

THE LIVELIHOOD REGULATIONS REPORT

MEERUT



PREPARED BY



Centre for
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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.

Meerut is a city and a municipal corporation in Meerut district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is an ancient city located 72 km (44 miles) north-east of New Delhi. Meerut also has one of the major army garrisons/cantonments in this part of the country.

Meerut City is also the headquarters of Meerut district which consists of 1,025 villages with a population of around (3.44 million) according to the 1991 census. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Meerut has an average literacy rate of 58%, lower than the national average of 59.5%: male literacy is 64%, and female literacy is 52%. In Meerut, 14% of the population is under 6 years of age. Meerut has one of the largest Muslim populations among the major cities of India (close to 45%). There is also a significant Christian population. Meerut was the site of one of India's worst communal riots during the 1980s.

The present report of the livelihood regulations in Meerut covers dhaba, vegetable sellers, cycle rickshaws, barber shops and meat Shops.

MEERUT

The Trades under study are:

1. **Dhaba**
2. **Vegetable Sellers**
3. **Barber shop**
4. **Meat shop**
5. **Cycle rickshaw**

Introduction:

The Municipal Corporation as per the directions U.P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam regulates the trades in Meerut. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 is also regulating the trades related to food items. UP Dookan Aur vanijya Adhinisthan Adhiniyam, 1962 is setting the timings for regulations.

According to U.P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, No person without the license from the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari shall sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any Mahapalika Market and any one contravening this section may be summarily removed. The act also says that no person is allowed to carry on within the city or use any premises for the trade or operation specified in byelaws or which is dangerous with out the license granted by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari. The commissioner has the power to grant license and add further conditions to it to with hold any such license and the licensee is supposed to keep the license in premises.

Trade wise details are as follows:

I.Dhaba:

Dhabha as defined by the Municipal Corporation is a place for manufacturing food for sale and license is required to open a dhabha. Nagar Nigam provides license as per the regulations of Prevention of Food Adulteration act 1954 and regulations provided by the U.P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam.

As defined in U. P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, eating house is a premise to which the public or any section of the public are admitted and where any kind of food is prepared or supplied for consumption on the premises or elsewhere for the profit or gain of any person owning or having an interest in or managing such premises

As per the section 438, it is clear that any trade carrying within the city which is specified in corporation rules and byelaws and the one which is likely to create nuisance or dangerous to health requires a license from the mukhya Nagar Adhikari / the Corporation Commissioner. Dhaba requires license from the corporation.

Procedure:

The process is submitting a filled application form in the prescribed form to Nagar Nigam. There are two forms (Prevention of food adulteration Act license form for food license and the license form for all trades by U.P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam) The form can be obtained from Nagar Nigam and the health department with the payment of the prescribed fees.

Authority:

Nagar nigam, Health department is the regulatory body. Health officer is the authority for issuing a license in behalf of Health department of nagar nigam.

Documents Required:

The RTI Reply mentions no special documents. As per the Act, the licensee is supposed to produce the necessary documents required by the Nagar palika Officers as mentioned in the RTI reply.

License Fees:

As per the act, the fees for licenses are prescribed by the Nagar Nigam Officers. The fees prescribed by the Nagar Nigam Officers have to be paid in the treasury.

License Renewal:

The license must be renewed after 1 year by applying to the inspector concerned along with the same fees for a new license and if delays then surcharge will be taken from the owner. It must be renewed in the mentioned financial year itself (April to March). In case of delay, penalties will be charged.

Inspection:

As per the section 434 and 435 of U. P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, the mukhya Nagar Adhikari/ corporation commissioner have the power to inspect any food particles, which is exposed or hawked for sale or about for sale and also the containers used for preparing the same. If it is found unfit for human consumption, he can seize the article and can arrest the person by taking him to the nearest police station.

Timings:

As per the U.P DOOKAN AUR VANIJYA ADHIDHAN ADHINIYAM 1962, section (5) no shops or commercial establishments, not mentioned in Schedule II, shall on any day opened earlier or close later than such hour prescribed by the government. It also says that the different areas have different times in the year of working hours. However dhaba/ cooked food fall under Schedule II and so section 5 does not apply to it. Section 5 talks about working hours. Hence a dhaba can open and close a shop at any convenient time as no special mention about regulations for these trades is provided in the act. As per Schedule II, dhaba does not fall under the purview of Section 8 that talks about observing a holiday once a week. Hence dhaba can keep it open all seven days in a week.

