

# THE LIVELIHOOD REGULATIONS REPORT

## THIRUVANANTHAPURAM



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.

All the information on the specific entry professions will be available here, which includes municipal acts, license fees, Local Government Orders etc.

Thiruvananthapuram also known as Trivandrum is the capital of Kerala and the headquarters of the Thiruvananthapuram District. The city is characterized by its undulating terrain of low coastal hills with narrow winding lanes and busy commercial alleys. With almost 745,000 inhabitants per the 2001 census, it is the largest and most populous city in Kerala; the wider urban agglomeration having a population of about one million. The city is the state capital and houses many central and state government offices, organizations and companies. Apart from being the political nerve centre of Kerala, it is also a major academic hub and is home to several educational institutions including the University of Kerala, and to many science and technology institutions, the most prominent being the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Technopark and IIST.

The city has a population of 744,739 according to the 2001 census (nearly 1.1 million on Nov 2006). Within the city, the density of population is about 5,284 people per square kilometer. The district has a literacy rate of 89.36% .With the sex ratio being 1,037 females to every 1,000 males, there are more women in Thiruvananthapuram than men. The wider urban agglomeration registered a population of about one million in 2001.

The present report on the livelihood regulations in Thiruvananthapuram covers dhaba, vegetable sellers, auto rickshaw, barber shop and meat Shop.

## THIRUVANANDAPURAM

The sectors chosen for the study are:

1. **Dhabha/ food courts**
2. **Vegetable Sellers**
3. **Auto Ricksaw**
4. **Meat Shop**
5. **Barber Shop**

The licensing of trades in the corporation of Thiruvananthapuram is under the regulations set by the corporation of Thiruvananthapuram and is regulating under the Kerala Municipalities Act and Rules 1994, Kerala shops and Establishments Act 1960 and the prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 also has a major role with regard to timings and the quality of food materials to be sold respectively.

### **The Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram issues two type of license**

1. Dangerous and offensive trade license
2. Prevention of food Adulteration license

The former refers to a licence given to any shop to sell article for consumption. The licensee need to get permission for the later too, which checks the degree of product that is sold. Items of the shop like tea shop, Bakery, Hotels Sweet, Meat shops needs the second licence.

The persons/companies conducting all trades business etc are to be licensed under D & O Trade License Conditions after realizing a fee fixed by the councils concerned. Any persons who desired to use any such place shall apply to the Municipal Secretary 30 days prior to the commencement of the financial year (or before the commencement of the trade) for license. By virtue of section 492(15) of the Kerala Municipalities Act a person will be deemed to have obtained a license, if license is not issued by the Secretary within the stipulated time, under the provisions of the Act, the council can levy a fee in accordance with the law.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act addresses all the issues of food safety. The enforcing agency (**health officer**) should monitor adulteration by conducting tests to ascertain the adulterant. Improper post-harvest handling and processing affect the quality of food will be punished.

### **Conditions of PFA License:**

1. The license shall be displayed in a prominent place in a part of the premises open to the public
2. The license shall allow any food inspector appointed under the act to enter into any premises where food is stored or exhibited for sale or where sale of food is carried on and to inspect the premises, records etc at any time. The licenses shall also supply to such inspector such information as he may require for ascertaining whether the provisions of the act and rules and the condition of the license are being complete with

3. The license shall maintain proper sanitation and hygienic condition within the premises licensed
4. The license shall maintain such records as may be prescribed by government and shall submit such periodical returns to the food inspector as may be directed
5. The license shall declare the true nature of articles of food stocked, sold or exposed for rule by a clear and conspicuous adhesive label. He shall also declare the true nature of the articles to any purchases or the food inspector who requests for such information
6. all articles of food stocked or exposed for sale for purposes other than for human consumption shall be clearly and conspicuously labeled by on adhesive label with full description regarding the nature of articles, the purpose for which it is meant and with a declaration in bold letters that it is unit for human consumption. All articles of food found in the premises, which are not so labeled, will be deemed to be kept for sale for human consumption. The license shall also denature all food articles, which are not meant for human consumption in accordance with the written instructions of the food (health) authority by a general or special order
7. The license shall notify to the licensing authority any change in the ownership of the business or stoppage within (not specified) days of such change or stoppage and surrender the license. In the absence of such a notification and surrender of license, the license will be deemed to be carrying on the business and he will be liable for the penalty for non-compliance of any of the condition in the license
8. The license shall comply with the provisions of the prevention of food adulteration act 1954 (act 37 of 1954) and the rules made there under.
9. The license is liable to be suspended or cancelled for a breach of any of the above condition
10. The PFA license thus granted must be renewed every year as the case of D & O license.

