

THE LIVELIHOOD REGULATIONS REPORT

VIJAYAWADA



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

Vijayawada also known as Bezawada, is the third largest city in Andhra Pradesh, India, located on the banks of the Krishna River and bounded by the Indrakiladri Hills on the West and the Budemeru River on the North. Vijayawada literally translates to "The Place of Victory". Its prominence as a major trading and business center has earned it the title of, "The Business Capital of Andhra Pradesh". Situated along the Madras-Howrah and Madras-Delhi Railway route, this is the largest railway junction of the South Central Railway region. The city is in Krishna District, about 275km from the state capital Hyderabad .

Vijayawada is the third largest city in Andhra Pradesh after Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam. According to 2001 census, the population of the city is 851,282 (agglomeration 1,039,518) (2001 census) and 1,025,436 (agglomeration 1,411,152) (2006 census).

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

VIJAYAWADA

The trades under the study are:

- 1. Dhaba (Eating House)**
- 2. Vegetable Vendors**
- 3. Meat Shop**
- 4. Barber Shop**
- 5. Auto Rickshaw**

The Licensing of trades in Vijayawada is regulated as per the provision of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and the related byelaws framed under the Act. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 also sets down the regulations for food related items. Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 along with Motor Vehicle Act 1988 regulates the city permit for Auto rickshaws.

As per section 622 of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955, a license may be given for any purpose. Such license shall specify the period for which the same is granted and shall be given under the signature of the commissioner or of a Municipal Officer.

Dangerous and Offensive (D & O) Trades:

All the Traders should obtain D & O Trade Licenses from the office on payment of prescribed fee in advance 30 days before the commencement of the trade. All the traders should renew the license every financial year the late payers should pay 25% extra payment as additional license fee up to 60 days, 50% extra payment as additional license fee after 60 days. If the applicant is doing more than one Trade in single premises, has to pay the highest fee to get the Licenses.

There is a printed application available in all the 44 Sanitary Inspector Offices on free of cost. The filled in applications are received by the Sanitary Inspectors for remarks. The Sanitary Inspector should inspect the premises and recommend for grant of License. Along with the application the applicant will pay the prescribed license fee in VMC Bank. Subject to the conditions, the counter in-charge will prepare the licenses and submit to the Chief Medical Officer - Health for approval. The approved Trade licenses will be issued to the applicants through the sanitary inspectors. Processing of application is 2 days and the Issue of License within 30 days.

Prevention of Food Adulteration license:

There is a printed application available in all the food inspector offices on free of cost. Previously the Local (Health) authorities of Vijayawawada Municipal Corporation with necessary remark of the concerned food inspector and on payment of prescribed fee issued the PFA Licenses. As per the orders of the state food (Health) authority, the Local (Health) authority in Vijayawada is not issuing the PFA Licenses. District food inspectors are issuing the licenses.

The food inspectors of VMC are lifting the food samples as per the instructions of state food (Health) authority and sending for analysis to public analyst Hyderabad.

Trade wise details are as follows: -

I Dhaba:

Dhaba's are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 so the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973 which is framed after the Act is valid in vijayawada too. Prevention of food Adulteration act is also applicable. Eating house needed D and O trade license as well as PFA license.

As per the Hyderabad Municipal corporation Byelaw for the regulation of eating houses or hotel 1973, hotel can any place where food is sold or prepared for sale for profit and includes tea-shop, coffee-house, cafe, restaurant and eating house. As per the schedule dhaba (eating house) needs a license.

As per the section 521 of Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act 1955, no person shall be allowed to keep in or upon any processes to keep in or upon any article specified in part I of schedule "P" without a license and not in conformity with the conditions of a license granted by the commissioner. The section also prohibits the keeping of articles in part I of Schedule 'P' (schedule annexed to Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act which details about the Licensing) . The sale or for any purpose other than domestic use any article specified in part III of Schedule 'P' is also prohibited .No one can carry any trades or operation connected with trades specified in part IV of the Schedule 'P' and any trade or operation which in the opinion of the commissioner is dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create nuisance. It is worthy here to notice that schedule 'P' is the schedule annexed to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 which details the trades and storage or keeping of articles which needs license.

The commissioner can grant any license as per the subsection (1) of 521 and can impose restrictions and conditions. He has the power also to withhold any license.

As per section 528, no person shall without a license from the commissioner can sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any municipal market. The commissioner with the previous sanction of the corporation by public notice from time to time can prohibit within a distance of hundred yards of any municipal market the sale or exposure for sale of all or any of commodities ordinary sold in the municipal market. The notice can at any time be cancelled or modified by the commissioner. Any person contravening the section may be summarily removed by the commissioner / by any municipal officer. Section 545 also says that any animal or article not of a perishable nature and any utensils or vessel seized under the section 543 have to taken before a magistrate and he will provide for the further actions.

Section 546 says that the food which is not of a perishable nature and any utensils or vessel seized because of its usage in the manner unfit for human consumption, the owner thereof or the person in whose possessions it was found not being merely bailee or carrier thereof shall if

any such case the provisions of section 273 of Indian penal code do not apply, be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.500

As per the section 525, the commissioner in the public interest so to do, by written order direct that any place where articles of food and drink are sold or prepared, stored or exposed for sale being a lodging house or place in which a case of an infectious disease exists or has recently occurred shall be closed for such period specified in the order. Provided that the lodging house or the place may be declared to be open if the medical officer of health certifies that it has been disinfected or is free from infection.

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973 also insist that a dhaba needs a license from the commissioner. So eating houses need a license and is supposed to follow the above conditions. The procedures are as follows:

Licensing Procedure:

As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973, every person intending to open or maintain a hotel shall make an application to the commissioner in the prescribed form which can be purchased from e-seva centre. The application must be submitted 30 days before the premises are declared to be open to the public. The hotels shall be classified into different categories according to the monthly rental value of the building in which such hotels are housed.

Dangerous and Offensive License:

All the Traders should obtain D & O Trade Licenses from the office on payment of prescribed fee in advance 30 days before the commencement of the trade. All the traders should renew the license every financial year the late payers should pay 25% extra payment as additional license fee up to 60 days, 50% extra payment as additional license fee after 60 days. If the applicant is doing more than one Trade in single premises, has to pay the highest fee to get the Licenses.

There is a printed application available in all the 44 Sanitary Inspector Offices on free of cost. The filled in applications are received by the Sanitary Inspectors for remarks. The Sanitary Inspector should inspect the premises and recommend for grant of License. Along with the application the applicant will pay the prescribed license fee in VMC Bank. Subject to the conditions, the counter in-charge will prepare the licenses and submit to the Chief Medical Officer - Health for approval. The approved Trade licenses will be issued to the applicants through the sanitary inspectors. Processing of application is 2 days and the Issue of License within 30 days.

Prevention of Food Adulteration license:

There is a printed application available in all the food inspector offices on free of cost. Previously the Local (Health) authorities of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation with necessary remark of the concerned food inspector and on payment of prescribed fee issued the PFA Licenses. As per the orders of the state food (Health) authority, the Local (Health) authority in www.cpnr.in www.ccs.in

Vijayawada is not issuing the PFA Licenses. District food inspectors are issuing the licenses. The food inspectors of VMC are lifting the food samples as per the instructions of state food (Health) authority and sending for analysis to public analyst Hyderabad.

Document Required:

The filled application form along with the required documents and the trade license fees have to be submitted in the e-Seva centre. Self assessment form can be Form collected from e-Seva center. The documents required are:

1. Copy of the title deed/lease deed of the premises/Place for which the license is requested
2. 2. Blue print plan of the site and building premises in triplicate.
3. No-Objection certificate from the owner of the premises & neighbours.
4. Physical Fitness certificate from Registered Medical practitioner of Modern Medicine
5. 5. Three passport size photographs of the applicant.

As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973 , an application for license shall be accompanied by:-

1. A plan in duplicate showing the dimensions and the purpose for which each room in the premises is proposed to be used;
2. A Challan in token of the payment of the prescribed license fees.

Regulating body:

The Assistant Directors, Veterinary officers & lying squad of the veterinary section are the authorities in power.

Refusal of license Application:

The Commissioner may either sanction or refuse a licensee to the applicant. As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973 , he shall refuse to grant a license if, in his opinion, the premises is unsuitable for the purpose specified in the application; or the applicant is not suitable to be in charge thereof. In the case of refusal the Commissioner shall state the reasons therefore.

License Processing:

The applications will be sent to the license section of greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, which in turn forwards the same to office greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation office for verification supervisor will verify the application & send a report to Chief Medical Officer. The traders will be issued a Trade index number (T.I.N.), if he complies with all requirements.

License Fees:

As per the section 622 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955, fees as fixed by the commissioner with the sanction of the corporation may be charged as the license fees. As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973, the license fee may be charged at such rate as shall be fixed from time to time in accordance with the provisions of subsection (3) of Section 622 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporations Act, 1955 (Hyderabad Act II of 1956.)

As per the schedule of the rate of license fees of Vijayawada Corporation, the license fees for keeping of eating houses or hotels where the monthly rent is up to Rs.500 is Rs.660. As per section 622 (7) the acceptance by or behalf of the commissioner of the fee for a license or permission shall not by itself entitle the person paying the fees to the license or permission.

License Renewal:

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973 states that an application for renewal of the license shall be made to the Commissioner, in the form prescribed before the end of the first month of the financial year. The traders can approach e seva centre for the renewal and have to deposit the annual trade fees and the Trade index number (T.I.N) After the due date of renewal of the license, the sanitary supervisors of every circle go to the shops for the spot collection of annual license fees, which is usually 25-30 % extra of the fees. The defaulters are served three notices after which the specific action is taken against them. The authorities will cease the shop. Generally it is after the 15 days of the notice.