Penalty:

Violation of norms amounts to a fine, which is generally Rs.100 and for any subsequent offence it is Rs.500. However in addition, the health officer will immediately close dhabha. Without license, no any dhabha will be continued or in process. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act also has provisions to penalize eating-house owners having no license.

II Vegetable sellers:

The licensing of vegetable sellers is under the purview of Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam 1959 and the authority dealing is Municipal Corporation itself. According to section 438 of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam 1959, no person is allowed to carry on within the city or use any premises for the trade or operation specified in byelaws or which is dangerous with out the license granted by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari. The commissioner has the power to grant license and add further conditions to it to with hold any such license and the licensee is supposed to keep the license in premises. Vegetable sellers also need licenses in Meerut.

Procedure:

The process is submitting a filled application form in the prescribed form to Nagar Nigam. There are two forms (Prevention of food adulteration Act license form for food license and the license form for all trades by U.P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam) The form can be obtained from Nagar Nigam and the health department with the payment of prescribed fees.

Authority:

Nagar nigam, Health department is the regulatory body. Health officer is the authority for issuing a license in behalf of Health department of nagar nigam.

Documents Required:

As per the Act, the licensee is supposed to produce the necessary documents required by the Nagar palika Officers as mentioned in the RTI reply.

License Fees:

As per the act, the fees for licenses are prescribed by the Nagar Nigam Officers. The fees prescribed by the Nagar Nigam Officers have to be paid in the Treasury or State Bank of India (RTI Reply)

License Renewal:

The license must be renewed after 1 year by applying to the inspector concerned along with the same fees for a new license and if delays then surcharge will be taken from the owner. It must be renewed in the mentioned financial year itself (April to March). In case of delay, penalties will be charged.

Inspection:

As per the section 434 and 435 of U. P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, the mukhya Nagar Adhikari/ corporation commissioner have the power to inspect any food particles, which is exposed or hawked for sale or about for sale and also the containers used for preparing the same. If it is found unfit for human consumption, he can seize the article and can arrest the person by taking him to the nearest police station.

Timings:

As per the U.P Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhidthan Adhiniyam 1962, section (5) no shops or commercial establishments, not mentioned in Schedule II (annexed to U.P Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhidthan Adhiniyam 1962), shall on any day opened earlier or close later than such hour prescribed by the government. It also says that the different areas have different times in the year of working hours. However vegetable sellers fall under Schedule II and so section 5 does not apply to it. Section 5 talks about working hours. Hence it can be opened and closed at any convenient time as no special mention about regulations for these trades is provided in the act. As per Schedule II, vegetable sellers does not fall under the purview of Section 8 that talks about observing a holiday once a week. Hence one can keep it open all seven days in a week.

Penalty:

Violation of norms amounts to a fine, which is generally Rs.100 and for subsequent offence, Rs.500. However in addition, the health officer will immediately close the shop. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act also has provisions to penalize vegetable shop owners having no license.

III. barber shop :-

The licensing of barber shop is under the purview of Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam 1959 and the authority dealing is municipal corporation itself. According to section 438 of the Uttar Pradesh Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam 1959, no person is allowed to carry on within the city or use any premises for the trade or operation specified in byelaws or which is dangerous without the license granted by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari. The commissioner has the power to grant license and add further conditions to it to withhold any such license and the licensee is supposed to keep the license in premises.

Barber shops also need licenses.

Procedure:

The process is submitting a filled application form in the prescribed form to Nagar Nigam. The form can be obtained from Nagar Nigam and the health department with the prescribed fees.

Authority:

Nagar Nigam, health department is the regulatory body. Health officer is the authority for issuing a license in behalf of health department of Nagar Nigam.

Documents required:

As per the act, the licensee is supposed to produce the necessary documents required by the Nagar Palika officers as mentioned in the RTI reply.