Trade wise details are as follows

### **I. DHABA:**

The person has to apply for the license in the corporation office to the secretary, in advance of 30 days, before setting up of the shop. The corporation secretary can issue or reject the license on the basis of law. The municipal councils are responsible for the implementation of the prevention of food adulteration Act and Rules made there under in their respective areas. The Municipal Secretaries and Health Officers (where there are Health Officers) are declared to be the local Health Authority. Food Inspectors in all the urban local bodies are authorized to attend sampling work by Government notifications. They collect samples of all varieties of food articles exposed for sale and send them to Government Analysts. If any article is found adulterated the persons concerned are prosecuted under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act and 50% of the fines realised from the accused are paid over to the urban local bodies concerned. Trivandrum Corporation provides the application form for the licence of Dhaba.

### **Licensing Procedure:**

Thiruvananthapuram Corporation is the license issuing and the authoritative body in the case of dhaba's. The applicant has to fill an application form which he can get from the corporation. The individual who wish to undertake any trade of food is requested to fill the application form with his signature and he/she should affix the court fee stamp of Rs.5. The corporation has a prescribed format for the application of street food shop. The

applicant must fill in the form and should attach the necessary documents along with the fees. Soon after the submission of the application form, along with the prescribed license fee that is mentioned in the Dangerous and Offensive Trade, has to be submitted at the citizen service bureau of Municipal Corporation of Trivandrum. The health inspector along with the junior health authority of the respective area inspects the field and verifies whether it matches the document. The inspecting authorities have the full power to reject the application if found to be guilty and false. The applicant has to be eligible. The eligibility is based on the physical fitness he has devoid of any illness. His prior food preparation of hostility certificate is not needed. He and the workers should not possess any kind of illness. Sneezing, coughing and spiting are not allowed. Pan Masala, tobacco and cigarettes is also not permitted inside the shop. A good sanitation and water facility is a must. He has to properly handle the waste that is produced in the shop. Public throw away attitude is not allowed. One has to affix the licence sheet in the shop. The shop premises have to be well cleaned. His co-workers are also requested to be well as he himself.

#### **Documents Required:**

1. Tax Payment Receipt (in case of own building)
2. The concerned certificate of the building owner which is to be written in the stamp paper affixing stamp of Rs. 50 (if it is not one's own shop).
3. The concerned certificate of the Neighbours' which is to be written in the Stamp Paper affixing stamp of Rs. 50
4. The extra planning certificate, if he wishes to install any sophisticated machines like generator, motor etc.
5. The certificate from the pollution control department (board).

#### **License Fees:**

The fee differs as the content differs and it varies from Rs.25 to 100 following from 1997. At present it is Rs.100 for dhabas. The applicant must fill up a challan form which describe about the fee and has to submit it to the Health Officer in the respective area. In the case of Trivandrum, he has to go to the Kannammoola Health Inspector Office. After the verification he suggests the applicant to forward it to the Corporation where the fee is remitted.

Soft Drinks	Rs.25
Biscuits	Rs.15
Ice- Creams	Rs.100
Additional PFA	Rs.15

The above charges are imposed by the corporation when a shop contain the above items.



### License Renewal:

The corporation issues a different format of application form to get license renewed. Filled application must reach the Health Inspector before the annual economic era. Economic era begins from April 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>. Fee schedule also varies as the shop selling increases. Health inspector decides the fee based on the annual income of the shop.

### License renewal procedures:

The person has to apply for license in the prescribed format to the secretary after the commencement of every financial year i.e. after April 1<sup>st</sup> of every year. The person has to pay the following amounts, along with the original fees (Rs.100). The least of this will be of Rs.5/-

### Renewal fees:

DATE	PERCENTAGE (%)
March 1 <sup>st</sup> to April 30	10%
May 1 <sup>st</sup> to June 30	20%
July 1 <sup>st</sup> to October31	30%
November 1 <sup>st</sup> onwards	50%

Fee apart from what is given below for each shop are as follows:

Hotel and Lodging	Rs.150 to 1500
Bakery	Rs.150 to 500
Tea shop	Rs.100.