Revocation:

As per section 622, the license granted may at any time be suspended or revoked by the commissioner, if any of its restrictions or conditions is infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of the Acts or byelaws.

Discontinuance:

The commissioner will require a trade to be discontinued at any time if he is satisfied that any premise has been used for carrying for a trade specified in any schedule under the Act without a license or that the trade is being carried in contravention of the terms of license or is continued to be used after license has been suspended or revoked if the person who is carrying the trade is not following the requisitions contained in the written notice issued by the commissioner within the specified period in notice. Any officer authorized by the commissioner can enter the premise and can require the trade to be discontinued. No claim shall lie against any person for any damage/inconvenience necessarily caused by the exercise of powers and three this section or for the use of any force necessary for the purpose of effecting an entrance under this section.

Inspection:

As per section 622 (5) and 521(5), the licensee is supposed to keep the license in or upon the premises to which it relates and should produce at all reasonable times at the request of the commissioner, when the license is in force.

As per sections 23, the commissioner may at any time, by day or night, without notice can enter into or upon any premises used for the purposes mentioned in section 521 and upon any premises in which a furnace is employed for the purpose of any trade or manufacture in order to satisfy himself as to whether any provisions of the Act or Byelaw, or conditions of license is being contravened and as to whether any nuisance is created upon such premises. No claims shall lie against any person for compensation for any damage caused.

Conditions:

Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973 insists that a dhaba must follow certain terms and conditions. Some important conditions among them are:

1. The building shall be situated on a road not less than (20) feet in the case of 'C' class hotels or eating houses
2. A sign-board of the Hotel in English and at least in one regional language shall be hung in front of the building
3. The Licensee shall put up a notice-board in English, Telugu or Urdu in a conspicuous part of the dining hall stating whether the articles of food for sale are made of beef, mutton, ghee or oil
4. A printed copy of the bye-laws shall be affixed at a conspicuous place in the Hotel premises.
5. The Licensee shall make adequate provisions within the Hotel premises for parking of cycles, Motor cars and other vehicles of the persons visiting the Hotel
6. The flooring of the licensed premises shall be paved or otherwise made impervious and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner and it shall be kept always in good repair
7. The licensee shall provide suitable means of drainage in such premises and cause the same to be maintained in good condition
8. The Licensee shall provide suitable means of ventilation and lighting for each room of the building and shall cause to be maintained in good order
9. The licensee shall provide in the kitchen or in such rooms used for preparation of articles of food and drink suitable outlets for smoke so as not to allow exhausted smoke to spread into the dining or bedrooms of the Hotel or neighbouring house
10. The licensee shall provide doors and windows or any other opening in the room used for preparation of articles of food and drink with shutters fitted with wire-gauge so as to make them proof against dust and flies
11. All the vessels or utensils used for cooking food or for storing, should be got tinned periodically every six months or as often as may be required by the Medical Officer of Health or Additional Medical Officer of Health. Porcelain, Glass and other varieties of utensils and furniture shall be kept clean and tidy

12. The licensee shall provide good supply of wholesome water and cause it to be thoroughly wasted and cleaned as often as may be necessary in order to prevent any accumulation of filth and refuses
13. The licensee shall provide sufficient number of wash basins with soaps and towels for use of the visitors
14. All articles of food and drink kept for human consumption shall be stored inside glass cases so as to protect them completely from dust, flies or other vermin
15. No person suffering from leprosy or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall be allowed to enter or occupy the premises or any portions thereof
16. The licensee shall cause every employee to be medically examined and a certificate of fitness obtained for carrying on the business in such premises
17. The Certificate shall be produced whenever required to do so by any inspecting officer of the Corporation
18. No stray dog or animal shall be kept or allowed to be kept within the licensed premises.
19. No person shall spit in the premises except in such receptacles or places as are provided for the purpose
20. Waste disposals and filth must be kept in properly covered receptacles
21. Every premise shall be open to inspection by the commissioner or any officer authorized by him in this behalf during working hours of the Hotel
22. The licensee shall carry out the directions given by the inspecting officer of the Corporation from time to time within a reasonable time

Penalty:

The Commissioner may, in case of any violation of the byelaws order in writing to wind up the business of the Hotel or prohibit the consumption or sale of raw materials or prepared articles. The owner or occupier of such Hotel shall not be authorized to continue or start again his business without obtaining a fresh written permission from the Commissioner. The breach of any of the bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs.1000 and in case of continuing the breach; the fine can extend to Rs.10.00 for every day for the continuity of breach after the conviction for first breach. The fine can extend to Rs.10.00 for every day during which the breach continues after the receipt of written notice from the commissioner or any other officer duly authorized officer by him to discontinue the breach.

In addition, after the due date of renewal of the license, the sanitary supervisors of every circle go to the shops for the spot collection of annual license fees, which is usually 25-30 % extra of the fees. The defaulters are served three notices after which the specific action is taken against them. The authorities will cease the shop. Generally it is after the 15 days of the notice.

Section 546 of the Municipal Corporation Act 1955 says that the food which is not of a perishable nature and any utensils or vessel seized because of its usage in the manner unfit for human consumption, the owner thereof or the person in whose possessions it was found not being merely bailee or carrier thereof shall if any such case the provisions of section 273 of Indian penal code do not apply, be punished with fine which may extend to Rs.500

II. Vegetable vendors:

Vegetable Vendors are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and Prevention of food Adulteration act is also applicable. Vegetable vendors need D& O as well as PFA license.

As per the section 542 of the act, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables etc and any other articles exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or for preparations for sale and intended for human food.

The commissioner may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal or article exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or for preparations for sale and intended for human food and any utensils or vessel used for preparing, manufacturing or containing the same. The commissioner can seize and carry away any animal or article if any animal or article appears to the commissioner to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, as the case may be or is not up to the standards represented, the vessels or container used found as unfit for human consumption. In order he may dealt with it as provided in the act and he may arrest and take to the nearest police station I charge of any such animal or article.

As per section 527, no person shall without a license from the commissioner, sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any market. The commissioner with the previous sanction of the corporation by public notice from time to time to prohibit within a distance of hundred yards of any municipal market the sale or exposure for sale of all or any of the commodities ordinarily sold in the market. The commissioner has the right to cancel; or modify the notice. Any person contravening the section can be summarily removed by the commissioner or by any municipal officer.

As per the section 521 of Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act 1955, no person shall be allowed to keep in or upon any processes to keep in or upon any article specified in part I of schedule "P" without a license and not in conformity with the conditions of a license granted by the commissioner. The section also prohibits the keeping of articles in part I of Schedule 'P' (schedule annexed to Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act which details about the Licensing). The sale or for any purpose other than domestic use any article specified in part III of Schedule 'P' is also prohibited .No one can carry any trades or operation connected with trades specified in part IV of the Schedule 'P' and any trade or operation which in the opinion of the commissioner is dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create nuisance. It is worthy here to notice that schedule 'P' is the schedule annexed to the Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act 1955 which details the trades and storage or keeping of articles which needs license.

The commissioner can grant any license as per the subsection (1) of 521 and can impose restrictions and conditions. He has the power also to withhold any license. The vegetable vendors need a license for cart also, if he is using the cart. The procedures for the license of the Vegetable Vendors are same as that of eating houses.

Licensing Procedure:

An application has to be submitted in the prescribed form prescribed form which can be purchased from e-seva centre. The application must be submitted 30 days before the commencement of the trade.

Dangerous and Offensive(D & O)Trade License:

All the Traders should obtain D & O Trade Licenses from the office on payment of prescribed fee in advance 30 days before the commencement of the trade. All the traders should renew the license every financial year the late payers should pay 25% extra payment as additional license fee up to 60 days, 50% extra payment as additional license fee after 60 days. If the applicant is doing more than one Trade in single premises, has to pay the highest fee to get the Licenses.

There is a printed application available in all the 44 Sanitary Inspector Offices on free of cost. The filled in applications are received by the Sanitary Inspectors for remarks. The Sanitary Inspector should inspect the premises and recommend for grant of License. Along with the application the applicant will pay the prescribed license fee in VMC Bank. Subject to the conditions, the counter in-charge will prepare the licenses and submit to the Chief Medical Officer - Health for approval. The approved Trade licenses will be issued to the applicants through the sanitary inspectors. Processing of application is 2 days and the Issue of License within 30 days.

Prevention of Food Adulteration license:

There is a printed application available in all the food inspector offices on free of cost. Previously the Local (Health) authorities of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation with necessary remark of the concerned food inspector and on payment of prescribed fee issued the PFA Licenses. As per the orders of the state food (Health) authority, the Local (Health) authority in Vijayawada is not issuing the PFA Licenses. District food inspectors are issuing the licenses. The food inspectors of VMC are lifting the food samples as per the instructions of state food (Health) authority and sending for analysis to public analyst Hyderabad.

Document Required:

The filled application form along with the required documents and the trade license fees have to be submitted in the e-Seva centre. Self assessment form can be Form collected from e-Seva center. The documents required are:

1. Copy of the title deed/lease deed of the premises/Place for which the license is requested
2. Blue print plan of the site and building premises in triplicate.
3. No-Objection certificate from the owner of the premises & neighbours.
4. Physical Fitness certificate from Registered Medical practitioner of Modern Medicine
5. Three passport size photographs of the applicant.

Regulating body:

The sanitary supervisors and the Chief Medical officer.