License fees:

As per the act, the fees for licenses are prescribed by the Nagar Nigam officers. The fees prescribed by the Nagar Nigam officers have to be paid in the treasury or state bank of India (RTI reply)

License renewal:

The license must be renewed after 1 year by applying to the inspector concerned along with the same fees for a new license and if delays then surcharge of Rs.200/- taken by the owner. It must be renewed in the mentioned financial year itself (April to march). In case of delay, penalties will be charged.

Timings:

As per the U.P Dookan aur Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam 1962, section (5) no shops or commercial establishments, not mentioned in schedule ii (U.P Dookan aur Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam 1962), shall on any day opened earlier or close later than such hour prescribed by the government. It also says that the different areas have different times in the year of working hours. However barber shops fall under schedule ii and so section 5 does not apply to it. Section 5 talks about working hours. Hence it can be opened and closed at any convenient time as no special mention about regulations for these trades is provided in the act.. As per schedule ii, barber shops does not fall under the purview of section 8, which talks about observing a holiday once a week. Hence one can keep it open all seven days in a week.

Penalty:

Violation of norms amounts to a fine, which is generally Rs.100 and for any subsequent offence it is rs.500. However in addition, the health officer will immediately close the shop. Without license, no any shop will be continued or in process.

IV Meat Shop: -

As per the RTI reply, meat means the flesh of horned cattle, goats, swine or shop intended for human or animal consumption and slaughter house is a place where healthy animals are to slaughtered after examination by veterinary surgeon. As per Section 426, no person shall, without licensee from the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari, sell or expose any animal or any article in any Mahapalika Market and any Person contravening this section may be summarily removed by any Mahapalika officer or servant.

Procedure:

The applicant should apply in the prescribed form for shop and for slaughterhouse. He has to go in a auction done by Nagar Nigam and applicants should fulfill the conditions of license for slaughter house provided by the corporation Act.

Authority:

Nagar nigam officers, Veterinary Department, Pollution Department and Police are involved in regulations. For punishments, Health Officer is the prosecuting authority and judiciary is the punishing Authority as stated in RTI reply.

Documents Required:

As per the Act, the licensee is supposed to produce the necessary documents required by the Nagar palika Officers as mentioned in the RTI reply. As per RTI reply, No objection certificate from Nagar Nigam and the District authority is needed.

License Fees:

As per the act, the fees for licenses are prescribed by the Nagar Nigam Officers. The fees prescribed by the Nagar Nigam Officers have to be paid in the Treasury or State Bank of India (RTI Reply)

License Renewal:

The license must be renewed after 1 year by applying to the inspector concerned along with the same fees for a new license and if delays then surcharge will be taken from the owner. It must be renewed in the mentioned financial year itself (April to March). In case of delay, penalties will be charged.

Inspection:

As per the section 434 and 435 of U. P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, the mukhya Nagar Adhikari/ corporation commissioner have the power to inspect any food particles, which is exposed or hawked for sale or about for sale and also the containers used for preparing the same. If it is found unfit for human consumption, he can seize the article and can arrest the person by taking him to the nearest police station.

Timings:

As per the U.P Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhidhan Adhiniyam 1962 section (5), no shops or commercial establishments, not mentioned in Schedule II (U.P Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhidhan Adhiniyam 1962), shall on any day opened earlier or close later than such hour prescribed by the government. It also says that the different areas have different times in the year of working hours. However vegetable sellers fall under Schedule II and so section 5 does not apply to it. Section 5 talks about working hours. Hence it can be opened and closed at any convenient time as no special mention about regulations for these trades is provided in the act. As per Schedule II, vegetable sellers do not fall under the purview of Section 8 as well, which talks about observing a holiday once a week. Hence one can keep it open all seven days in a week.