Fridge	Rs.50
Milma Milk	Rs.50
Egg	Rs.25

The above described fees are the additional charges that are imposed by the corporation when a shop contains the above items. The above given are the extra charges that is collected in the beginning, when the owner is trying for licence. The renewal charges are determined by the annual rental value.

### Penalty:

Corporation has the right to withdraw the license if found something unusual. Penalties are given according to the complaints of the neighbours.

## **II.VEGETABLE SELLERS:**

The licenses are issued on the basis of the Kerala Municipalities Act and Rules 1994. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1960 also has a major role with regard to food standards and Timings respectively.

The procedures for vegetable shops are same as dhabas except the fees. The licenses are issued on the basis of the Kerala Municipalities Act and Rules 1994. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act sets the quality of the vegetable items exposed for sale where as the Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1960 limits the Timings respectively.

The person has to apply for the license in the corporation office to the secretary, in advance of 30 days, before setting up of the shop. The corporation secretary can issue or reject the license on the basis of law. The municipal councils are responsible for the implementation of the prevention of food adulteration Act and Rules made there under in their respective areas. The Municipal Secretaries and Health Officers (where there are Health Officers) are declared to be the local Health Authority. If any article is found adulterated, the persons concerned are prosecuted under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act and 50% of the fines realised from the accused are paid over to the urban local bodies concerned. Trivandrum Corporation provides the application form for the license.

### **Licensing Procedure:**

Thiruvananthapuram Corporation is the license issuing and the authoritative body. The applicant has to fill an application form which he can get from the corporation. The individual who wish to undertake any trade of food is requested to fill the application form with his signature and he/she should affix the court fee stamp of Rs.5. The corporation has a prescribed format for the application of street food shop. The applicant must fill in the form and should attach the necessary documents along with the fees. Soon after the submission of the application form, along with the prescribed license fee that is mentioned in the Dangerous and Offensive Trade, has to be submitted at the citizen service bureau of Municipal Corporation of Trivandrum. The health inspector along with the junior health authority of the respective area inspects the field and verifies whether it matches the document. The inspecting authorities have the full power to reject the application if found to be guilty and false. The applicant has to be eligible. The eligibility is based on the physical fitness he has devoid of any illness. His prior food preparation of hostility certificate is not needed. He and the workers should not possess any kink of illness. Sneezing, coughing and spiting are not allowed. Pan Masala, tobacco and cigarettes is also not permitted inside the shop. A good sanitation and water facility is a must. He has to properly handle the waste that is produced in the shop. Public throw away attitude is not allowed. One has to affix the licence sheet in the shop. The shop premises have to be well cleaned. His co-workers are also requested to be well as he himself.

### **Documents Required:**

1. Tax Payment Receipt (in case of own building)
2. The concerned certificate of the building owner which is to be written in the stamp paper affixing stamp of Rs.50 (if it is not one's own shop).
3. The concerned certificate of the Neighbours' which is to be written in the Stamp Paper affixing stamp of Rs.50/-
4. The extra planning certificate, if he wishes to install any sophisticated machines like generator, motor etc.

5. The certificate from the pollution control department (board).

### License Fees:

Fees are determined by the Annual Rental Value (ARV) Rule of the Corporation. The corporation imposes an amount which varies from Rs.50 to Rs.100 for a vegetable/fruit shop and an amount from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 for a flower shop.

FRUITS ,VEGITABLES	Rs. 50
soft drinks	Rs. 25
Biscuits	Rs 15
Ice-Creams	Rs.100
Additional PFA	Rs.15

### License Renewal:

The corporation issues a different format of application form to get license renewed. Filled application must reach the Health Inspector before the annual economic era. Economic era begins from April 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>. Fee schedule also varies as the shop selling increases. Health inspector decides the fee based on the annual income of the shop.