License Processing

The applications will be sent to the license section of greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, which in turn forwards the same to verification supervisor for verifying the application & send a report to Chief Medical Officer. The traders will be issued a Trade index number (T.I.N.), if he complies with all requirements.

License Fees.

As per the section 622 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act, 1955, fees as fixed by the commissioner with the sanction of the corporation may be charged as the license fees. As per the schedule of the rate of license fees of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, the license fees for vegetable wholesale sellers is Rs.320 /- and Vegetables Retail is Rs.150/-

As per section 622 (7) the acceptance by or behalf of the commissioner of the fee for a license or permission shall not by itself entitle the person paying the fees to the license or permission.

License Renewal:

The traders can approach e seva centre for the renewal and have to deposit the annual trade fees and the Trade index number (T.I.N) After the due date of renewal of the license, the sanitary supervisors of every circle go to the shops for the spot collection of annual license fees, which is usually 25-30 % extra of the fees. The defaulters are served three notices after which the specific action is taken against them. The authorities will cease the shop. Generally it is after the 15 days of the notice.

Revocation:

As per section 622, the license granted may at any time be suspended or revoked by the commissioner, if any of its restrictions or conditions is infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of the Acts or byelaws.

Discontinuance:

The commissioner will require a trade to be discontinued at any time if he is satisfied that any premise has been used for carrying for a trade specified in any schedule under the Act without a license or that the trade is being carried in contravention of the terms of license or is continued to be used after license has been suspended or revoked if the person carrying the trade is not following the requisitions contained in the written notice issued by the commissioner within the specified period in notice. Any officer authorized by the commissioner can enter the premise and can require the trade to be discontinued. No claim shall lie against any person for any damage/inconvenience necessarily caused by the exercise of powers and

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three this section or for the use of any force necessary for the purpose of effecting an entrance under this section.

Inspection:

As per section 622 (5) and 521(5), the licensee is supposed to keep the license in or upon the premises to which it relates and should produce at all reasonable times at the request of the commissioner, when the license is in force.

As per sections 23, the commissioner may at any time, by day or night, without notice can enter into or upon any premises used for the purposes mentioned in section 521 and upon any premises in which a furnace is employed for the purpose of any trade or manufacture in order to satisfy himself as to whether any provisions of the Act or Byelaw, or conditions of license is being contravened and as to whether any nuisance is created upon such premise. No claims shall lie against any person for compensation for any damage caused.

Act also says that the commissioner may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal or article exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or for preparations for sale and intended for human food and any utensils or vessel used for preparing, manufacturing or containing the same. The commissioner can seize and carry away any animal or article if any animal or article appears to the commissioner to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for human consumption, as the case may be or is not up to the standards represented, the vessels or container used found as unfit for human consumption. In order he may deal with it as provided in the act and he may arrest and take to the nearest police station in charge of any such animal or article.

Penalty:

After the due date of renewal of the license, the sanitary supervisors of every circle go to the shops for the spot collection of annual license fees, which is usually 25-30 % extra of the fees. The defaulters are served three notices after which the specific action is taken against them. The authorities will cease the shop. Generally it is after the 15 days of the notice

Cart License:

As the carts also need a license, the licensing procedure of carts is also the part of the licensing process of vegetable vendors. As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Licensing of Hand –carts Bye-laws, 1973 hand cart means a vehicle for the conveyance of goods pulled or propelled by one or more men.

As per the byelaw, every person intending to drive a handcart or keep a handcart for hire shall apply to the commissioner in the prescribed form before thirty days of the commencement of the financial year for which the grant of fresh license or renewal, thereof has been sought for. The bye law says that no person shall keep hand-cart within the Municipal limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad except under a license granted by the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him on payment of prescribed tax. Vijayawada is also following the rules and regulations under Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act. No person shall keep hand-cart within

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the Municipal limits without license. No person shall act as a driver of a Hand-Cart except under a license granted in that behalf of the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf, on payment of such fee as may, from time to time be fixed by the commissioner with the approval of the Corporation. License for keeping a hand-cart for hire may be granted by the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him, in this behalf, to the keeper thereof on condition that he shall hire it only to a person who-

1. is not less than 18 years of age;
2. is not suffering from a contagious or infectious disease;
3. Knows how to ply and control the hand-cart in a public street and is in all respects a fit person for the job; and
4. Knows the rules of the road and understands traffic control signals.

While granting a license, the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf, shall be painted on a conspicuous part of the hand-cart. The painting of the number shall be as of Commissioner's decision. The number shall be painted by a person appointed for the purpose at such place as may be specified by the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf. For repainting, A fresh some of 50 paise shall be charged for repainting the number when such repainting becomes necessary for any reason. The owner of the handcart is responsible for getting the license number painted only.

License Renewal:

Every license granted under Bye-Law 4, shall expire on the 31st March of the financial year for which the license has been granted next following. The belated applications will be charged additional fees. For 60 days, it is 25% of the license fee and Over 60 days; it is 50% of the license fee.

Refusal of application:

When a license is refused, the applicant will be entitled to a refund of 2\3 of the fee paid by him, and the same, less the money order commission will be remitted to him by money order after expiry of fifteen days says from the date of refusal provided that no petition for reconsideration is pending at that time. Where a petition for reconsideration has been rejected, the amount due will be refunded immediately thereafter.

Transfer of License:

Any license granted under bye-law shall not be transferable.

Conditions of license:-

Every license granted under Bye-law 4 shall include the following conditions, namely:-

1. The handcart shall not be hired to a person in a state of intoxication
2. The body of the hand-cart shall always be kept clean and in good repair, and all boards shall be strong and properly secured;

3. The wheels shall be strong and sound;
4. The license number shall not be removed, altered, defaced or obliterated.

Conditions for driving a hand-cart:

1. The maximum load to be carried on hand-cart shall not exceed 466 kilograms at any time. Proper precautions must be taken in the carriage of loads to prevent falling of loads
2. A light visible from every side shall always be provided in a conspicuous place in the hand-cart while plying in a public street after the lighting up time
3. Every driver or puller in charge of a cart shall drive his cart on the extreme left of the road in a line with and in rear of any other cart proceeding in the same direction and he shall not pass the cart or any other vehicle moving immediately in front of his cart
4. While loading and unloading in a public street, the hand-cart shall be kept parallel to and as possible to, the outer edge of the footpath and parallel to the extreme edge of the public street if there is no foot path
5. The hand-cart shall not be parked, when waiting for hire at any place on a public street except at the place specified for the purpose
6. The person in charge of the hand- cart must keep with him the license for the hand-cart and shall produce it when asked to do so by any official of the corporation authorized in this behalf, a Municipal Magistrate, a police officer
7. The license shall attend in person whenever called upon to do so by the commissioner and the hand-cart shall be brought to such place as may be specified by the Commissioner

Penalty:

Unlicensed hand-carts whether private or taxi, shall be seized, detained, and sold in proceeds do not cover fully the arrears of tax, the fees and the expense incidental to the seizure, detention and sale of the property, the balance due may be recovered from the person responsible as arrears of property tax.

Any breach of any of the provisions of bye-laws 6(a) and 9 shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to rupees one hundred and in the case of a continuing Breach, with fine, which may extend to Rs.10 for everyday during which the breach continues, after conviction for the first breach. The fine may extend to Rs.10 for everyday during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach;

A fine with fine which may extend to Rs.10 for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of a written notice from the commissioner or any Municipal officer duly authorized in this behalf to discontinue the breach and in addition to the imposition of fine, the licensee will be required to do the remedies for the mischief done.

III. Meat Shop:

Meat Shops are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation control of butchers, Bye-Laws 1973. Prevention of food Adulteration act is also applicable. Meat Shops needs D&O as well as PFA License.

The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation control of butchers, Bye-Laws 1973 defines butcher as a person who slaughters animals for food or who keeps a shop, shall or uses any place or premises for the sale of meat, head and all other offal of an animal intended for human consumption and includes his servants and workman. For the purpose of this bye-law, flesh includes entrails, liver head, legs and all other offal.

As per the section 525 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955, all markets and slaughter houses which belong to or are maintained by the corporation shall be called "municipal markets" or "municipal slaughter houses". So corporation have the power over the slaughter houses. Section 526 says that the commissioner with the authorization of the corporation can establish and maintain municipal slaughter houses for the use of the persons carrying the trade. The slaughter houses can be situated within or with the sanction of the Government, without the city. The commissioner may with the sanction of the corporation at any time be able to close the slaughter houses, if it is situated within the city and if it is situated outside the city, the commissioner with the sanction of the government can close the slaughter houses at any time.

As per the section 521 of Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act 1955, no person shall be allowed to keep in or upon any processes to keep in or upon any article specified in part I of schedule "P" without a license and not in conformity with the conditions of a license granted by the commissioner. The section also prohibits the keeping of articles in part I of Schedule 'P' (schedule annexed to Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act which details about the Licensing). The sale or for any purpose other than domestic use any article specified in part III of Schedule 'P' is also prohibited. No one can carry any trades or operation connected with trades specified in part IV of the Schedule 'P' and any trade or operation which in the opinion of the commissioner is dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create nuisance. It is worthy here to notice that schedule 'P' is the schedule annexed to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 which details the trades and storage or keeping of articles which needs license.

The commissioner can grant any license as per the subsection (1) of 521 and can impose restrictions and conditions. He has the power also to withhold any license.

