

THE LIVELIHOOD REGULATIONS REPORT

KOHIMA



PREPARED BY



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



Centre for Civil Society

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PREFACE

The Livelihood regulations report aims at documenting the livelihood regulations and barriers in the informal sector. It was conducted in 63 cities across India where the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented. This project was conducted by Centre for Public Policy Research, Cochin in partnership with Centre for Civil Society, New Delhi and is financed by Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT), Mumbai.

The report aims to unveil the laws applicable to entry-level professions like Auto Rickshaws, Barber Shops, Dhaba's, Meat Shops and mobile/stationary street vegetable/fruit vendors. These documents will effectively draw public attention to the issues faced by the entry-level professions in the informal sectors

Kohima is the hilly capital of India's north eastern border state of Nagaland which shares its borders with Burma. It lies in Kohima District and is also one of the three Nagaland towns with Municipal council status along with Dimapur and Mokokchung.

Kohima is so called because "Kew Hi" is the name of a plant grown on the mountainside. "Kew Hi Ma" means "the men of the land where the flower Kew Hi grows". Earlier, Kohima was known as "Thigoma".

As of 2001 India census, Kohima had a population of 78,584. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Kohima has an average literacy rate of 75%, higher than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 79%, and female literacy is 70%. In Kohima, 13% of the population is under 6 years of age.

The main indigenous *inhabitants* of Kohima district are the Angamis, and the Rengma.

Today the town's population compose of all the 16 tribes of Nagaland. The population of the Angamis and Aos are the largest in present day Kohima urban area.

Greater Kohima which includes Kohima Village, Jakhama and Jotsoma along with Kohima town is the second largest urban area of Nagaland after Dimapur-Chumukedima. It has a population of about 99,795.

The present report of the livelihood regulations in Kohima covers fruit sellers, vegetable sellers, auto rickshaw, barber shop and meat Shop.

KOHIMA

The Trades under study are:

- 1. Fruit Sellers**
- 2. Vegetable Sellers**
- 3. Barber shop**
- 4. Meat shop**
- 5. Auto rickshaw**

Introduction:

The trades in Kohima Municipal Council are regulated on the basis of Nagaland Municipal Act 2001 and Auto rickshaw is Motor vehicles are regulated by Nagaland motor Vehicle Rules and central Motor vehicles Act 1998.

Trade wise details are as follows:

I Fruit Sellers : -

As per the RTI reply, Kohima Municipal Council issues trade license to the traders of the sale of vegetables under the jurisdiction of Municipal Council. The issue of trade license is based on Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

As per the section 396 of Nagaland Municipal Act 2001, no municipal license shall be given in respect of any non-residential premises within the municipal Limit which is otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any regulation made there under. Act further says that no person can use any premises for any purposes without or otherwise than in conformity of a license granted by the chief officer o a municipality which in the opinion of the Chief officer is dangerous to health or property or likely to create a nuisance. Licenses is needed for hawk or exposure for sale of any articles in any place within the municipal limits.

The act also says that no person shall keep open for public use any market in the municipal area of the municipality in respect of which a license is required by or under the Act without obtaining a license thereof or while the license therefore is suspended or after the same has been cancelled.

As per RTI, Fruit sellers needs license in Kohima.

Procedure:

Trade license is required for opening or operating any business in any area which falls under Kohima Municipal Council. The applicant has to obtain a declaration form from Kohima Municipal Council on the payment of Rs.200/- per form for per shop. Apart from Kohima Municipal Council trade license, a license is also required from Medical department especially for eatables shops and a clearance certificate weight and measures department for those shops using scales.

The applicant has to get the approval and signature from the concerned area councilor. After this applicant have to report with the form to Kohima Municipal office for the issue of Trade license with fees. The officials of Kohima Municipal Council will conduct verification study to the premises regarding the feasibility.

The Medical License can be obtained from the Chief Medical officer by producing the Kohima Municipal Council trade license.

Authority:

Chairperson / Deputy Chairperson, Kohima Municipal Council is the Authority in charge. Chief medical officer will be in charge of Medical license.