DIRECTIONS AS PER U.P NAGAR MAHAPALIKA ADHINIYAM, 1959

1. No person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari in this behalf can carry on within the City, or at any Mahapalika slaughter-house, the trade of a butcher ;
2. Use any place in the City for the sale of the flesh of any animal intended for human consumption or any place without the City for the sale of such flesh for consumption in the City
3. No person shall, without a license from the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari, sell or expose for sale any four-footed animal or any meat or fish intended for human food, in any place other than a Mahapalika or private market;
4. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may expel from any Mahapalika market, slaughter-house any person, who or whose servant has been convicted of contravening any rule, bye-law or regulation in force in, slaughter-house may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further' carrying on any trade or business in such market, slaughter-house or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop, standing, shed or any place
5. If the owner of any private market or slaughter-house licensed under this Act or the lessee of such market or slaughterhouse or any stall therein or any agent or servant

- of such owner or lessee has been convicted for contravention of any rule, byelaw or regulation the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may require such owner, lessee, agent or servant to remove himself from any such market or slaughter-house within such time as may be mentioned in the requisition and if he fails to comply with such requisition, he may, in 'addition to any penalty which may be imposed on him under this Act, be summarily removed from such premises
6. If it appears to the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari that in any such case the owner or lessee is acting in collusion with a servant or agent convicted, the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may, if he thinks fit, cancel the license of such owner or lessee in respect of such premises
 7. As per Section 429, No person shall without the permission of the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animal for sale in the City except in a Mahapalika slaughter-house or a licensed private slaughter-house.
 8. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may, by public notice, fix premises within the city in which the slaughter of animals of any particular kind not for sale or the cutting up of carcass of any such animal shall be permitted, and prohibit, except in case of necessity, such slaughter elsewhere within the City Provided that these condition shall not apply to animals slaughtered for any religious purpose
 9. No person shall without the written permission of the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari bring into the City any cattle, sheep, goats or swine intended for human consumption or the flesh of any such animal which has been slaughtered' at any slaughter-house or place not maintained or licensed under this Act
 10. Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person bringing into the City any animal or flesh in contravention of sub-section (1) of U.P NAGAR MAHAPALIKA ADHINIYAM, 1959
 11. Any animal brought into the City in contravention of this section may be seized by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari or by any Mahapalika officer or servant or by any Police Officer or in or upon Railway premises by any Railway servant and any animal or flesh so seized may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari shall direct and the proceeds if any shall belong to the Mahapalika
 12. If the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari shall have reason to believe that any animal intended for human consumption has been or is being or is likely to be slaughtered or that flesh of any such animal is being sold or exposed for sale, in any place or manner not duly authorized under the provisions of this Act, the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may at any time, by day or by night, without notice, enter such place for the purpose of satisfying himself as to whether any provisions of this Act or of any bye-law is being contravened thereat and may seize any such animal or the carcass of such animal or such flesh found therein
 13. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may remove and sell by auction or otherwise dispose of any animal or the carcass of any animal or any flesh seized
 14. If within one month of such seizure the owner of the animal, carcass or flesh fails to appear and prove his claim to the satisfaction of the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari or if such owner is convicted of an offence under this Act in respect of such animal or carcass or flesh the proceeds of any sale shall vest in the Mahapalika. As per Section 434 and 435, Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may at all reasonable times inspect and examine meat shops. If any animal appears to the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, he may seize and carry away the animal and the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided and he may arrest and take to the nearest police station any person in charge of any such animal or article. The shopkeeper shall keep such license in or upon the premises. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may at any time by day or Night enters or inspects the premises

Penalty:

Violation of norms amounts to a fine, which is generally Rs.100 and for subsequent offence it is Rs.500. However in addition, the health officer will immediately close the shop. Without license, no any meat shop will be continued or in process. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act also has provisions to penalize meat shop owners having no license.

If any meat, fish of a perishable nature be seized and the same is, in the opinion of the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari, diseased, unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, then the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari shall cause the same to be forth-with destroyed in such manner as to prevent its being again exposed for sale or used for human consumption and the expenses thereof shall be paid by the person in whose possession such article was at the time of its seizure.

V. Cycle Rickshaw:

The Municipality has made it mandatory that all cycle rickshaw pullers must obtain a license for driving the same. Permits are required for engine vehicles, like autos and not for rickshaw.No permit is required for a rickshaw puller.

Licensing Procedure:

Applicant must get his medical check up done by the city medical officer and get a health certificate. Thereafter, he must submit an application with his passport size photograph asking the license and consent for plying a rickshaw. It is incumbent upon the applicant to mention the registration number. (The number which is engraved on a steel plate behind the lower portion of the rickshaw that was given to the Municipality at the time of registration.) This must be submitted along with the medical certificate. In a matter of a few days, as claimed by the Municipal Authorities, the person gets his license for rickshaw. They can ply in any area they want based of common understandings. Applicant must get his medical check up done by the city medical officer and get a health certificate. Thereafter, he must submit an application with his passport size photograph asking the license and consent for plying a rickshaw.