### License renewal procedures:

The person has to apply for license in the prescribed format to the secretary after the commencement of every financial year i.e. after April 1<sup>st</sup> of every year. The person has to pay the following amounts, along with the original fees (Rs.100). The least of this will be of Rs.5/-

### The Renewal fees:

DATE	PERCENTAGE (%)
March 1 <sup>st</sup> to April 30	10%
May 1 <sup>st</sup> to June 30	20%
July 1 <sup>st</sup> to October31	30%
November 1 <sup>st</sup> onwards	50%

### Penalty:

Corporation has the right to withdraw the license if found something unusual. Penalties are given according to the complaints of the neighbours.

### III.AUTO RICKSHAW:

The Regional Transport office issues permit based on the regulations as per the Motor Vehicles Act 1998 and the various gazette orders of Kerala Government. Gazette order to limit the contract carriages permit is also of importance with regard to city permits.(G.O. (P) No.189|95|PW & T. Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 12<sup>th</sup> December 1995).



The city permit for Auto rickshaws are regulated under the Regional Transport Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram.

**Licensing Procedure:**

There is an application form for applying for the Auto rickshaw permit. The applicant must fill the application and should attach necessary documents along with the fee in the cash form. But at present the Road Transport (RT) Office of Trivandrum does not provide any new city permit at present, but only renewed license. It is because of the over crowding, but allows permit out of city or the suburban area.

**Terms and Conditions:**

The terms and conditions are that, the applicant must produce all the necessary documents without delay and the permit is allowed only for the rest of five years. The applicant must renew it before the permit period ends. The permit is given for the auto rickshaw and not for the drivers. The only and only eligibility the applicant has to produce is his own driving license. The processing time will not exceed beyond one week.

**Permit Fees:**

The Transport Bhavan charges Rs.250/- for both a new permit and for renewal of the permit.

**Documents Required:**

The necessary documents required are:

1. vehicle's insurance
2. pollution verified certificate
3. Fitness certificate of Auto rickshaw
4. Non-Objection certificate
5. Financier's Concern

**No Objection Certificate (NOC):**

An application for Issue of No Objection Certificate shall be made (in triplicate duly affixing the pencil print of chassis number) to the Registering Authority in which the vehicle was previously registered/transferred. A court fee stamp worth Rs.5. /- should be affixed.

**Permit Renewal:**

The section 173 (2) of the Motor Vehicle Act prescribe the renewal of procedures. As per the rules, there is a different format of form that has to be filled in by the applicant. The renewal application form costs Rs.2/- (FORM P. R. A.). The renewal procedure also will not take much time but within one week, the permit can be renewed. The Transport Bhavan charges Rs.250/- for both a new permit and for renewal of the permit.

**Penalty:**

Penalties are given by the Regional Transport Office. Penalties are in the form of warning, withdrawal of license etc. Any issue regarding fare also dealt by the RT office there is a

fixed price according to the kilometres. Drivers are not asked to ask more fare from anybody. If any driver asks more than the actual fare, it is the role of the passenger(s) to handle them, if not they can complain it to the local police.

#### **IV.MEAT SHOP:**

The meat shops are regulated under the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram. It means one has to take a license before starting this. The licenses are issued on the basis of the Kerala Municipalities Act and Rules 1994. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act deals with the quality of meat and Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1960 prescribes the Timings.

The person has to apply for the license in the corporation office to the secretary, in advance of 30 days, before setting up of the shop. The corporation secretary can issue or reject the license on the basis of law. The municipal councils are responsible for the implementation of the prevention of food adulteration Act and Rules made there under in their respective areas. The Municipal Secretaries and Health Officers (where there are Health Officers) are declared to be the local Health Authority. If any article is found adulterated the persons concerned are prosecuted under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act and 50% of the fines realised from the accused are paid over to the urban local bodies concerned. Trivandrum Corporation provides the application form for the license.

#### **Licensing Procedure:**

The mode of application is the filling of application form provided by the corporation. The individual who wish to undertake any trade of food is requested to fill the application form with his signature and he/she should affix the court fee stamp of Rs.5. The corporation has a prescribed format for the application of street food shop. The applicant must fill in the form and should attach the necessary documents along with the fee.

Soon after the submission of the application form, along with the prescribed license fee that is mentioned in the Dangerous and Offensive list has to be submitted at the citizen service bureau of Municipal Corporation of Trivandrum. The health inspector along with the junior health authority of the respective area inspects the field and verifies whether it matches the document. The inspecting authorities have the full power to reject the application if found guilty and false.