Documents Required:

RTI do no describes of any documents required. Study interns reports that these documents are required:

1. Proof of Permanent Address
2. Proof of Education Qualification

3. Proof of Present Address Issued by the Concern authority where they are residing presently.
4. Latest Running Bank Account.
5. No objection from the Concern Ward Members
6. If rented premise, then No- Objection Certificate from the owner is also required.
7. In case of non Nagaland citizens Valid Inner Line Permit (ILP) issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Administration in Nagaland

Fees:

As per Act, the fees for license will be determined by the Municipality. In Kohima the shops are divided into three categories where the fees are fixed at different categories. The tariff will be ranging from Rs.60 / - to Rs.360/- per month Approximately. The fees for medical license will be between Rs.100/- to Rs.300/- in approximate for annually.

License Renewal:

Usually the license renewal will be taking place from 1st April to 31st March .

Stopping premises for sale:

As per act, the Chief Officer in municipality may give public notice to declare any particular area not to be used for any purpose specified in section 396. The objections must be received within one month of the publication of declaration .The officer have to consider all the objection and have to make necessary modifications. The declarations have to be published in Gazette. After that no one is permitted to use the particular premise for the particular purposes referred in notice and the officer will have the power to stop the usage.

The officer also have the power to stop the use of any purpose, if he thinks that a particular premises is used in contravention of a license or without a license. Action will be taken for the continuity of offence.

Penalty:

For non-renewal / the failure for taking license will be charged Rs.50/- as penalty. It can even lead to the cancellation of license for regular offenders if detected.

II Vegetable sellers:

As per the RTI reply, Kohima Municipal Council issues trade license to the traders of the sale of vegetables under the jurisdiction of Municipal Council. The issue of trade license is based on Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

As per the section 396 of Nagaland Municipal Act 2001, no municipal license shall be given in respect of any non-residential premises within the municipal Limit which is otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any regulation made there under. Act further says that no person can use any premises for any purposes without or otherwise than in conformity of a license granted by the chief officer of a municipality which in the opinion of the Chief officer is dangerous to health or property or likely to create a nuisance. Licenses is needed for hawk or exposure for sale of any articles in any place within the municipal limits.

The act also says that no person shall keep open for public use any market in the municipal area of the municipality in respect of which a license is required by or under the Act without obtaining a license thereof or while the license therefore is suspended or after the same has been cancelled.

As per RTI, Vegetable sellers needs license in Kohima.

Procedure:

Trade license is required for opening or operating any business in any area which falls under Kohima Municipal Council. The applicant has to obtain a declaration form from Kohima Municipal Council on the payment of Rs.200/- per form for per shop. Apart from Kohima Municipal Council trade license, a license is also required from Medical department especially for eatables shops and a clearance certificate weight and measures department for those shops using scales.

The applicant has to get the approval and signature from the concerned area councilor. After this applicant have to report with the form to Kohima Municipal office for the issue of Trade license with fees. The officials of Kohima Municipal Council will conduct verification study to the premises regarding the feasibility.

The Medical License can be obtained from the Chief Medical officer by producing the Kohima Municipal Council trade license.

Authority:

Chairperson / Deputy Chairperson, Kohima Municipal Council is the Authority in charge. Chief medical officer will be in charge of Medical license.

Documents Required:

RTI do no describes of any documents required. Study interns reports that these documents are required:

1. Proof of Permanent Address
2. Proof of Education Qualification
3. Proof of Present Address Issued by the Concern authority where they are residing presently.
4. Latest Running Bank Account.
5. No objection from the Concern Ward Members
6. If rented premise, then No- Objection Certificate from the owner is also required.
7. In case of non Nagaland citizens Valid Inner Line Permit (ILP) issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Administration in Nagaland

Fees:

As per Act, the fees for license will be determined by the Municipality. In kohima the shops are divided into three categories where the fees are fixed at different categories. The tariff will be ranging from Rs.60 / - to Rs.360/- per month Approximately. The fees for medical license will be between Rs.100/- to Rs.300/- in approximate for annually.

License Renewal:

Usually the license renewal will be taking place from 1st April to 31st March .

Stopping premises for sale:

As per act, the Chief Officer in municipality may give public notice to declare any particular area not to be used for any purpose specified in section 396. The objections must be received within one month of the publication of declaration .The officer have to consider all the objection and have to make necessary modifications. The declarations have to be published in Gazette. After that no one is permitted to use the particular premise for the particular purposes referred in notice and the officer will have the power to stop the usage.