As per section 528, no person shall without a license from the commissioner can sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any municipal market. The commissioner with the previous sanction of the corporation by public notice from time to time can prohibit within a distance of hundred yards of any municipal market the sale or exposure for sale of all or any of commodities ordinary sold in the municipal market. The notice can at any time be cancelled or modified by the commissioner. Any person contravening the section may be summarily

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removed by the commissioner / by any municipal officer. Section 545 also says that any animal or article not of a perishable nature and any utensils or vessel seized under the section 543 have to taken before a magistrate and he will provide for the further actions.

As per section 538, no person shall without a license from the commissioner, sell or expose for sale any four-footed animal or any meat or fish intended for human food, in any place other than a municipal or a private market provided that this cannot be applied to fresh fish sold from or exposed for sale in, a vessel in which it has been brought direct after being caught at a river or lake.

Section 545 also says that any animal or article not of a perishable nature and any utensils or vessel seized under the section 543 have to taken before a magistrate and he will provide for the further actions.

The slaughtering must be in accordance with the conditions specified as per section 548 of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955.No person can slaughter or procure the slaughtering of any animal for human consumption n a slaughter house without a certificate granted by the veterinary officer showing the fitness for slaughter. The certificate will be granted must be as per the conditions provided in subsection (2). The opinion of the veterinary officer shall be final and cannot be questioned in any court of law except in the cases specially provided. The certificate will be granted in the specified form on the payment of fees prescribed by the corporation. The slaughtering without the certificate is liable for a punishment with imprisonment for a term w2hich may extend to Rs.1000 or with both.

No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the commissioner carry on within the city or at any municipal slaughter house, the trade of a butcher and use any place in the city for the sale off flesh if any animal intended for human food or any lace without the city for the sale of flesh for consumption.

License Procedure:

Any person who intends to carry on the trade of a butcher or work within a Municipal Slaughter-house or use any trade of a butcher or work within a Municipal Slaughter-house or use any premises for the sale of meat, shall apply for license to the Commissioner in the form in Annexure 'A' appended to the byelaws. The person must get the trade license application form and trade license fees- self-Assessment form from any e seva center.

D & O Trade License:

All the Traders should obtain D & O Trade Licenses from the office on payment of prescribed fee in advance 30 days before the commencement of the trade. All the traders should renew the license every financial year the late payers should pay 25% extra payment as additional license fee up to 60 days, 50% extra payment as additional license fee after 60 days. If the applicant is doing more than one Trade in single premises, has to pay the highest fee to get the Licenses.

There is a printed application available in all the 44 Sanitary Inspector Offices on free of cost. The filled in applications are received by the Sanitary Inspectors for remarks. The Sanitary Inspector should inspect the premises and recommend for grant of License. Along with the application the applicant will pay the prescribed license fee in VMC Bank. Subject to the conditions, the counter in-charge will prepare the licenses and submit to the Chief Medical Officer - Health for approval. The approved Trade licenses will be issued to the applicants through the sanitary inspectors. Processing of application is 2 days and the Issue of License within 30 days.

Prevention of Food Adulteration license:

There is a printed application available in all the food inspector offices on free of cost. Previously the Local (Health) authorities of Vijayawada Municipal Corporation with necessary remark of the concerned food inspector and on payment of prescribed fee issued the PFA Licenses. As per the orders of the state food (Health) authority, the Local (Health) authority in Vijayawada is not issuing the PFA Licenses. District food inspectors are issuing the licenses. The food inspectors of VMC are lifting the food samples as per the instructions of state food (Health) authority and sending for analysis to public analyst Hyderabad.

Documents Required:

Every application for license shall be accompanied by a Challan in token of payment of the fee and a certificate of physical fitness in form in Annexure 'D' to these bye laws obtained from a registered Medical Practitioner of modern medicine. a copy of the title deed or a copy of the lease deed or any other document enabling the use and occupation of the premises/place attested by a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer or any other officer authorized by the Commissioner is needed. A blue print plan of the site and building or premises in triplicate duly attested by a licensed surveyor or/the plan shall be drawn to scale of 1 to 100. Two pass-port size ("3x2") photographs of the applicant signed by a Gazetted Officer, a Municipal Councilor, Member of Legislative Assembly, and Member of Legislative Council, bearing his signature on the reverse.

License Processing:

The e-seva centre will send these trade license application forms to the license section and from there it will be forwarded to the veterinary section for verification. The Assistant Director or veterinary officer of the veterinary section will inspect the site. If the trader fulfils all the terms and conditions as per the byelaws, he will be issued a Trade Index Number (T.I.N)

Regulatory Body:

The Assistant Directors, Veterinary Officers and Flying Squad of the veterinary section are responsible for the regulation of the above trades.

Refusal of license:

The Commissioner or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf shall within thirty days after the receipt of an application, either grant or refuse the license. In case of refusal of www.cpnr.in www.ccs.in

license, the reason thereof shall be communicated to the applicant in writing in Annexure 'C' to the bye-laws.

License Fees:

As per the section 534, the commissioner can charge for the use of slaughter houses. The commissioner with the approval of standing committee will fix the rent and fees leviable for any period not exceeding on year at a time. In Vijayawada, the sale of chicken inside the market is Rs.200/- where as in outside it isRs.550/- Mere payment of license fee by the applicant shall not entitle the applicant to carry on the business.

Period of License: -

Every license shall expire at the end of the financial year for which it is granted unless, for special reasons, the Commissioner considers that it shall expire at an earlier date and fixes such earlier date.

Renewal:

An application for the renewal of license shall be made to the Commissioner in the form in Annexure 'A' to these bye-laws thirty days before the expiry of the license. The application for renewal of license shall be accompanied by a true copy of the license obtained for the previous year. An application for grant or renewal of license shall not be considered unless the applicant has paid all arrears of license fee in respect of the trade or place or premises for the previous year if the had carried on the trade or used the place or premises for the purpose during that period. The fee is same as that of new license. The renewals must be done in April. In case of a belated application for renewal of license, additional fee shall be charged at the following rates:

1. Up to 60 days 25% of the license fees (May and June)
2. Over 60 days 50% of the license fee (July and March)

Form of License: -

Every license granted or renewed under Section 539 of the Act, shall be issued in the form in Appendix 'B' to these bye-laws and shall be subject to the conditions specified therein.

Transfer of License:

No license shall be transferred to another person without the previous sanction of the Commissioner. A fee equivalent to 25% of the license fee shall be charged for each application for transfer of license. The Commissioner may refuse to sanction any transfer for reasons to be recorded in writing and communicated to the applicant.

Refund of license fee: -

Where a license is refused and where no revision petition or appeal against refusal is preferred within one month from the date of such refusal, the applicant will be entitled to a refund of 2/3rd of the fee paid by him, and the same less the Money Order commission shall be remitted to him by Money Order, after expiry of the period of one month, if an appeal against such refusal has been rejected, the refund shall be made immediately. If a license is cancelled, revoked, or suspended, the grantee shall not be entitled to any refund of license fee paid. No application for refund of license fee will, however, be entertained after a license is granted.

Inspection:

As per section 541, The commissioner can inspect a slaughter house any time, by day or night, without a notice if he have the reason to believe that any animal intended for human food is being slaughtered or that the flesh of any such animal is being sold or exposed for sale, in any place or manner not duly authorized under the provisions of the act or has contravened any provisions of the Act. No claim shall lie against any person for compensation for any damage necessarily caused for the inspection or for the use of any force used under the Act.

As per the section 542 of the act, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection of animals, carcasses, meat flesh, fish, fruit, vegetables etc and any other articles exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or for preparations for sale and intended for human food.

Act also says that the commissioner may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal or article exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or for preparations for sale and intended for human food and any utensils or vessel used for preparing, manufacturing or containing the same. The commissioner can seize and carry away any animal or article if any animal or article appears to the commssi0ner to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for humans consumption, as the case may be or is not up to the standards represented, the ve4ssles or container used found as unfit for human consumption . In order he may dealt with it as provided in the act and he may arrest and take to the nearest police station I charge of any such animal or article.

As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation control of butchers, Bye-Laws 1973", All places, premises, shops and stalls used for the sale of meat, offal of an animal intended for human consumption, which are in existence on the date of coming into force of these bye-laws and which do not comply with the provisions of these bye-laws shall do so within sixty days from the date of these bye-laws come into force.