The applicant has to be eligible too for the trade. The 20<sup>th</sup> Act of Kerala Municipality Act of 1994, sections like, 444, 447, 448, 449, 453, 454, 455, 459, 462, 469 and 470 permits any individual to apply for a meat shop in any part of the district.

#### **Terms and Conditions:**

Terms and condition includes a form of strict instructions that has to be followed by the applicant or the license will be withdrawn. The officers make strict observation on the prescribed area.

1. The shop should have a better waste management system.
2. Waste should not be thrown on the roads neither do expose it publicly rather keep it inside the cleaned glasses and no faulty meat should be sold.
3. Special care should be given to keep the meats out of reach of insects.
4. One has to attach a special place for pig slaughtering.

5. Shop should be 90 meter away from houses and 30 meter away from public road.
6. No onlookers are allowed to enter into the slaughter house.
7. Permitted animals are only allowed to slaughtered
8. Sick or problematic animals should not be slaughtered.
9. The inner premises of the slaughter house have to be cleaned all the time.
10. An animal has to be cleaned before slaughter.
11. Should not slaughter more than one animal at a time.
12. Special baskets have to be kept for wastes.
13. Slaughtering time is 6 to 11 in the morning and from 3 to 6 in the evening.
14. Presence of water is a must.
15. Children are not allowed to enter.
16. Creatures like dog, crow and cat should not enter in the slaughter house.
17. Drunkard, beggar and allergy people should not enter in it.

### **General Instruction:**

The shop owner or the one to carry out the job after the license has to remit the fee properly. Licensing person has to keep all the necessary records. He has to undergo all the legal aspects.

### **Documents Required:**

Necessary documents include the following:

1. Tax Payment Receipt (in case of own building)
2. He should produce the concerned certificate of the building owner, which is to be written in the stamp paper fixing stamp of Rs.50 (if it is not one's own shop).
3. He should also produce the concerned certificate of the Neighbours', which is to be written in the stamp paper affixing stamp of Rs.50

### **Authority issuing license:**

Health Officer.

### **License Fees:**

Application fee ranks from Rs.100 and above for both license and its renewal. The Corporation also imposes a charge of Rs.200 for a meat shop in addition to the following fees.

### **Details of License fees:**

Animal	Fees
Goat	Rs.15.00 /each
Cattle//beef/Cow	Rs.25.00/each
Pig	Rs.25

**License Renewal:**

The corporation issues a different format of application form to get license renewed. Filled application must reach the Health Inspector before the annual economic era. Economic era begins from April 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>. Fee schedule also varies as the shop selling increases. Health inspector decides the fee based on the annual income of the shop

**Renewal fees :**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE (%)</b>
March 1 <sup>st</sup> to April 30	10%
May 1 <sup>st</sup> to June 30	20%
July 1 <sup>st</sup> to October31	30%
November 1 <sup>st</sup> onwards	50%

**Penalty:**

It includes the ignorance of keeping the terms and conditions. The health officer can at any time withdraw the license if it is a threat to the human life and if it causes any malnutrition. Any complaint by the neighbour will be considered seriously. Any failure in this regard can give a fine of 50%, in addition to the normal fees. The least of those additional fees will be Rs.5/-

**V.BARBER SHOP:**

The barber shops are regulated under the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram. It means one has to take a license before starting this. The licenses are issued on the basis of the Kerala Municipalities Act and Rules 1994 where as Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act 1960 fixes the timings.

The person has to apply for the license in the corporation office to the secretary, in advance of 30 days, before setting up of the shop. The corporation secretary can issue or reject the license on the basis of law. Trivandrum Corporation provides the application form for the license.

**Licensing Procedure:**

The mode of application is the filling of application form provided by the corporation. The individual who wish to undertake any trade of food is requested to fill the application form with his signature and he/she should affix the court fee stamp of Rs.5/- The corporation has a prescribed format for the application of street food shop. The applicant must fill in the form and should attach the necessary documents along with the fee.