The officer also have the power to stop the use of any purpose, if he thinks that a particular premises is used in contravention of a license or without a license. Action will be taken for the continuity of offence.

Penalty:

For non-renewal / the failure for taking license will be charged Rs.50/- as penalty. It can even lead to the cancellation of license for regular offenders if detected.

III. Meat Shops:

As per the RTI reply, Kohima Municipal Council issues trade license to the traders of the sale of vegetables under the jurisdiction of Municipal Council. The issue of trade license is based on Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

As per the section 396 of Nagaland Municipal Act 2001, no municipal license shall be given in respect of any non-residential premises within the municipal Limit which is otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any regulation made there under. Act further says that no person can use any premises for any purposes without or otherwise than in conformity of a license granted by the chief officer o a municipality which in the opinion of the Chief officer

is dangerous to health or property or likely to create a nuisance. Licenses is needed for hawk or exposure for sale of any articles in any place within the municipal limits.

The act also says that no person shall keep open for public use any market in the municipal area of the municipality in respect of which a license is required by or under the Act without obtaining a license thereof or while the license therefore is suspended or after the same has been cancelled.

Act also sets provisions to state that animals are not to be kept for sale without a license. Section 403 states that no person shall without or otherwise than in conformity of a license granted by the Chief officer of the Municipality can carry on the trade of a butcher within the municipal limits or import flesh intended for human food. The flesh can be kept for sale or exposed for sale only if the skinned carcass of the animal is stamped in such manner as prescribed by the Chief Officer by a general order.

The authority have the power to refuse or grant license based on regulations. Section also provides provisions of seizure of animals in the case of the contravention of the conditions of license or regulations

As per RTI, meat shops needs license in Kohima.

Procedure:

Trade license is required for opening or operating any business in any area which falls under Kohima Municipal Council. The applicant has to obtain a declaration form from Kohima Municipal Council on the payment of Rs.200/- per form for per shop. Apart from Kohima Municipal Council trade license, a license is also required from Medical department especially for eatables shops and a clearance certificate weight and measures department for those shops using scales.

The applicant has to get the approval and signature from the concerned area councilor. After this applicant have to report with the form to Kohima Municipal office for the issue of Trade license with fees. The officials of Kohima Municipal Council will conduct verification study to the premises regarding the feasibility.

The Medical License can be obtained from the Chief Medical officer by producing the Kohima Municipal Council trade license.

Authority:

Chairperson / Deputy Chairperson, Kohima Municipal Council is the Authority in charge. Chief medical officer will be in charge of Medical license.

Documents Required:

RTI do no describes of any documents required. Study interns reports that these documents are required:

1. Proof of Permanent Address
2. Proof of Education Qualification
3. Proof of Present Address Issued by the Concern authority where they are residing presently.
4. Latest Running Bank Account.
5. No objection from the Concern Ward Members
6. If rented premise, then No- Objection Certificate from the owner is also required.
7. In case of non Nagaland citizens Valid Inner Line Permit (ILP) issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Administration in Nagaland

Fees:

As per Act, the fees for license will be determined by the Municipality. In kohima the shops are divided into three categories where the fees are fixed at different categories. The tariff will be ranging from Rs.60 / - to Rs.360/- per month Approximately. The fees for medical license will be between Rs.100/- to Rs.300/- in approximate for annually.

License Renewal:

Usually the license renewal will be taking place from 1st April to 31st March .

Stopping premises for sale:

As per act, the Chief Officer in municipality may give public notice to declare any particular area not to be used for any purpose specified in section 396. The objections must be received within

one month of the publication of declaration .The officer have to consider all the objection and have to make necessary modifications. The declarations have to be published in Gazette. After that no one is permitted to use the particular premise for the particular purposes referred in notice and the officer will have the power to stop the usage.

The officer also have the power to stop the use of any purpose, if he thinks that a particular premises is used in contravention of a license or without a license. Action will be taken for the continuity of offence.

Penalty:

For non-renewal / the failure for taking license will be charged Rs.50/- as penalty. It can even lead to the cancellation of license for regular offenders if detected.