Conditions:

1. Every place intended to be used as a shop or stall for sale of meat shall not have not less than 160 Sq. feet (15.064Sqm.) of covered space and shall conform to the type design showed in Annexure 'E' to these bye-laws
2. The Commissioner shall not grant a license for the use of any place, or premises, for the establishment of a new stall or shop for the sale of meat, head and all other offal of

- an animal intended for human consumption within a radius of 50 meters of Municipal or private meat market of any existing stall or shop
3. No person shall use any premises or permit any premises to be used for the sale of meat unless such premises are situated at a distance of not less than 100 metres from the place of nearest human habitation or well or other sources of domestic water supply and unless they are constructed of Masonry drain etc
 4. There must be enough facilities for Ventilation, drainage and good water
 5. The wall must be maintained in good order
 6. The premises must not be used for the purpose of human habitation. No fire or lighting must be done in the premises
 7. Enough measures must be taken for the Prevention of accumulation of fifth
 8. There must be enough receptacles for refuse matter

Duties of licensee:

A licensee shall follow the following conditions:

1. He must bring the meat of slaughtered animals in a covered vehicle, basket or box from slaughter- house to the shop in good sanitary condition and protected from contamination.
2. The meat must be kept in a noted almirah or box so as to prevent flies, insect, ants or moths from contamination of the flesh
3. He must preserve the portion of meat bearing the stamp affixed in the slaughter-house after test, till the closure of sales for inspection
4. He must Keep the prescribed badge fastened to his arm while selling or slaughtering the animal and affix the license in a glass frame at a conspicuous place in his shop, the premises or stall
5. The boxes, almirah blocks, knives, scales and weights and other articles used in his trade must be kept clean and safe from contamination by dust, dirt or any other substance injurious to health
6. the scales and weights approved by Government must be used for weighing the meat;
7. The licensee must produce the license or badge for inspection whenever required to do so by any municipal Officer authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf
8. He shall not sell or exhibit or keep for sale any meat which is spoiled and rendered unfit for human consumption;
9. He shall not allow any part of his body, except his hands, to come into contact with the meat intended for sale and shall not sell to any customer meat of one animal for another
10. No license shall be granted to a person who is suffering from leprosy, or any loathsome, infections or contagious disease and no licensee shall employ any such person to assist him in carrying on such trade or allow a person suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease to enter any place, premises, stall or shop
11. No licensee shall keep or stable any dog, cattle or other animals in such place, premises, stall or shop
12. Spoiled meat is not allowed to be sold. if meat which is spoiled, injurious to health or unfit for human consumption, is sold or exhibited or kept for sale in any place, premises, stall or shop, the Commissioner or any officer, authorized by him in this

behalf may take action in respect of such meat in accordance with the provision of Section 544 of the Act

Penalty:

The breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees one hundred and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach. The continuity will result in a fine which may extend to rupees ten for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of written notice from the Commissioner or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to discontinue the breach. In addition to the imposition of such fine, be required to remedy the mischief.

IV. Barber shop:

Barber Shops are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Regulation and control of barber shops and Hair dressing saloons, Bye-laws, 1973. Barber Shops needs Only D& O license.

As per the section 521 of Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act 1955, no person shall be allowed to keep in or upon any processes to keep in or upon any article specified in part I of schedule "P" without a license and not in conformity with the conditions of a license granted by the commissioner. The section also prohibits the keeping of articles in part I of Schedule 'P' (schedule annexed to Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act which details about the Licensing) . The sale or for any purpose other than domestic use any article specified in part III of Schedule 'P' is also prohibited .No one can carry any trades or operation connected with trades specified in part IV of the Schedule 'P' and any trade or operation which in the opinion of the commissioner is dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create nuisance. It is worthy here to notice that schedule 'P' is the schedule annexed to the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 which details the trades and storage or keeping of articles which needs license.

The commissioner can grant any license as per the subsection (1) of 521 and can impose restrictions and conditions. He has the power also to withhold any license.

As per section 528, no person shall without a license from the commissioner can sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any municipal market. The commissioner with the previous sanction of the corporation by public notice from time to time can prohibit within a distance of hundred yards of any municipal market the sale or exposure for sale of all or any of commodities ordinary sold in the municipal market. The notice can at any time be cancelled or modified by the commissioner. Any person contravening the section may be summarily removed by the commissioner / by any municipal officer. Section 545 also says that any animal or article not of a perishable nature and any utensils or vessel seized under the section 543 have to taken before a magistrate and he will provide for the further actions.

As per the Byelaw, No person shall use any premises as a Barber shop or Hair Dressing Saloon, unless it is constructed of masonry, or of such other durable materials as may be approved by the Commissioner and every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable material.

Licensing Procedure:

Any person wishing to run or open or establish a Barber Shop or a Hair Dressing Saloon shall apply to the Commissioner in the form prescribed in Annexure A to these bye-laws. The Commissioner or any other officer authorized by him in his behalf, may in his discretion, grant the license applied for in the form prescribed in Annexure-B to these bye-laws or require the applicant to effect such improvements as in the Commissioner's opinion are necessary before his application can be considered.

Refusal of License:

The commissioner or any other officer authorized by him can refuse to grant the license .The reasons must be recorded in writing and must communicated to the applicant in the form prescribed in Annexure (C) to the byelaws. If the commissioner or any authorize officer by him fails to grant the license or intimate in writing to the applicant about the refusal to grant the license within sixty days after the receipt of the application for a license, it may be deemed by the applicant that the license⁴ applied for has been granted but not so as to contravene any of the provisions of the Act off these byelaws. In the case of the refusal of license where no trevison of petition against such refusal is preferred within one month from the date of the refusal, the applicant will be entitled to a refund of the 3/4th of the fees paid by him and the same less the money order, after the expiry of the prescribed period of one month. If a revision petition or any appeal against such refusal has been rejected the refund of the fees shall be made immediately.

License fees:

The license fees as fixed by the standing committee shall be payable in advance along with the application.

Renewal of license:

An application for renewal of license granted shall be made to the commissioner in the form prescribed in Annexure A to the byelaws before the first month of each financial year.

Conditions:

1. The flooring must be mad3e to the satisfaction of the commissioner
2. Every internal surface of the walls and ceiling of the building must be hot-lime washed at least twice in every year as required by the commissioner
3. Enough facilities must be made for drainage, ventilation and lighting, cleaning
4. Suitable covered receptacles must be there for the deposit of refuse matter and shall make the receptacles emptied at such intervals as necessary. No person suffering from

- infectious or contagious diseases shall carry on the business of a barber or be employed in or assist in carrying of such business
5. Every barber or operator working in the premises shall wear a clean apron when attending a customer
 6. Hands of the barber must be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water before and after serving each customer. In addition the hands must be dipped for not less than two minutes in disinfectants as may be approved by the commissioner or any authorized officer
 7. The razors must be well cleaned after the usage and must be dipped in boiling water or disinfectant as required by commissioner
 8. Shaving gum and Brush shall be rinsed in hot water after usage. Brush, towel and comb shall be sterilized every day
 9. Every licensee shall keep some suitable medicine for rendering first aid in case of cuts or burns by the barber's instrument
 10. The barber shall obtain a medical certificate in the prescribed form at least once a year from a registered medical practitioner of modern medicine of the rank of a civil surgeon showing that he is free from diseases or infection referred in byelaw 7 (leprosy, or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease)
 11. No person suffering from leprosy or any visible skin disease, open sore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted or be served in the premises. No other person shall be refused admission on grounds of caste, creed or religion

Penalty:

The breach of by- laws shall be punishable for a fine which may extend to Rs.100 and in the case of continuing breach with fine may extend to Rs.10 per day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach. It can extend to Rs.10 for everyday during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the commissioner or any authorized officer to discontinue the breach.

V. Auto Rickshaw:

Auto rickshaws are regulated by the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 and Motor Vehicles Act 1988

As per an order produced by the transport department of Andhra Pradesh, every new Auto rickshaw plying in Municipal Corporations and Municipalities; unless exempted by the Regional Transport Authority, should be fitted with a fare meter (Normally digital meters) as approved by the Transport Authority. No permit will be granted and transferred for a rickshaw without meter. The vehicle shall not ply for hire unless the fare meter bears the seal of legal metrology department to indicate that the fare meter has been tested and is in working order.

Permit Procedure:-

Application for the permit for Auto rickshaw has to be made in the Form "PCVA" (Expansion) as prescribed under Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules. The Regional Transport Authority may grant a permit in respect of an Auto rickshaw to ply as a contract carriage for an area lying www.cpnr.in www.ccs.in

within a radius of 60 kilometers from the principle place of business of the registered owner; without the counter- signature of the Regional Transport Authority or Regional Transport Authorities of the other region or regions in which the said area may partly lie. Provided that the principal place of business is a municipal town or city the area to be permitted shall be computed from the limits of municipality as notified under the Andhra Pradesh Municipalities Act 1965.

A temporary permit will be granted to any registered owner of the vehicles or vehicle to be used on the approval of the state or the Regional Transport Authority will be decided by the concerned Regional Transport Authorities. The operators to whom the primary permit is issued may be granted temporary permit or permits by the Regional Transport Authorities of the adjoining district or districts through which the route extends to ensure un-interrupted service on the route as detailed in section 194.

As per section 190, Every copy of a permit shall be sealed and signed by the authority by whom the permit is issued and by the authority by which the permit is extended or endorsed and as per section 294, every Auto rickshaw, for which the contract carriage permit is granted by the Regional Transport Authority, shall be painted in yellow color over the body.

As per section 191, the holder of a permit or temporary permit shall carry the permit in the vehicle. The permit or temporary permit or the acknowledgement, as the case may be, shall be produced by the driver for inspection on demand by any person authorized to stop the vehicle under Rule 286 or 288.

Fees:-

The Fees for the grant of a permit for an Auto Rickshaw other than a temporary permit is Rs.300 as per Motor vehicle rules. The fee can be paid directly in the office or in the bank through a Treasury challan.

Documents Required:-

For city permit, necessary document are:

1. Registration Certificate of the vehicle.
2. Fitness Certificate.
3. Proof of payment of tax for the current quarter.
4. Insurance Certificate.

Renewal procedure: -

Application for the renewal of permit shall be made to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued and shall be accompanied by the permit. The application shall state the period for which the renewal is desired and shall be accompanied by the fees. As per Motor vehicle rules the Fees for the renewal of a permit for an Auto Rickshaw is Rs.150. Provided that

a fee of Rs.175 /- shall be levied in respect of the renewal of permit under the circumstances specified in sub-section (3) of Section 81.

The Transport authority sanctioning an application for the renewal of permit shall call upon the permit holder to produce the registration certificate or certificate of fitness and insurance, the evidence of the payment of tax to the vehicle and endorse the renewal in the permit and return them to the holder. The transport Authority may revoke its sanction of the application for renewal if the permit holder fails to produce the documents as aforesaid within thirty days from the date of receipt by him of the order requiring the production of the records.

