tonnes on Tandem axle.  
 | (vi) | Truck/Trailer Combinations  
 | (i) | Two Axle Truck  
Two Axle Trailer  
Truck:  
3 tyres on front axle  
4 tyres on rear axle  
Trailer:  
4 tyres on front axle  
 | 34.6 | 6 tonnes on Front Axle  
10.3 tonnes on Rear Axle  
10.2 tonnes on front axle  
10.3 tonnes on rear axle  
 | (ii) | Three Axle Tractor  
Two Axle Trailer  
Truck:  
3 tyres on front axle  
8 tyres on rear tandem axle  
Trailer:  
4 tyres on rear axle  
 | 45.4 | 6 tonnes on Front Axle  
19 tonnes on Rear Tandem Axle  
10.2 tonnes on front axle  
10.2 tonnes on rear axle  
 | (iii) | Two Axle Truck  
Three Axle Trailer  
Truck:  
2 tyres on front axle  
4 tyres on rear axle  
Trailer:  
4 tyres on front axle  
8 tyres on rear tandem axle  
 | 45.4 | 6 tonnes on Front Axle  
10.2 tonnes on Rear Axle  
10.2 tonnes on front axle  
19.0 tonnes on rear tandem axle  
 | (iv) | Three Axle Truck  
Three Axle Trailer  
Truck:  
2 tyres on front axle  
2 tyres on rear tandem axle  
Trailer:  
4 tyres on front axle  
8 tyres on rear tandem axle  
 | 54.2 | 6 tonnes on Front Axle  
19 tonnes on Rear Tandem Axle  
10.2 tonnes on front axle  
19.0 tonnes on rear tandem axle  

4.50 Axle Weight (MVA S 2(3)) - “axle weight” means the total weight transmitted by the several wheels attached to that axle to the ground surface.
4.51 Gross Vehicle Weight (MVA S 2(15)) - “gross vehicle weight” of a transport vehicle means the total weight of the vehicle and load certified and registered by the registering authority.

4.52 Registered Axle Weight (MVA S 2(36)) - “registered axle weight” means the axle weight certified and registered by the registering authority.

4.53 Unladen Weight (MVA S 2(48)) - “unladen weight” means the weight of a vehicle including all equipment ordinarily used with the vehicle. The weight of a driver or attendant are excluded. Where alternative parts or bodies are used the unladen weight of the vehicle means the weight of the vehicle with the heaviest such alternative part or body.

4.54 Weight (MVA S 2(49)) - “weight” means the total weight transmitted by the wheels of a vehicle to the ground surface.

4.55 Power to fix the age limit of motor vehicle. (MVA S 59)-The Central Government is empowered to specify the life of a motor vehicle reckoned from the date of its manufacture, having regard to the public safety and convenience.

4.56 Registration of trailers. (MVA S 61)-(1) The Trailers are required to be registered as per the procedure laid down by M.V.Act and Rules made there under.

(2) The registration mark assigned to a trailer should be displayed in such manner on the side of the drawing vehicle as be prescribed by the Central Government.
4.57 Procedure of intimating stolen and recovered motor vehicles by the police to the Motor Vehicle Department. (MVA S 62)-(1) An Officer-in-charge of the Police station where the theft of a motor vehicle is reported by the owner or any other person in possession of the vehicle, should immediately after the registration of an offence send intimation to the Transport Commissioner, Maharashtra State in Form M.V.T. and send a copy thereof to the registering authority where the vehicle is registered.

(2) If the Police station is located in the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Mumbai, the Police Officer should also simultaneously send one copy of intimation of Form M.V.T. to all other registering authorities located in Mumbai.

(3) On receipt of this intimation the Transport Commissioner, should inform all the registering authorities the details of the stolen vehicle in Form M.V.T. R.

(4) The Transport Commissioner should also maintain a register of stolen vehicles in Form M.V.T. Reg. (T).

(5) The registering authorities should maintain the register of stolen vehicles in Form M.V.T. Reg. (R).

(6) If the vehicle reported to be stolen is recovered, the police station which has recovered the vehicle should intimate the fact in Form M.V.T. to the Transport Commissioner, Maharashtra State and the Relevant registering authority.

(7) Upon receipt of intimation the Transport commissioner and the registering authority should take a note of such recovery in the above registers.

4.58 Maintenance of State Registers of Motor Vehicles (MVA S 63)-(1) State Government should maintain a State Register in Form 24. containing the following particulars, namely:—
(a) registration numbers;
(b) year of manufacture;
(c) classes and types;
(d) names and addresses of registered owners; and
(e) such other particulars as may be prescribed by the central government.