Soon after the submission of the application form, along with the prescribed license fee that is mentioned in the Dangerous and Offensive list has to be submitted at the citizen service bureau of Municipal Corporation of Trivandrum. The health inspector along with the junior health authority of the respective area inspects the field and verifies whether it matches the document. The inspecting authorities have the full power to reject the application if found guilty and false.

**Terms and Conditions:**

Terms and condition refers to the information's given to the shop owner. Special care has to be given regarding the waste management. He should inform the authorities how he disposes waste hair, as against extreme cases like burning the waste in the road which is pollution and also crime.

**Documents Required:**

Necessary documents include the following:

1. Tax Payment Receipt (in case of own building).
2. He should produce the concerned certificate of the building owner, which is to be written in the stamp paper fixing stamp of Rs.50 (if it is not one's own shop).
3. He should also produce the concerned certificate of the Neighbours', which is to be written in the stamp paper affixing stamp of Rs.50.

**License Fees:**

The Trivandrum Corporation charges Rs.50/- for two seat barber shop and an additional Rs.50/- if it uses latest technology in it.

**License Renewal:**

The corporation issues a different format of application form to get license renewed. Filled application must reach the Health Inspector before the annual economic era. Economic era begins from April 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>. Fee schedule also varies as the shop selling increases. Health inspector decides the fee based on the annual income of the shop

**Penalty:**

Any complaint by the people will disqualify the license. Shop should be clean, the tools used in the shop has to be virus free. He will have to remit 50% of the licence fee as penalty if found illegal.

**FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY****General Findings:**

1. The Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram issues two types of license:
2. Dangerous and offensive trade license]
3. Prevention of food Adulteration license
4. Dangerous and offensive trade license refers to a licence given to any shop to sell article for consumption
5. Items of the shop like tea shop, Bakery, Hotels Sweet, Meat shops needs the Prevention of food Adulteration license
6. The persons/companies conducting all trades business etc. are to be licensed under D & O Trade License Conditions after realizing a fee fixed by the councils concerned

7. Any persons who desired to use any such place shall apply to the Municipal Secretary 30 days prior to the commencement of the financial year (or before the commencement of the trade) for license
8. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act addresses all the issues of food safety. The enforcing agency (**health officer**) should monitor adulteration by conducting tests to ascertain the adulterant. Improper post-harvest handling and processing affect the quality of food will be punished as per the Act
9. Corporation has the right to withdraw the license if found something unusual. Penalties are given according to the complaints of the neighbours
10. There is no timely disposal of the application and there is no practice of issue of license .In the result everybody who had applied for license is deemed to have been granted license which again brings chaos. It would mean that the commissioner cannot exercise any effective control over such trades and that the very purpose of the trade is defeated .This is a very sad state of affairs and that cannot be allowed to continue any longer in the public interest
11. Mostly for all items, the renewal fees and for certain items, license fees too depend upon the annual income of shop, though there is an existing schedule. Not user friendly approach and not proper updating of fees schedule. . This can be means of corruption

### **Trade wise Findings:**

#### **DHABA AND VEGETABLE SELLERS:**

1. Thiruvananthapuram Corporation is the license issuing and the authoritative body in the case of dhabas
2. The person has to apply for the license in the corporation office to the secretary, in advance of 30 days, before setting up of the shop
3. The Municipal Secretaries and Health Officers (where there are Health Officers) are declared to be the local Health Authority
4. Food Inspectors in all the urban local bodies are authorized to attend sampling work by Government notifications. They collect samples of all varieties of food articles exposed for sale and send them to Government Analysts. If any article is found adulterated the persons concerned are prosecuted under the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act and 50% of the fines realised from the accused are paid over to the urban local bodies concerned
5. The health inspector along with the junior health authority of the respective area inspects the field and verifies whether it matches the document. The inspecting authorities have the full power to reject the application if found to be guilty and false
6. The eligibility for license is based on the physical fitness he has devoid of any illness
7. The owner and the workers should not possess any kind of illness
8. Sneezing, coughing and spiting are not allowed. Pan Masala, tobacco and cigarettes is also not permitted inside the shop
9. A good sanitation and water facility is a must. He has to properly handle the waste that is produced in the shop
10. One has to affix the licence sheet in the shop. The shop premises have to be well cleaned. His co-workers are also requested to be well as he himself
11. The extra planning certificate is needed, if he wishes to install any sophisticated machines like generator, motor etc
12. The certificate from the pollution control department (board) is also needed