Documents Required:

Documents to be enclosed to the application are:

1. Original Permit
2. Registration Certificate.
3. Insurance Certificate.
4. Proof of payment of tax for the current quarter.
5. No object certificate from the financier if the vehicle concerned is covered by HPA / Lease / Hypothication.

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Grant or renewal of contract carriage permits-guiding principles:-

In addition to the conditions specified in Section 74, the transport authorities will grant or refuse to grant a contract carriage permit on the basis of the following matters:

The applicants shall first be screened and those who are found to be unsuitable on one or more of the following principles, shall be disqualified reasons being given in such decision of the transport authority, whenever an applicant is disqualified.

If the history sheet is not clean and contains more than six entries relating to offence of overload, running without permit, of fitness certificate or without payment of tax or using the vehicle unauthorized as a stage carriage, committed within twenty four months preceding the date of consideration of the application by transport authority. Provided nothing in this clause shall apply to applications for renewal of permits. If there is an evidence stating that the application has been trafficking in permits either benami or otherwise. If the applicant has on behalf of others in order to avoid rules.

After eliminating the applicant in the manner laid down above, marks shall be assigned for assessing the different qualifications of the applicant for the grant of permits. No person shall be granted or shall hold or shall process more than five contract carriage permits at any time. Applications finalized as above shall be then disposed of according to the provisions of Sections 74.

Conditions for permit holders:

1. The vehicle shall not be used on any public road unless the tax due in respect of such vehicle has been paid.
2. No any goods in which the conveyance of it contravening the provisions of any law or any rule, by law or not be present in the vehicle either when it is stationary or when it is in motion regulating the import or export transport of such goods or mica for which royalty has not been paid.
3. The holder of the permit shall report cases of accidents direct to the Insurance Company with which the vehicle is insured, to the Secretary of the Transport Authority concerned and the nearest Police Station or outpost within two days from the date of accident ;
4. The permit of the vehicle shall be carried in the vehicle unless it is sent to the Transport Authority in which case the transport authority acknowledgement shall be carried in the vehicle ;
5. The vehicle shall not be replaced by another vehicle of the same nature except with permission of the Transport Authority which granted the permit;
6. The permit shall not be transferred from one person to another except with the permission of the Transport Authority that granted the permit
7. The change of address shall be intimated to the the transport authority which issued the permit within 14 days from the date of change of address. Copies of the intimation shall also be sent to the transport authority if any that have counter signed the permit ;
8. When an alternation is made in the vehicle so as to contravene any of the conditions of the permit, the holder of the permit shall at the time of reporting the registering authority under Section 52 (4) forward a copy of the report to the transport authority. If the Transport Authority declines to vary the permit in accordance with the alternation, the permit holder shall provide substituted vehicle within such time as the transport authority may specify
9. If the Transport Authority decides to vary the conditions of the permit or to attach further conditions, the permit holder shall produce the permits on demand by the Transport Authority within the time fixed by it
10. Certificate of registration and certificate of fitness or a valid receipt containing the particulars of fitness certificate issued by the authority before whom the registration certificate was filed shall at all times be carried in the vehicle and the vehicle maintained to comply the requirements of the Act and Rules made thereunder and the vehicle shall not be driven at a speed exceeding the speed permitted under the Act
11. The name and address of the operator shall be painted or otherwise firmly affixed to every vehicle (other than motor cab) to which the permit relates in the extension of the body on both sides thereof in a colour or colours vividly extracting to the colour of the vehicle centered as high as practicable below the window line in bold letters ;
12. The vehicle to which the permit relates shall at all times be so maintained as to comply with the requirements of Chapter VII and rules made there under,
13. In addition all Public Service Vehicle is required to carry a first aid box
14. The permit holder shall maintain a trip register in Form TR correctly and legible in manner prescribed under rules;

15. No corpse of person who is or is believed to be suffering or has been suffering from any infectious or contagious disease shall be caused or allowed to enter into or to be placed or carried in the vehicle or vehicles in regular course of service.

In addition permit holders of contract carriages has to follow the following conditions:

1. Receipts shall be issued when so required by the hirer for the hire charges paid.
2. The vehicle shall be parked at such stands as may be determined by the Transport Authority when it is not engaged and it shall be available for hire there at: Provided that the contract carriages other than motor cabs shall not be parked within a reasonable distance from the bus stations authorized for the stage carriages namely 3 kilometers in a municipal city, 2 Kilometers, in a municipal town and one kilometer in other places;
3. It shall be a condition of every permit of contract carriage motor cab and auto rickshaw, that the vehicle shall not be allowed or caused to be allowed to participate in a strike or withdraw from service causing inconvenience to the public without prior notice of at least seven days in case of a strike and three days in other case ;
4. The owner of every auto rickshaw shall maintain a record sheet in duplicate in a bound book in Form R.S.A with a copy to be kept with auto rickshaw ;
5. The driver and the owner of motor cab, auto rickshaw shall exhibit or caused to be exhibited a card inside the motor cab, taxi cab and auto rickshaw on the position between the driving seat and the passenger seat in a manner visible to the passengers from the seat containing the name of the driver, registration number of the vehicle and the tariff fare. The plate shall have dimension of not less than 20 centimeters in length and 20 centimeters, in width with black background and white letters. The dimension of each letter written shall not be less than 3 mm. in length and 3 mm in breadth.
6. The vehicle shall be used only on the routes or area specified in the permit and not otherwise;
7. The vehicle shall not carry more number of persons than the seating capacity of the vehicle.

Permit-delivery on expiry:-

As per section 219, Within fourteen days of the expiry of any permit by the efflux of time, the holder shall deliver it to the Transport Authority by which it was issued and the Transport Authority receiving any such permit shall intimate the fact to the authority or authorities by which it was endorsed or extended if such endorsement or extension was in force on the date of the expiry of the permit.

Variation or extension of route:-

As per section 160 of A.P Motor Vehicle Rules, the State Transport Authority may, on payment of the fees specified in Rule 195 grant a permit for a vehicle to ply on a route lying partly on a road specified in Rule 158 for a distance of more than one hundred and sixty kilometers and part by on any other road or roads. The State Transport Authority may, on payment of a fee of rupees ten, extend the validity of a permit. The provisions of the Act and of these rules relating to applications for permits and the grant, refusal, suspension or cancellation of permits

and all matters connected therewith, including appeals shall, apply to extensions of the validity of such permits.

Suspension and Cancellation:

If the holder of a permit other than a temporary permit intends to surrender the permit for cancellation, he shall forward the permit to the authority, which granted the permit with a request in writing, stating the reasons for the intended surrender and an affidavit on a non-judicial stamp [paper duly sworn before the secretary of the concerned regional transport authority stating that no cases are pending, either against him or against the permit before any authority of court, and that no arrears of tax or any fee in respect of the motor vehicle covered by the permit is due. A copy of the request shall simultaneously be sent to the transport authority by which has countersigned the permit. provided that no such affidavit shall be necessary to be filed in the case of operators who own more than 500 vehicles covered by permits issued by transport authorities in state. the transport authority may take action to cancel the permit on basis of the provisions of subsection (2) of section 214 and refuse the application for surrender based on the provisions in subsection (3) of section 214.the transport authority shall make an order accepting the cancellation of permit if he satisfied with the conditions specified in sub-rule(3)

In deciding whether to suspend or cancel a stage carriage permit as a punishment the transport authorities the transport authority will consider the gravity of the offence, commitment of same or similar offence in respect of the vehicle on one or more occasions previously and the details in the history sheet of the permit holder indicating that any lesser punishment in effect etc

Duplicate Permit:

In the case of the lost or destroyal of permit, the permit holder is obliged to intimate the fact to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued. The transport Authority shall upon the receipt of an application in accordance with the Rule 227, issue of a permit, and to the extend that is able to verify the facts may endorse thereon certified copies of any endorsement to extension by other authority intimating the fact to the authority. A duplicate permit shall be clearly stamped "DUPLICATE" in red and the certified copy of any extension of endorsement by any other transport Authority on a permit made under Rule 228 shall be valid in the region of that authority as if it were an extension or an endorsement. The fees shall be Rs.100 /-

Documents to be enclosed to the application for duplicate permit:

1. A Certificate to the effect that the permit was lost irretraceable issued by the Station House Officer, Concerned.
2. Defaced or mutilated or completely written off in original if the Duplicate Permit is asked on the surrender of the said defaced/mutilated/completely written off permit.

Transfer:

When the holder of permit desires to transfer the permit to some other person under sub-section (1) of Section 82, he shall together with the person to whom he desires to make the transfer, make joint application in writing to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued, setting forth reasons for the proposed transfer. Such joint application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fees.

Replacement of vehicle:

An application shall be made to the Transport Authority by which the permit is issued in the prescribed form accompanied by fees and the statement of reasons for replacement and produce the details as required by the authority as mentioned in rule 211 of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules. The transport authority may reject the application for replacement based on the instructions provided in section 212 of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules 1989. The granting of replacement shall be in consistent with the Rule 213.

Change of the address:

Any change in the address of the permit holder has to intimate it within fourteen days in the prescribed form under Rule 70 accompanied by the document as specified by the Transport Authority by which the permit or counter signature was granted. On the receipt of the intimation the authority after the verification may enter the address and shall intimate the changed address to the concerned Transport authority. Nothing in this section shall apply where the change of address recorded in the permit is due to temporary change which is not intended to exceed three months in duration.