IV. Barber Shops:

As per the RTI reply, Kohima Municipal Council issues trade license to the traders of the sale of vegetables under the jurisdiction of Municipal Council. The issue of trade license is based on Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

As per the section 396 of Nagaland Municipal Act 2001, no municipal license shall be given in respect of any non-residential premises within the municipal Limit which is otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any regulation made there under. Act further says that no person can use any premises for any purposes without or otherwise than in conformity of a license granted by the chief officer o a municipality which in the opinion of the Chief officer is dangerous to health or property or likely to create a nuisance. Licenses is needed for hawk or exposure for sale of any articles in any place within the municipal limits.

The act also says that no person shall keep open for public use any market in the municipal area of the municipality in respect of which a license is required by or under the Act without obtaining a license thereof or while the license therefore is suspended or after the same has been cancelled.

As per RTI, Barber Shops needs license in Kohima.

Procedure:

Trade license is required for opening or operating any business in any area which falls under Kohima Municipal Council. The applicant has to obtain a declaration form from Kohima Municipal Council on the payment of Rs.200/- per form for per shop. Apart from Kohima Municipal Council trade license, a license is also required from Medical department especially for eatables shops and a clearance certificate weight and measures department for those shops using scales.

The applicant has to get the approval and signature from the concerned area councilor. After this applicant have to report with the form to Kohima Municipal office for the issue of Trade license with fees. The officials of Kohima Municipal Council will conduct verification study to the premises regarding the feasibility.

The Medical License can be obtained from the Chief Medical officer by producing the Kohima Municipal Council trade license.

Authority:

Chairperson / Deputy Chairperson, Kohima Municipal Council is the Authority in charge. Chief medical officer will be in charge of Medical license.

Documents Required:

RTI do no describes of any documents required. Study interns reports that these documents are required:

1. Proof of Permanent Address
2. Proof of Education Qualification
3. Proof of Present Address Issued by the Concern authority where they are residing presently.
4. Latest Running Bank Account.
5. No objection from the Concern Ward Members
6. If rented premise, then No- Objection Certificate from the owner is also required.

7. In case of non Nagaland citizens Valid Inner Line Permit (ILP) issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Administration in Nagaland

Fees:

As per Act, the fees for license will be determined by the Municipality. In Kohima the shops are divided into three categories where the fees are fixed at different categories. The tariff will be ranging from Rs.60 / - to Rs.360/- per month Approximately. The fees for medical license will be between Rs.100/- to Rs.300/- in approximate for annually.

License Renewal:

Usually the license renewal will be taking place from 1st April to 31st March .

Stopping premises for sale:

As per act, the Chief Officer in municipality may give public notice to declare any particular area not to be used for any purpose specified in section 396. The objections must be received within one month of the publication of declaration .The officer have to consider all the objection and have to make necessary modifications. The declarations have to be published in Gazette. After that no one is permitted to use the particular premise for the particular purposes referred in notice and the officer will have the power to stop the usage.

The officer also have the power to stop the use of any purpose, if he thinks that a particular premises is used in contravention of a license or without a license. Action will be taken for the continuity of offence.

Penalty:

For non-renewal / the failure for taking license will be charged Rs.50/- as penalty. It can even lead to the cancellation of license for regular offenders if detected.

V. Auto Rickshaw:

In Kohima Permits for contract Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Motor Vehicles Act regulate carriages 1988.

Following are the procedures of Auto rickshaw as per Motor vehicles Act 1988,

As per Section 66 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988, permit is necessary. Motor Vehicles Act 1988 is the legislative directions towards the issue of permit. License relates to driver whereas permit relates to the control of operation of Motor Vehicle. The Transport Department Officials is the regulatory authorities for the implementation of Motor Vehicles Act. Permits are issued by Regional Transport Authority or the secretary of Regional Transport Authority for a transport Vehicle to ply on a public Road where as the licenses to drive vehicles are issued by the Licensing Authority / assistant Licensing Authority in the Transport department. Permits are issued for the vehicle but license is issued to a person to drive a particular type of vehicle

Permit Procedure:

For an auto Rickshaw, permit for the vehicle and license for driver is needed. Permits are issued for the vehicle but license is issued to a person to drive a vehicle. A taxi meter is to be attached with the vehicle.

Application shall be submitted in the prescribed Form with prescribed fees and the permit fees and necessary documents.

Authority issuing City Permit:

Regional Transport Authority is the authority to grant Permits.

Documents Required:

Documents of registration, fitness certificate, insurance certificate etc is required.