(2) This register be either in bound book form or on computer disc or tape.

(3) As soon as the vehicle is registered, the necessary entries should be taken up or entered in the State Register of motor vehicles.

(4) The State Register for motor vehicles should be maintained according to the class of the vehicle i.e. transport, non-transport. If the registration of all types of vehicles is in large number, according to the detail classification of the vehicles i.e. two wheeler, cars, goods carrier, tractors, etc. as decided by the registering authority.

4.59 Dealer (MVA S 2(8)) - A person who deal in vehicles is known as “dealer” and includes a person who is engaged in —

(a) building bodies for attachment to chassis;
(b) the repair of motor vehicles;
(c) the business of hypothecation, leasing or hire-purchase of vehicle.

4.60 Trade Certificate (CMV R 2(g)) - “trade certificate” means a certificate issued by the registering authority under CMV R 35.

4.61 Purpose of Trade Certificate (CMV R 41(h)) The holder of a trade certificate have to use that certificate for,
(a) Test, repair, construction of body on construction or completion thereof,
(b) Proceeding and retuning from a weigh bridge after weighment for the purpose of registration of vehicle at nearest registering authority,
(c) Reasonable trial and demonstration for the benefit of prospective buyer
(d) Proceeding and returning to dealer premises or any other dealer premises or purchaser,
(e) Proceeding and returning from a workshop for the purpose of fitting body, painting or repairs
(f) Proceeding to and returning from airport, railway station wharf for and transporting
(g) Proceeding to an exhibition of motor vehicle and returning from the place of exhibition.
(h) Removing the vehicle by the financier after taking under possession due to default in payment of amount of loan under HPA, or lease or hypothecation.

(i)

4.62 Application and grant or renewal of Trade certificate (CMV R 35)-(1) An application for the grant or renewal of a trade certificate has to be made in Form 16 accompanied by the fee as specified in rule 81.
(2) Separate application will have to be made for each of the following classes of vehicles, namely:—

(a) motor cycle;
(b) invalid carriage;
(c) light motor vehicle;
(d) medium passenger motor vehicle;
(e) medium goods vehicle;
(f) heavy passenger motor vehicle;
(g) heavy goods vehicle;
(h) any other motor vehicle of a specified description.

(3) After receiving an application for the grant or renewal of a trade certificate in respect of a vehicle, the registering authority, if satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide dealer and requires the certificates specified in the application, issue to the applicant one or more certificates, in Form 17 within thirty days from the date of receipt of such an application.

(4) The registering authority have to assign in respect of each certificate a trade registration mark consisting of the registration mark referred to in the notification made under MVA S 41 (6) and followed by two letters and a number containing not more than three digits for each vehicle, for example:—

AB—Represent State Code.
12—Registration District Code.
TC1—Trade certificate number for the vehicle.

(5) An application for trade certificate should not be refused unless the applicant is given an opportunity of being heard and reasons for such refusal are given in writing.

4.63 Validity of Trade Certificate (CMV R 37)

A trade certificate granted or renewed is valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue or renewal and is effective throughout India.

4.64 Procedure for issuance of duplicate trade certificate (CMV R 38)-
(1) If a trade certificate is lost or destroyed, its holder is require to report to the police station in the jurisdiction of which the loss or destruction has occurred and intimate the fact in writing to the registering authority.
(2) The holder of Trade Certificate has to apply in Form 18 to the authority for a duplicate certificate accompanied by the fee as specified in rule 81.

(3) On receipt of an application, the registering authority has to issue a duplicate “Trade Certificate” clearly marked “Duplicate”.

4.65 Use and restrictions on Use of trade registration mark and number (CMV R 39, 40)-(1) A trade registration mark and number should not be used upon more than one vehicle at a time or on any type of vehicle other than the one for which the trade certificate is issued.

(2) The trade certificate has to be carried on a motor vehicle in a weather-proof circular folder and the trade registration mark required to be exhibited in a conspicuous place on the vehicle.

(3) A trade certificate is required to be used only by the person to whom it is issued, however bona fide employee of the holder of a trade certificate is allowed.

4.66 Delivery of vehicle subject to registration (CMV R 42)-Holder of a trade certificate should not deliver a motor vehicle to a purchaser without registration, whether temporary or permanent.