License Fees:

The rickshaw, like a trolley, is also taxed annually. The fees is prescribed by the corporation Authorities as provided in the Act. The same comes under Section 172 and more generally in Section 182. Section 172 (b) says that tax must be levied on vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles, but on all conveyances on hire must be taxed. So the authorities of Municipal Corporation can levy the annual tax for a license for Cycle Rickshaw.

Terms and Conditions:

The rickshaw is allowed to ply only in the territory region of Mathura.It must not be used for goods transport, since regulations for such a usage is different, slightly; primarily in the form of annual tax, and registration is under a separate head. The rickshaw puller can ply it at any time. Special relaxation at night is given to those rickshaws that ply near railway or bus stations at night. A person can own as many rickshaws and hire too. However, registration of rickshaws is the prerogative of the owner and not the one who has hired it. However the one who pulls it must have a license. There is no upper ceiling on the number of rickshaws that must ply on

roads of Agra, however too much crowd at one particular place attracts hits and hassles by policemen who control the traffic.

Penalty:

Defaulters are put behind the municipal jail, and their rickshaws are confiscated.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The trades are regulated by the Meerut Municipal Corporation as per the directions U.P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 is also regulating the trades related to food items. UP Dookan Aur vanijya Adhinisthan Adhiniyam, 1962 is setting the timings for regulations.

Dhaba, Vegetable sellers:

1. Dhabha is a public place for eating food and only one license is required to open a dhabha
2. No proper definition by act on vegetable sellers
3. As defined in U. P Nagar Mahapalika Adhiniyam, 1959, eating house is a premise to which the public or any section of the public are admitted and where any kind of food is prepared or supplied for consumption on the premises or elsewhere for the profit or gain of any person owning or having an interest in or managing such premises
4. As per the section 438, it is clear that any trade carrying within the city and the one which is likely to create nuisance or dangerous to health requires a license from the mukhya Nagar Adhikari / the Corporation Commissioner
5. Health department is the regulatory body. Health officer is the authority for issuing a license in Health department of Nagar Nigam
6. The necessary documents required by the officers have to be submitted for getting a license
7. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari/ Corporation Commissioner have the power to inspect any food particles, which is exposed or hawked for sale or about for sale and also the containers used for preparing the same. If it is found unfit for human consumption, he can seize the article and carry away it and can arrest the person and also can take to the nearest police station
8. As per the U.P DOOKAN AUR VANIJYA ADHIDTHAN ADHINIYAM 1962 section (5), no shops or commercial establishments, not mentioned in Schedule II, shall on any day opened earlier or close later than such hour prescribed by the government. Dhabas and vegetable sellers fall under Schedule II and so section 5 does not apply to it. Section 5 talks about working hours. Hence it can be opened and closed at any convenient time as no special mention about regulations for these trades is provided in the act
9. As per Schedule II of U.P DOOKAN AUR VANIJYA ADHISTHAN ADHINIYAM 1962, vegetable sellers does not fall under the purview of Section 8 as well, which talks about observing a holiday once a week. Hence one can keep it open all seven days in a week
10. Violation of norms amounts to a fine, which is generally Rs.100 and for subsequent offence, Rs.500. However in addition, the health officer will immediately close shop.

Barber Shop:

1. Process is same as of dhaba. But regulations based on food items is not applicable

Meat Shop:

1. Meat means the flesh of horned cattle, goats , swine or shop intended for human or animal consumption and slaughter house is a place where healthy animals are to slaughtered after examination by veterinary surgeon
2. As per Section 426, No person shall, without licensee from the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari, sell or expose any animal or any article in any Mahapalika Market and any Person contravening this section may be summarily removed by any Mahapalika officer or servant
3. Procedure is same as that of dhaba
4. Nagar nigam officers, Veterinary Department, Pollution Department and Police are involved in regulations. For punishments, Health Officer is the prosecuting authority and judiciary is the punishing Authority as stated in RTI reply
5. No objection certificate from Nagar Nigam and the District authority is needed
6. No person shall, without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari shall Carry on within the City, or at any Mahapalika slaughter-house, the trade of a butcher or Use any place in the City for the sale of the flesh of any animal intended for human consumption or any place without the City for the sale of such flesh for consumption in the City
7. No person shall, without a license from the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari, sell or expose for sale any four-footed animal or any meat or fish intended for human food, in any place other than a Mahapalika market or a licensed private market
8. If it appears to the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari that in any case the owner or lessee is acting in collusion with a servant or agent of Nagar Nigam, the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may, if he thinks fit, cancel the license of such owner or lessee in respect of such premises
9. As per Section 429, No person shall without the permission of the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animal for sale in the City except in a Mahapalika slaughter-house or a licensed private slaughter-house. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may, by public notice, fix premises within the city in which the slaughter of animals of any particular kind not for sale or the cutting up of carcass of any such animal shall be permitted, and prohibit, except in case of necessity, such slaughter elsewhere within the City Provided that these condition shall not apply to animals slaughtered for any religious purpose
10. No person shall without the written permission of the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari bring into the City any cattle, sheep, goats or swine intended for human consumption or the flesh of any such animal which has been slaughtered' at any slaughter-house or place not maintained or licensed under the Act. Any animal brought into the City in contravention of this section may be seized by the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari or by any Mahapalika officer or servant or by any Police Officer or in or upon Railway premises by any Railway servant and any animal or flesh so seized may be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari shall direct and the proceeds if any shall belong to the Mahapalika
11. Any police officer may arrest without warrant any person bringing into the City any animal or flesh in contravention of sub-section (1) of U.P NAGAR MAHAPALIKA ADHINIYAM, 1959
12. If the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari shall have reason to believe that any animal intended for human consumption has been or is being or is likely to be slaughtered or that

- flesh of any such animal is being sold or exposed for sale, in any place or manner not duly authorized under the provisions of this Act, the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may at any time, by day or by night, without notice, enter such place for the purpose of satisfying himself as to whether any provisions of this Act or of any bye-law is being contravened thereat and may seize any such animal or the carcass of such animal or such flesh found therein. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may remove and sell by auction or otherwise dispose of any animal or the carcass of any animal or any flesh seized
13. If within one month of such seizure the owner of the animal, carcass or flesh fails to appear and prove his claim to the satisfaction of the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari or if such owner is convicted of an offence under this Act in respect of such animal or carcass or flesh, the proceeds of any sale shall vest in the Mahapalika
 14. As per Section 434 and 435, Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may at all reasonable times inspect and examine meat shops. If any animal appears to the Mukhya Nagar Adhikari to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, he may seize and carry away the animal and the same may be dealt with as hereinafter provided and he may arrest and take to the nearest police station any person in charge of any such animal or article. The shopkeeper shall keep such license in or upon the premises. The Mukhya Nagar Adhikari may at any time by day or Night enters or inspects the premises
 15. The department (Health department/vet nary officer) will give punishment to the owner. The punishment fee is mainly depending upon the court

CYCLE RICKSHAW:

1. The Municipality has made it mandatory that all cycle rickshaw pullers must obtain a license for driving the same. Permits are required for engine vehicles, like autos and not for rickshaw. So no permit is required for a rickshaw puller
2. Applicant must get his medical check up done by the city medical officer and get a health certificate. Thereafter, he must submit an application with his passport size photograph asking the license and consent for plying a rickshaw
3. The rickshaw is allowed to ply only in the territory region of Mathura. It must not be used for goods transport
4. The rickshaw puller can ply it at any time. Special relaxation at night is given to those rickshaws that ply near railway or bus stations at night
5. A person can own as many rickshaws and hire too. However, registration of rickshaws is the prerogative of the owner and not the one who has hired it. However the one who pulls it must have a license. There is no upper ceiling on the number of rickshaws that must ply on roads of Agra, however too much crowd at one particular place attracts hits and hassles by policemen who control the traffic
6. Defaulters are put behind the municipal jail, and their rickshaws are confiscated

Special findings to note:

1. No proper reply for RTI on information on trades. Even the authorities are not well informed about the formalities in licensing