Permit Fees:

As per the information provided in the website of the Motor Vehicles Department of Government of India, the fees in respect of permits for contract carriages is Rs.100/-

Renewal Of permits:

As per Section 81 of The Motor vehicles Act 1988 which deals with the duration and renewal of permits, A permit other than a temporary permit issued under section 87 or a special permit issued under sub-section (8) of section 88 shall be effective from the date of issuance or renewal thereof for a period of five years. Provided that where the permit is countersigned under sub-section (1) of section 88, such counter-signature shall remain effective without renewal for such period so as to synchronise with the validity of the primary permit.

The Act also says that the permit may be renewed on an application made not less than fifteen days before the date of its expiry. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2), the Regional Transport Authority or the State Transport Authority as the case may be, entertain an application for the renewal of a permit after the last date specified in that sub-section if it is satisfied that the applicant was prevented by good and sufficient cause from making an application within the time specified.

As per the section (4) Of the section 81 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988, The Regional Transport Authority or the State Transport Authority, as the case may be, may reject an application for the renewal of a permit on one or more of the following grounds, namely:-

1. The financial condition of the applicant as evidenced by insolvency, or decrees for payment of debts remaining unsatisfied for a period of thirty days, prior to the date of consideration of the application;
2. the applicant had been punished twice or more for any of the following offences within twelve months reckoned from fifteen days prior to the date of consideration of the application committed as a result of the operation of a stage carriage service by the applicant, namely:-
 - A. Plying any vehicle-
 - (1) without payment of tax due on such vehicle;
 - (2) without payment of tax during the grace period allowed for payment of such tax and then stop the plying of such vehicle;
 - (3) On any unauthorized route;

B. Making unauthorized trips:

Provided that in computing the number of punishments for the purpose of clause (b), any punishment stayed by the order of an appellate authority shall not be taken into account: Provided further that no application under this sub-section shall be rejected unless an opportunity of being heard is given to the applicant.

In the case of the permits which has been renewed after the expiry of the period thereof, such renewal shall have effect from the date of such expiry irrespective of whether or not a temporary permit has been granted under clause (d) of section 87, and where a temporary permit has been granted, the fee paid in respect of such temporary permit shall be refused.

Terms and conditions:

One is supposed to follow the section 74 of Motor Vehicles Act 1988.

Penalty:

An amount of Rs.2000/- will be collected as Compounding fees for vehicles without Permit. As per Section 192A of The Motor Vehicles Act 1988, using vehicle without permit is punishable. The act says that Whoever drives a motor vehicle or causes or allows a motor vehicle to be used in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 66 or in contravention of any condition of a permit relating to the route on which or the area in which or the purpose for which the vehicle may be used, shall be punishable for the first offence with a fine which may extend to five thousand rupees but shall not be less than two thousand rupees and for any subsequent offence with imprisonment which may extend to one year but shall not be less than three months or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees but shall not be less than five thousand rupees or with both. Provided that the court may for reasons to be recorded, impose a lesser punishment. Nothing in this section shall apply to the use of a motor vehicle in an emergency for the conveyance of persons suffering from sickness or injury or for the transport of materials for repair or for the transport of food or materials to relieve distress or of

medical supplies for a like purpose: Provided that the person using the vehicle reports about the same to the Regional Transport Authority within seven days from the date of such use.

FINDINGS

General Findings :

1. The trades in Kohima Municipal Council are regulated on the basis of Nagaland Municipal Act 2001
2. Auto rickshaw is Motor vehicles are regulated by Nagaland motor Vehicle Rules and central Motor vehicles Act 1998.

Trade wise details are as follows:

Fruit Sellers, Vegetable Sellers and Barber shops : -

1. As per the RTI reply, Kohima Municipal Council issues trade license to the traders of the sale of vegetables under the jurisdiction of Municipal Council
2. The issue of trade license is based on Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act
3. As per the section 396 of Nagaland Municipal Act 2001, no municipal license shall be given in respect of any non-residential premises within the municipal Limit which is otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any regulation made there under
4. no person can use any premises for any purposes without or otherwise than in conformity of a license granted by the chief officer o a municipality which in the opinion of the Chief officer is dangerous to health or property or likely to create a nuisance
5. Licenses is needed for hawk or exposure for sale of any articles in any place within the municipal limits
6. no person shall keep open for public use any market in the municipal area of the municipality in respect of which a license is required by or under the Act without

obtaining a license thereof or while the license therefore is suspended or after the same has been cancelled