4.67 Register of trade certificate (CMV R 43) (1) Every holder of a trade certificate has to maintain a register in Form 19 in duplicate , which should be a bound book, with pages numbered serially.

(2) The holder of trade certificate has to note every trip particulars in form 19 and a duplicate copy of Form 19 made prior to the commencement of each trip required to be carried during the trip by the driver of the vehicle and have to be produced on demand by any officer empowered to demand production of documents.
4.68 Suspension or cancellation of trade certificate (CMV R 44)-If the holder of any trade certificate has not complied with the provisions of rules 39 to 43, after giving the holder an opportunity of being heard, the registration authority may suspend or cancel the trade certificate issued to him.

4.69 Appeal and procedure for appeal (CMV R 45, 46)-(1) If a trade certificate is suspended or cancelled by the registering authority, the aggrieved party within thirty days of the receipt of order, has to appeal to the Transport Commissioner, Maharashtra State.

(2) The appeal should be made in duplicate in the form of a memorandum, setting forth the grounds of objections to the order of the registering authority alongwith fee as specified in rule 81 and a certified copy of the order appealed against.

(3) After hearing, the appellate authority has to pass appropriate orders within the period of thirty days from the date of receipt of such an appeal.
1) Pursuant to Section 3(1) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, the person
mentioned below is hereby registered as a "dealer" for the purpose of carrying on the business of
supplying, manufacturing, or possessing any psychotropic substance referred to in Schedule IV
of the said Act.

(a) Name of the person: [Name]
(b) Address: [Address]

2) Section 24 of the Act empowers the government to cancel the registration of a dealer if the
registration is not renewed within the prescribed time limit.

(a) Name of the person: [Name]
(b) Address: [Address]

3) The person mentioned below is hereby registered as a "dealer" for the purpose of carrying on the business of
supplying, manufacturing, or possessing any psychotropic substance referred to in Schedule IV
of the said Act.

(a) Name of the person: [Name]
(b) Address: [Address]
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पत्रिका: शिक्षादाय क्षेत्र, नं. 2, र. 2, प. एक्स 43, शिक्षा, 14-4-1997

2 2 FEB 2007

पत्रिका संख्या: 320, वसारा 320-अ.र.2.14-4-97

1) उपरोक्त विवरणांसुरुचिः अनुसार नामांकन चलनकथा चलनकथा भेंत थी। “विकल्प” यादेगार बाणास कलम
2(8) अनुसार करणारत आती अनुमा तयारयां खालील व्यक्तीविसे समावेश होती.
3) चारखाला (chassis) विडियारा वाहनाची लागत, लागत, असली.
4) भूम्बा बाणां दुर्दही कार्यालय असली.
5) भूम्बा बाण लागत: राज्यांवर, भारतीय विभागांचा विभागांचा नोतिनी व्यक्ती.
6) नंतर 22 अ वा भाग - II Form 22 A, Part II, यांची विभागांची विवरणांसुरुचिः अनुसार नामांकन चलनकथा चलनकथा भेंत थी.
7) दोन वर्षांना भारतीय विभागांचा नोतिनी व्यक्ती
8) मोटर वाहन बाणां किंवा विवरणांचा खालील गोटीनी पुरता करती.
9) हकला मोटर वाहनासह कमीत कमी लागा 500 जो मूल असाधी.
10) गोल्ड मोटर वाहनासह विवरणां कमीत कमी लागा 1000 जो मूल असाधी.
11) अिक बाणांना नंतर “भाग” प्रदेशां असाधी.
12) नंतर 22 अ वा भागाचा विभागांचा नोतिनी व्यक्ती
13) उमरीत किंवा विवरण असाधी.

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3. आधिकारिक पहचान पता परिवर्तन अधिकारी / उप आधिकारिक परिवर्तन अधिकारी द्वारा उपरोक्त धाराओं में कार्यकाल कार्यकाल:

2. स्वीकृत साम्प्रदायिक परिवर्तन आमूल, परिवर्तन अनुच्छेद कार्यालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.
3. स्वीकृत साम्प्रदायिक परिवर्तन आमूल, परिवर्तन अनुच्छेद कार्यालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.
4. स्वीकृत साम्प्रदायिक परिवर्तन आमूल, परिवर्तन अनुच्छेद कार्यालय, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

पारिवारक अधिकारी
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई

प्रति -

2) यथा प्रशंसक परिवर्तन अधिकारी / उप प्रशंसक परिवर्तन अधिकारी द्वारा उर्मिलाभारे कार्यकाल कार्यकाल.
DECLARATION

I/We do hereby declare that the Trade Certificates is/are required by me/us for bonafide Trade purpose.