Penalty:

As per section 217 of Andhra Pradesh P Motor Vehicle Rules, The Transport Authority will determine the sum of money to be recovered in lieu of cancellation or suspension of different classes of permits based on the nature, gravity and frequency of the offence committed, the quantum of punishment that would otherwise have been imposed; and earning capacity with reference to the traffic potential of the route and passenger capacity in the case of stage carriage and average daily mileage of the vehicle and hire charges if any in respect of other classes of transport vehicles. Provided that the amount so recoverable in lieu of suspension or cancellation shall in no case be less than the minimum specified in the Rules. This minimum is Rs.10 /- per passengers for overloads in the case of Taxi Cabs and Auto rickshaw's in the case of overloads. Plying on route or area not authorized by the permits will charge Rs.500/-

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.

As per Section 200 any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act punishable section 192, may either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by such officers or authorities and for such amount as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf. As per subsection (2) of section 200, an offence which has been compounded under sub-section (1) the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.

FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY

General Findings:

1. The Licensing of trades in Hyderabad is regulated as per the provision of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and the related byelaws framed under the Act. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 also sets down the regulations for food related items
2. Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 along with Motor Vehicle Act 1988 regulates the city permit for Auto rickshaws
3. As per the section 521 of Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act 1955, no person shall be allowed to carry any trades or operation connected with trades specified in part IV of the Schedule 'P' and any trade or operation which in the opinion of the commissioner is dangerous to life, health or property or likely to create nuisance. schedule 'P' is the schedule annexed to the Hyderabad Municipal corporation Act 1955 which details the trades and storage or keeping of articles which needs license
4. As per section 528, no person shall without a license from the commissioner can sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any municipal market. The commissioner with the previous sanction of the corporation by public notice from time to time can prohibit within a distance of hundred years of any municipal market the sale or exposure for sale of all or any of commodities ordinary sold in the municipal market. The notice can at any time be cancelled or modified by the commissioner
5. The commissioner can grant any license as per the subsection (1) of 521 and can impose restrictions and conditions. He has the power also to withhold any license

Dhaha :

1. Dhabas are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973. Prevention of food Adulteration act is also applicable
2. As per the Hyderabad Municipal corporation Byelaw for the regulation of eating houses or hotel 1973, hotel can any place where food is sold or prepared for sale for profit and includes tea-shop, coffee-house, café, restaurant and eating house. As per the schedule dhaba(eating house) needs a license
3. The license and is supposed to follow the conditions mentioned in the Byelaw for the regulation of eating houses or hotel 1973
4. The Assistant Directors, Veterinary officers & lying squad of the veterinary section are the authorities in power
5. As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973, commissioner shall refuse to grant a license if, in his opinion, the premises is unsuitable for the purpose specified in the application; or the applicant is not suitable to be in charge thereof. In the case of refusal the Commissioner shall state the reasons therefore
6. The applications will be sent to the license section of greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, which in turn forwards the same to office greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation office for verification supervisor will verify the application & send a report to Chief Medical Officer. The traders will be issued a Trade index number (T.I.N.), if he complies with all requirements
7. As per section 622, the license granted may at any time be suspended or revoked by the commissioner, if any of it's restrictions or conditions is infringed or evaded by the person to whom the same has been granted or if the said person is convicted of an infringement of any of the provisions of the Acts or byelaws
8. The commissioner will require a trade to be discontinued at any time if he is satisfied that any premise has been used for carrying for a trade specified in any schedule
9. As per section 622 (5) and 521(5), the licensee is supposed to keep the license in or upon the premises to which it relates and should produce at all reasonable times at the request of the commissioner, when the license is in force
10. All articles of food and drink kept for human consumption shall be stored inside glass cases so as to protect them completely from dust, flied or other vermin
11. No person suffering from leprosy or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall be allowed to enter or occupy the premises or any portions thereof
12. The licensee shall cause every employee to be medically examined and a certificate of fitness obtained for carrying on the business in such premises
13. The Certificate shall be produced whenever required to do so by any inspecting officer of the Corporation
14. No stray dog or animal shall be kept or allowed to be kept within the licensed premises.
15. waste disposals and filth must be kept in properly covered receptacles
16. Every premise shall be open to inspection by the commissioner or any officer authorized by him in this behalf during working hours of the Hotel

Vegetable vendors:

1. Vegetable Vendors are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Bye-laws for the regulation of Eating Houses or hotels 1973. Prevention of food Adulteration act is also applicable
2. As per the section 542 of the act, it shall be the duty of the commissioner to make provision for the constant and vigilant inspection
3. The commissioner may at all reasonable times inspect and examine any animal or article exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale or for preparations for sale and intended for human food and any utensils or vessel used for preparing, manufacturing or containing the same. The commissioner can seize and carry away any animal or article if any animal or article appears to the commissioner to be diseased or unsound or unwholesome or unfit for humans consumption
4. The vegetable vendors need a license for cart also, if he is using the cart. The procedures for the license of the Vegetable Vendors are same as that of eating-houses
5. After the due date of renewal of the license, the sanitary supervisors of every circle go to the shops for the spot collection of annual license fees, which is usually 25-30 % extra of the fees. The defaulters are served three notices after which the specific action is taken against them. The authorities will cease the shop. Generally it is after the 15 days of the notice
6. As the carts also needs a license, the licensing procedure of carts is also the part of the licensing process of vegetable vendors. As per the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Licensing of Hand –carts Bye-laws, 1973 hand cart means a vehicle for the conveyance of goods pulled , pushed or propelled by one or more men
7. As per the byelaw, every person intending to drive a handcart or keep a handcart for hire shall apply to the commissioner in the prescribed form before thirty days of the commencement of the financial year for which the grant of fresh license or renewal, thereof has been sought for
8. No person shall act as a driver of a Hand-Cart except under a license granted in that behalf of the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him
9. License for keeping a hand-cart for hire may be granted by the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him, in this behalf, to the keeper thereof on condition that he shall hire it only to a person who is not less than 18 years of age. The person must not suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, he must Knows how to ply and control the hand-cart in a public street and is in all respects a fit person for the job; and must Knows the rules of the road and understands traffic control signals
10. While granting a license, the commissioner or any other officer authorized by him in this behalf, shall be painted on a conspicuous part of the hand-cart. For repainting, A fresh some of 50 paisa shall be charged for repainting the number when such repainting becomes necessary for any reason. The owner of the handcart is responsible for getting the license number painted only
11. When a license is refused, the applicant will be entitled to a refund of 2\3 of the fee paid by him, and the same, less the money order commission will be remitted to him by money order after expiry of fifteen days says from the date of refusal provided that no petition for reconsideration is pending at that time. Where a petition for reconsideration has been rejected, the amount due will be refunded immediately thereafter

12. Every license granted under Bye-law shall include certain conditions mentioned in the byelaw
13. The handcart shall not be hired to a person in a state of intoxication
14. The body of the hand-cart shall always be kept clean and in good repair, and all boards shall be strong and properly secured;
15. The license number shall not be removed, altered, defaced or obliterated
16. The maximum load to be carried on hand-cart shall not exceed 466 kilograms at any time. Proper precautions must be taken in the carriage of loads to prevent falling of loads
17. Any breach of any of the provisions of bye-laws 6(a) and 9 shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to rupees one hundred and in the case of a continuing Breach, with fine, which may extend to Rs.10 for everyday during which the breach continues, after conviction for the first breach. The fine may extend to Rs.10 for everyday during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach;
18. A fine with fine which may extend to Rs.10 for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of a written notice from the commissioner or any Municipal officer duly authorized in this behalf to discontinue the breach and in addition to the imposition of finer, the licensee will be required to do the remedies for the mischief done

Meat Shop :

1. Meat Shops are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation control of butchers, Bye-Laws 1973. Prevention of food Adulteration act is also applicable
2. The Hyderabad Municipal Corporation control of butchers, Bye-Laws 1973 defines butcher as a person who slaughters animals for food or who keeps a shop, shall or uses any place or premises for the sale of meat, head and all other offal of an animal intended for human consumption and includes his servants and workman. For the purpose of this bye-laws, flesh includes entrails, liver head, legs and all other offal
3. As per the section 525 of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955, all markets and slaughter houses which belong to or are maintained by the corporation shall be called "municipal markets" or "municipal slaughter houses"
4. no person shall without a license from the commissioner, sell or expose for sale any four-footed animal or any meat or fish intended for human food, in any place other than a municipal or a private market provided that this cannot be applied to fresh fish sold from or exposed for sale in, a vessel in which it has been brought direct after being caught at a river or lake
5. Section 545 also says that any animal or article not of a perishable nature and any utensils or vessel seized under the section 543 have to taken before a magistrate and he will provide for the further actions
6. The slaughtering must be in accordance with the conditions specified as per section 548 of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955
7. No person shall without or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted by the commissioner carry on within the city or at any municipal slaughter house, the trade of a butcher and use any place in the city for the sale off flesh if any