7. As per RTI, Fruit sellers, Barber shops and Vegetable sellers needs license in Kohima
8. The applicant has to obtain a declaration form from Kohima Municipal Council on the payment of Rs.200/- per form for per shop
9. Apart from Kohima Municipal Council trade license, a license is also required from Medical department especially for eatables shops and a clearance certificate weight and measures department for those shops using scales
10. The applicant has to get the approval and signature from the concerned area councilor. After this applicant have to report with the form to Kohima Municipal office for the issue of Trade license with fees
11. The officials of Kohima Municipal Council will conduct verification study to the premises regarding the feasibility
- 12.**The Medical License can be obtained from the Chief Medical officer by producing the Kohima Municipal Council trade license.
- 13.**Chairperson / Deputy Chairperson, Kohima Municipal Council is the Authority in charge. Chief medical officer will be in charge of Medical license
14. RTI do no describes of any documents required. Study of interns reports that these documents required are Proof of Permanent Address ,Proof of Education Qualification, Proof of Present Address Issued by the Concern authority where they are residing presently, Latest Running Bank Account, No objection from the Concern Ward Members, No- Objection Certificate from the owner for rented premises and in case of non Nagaland citizens Valid Inner Line Permit (ILP) issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Administration in Nagaland
15. As per Act, the fees for license will be determined by the Municipality. In kohima the shops are divided into three categories where the fees are fixed at different categories. The tariff will be ranging from Rs.60 / - to Rs.360/- per month Approximately.The fees for medical license will be between Rs.100/- to Rs.300/- in approximate for annually
15. Usually the license renewal will be taking place from 1st April to 31st March
16. As per act, the Chief Officer in municipality may give public notice to declare any particular area not to be used for any purpose specified in section 396. The objections must be received within one month of the publication of declaration .The officer have to

consider all the objection and have to make necessary modifications. The declarations have to be published in Gazette. After that no one is permitted to use the particular premise for the particular purposes referred in notice and the officer will have the power to stop the usage

17. The officer also has the power to stop the use of any purpose, if he thinks that a particular premises is used in contravention of a license or without a license. Action will be taken for the continuity of offence
18. For non-renewal / the failure for taking license will be charged Rs.50/- as penalty. It can even lead to the cancellation of license for regular offenders if detected

II Meat Shop :

1. Nagaland Municipal Act sets provisions to state that animals are not to be kept for sale without a license. Section 403 states that no person shall without or otherwise than in conformity of a license granted by the Chief officer of the Municipality can carry on the trade of a butcher within the municipal limits or import flesh intended for human food.
2. The flesh can be kept for sale or exposed for sale only if the skinned carcass of the animal is stamped in such manner as prescribed by the Chief Officer by a general order.
3. The authority have the power to refuse or grant license based on regulations. Section also provides provisions of seizure of animals in the case of the contravention of the conditions of license or regulations
4. As per the RTI reply, Kohima Municipal Council issues trade license to the traders of the sale of vegetables under the jurisdiction of Municipal Council. The issue of trade license is based on Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Prevention of Food Adulteration Act

Auto Rickshaw:

1. Auto Rickshaws are regulated by Nagaland Motor Vehicle Rules and Motor Vehicles Act 1988
2. Difficult to access Motor Vehicle Rules
3. Motor Vehicles Act 1988 is the legislative directions towards the issue of permit. License relates to driver whereas permit relates to the control of operation of Motor Vehicle Permits are issued to ply on certain routes Authorized by the Transport Authorities

4. As per Section 66 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, permit is necessary
5. License is needed for a driver whereas permit is need for a vehicle
6. The Transport Officials are the regulatory authorities for the implementation of Motor Vehicles Act. Regional transport Authority or the secretary of regional transport Authority deals with the issue of permits
7. Permits are issued for the vehicle but license is issued to a person to drive a particular type of vehicle
8. An amount of Rs.2000/- will be collected as Compounding fees for vehicles without Permit. Transport Vehicles plying without Permit will be ceased and detained
9. The permit is subject to all rules relating to permits under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and in force for the time being
10. Conditions Of Permit is as per the section 74 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988. The contract carriages should ply in the route or area for which the permit has been issued
11. .The permit is subject to all rules relating to permits under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and in force for the time being