Signature of Applicant

1) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति श्रेयस से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

2) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

3) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

4) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

5) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

6) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

7) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

8) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

9) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।

10) निम्नलिखित तथ्यांकन एवं प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण प्राप्ति से लेकर यथार्थ रूप में मृत्यु अथवा अन्य अपभ्रष्ट अवस्था के रूप में चेतावनी देने के कारण व यथार्थ अवस्था के अनुसार तथ्यांकन एवं यथार्थ प्रमाणपत्रसमारोपण के अनुसार किया जाना है।
1) राज्य सरकार व राष्ट्र सरकार विभाग आर्थिक विभाग राज्य सरकार विभाग के नेतृत्व में गठित केंद्रशाखाओं को बनाए रखने का कार्य प्रारंभिक प्रारंभिक कार्य के लिए आयोजित किया गया।

2) हर साल राजस्थान सरकार के अन्तर्गत, आर्थिक विभाग सभी प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओं में अनुसरणिक रूप से आयोजित किया गया।

3) तथा राष्ट्रसभा में केंद्रशाखाओं के अन्तर्गत जमीनदार अनुपालन बैंक के अनुसार आयोजित किया जा रहा।

पी.सी. विक्रेम
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई

प्रारंभिक परिकल्पना
अधिकारी
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई

2) उन्होंने प्रतिदिन परिकल्पना अधिकारी / अधिकारी परिकल्पना अधिकारी के रूप में उपयोगिता के कार्यक्रमों को लेकर आयोजित किया।

3) निम्न सारांश, परिकल्पना प्राप्तव्य, परिकल्पना अधिकारी, दलित गण, मुंबई,

4) निम्न संक्षेप, परिकल्पना प्राप्तव्य, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई,

5) कारण अधिकारी, पश्चिम यमुना पथ वाणिज्य प्रविधि 933/बक/16/27-2, तिथि 21/4/2018 बदल कर्ज राज्य के माध्यम से प्रारंभिक परिकल्पना。

पी.सी. विक्रेम
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई

6)
“Financier” means a person or a title holder-cum-dealer who lets a motor vehicle on hire under an agreement of hire purchase or lease or hypothecation to the operator with a permission to get it registered in operator’s name as registered owner.

10) या वाणिज्यवस्त्र सुविधा का, जी.एच. "Application for making an entry of an agreement of hire purchase / lease / hypothecation subsequent to registration"
जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

1) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

2) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

3) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

4) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

5) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

6) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

7) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

8) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

9) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
   a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

10) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
    a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

11) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
    a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

12) जर आयुक्त कार्यालय, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:
    a) रिंगॉर मोडेल कंपनी, विभागातील कार्यालयाचा नाव आणि आयुक्ताचा नाव असेल तर:

परिचय नाव: महाराष्ट्र राज्य, मुंबई.

पावसान आयुक्त
महाराष्ट्र सर्क्स, मुंबई.
DNES.PD.No.  / 03.07.001 / 2006-07

June 14, 2007

The Deputy Transport Commissioner (Enq. I) - Maharashtra State
Transport Commissioner’s Office
Administrative Building, 3/4 th floor
Dr. Ambedkar Udyam, Govt. Colony
Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400 051

Sir,

Queries regarding approval of the financial institutions engaged in the business of hire purchase of motor vehicles by the Reserve Bank – Regarding

Please refer to letter No. MVR 0504 / CR 560 / D-II (4) / ON – 9154 dated April 20, 2007 on the captioned subject.

2. We have considered the queries raised by you regarding the approval of the financial institutions engaged in the business of hire purchase of motor vehicles by the Reserve Bank and our observations on the said queries are as under:

(a) Whether Reserve Bank of India approval is required for the Financial Institutions to engage in the business of hire purchase of Motor Vehicles?

Reply - In terms of Section 45-JA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 no Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) shall commence or carry on the business of a Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBF) without obtaining a certificate of registration by the Reserve Bank issued under Chapter III-B of the RBI Act, 1934. Any company which carries on the business of a non-banking financial institution, as its principal business as defined in Section 45(a) read with Section 45(lf) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is treated as an
Office procedure for registration of vehicle

NSFC. The business of hire purchase of motor vehicles is also covered under Section 45(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 as the business of financial institution and therefore any company undertaking the business of hire purchase of the motor vehicles will be treated as NSFC and will require registration from the Bank. However, any company which carries on the principal business of agricultural activities, industrial activities, trading in commodities dealing in immovable property etc. is not a financial institution. In this connection the press release 1998-99/1269 dated 8th April 1993 (copy enclosed) defines the term principal business. Therefore, if the company engaged in the business of hire purchase of motor vehicles fulfills the above criteria it would require registration under Section 45A of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 to undertake the said business.