- animal intended for human food or any place without the city for the sale of flesh for consumption
8. It is interesting to note that Two pass-port size ("3x2") photographs of the applicant signed by a Gazetted Officer, a Municipal Councilor, Member of Legislative Assembly, and Member of Legislative Council, bearing his signature on the reverse. Is needed along with license application
 9. The Commissioner shall not grant a license for the use of any place, or premises, for the establishment of a new stall or shop for the sale of meat, head and all other offal of an animal intended for human consumption within a radius of 50 meters of Municipal or private meat market of any existing stall or shop
 10. The premises must not be used for the purpose of human habitation. No fire or lighting must be done in the premises
 11. licensee must Keep the prescribed badge fastened to his arm while selling or slaughtering the animal and affix the license in a glass frame at a conspicuous place in his shop, the premises or stall
 12. The licensee must produce the license or badge for inspection whenever required to do so by any municipal Officer authorized by the Commissioner in this behalf
 13. He shall not sell or exhibit or keep for sale any meat which is spoiled and rendered unfit for human consumption;
 14. He shall not allow any part of his body, except his hands, to come into contact with the meat intended for sale and shall not sell to any customer meat of one animal for another
 15. No license shall be granted to a person who is suffering from leprosy, or any loathsome, infections or contagious disease and no licensee shall employ any such person to assist him in carrying on such trade or allow a person suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease to enter any place, premises, stall or shop
 16. No licensee shall keep or stable any dog, cattle or other animals in such place, premises, stall or shop
 17. Spoiled meat is not allowed to be sold. if meat which is spoiled, injurious to health or unfit for human consumption, is sold or exhibited or kept for sale in any place, premises, stall or shop, the Commissioner or any officer, authorized by him in this behalf may take action in respect of such meat in accordance with the provision of Section 544 of the Act
 18. The breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to rupees one hundred and in case of a continuing breach with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach. The continuity will result in a fine which may extend to rupees ten for every day during which the breach continues after receipt of written notice from the Commissioner or any officer duly authorized in that behalf to discontinue the breach. In addition to the imposition of such fine, be required to remedy the mischief

Barber Shops

1. Barber Shops are regulated as per the directions of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation Act 1955 and The Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad Regulation and control of barber shops and Hair dressing saloons, Bye-laws,1973
2. As per the Byelaw, No person shall use any premises as a Barber shop or Hair Dressing Saloon, unless it is constructed of masonry, or of such other durable materials as may be approved by the Commissioner and every part thereof is constructed of non-inflammable material
3. Every internal surface of the walls and ceiling of the building must be hot-lime washed at least twice in every year as required by the commissioner
4. Enough facilities must be made for drainage, ventilation and lighting, cleaning
5. Suitable covered receptacles must be there for the deposit of refuse matter and shall make the receptacles emptied at such intervals as necessary. No person suffering from infectious or contagious diseases shall carry on the business of a barber or be employed in or assist in carrying of such business
6. Every barber or operator working in the premises shall wear a clean apron when attending a customer
7. Hands of the barber must be thoroughly cleaned with soap and water before and after serving each customer. In addition the hands must be dipped for not less than two minutes in disinfectants as may be approved by the commissioner or any authorized officer
8. The razors must be well cleaned after the usage and must be dipped in boiling water or disinfectant as required by commissioner
9. Shaving gum and Brush shall be rinsed in hot water after usage. Brush, towel and comb shall be sterilized every day
10. Every licensee shall keep some suitable medicine for rendering first aid in case of cuts or burns by the barber's instrument
11. The barber shall obtain a medical certificate in the prescribed form at least once a year from a registered medical practitioner of modern medicine of the rank of a civil surgeon showing that he is free from diseases or infection referred in byelaw 7 (leprosy, or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease)
12. No person suffering from leprosy or any visible skin disease, opensore or any loathsome, infectious or contagious disease shall be admitted or be served in the premises. No other person shall be refused admission on grounds of caste, creed or religion
13. The breach of by- laws shall be punishable for a fine which may extend to Rs.100 and in the case of continuing breach with fine may extend to Rs.10 per day during which the breach continues after conviction for the first breach. It can extend to Rs.10 for everyday during which the breach continues after receipt of notice from the commissioner or any authorized officer to discontinuer the breach

Auto rickshaw

1. Auto rickshaws are regulated by the Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules 1989 and Motor Vehicles Act 1988
2. Every new Auto rickshaw plying in Municipal Corporations and Municipalities unless exempted in this regard by the Regional Transport Authority, shall be fitted with a fare meter of digital type as approved by the Transport Authority
3. No permit will be granted and transferred for a rickshaw without permit. The vehicle shall not ply for hire unless the fare meter bears the seal of legal metrology department to indicate that the fare meter has been tested and is in working order
4. Application for the permit for Auto rickshaw has to be made in the Form PCVA as prescribed under Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicle Rules. The Regional Transport Authority of any one region may grant a permit in respect of an Autorickshaw to ply as a contract carriage to be valid for an area lying within a radius of 60 kilometers from the principle place of business of the registered owner without the counter- signature of the Regional Transport Authority or Regional Transport Authorities of the other region or regions in which the said area may partly lie
5. As per section 190, Every copy of a permit shall be sealed and signed by the authority by which the permit is issued and by the authority by which the permit is extended or endorsed and as per section 294, every Autorickshaw, for which the contract carriage permit is granted by the Regional Transport Authority, shall be painted in yellow colour over the body
6. As per section 191, the holder of a permit or temporary permit shall carry the permit in the vehicle. The permit or temporary permit or the acknowledgement, as the case may be, shall be produced by the driver for inspection on demand by any person authorized to stop the vehicle under Rule 286 or 288
7. Registration Certificate of the vehicle, Fitness Certificate, Proof of payment of tax for the current quarter, Insurance Certificate etc are needed along with the application
8. Application for the renewal of permit shall be made to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued and shall be accompanied by the permit. The application shall state the period for which the renewal is desired and shall be accompanied by the fees
9. The transport Authority may revoke its sanction of the application for renewal if the permit holder fails to produce the documents required by the authority within thirty days from the date of receipt by him of the order requiring the production of the records
10. Original Permit, Registration Certificate, Insurance Certificate, Proof of payment of tax for the current quarter and no objection certificate from the financier if the vehicle concerned is covered by HPA / Lease / Hypothication is required
11. The vehicle shall not be used on any public road unless the tax due in respect of such vehicle has been paid
12. The holder of the permit shall report cases of accidents direct to the Insurance Company with which the vehicle is insured, to the Secretary of the Transport Authority concerned and the nearest Police Station or outpost within two days from the date of accident ;

13. The permit of the vehicle shall be carried in the vehicle unless it is sent to the Transport Authority in which case the transport authority acknowledgement shall be carried in the vehicle ;
14. The vehicle shall not be replaced by another vehicle of the same nature except with permission of the Transport Authority which granted the permit;
15. The permit shall not be transferred from one person to another except with the permission of the Transport Authority that granted the permit
16. The change of address shall be intimated to the transport authority which issued the permit within 14 days from the date of change of address. Copies of the intimation shall also be sent to the transport authority if any that have counter signed the permit ;
17. Certificate of registration and certificate of fitness or a valid receipt containing the particulars of fitness certificate shall at all times be carried in the vehicle and the vehicle shall not be driven at a speed exceeding the speed permitted under the Act
18. The name and address of the operator shall be painted or otherwise firmly affixed to every vehicle (other than motor cab) to which the permit relates in the extension of the body on both sides thereof in a colour or colours vividly extracting to the colour of the vehicle centered as high as practicable below the window line in bold letters
19. In addition all Public Service Vehicle is required to carry a first aid box
20. The vehicle shall be parked at such stands as may be determined by the Transport Authority when it is not engaged and it shall be available for hire there at: Provided that the contract carriages other than motor cabs shall not be parked within a reasonable distance from the bus stations authorised for the stage carriages namely 3 kilometers in a municipal city, 2 Kilometers, in a municipal town and one kilometer in other places;
21. It shall be a condition of every permit of contract carriage motor cab and autorickshaw, that the vehicle shall not be allowed or caused to be allowed to participate in a strike or withdraw from service causing inconvenience to the public without prior notice of atleast seven days in case of a strike and three days in other case ;
22. The driver and the owner of motor cab, auto rickshaw shall exhibit or caused to be exhibited a card inside the motor cab, taxi cab and auto rickshaw on the position between the driving seat and the passenger seat in a manner visible to the passengers from the seat containing the name of the driver, registration number of the vehicle and the tariff fare. The plate shall have dimension of not less than 20 centimeters in length and 20 centimeters, in width with black background and white letters. The dimension of each letter written shall not be less than 3 mm. in length and 3 mm in breadth
23. The vehicle shall be used only on the routes or area specified in the permit and not otherwise;
24. The vehicle shall not carry more number of persons than the seating capacity of the vehicle.
25. As per section 219, Within fourteen days of the expiry of any permit by the efflux of time, the holder shall deliver it to the Transport Authority by which it was issued and the Transport Authority receiving any such permit shall intimate the fact to the authority or authorities by which it was endorsed or extended if such endorsement or extension was in force on the date of the expiry of the permit
26. As per section 160 of A.P Motor Vehicle Rules, the State Transport Authority may, on payment of the fees specified in Rule 195 grant a permit for a vehicle to ply on a route lying partly on a road specified in Rule 158 for a distance of more than one hundred

- and sixty kilometers and part by on any other road or roads. The State Transport Authority may, on payment of a fee of rupees ten, extend the validity of a permit
27. In the case of the lost or destruction of permit, the permit holder is obliged to intimate the fact to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued. The transport Authority shall upon the receipt of an application and based on verification issue the duplicate. A duplicate permit shall be clearly stamped "DUPLICATE" in red and the certified copy of any extension of endorsement by any other transport Authority on a permit made under Rule 228 shall be valid in the region of that authority as if it were an extension or an endorsement
28. Any change in the address of the permit holder has to intimate it within fourteen days in the prescribed form under Rule 70 accompanied by the document as specified by the Transport Authority by which the permit or counter signature was granted. On the receipt of the intimation the authority after the verification may enter the address and shall intimate the changed address to the concerned Transport authority