**AUTO RICKSHAW:**

1. The Regional Transport office issues permit to any person who apply under this section and based on the documents that he produces. The city permit for Auto rickshaws is regulated under the Road Transport Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram
2. The Road Transport (RT) Office of Trivandrum does not provide any new city permit at present, but only renewed license. It is stated that is because of the over crowdies city permits are not issued. The reason stated is that it is because of the over crowds. But this can lead to unavailability of vehicles for transportation, which happened in Cochin City of the same state. Limiting city permit is not a sustainable and development friendly approach for over crowding. This shows the lack of innovation in the system. The state has to innovate some development friendly approach
3. The R.T Office allows permit out of city or the suburbia area in accordance with the provisions of sections 69, 73 & 80 of the Motor Vehicle Act of 1988
4. Drivers are not asked to ask more fare from anybody If any driver asks more than the actual fare. The passengers can also complain it to the local police. The effectiveness of local police service is still a question to the citizens
5. The terms and conditions are that, the applicant must produce all the necessary documents without delay and the permit is allowed only for the rest of five years.
6. The applicant must renew it before the permit period ends
7. The permit is given for the auto rickshaw and not for the drivers
8. The only and only eligibility the applicant has to produce is his own driving license. The processing time will not exceed beyond one week
9. For getting No Objection Certificate (NOC), an application shall be made (in triplicate duly affixing the pencil print of chassis number) to the Registering Authority in which the vehicle was previously registered/ transferred. A court fee stamp worth Rs.5. /- should be affixed
10. . Penalties are in the form of warning, withdrawal of license etc. Any issue regarding fare also dealt by the RT office there is a fixed price according to the kilometres

**MEAT SHOP:**

1. The health inspector along with the junior health authority of the respective area inspects the field and verifies whether it matches the document. The inspecting authorities have the full power to reject the application if found guilty and false
2. The applicant has to be eligible too for the trade. The 20<sup>th</sup> Act of Kerala Municipality Act of 1994, sections 444, 447, 448, 449, 453, 454, 455, 459, 462, 469 and 470 permits any individual to apply for a meat shop in any part of the district
3. The shop should have a better waste management system. Waste should not be thrown on the roads neither do expose it publicly rather keep it inside the cleaned glasses and no faulty meat should be sold
4. Special care should be given to keep the meats out of reach of insects
5. One has to attach a special place for pig slaughtering
6. Shop should be 90 meter away from houses and 30 meter away from public road
7. No onlookers are allowed to enter into the slaughter house
8. Permitted animals are only allowed to slaughtered, Sick or problematic animals should not be slaughtered
9. The inner premises of the slaughter house have to be cleaned all the time

10. An animal has to be cleaned before slaughter. Slaughtering more than one animal at a time is not allowed
11. Special baskets have to be kept for wastes
12. Slaughtering time is 6 to 11 in the morning and from 3 to 6 in the evening
13. Presence of water is a must
14. Children are not allowed to enter
15. Creatures like dog, crow and cat should not enter in the slaughter house
16. Drunkard, beggar and allergy people should not enter in it
17. The health officer can at any time withdraw the license if it is a threaten to the human life and if it cause any malnutrition
18. Any complaint by the neighbour will be considered seriously. Any failure in this regard can give a fine of 50%, in addition to the normal fees. The least of that additional fees will be Rs. 5/-

### **BARBER SHOP:**

1. The barber shops are regulated under the Corporation of Thiruvananthapuram. It means one has to take a license before starting this.
2. The health inspector along with the junior health authority of the respective area inspects the field and verifies whether it matches the document. The inspecting authorities have the full power to reject the application if found guilty and false.
3. Special care has to be given regarding the waste management. He should inform the authorities how he disposes waste hair, as against extreme cases like burning the waste in the road which is pollution and also crime.
4. The Trivandrum Corporation charges Rs. 50 for two seat barber shop and an additional Rs. 50 if it uses latest technology in it. Is really difficult to learn the logic behind.
5. Any complaint by the people will disqualify the license. Shop should be clean, the tools used in the shop has to be virus free. He will have to remit 50% of the licence fee as penalty if found illegal.