(b) Whether money lending licence is required for any private person to give loan for purchase of vehicle?

Reply - The Money Lending Act is regulated and administered by the State Government and not by the Reserve Bank of India. You may therefore approach the State Government for getting information in this connection.

Yours faithfully,

IP Ahuja
Deputy General Manager
Encl: 1
Type of Work: New Vehicle Registration

Time period: 7 Days

1. Filling of Application Form
2. Verification of Documents
3. Payment of Fees
4. Inspection Vehicle & Documents by IMV
5. Registration & Tax Order by ARTO / Dy. RTO
6. Payment of Tax
7. Data Entry of Documents
8. Disclaimer acceptance by Owner / Dealer
9. Approval & Registration Mark Allotment
10. Payment of Optical Smart Card Fees
11. Printing & Distribution of Smart Card
4.71 Office procedure for renewal of registration of non-transport vehicles

Type of Work: RENEWAL OF NON TRANSPORT REGISTRATION

Time period: 7 Days

1. Application Form: 25
2. Not wanted Remark from Prosecution Branch
3. Verification of Documents
4. Payment of Fees
5. Vehicle inspection by IMV
6. Approval by ARTO or Dy. RTO
7. Old Data Entry on Vahan
8. Owner acceptance on Disclaimer
9. Payment of Smart Card Fees
10. Printing of New RC
11. Issue of Optical Smart Card RC
4.72 Office procedure for Transfer of Ownership

Type of Work: TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

- Time period: 7 Days

Application Form: 29, 30, TCA, TCR

- Not wanted Remark from Prosecution Branch

- Verification of Documents

- Old Data Entry on Vahan

- Payment of Fees

- Transaction Data Entry

- Owner acceptance Printing

- Owner acceptance on Disclaimer

- Payment of Smart Card Fees

- Issue of Optical Smart Card RC
4.73 Office procedure for Registration of vehicles brought from other state to Maharashtra State
4.74 Office procedure for endorsement of HP Agreement / Hypothecation

**Type of Work:** ENDORSEMENT OF LOAN

- Time period: 7 Days

- Application Form: 34

- Not wanted Remark from Prosecution Branch

- Verification of Documents

- Old Entry on Vahan

- Transaction of Data Entry

- Owners acceptance of Disclaimer

- Payment of Smart Card Fees, HP Termination Fee

- Issue of Smart Card
4.75 Office procedure for Termination HP Agreement / Hypothecation

**Type of Work:** TERMINATION OF LOAN

**Time period:** 7 Days

- Application Form: 35

- Not wanted Remark from Prosecution Branch

- Verification of Documents

- Old Entry on Vahan

- Transaction of Data Entry

- Owners acceptance of Disclaimer

- Payment of Smart Card Fees, HP Termination Fee

- Issue of Smart Card
4.76 Office procedure for Alteration in vehicle

Type of Work: ALTERATION IN VEHICLE
Time period: 3 Days

Application Form: BT, BTI

Not wanted Remark from Prosecution Branch

Verification of Documents

Payment of Fees

Permission of ARTO or Dy. RTO

Vehicle inspection by IMV

Approval by ARTO or Dy. RTO

Owner acceptance on Disclaimer

Payment of Smart Card Fees

Printing of New RC

Issue of Optical Smart Card RC
4.77 Office Procedure for renewal of fitness

Type of Work: RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS
Time period: 3 Days

- Filling of Application Form CFRA
- No dues Remark from Section
- Verification of Documents
- Payment of Fees
- Inspection Vehicle by IMV
- Receiving Fitness Certificate

4.78 Office procedure for Change of address

Type of Work: CHANGE OF ADDRESS
Time period: 7 Days

- Application Form: 28, 33
- Not wanted Remark from Prosecution Branch
- Verification of Documents
- Old Data Entry on Vahan
- Payment of Fees
- Transaction Data Entry
- Owner acceptance on Disclaimer
- Payment of Smart Card Fees
- Issue of Optical Smart Card RC
4.79 Office procedure for noting of transfer of ownership